

City: Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 6-17-82	
Film Rolls:	Neg. Nos.:	Overall Views	Maps Used:		
			Randall Park Historic District <i>roughly bounded by Lake and Niagara Sts.</i>		
			Streets Included	3rd and 5th Aves.	Numbers
			Niagara Street		307-434
			Broadway Street		310-440
Describe Views:					
UL					
UR					
LL					
LR					
		Lake Street		244-435	
		Third Avenue		323,403,606, 617,620	
		Fourth Avenue		326-606	
		Fifth Avenue		415,507,607-609	

General Character (Building types, styles, environment; important natural and man-made features; qualities that make district distinct from surroundings; nature of intrusions):

See continuation sheet.

Statement of Significance and Brief Historical Development:

Significance: Architecture and History
 Period of Historical Significance: 1870-1890

See continuation sheet.

no.	Sources of Information
1	Eau Claire Intensive Survey Report, 1982.
2	
3	
4	
5	

Boundary Justification:

See continuation sheet.

Representation in Previous Surveys: HABS NRHP WRL Local Ordinance Desig.

Opinion of Eligibility for the National Register: Eligible Not Eligible Unknown

Other: Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

Initials: met Date: 9-1-82

RANDALL PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Character:

The Randall Park Historic District is a pleasing neighborhood of broad, tree-lined streets, large frame houses, and imposing church structures. Surveyed in long rectangular blocks with alleys, the district occupies a generally level stretch of land in Adin Randall's Village of Eau Claire City. At the heart of the district is Randall Park, a city block-size area containing the Adin Randall statue in a setting of trees, shrubs, and comfortable open spaces. From the park the district moves west and north to Fifth Avenue and Lake Street, respectively. Within these blocks are a total of seventy buildings of which fifteen are pivotal and fifty-three, contributing. The Adin Randall statue is also considered pivotal. The pivotal structures, including three church buildings, are often prominently sited at corner locations thus providing visual focal points for the district.

Two buildings are non-contributing.

The architecture in the district is predominantly late nineteenth century. Vivid Queen Anne compositions featured are: the Daniel Dulany house, 326 Fourth Avenue, RP 1L/15; the George Johnson house, 414 Broadway Street, RP 1L/24; and the C.A. Bullen house, 606 Third Avenue, RP 1L/31. Transitional and combinational designs are provided by the I.K. Kerr house, 606 Fourth Avenue, RP 1L/33, a merger of Queen Anne and Stick Style elements; and the J.P. Pinkum house, 420 Fourth Avenue, RP 1L/21, a massive clapboard sided residence incorporating Queen Anne and Second Empire features. Turn of the century revival architecture is also handsomely displayed in a four-corner arrangement of pivotal homes. Located at the intersection of Third Avenue and Lake Street are the Charles Ingram house, 617 Third Avenue, RP 2L/5; the Dr. Edmund P. Hayes house, 620 Third Avenue, RP 2L/4; the Nancy Clark house, 244 Lake Street, RP 2L/9, and the H.C. VanHovenberg house, 310 Lake Street, RP 2L/8. The first two residences mentioned are similar Colonial Revival designs attributed to master architect, Cass Gilbert. The Nancy Clark house is an imposing Colonial/Classical Revival structure highlighted by a tetra-style portico, while the fourth building, the VanHovenberg residence, is an earlier composition inspired more by the picturesque traditions of the late nineteenth century. The contributing residences in the district include vernacular Queen Anne and Colonial Revival designs as well as Builder's Cubes and bungalows.

Complementing the residential structures are the church buildings which with their towers and spires dominate the district's skyline. The First Congregational Church, 310 Broadway Street, RP 2L/13, erected in 1919, is a significant example of twentieth century Gothic church architecture which is in harmony with the adjoining Community House (NRHP, 1974), constructed in 1914. The community house, a design of the Purcell and Elmslie firm, reflects the architects' successful

RANDALL PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Character (cont.):

experimentation with the high pitch gable roof. The Minneapolis partnership was also responsible for the church parsonage at 403 Third Avenue, which, though altered sympathetically in the mid-twentieth century, is a pivotal site. At the other end of Randall Park is the First Baptist Church, 416 Niagara Street, RP 2L/14, a dignified Georgian Revival structure designed by the church's pastor, George Stair. A contributing structure in the district, the Lake Steet Methodist Church, 337 Lake Street, RP 34/18, is constructed in the Gothic manner.

Significance:

The Randall Park Historic District, a distinctive grouping of residences and church buildings unified geographically by their proximity to Randall Park, is both architecturally and historically significant. Concentrated around the park, which contains the statue of Adin Randall created by the noted Wisconsin sculptress, Helen Farnsworth Mears, the irregularly shaped district features numerous distinguished examples of late nineteenth century architecture complemented by a smaller component of fine early twentieth century designs. In addition, the area is associated with Eau Claire's lumber history, being the home of several of the city's leading lumbermen.

Adin Randall, an entrepreneur and energetic town "booster", platted the land between the Chippewa River and Half Moon Lake in 1856 and named it the Village of Eau Claire City. Within the plat Randall included land for a park, named for its donor in 1876, and a cemetery. In 1858 he provided parcels for the buildings of the First Congregational Church of which he and many of the early Yankee settlers were members.

During the early years of settlement only scattered dwellings marked the landscape, but as the production of lumber increased in the later decades of the nineteenth century, a substantial neighborhood coalesced. The large lots of Randall's plat were filled with comfortable residences, many of them unpretentious, but others striking large-scale structures owned in several instances by men connected to the city's thriving lumber industry. A number of Eau Claire's most prosperous mills were located along the Chippewa River south of Half Moon Lake within a few block of the Randall Park District.

Prominent among the lumbermen who resided in the district were members of the influential Ingram family. O.H. Ingram, founder of the Empire Lumber Company established in 1881 (The predecessor of the firm was organized in 1857.) was one of the city's well-known lumber barons whose large and lavishly detailed home originally stood just north of the First Congregational Church (see district map). Although this home was demolished in the mid-twentieth century, the Ingram

RANDALL PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Significance (cont.):

presence in the district is maintained through a number of structures including the impressive Colonial Revival residences of his son, Charles, and daughter, Miriam Ingram Hayes (Charles Ingram house, 617 Third Avenue, RP 2L/5; Dr. Edmund P. Hayes house, 620 Third Avenue, RP 2L/4). Moreover, Ingram donated the Adin Randall statue (Randall Park, RP 33/22) and his wife, Cornelia, provided the construction funds for the First Congregational Church Community House (NRHP, 1974) designed by the prestigious midwest architectural firm of Purcell and Elmslie.

The statue of Adin Randall, situated almost in the center of Randall Park, an open space historically used as a community meeting place, was created by the state's most distinguished sculptress, Helen Farnsworth Mears. Mears, who studied with August Saint-Gaudens, was known to Ingram through his work on the capitol commission. The Oshkosh native was among those submitting sketches for the heroic figure proposed for the top of the capitol dome and, although she did not receive the commission (It went instead to Daniel Chester French.), Ingram was impressed with her work. He commissioned the statue in 1911 and it was completed two years later. The bronze figure mounted on a granite pedestal was formally dedicated in a ceremony on May 12, 1915. Previous to the dedication, the small park was landscaped by Charles B. Ramsdell, a landscape gardener from Minneapolis. The diagonal paths already traversing the rectangular area were curved slightly and additional shrubs and evergreens planted in "suitable arrangements" (1).

Facing the park are several of the district's pivotal properties including two of the three churches contained within its boundaries - the First Congregational Church and adjacent Community House (310 Broadway Street, RP 2L/13 and 1L/20) and the First Baptist Church (416 Niagara Street, RP 2L/14). The styles represented by these and the other architecturally significant structures in the district include the Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, late picturesque, and twentieth century Gothic. The historical associations, as mentioned above, were most often with lumbermen. The industry figures whose homes are within the district (in addition to the Ingram family members previously discussed) are: J.P. Pinkum, 420 Fourth Avenue, RP 1L/21; Daniel Dulany, 326 Fourth Avenue, RP 1L/15; I.K. Kerr, 606 Fourth Avenue, RP 1L/33; and C.A. Bullen, 606 Third Avenue, RP 1L/31. Sharing the district with these men and their families was a cross section of Eau Claire's business and professional community.

Boundary Justification:

The historic district, a discrete element within a large neighborhood on the city's westside, is bounded on the west by Fifth Avenue, a

Continuation Sheet No. 4

RANDALL PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boundary Justification (cont.):

major thoroughfare also separating two plats; on the north by Lake Street, a similar border; on the east by homes of more recent construction; and on the south by residential structures of lesser quality and/or subjected to loss of integrity.

Boundary Description:

The Randall Park Historic District is an irregularly shaped district described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the property at 244 Lake Street; then south along the east property lines of 244 Lake Street and 617 Third Avenue to the alley between Lake Street and Hudson Street; then west along the centerline of the alley to the centerline of Third Avenue; then south to the centerline of Hudson Street; then west to the centerline of Fourth Avenue; then south to the alley between Hudson Street and Broadway Street; then east along the centerline of the alley to the centerline of Third Avenue; then south to the alley between Broadway Street and Niagara Street; then east to the east property lines of 403 and 323 Third Avenue; then south to the alley between Niagara Street and Chippewa Street; then west to the centerline of Fourth Avenue; then north to the south property line of 326 Fourth Avenue; then west to the west property line of 326 Fourth Avenue; then north to the centerline of Niagara Street; then west to the west property line of 434 Niagara Street; then north to the alley between Broadway and Niagara Streets; then west along the centerline of the alley to the centerline of Fifth Avenue; then north along this line to the centerline of Lake Street; then east along this line to the property line of 310 Lake Street; then north along this line to the north property lines of 310 and 244 Lake Street; then east along these lines to the point of beginning.

Continuation Sheet No. 5

RANDALL PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Acreage of nominated district: 22.9 acres

USGS Quadrangle name: Eau Claire West
scale: 1:24,000

UTM References: zone 15

A.	618230/4962420
B.	618230/4962340
C.	618190/4962340
D.	618190/4962260
E.	618030/4962260
F.	618030/4962210
G.	618200/4962210
H.	618200/4962090
I.	618250/4962090
J.	618250/4962000
K.	618000/4962000
L.	618000/4962040
M.	617980/4962040
N.	617980/4962100
O.	617880/4962100
P.	617870/4962360
Q.	618140/4962380
R.	618140/4962420

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 11/05/81
Street Address: 333 Niagara Street		Legal Description: Lot 6 Blk 19 EC City		Acreage:
Current Name & Use: Private residence		Current Owner: Donald Adams		
Film Roll No. EC 23		Current Owner's Address: R. 2, Box 168, Chippewa Falls, WI		
Negative No. 32		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. N		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

Niagara Street
333

2 Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration C.1875	Source A				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:
 A simple frame residence composed of a one story and a two story section. A veranda stretches across the front of the one story portion. The building, which faces Randall Park, has been sided and modern windows have been added.

Historical Statement:

Plat Map #8

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)
A Visual estimate by surveyor; also date is in keeping with surrounding structures.

6 Representation in Previous Surveys
 HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark
 other:

B Condition
 excellent good fair poor ruins

7 Condition
 excellent good fair poor ruins

C District: Randall Park Historic Dist.
 pivotal contributing non-contributing
 initials: met date: 4/06/82

8 District: Randall Park Historic Dist.
 pivotal contributing non-contributing
 initials: met date: 4/06/82

23/32

E Opinion of National Register Eligibility
 eligible not eligible unknown

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility
 eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: _____

1 City, Village or Town: Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 11/17/81	Niagara Street 327
Street Address: 327 Niagara Street		Legal Description: Lot 5 Blk 19 EC City		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Private residence		Current Owner: Daisy and Martin Gunderson			
Film Roll No. EC 34		Current Owner's Address: 327 Niagara Street			
Negative No. 33		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:			
Facade Orient. N		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			

2 Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration C.1880	Source A				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:

A two story frame residence which faces Randall Park. The building which has been altered - window changes, addition of wood and aluminum siding - is distinguished by paired brackets at the eave line. An early photo of the house is included on the assessor's card.

Historical Statement:

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)

A Visual estimate by surveyor.

B

C

D

E

F

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark
 other: _____

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District Randall Park Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing
 initials: met date: 4/28/82

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: _____

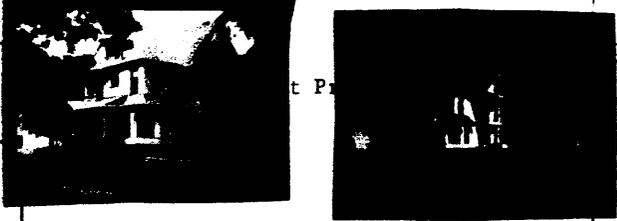
City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 11/11/81	Niagara Street 434
Street Address: 434 Niagara Street		Legal Description: Pt. Lot 9 Blk 13 Eau Claire City		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Private residence		Current Owner: John O'Brien			
Film Roll No. EC 24		Current Owner's Address: 434 Niagara Street			
Negative No. 17		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:			
Facade Orient. S		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			

2 Original Name & Use: Congdon-Murray-O'Brien Residence Dates of Construction /Alteration C.1875 Architect and/or Builder:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
	A				
	Source				
	A				

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None
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Architectural Statement: This Eau Claire Landmark is one of the few homes within the city which reflect a Greek Revival influence. The clapboard structure features a plain entablature, an approximation of the typical three-bay facade, and a classically detailed - pilasters, transom and sidelights-- entrance. In addition, the bays are accented by peaked moldings. The bracketed hood over the entrance may be a later addition.	Historical Statement: Alvah Congdon, the home's original owner, settled in Eau Claire in 1857. He farmed and was a carpenter for the Valley Lumber Company. In 1936 Mr. and Mrs. Jack O'Brien purchased the home (A).	Plat Map #8
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5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Eau Claire Landmarks Commission file.	6 Representation in Previous Surveys Eau Claire <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="radio"/> landmark 1981 <input type="radio"/> other:
B	7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins
C	8 District: <u>Randall Park Historic District</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>BW</u> date: <u>2-22-83</u>
D	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input type="radio"/> eligible <input checked="" type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <u>met</u> <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials:
E	
F	

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 10/08/81	Broadway Street 414
Street Address: 414 Broadway Street			Legal Description: Pt. Lots 11 & 13 and all Blk 12 EC City	Acreage: of Lot 12	
Current Name & Use: Apartments			Current Owner: John Mogensen		
Film Roll No. EC 1L			Current Owner's Address: 5679 North Shore Dr., Eau Claire		
Negative No. 24			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. S	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
2 George Johnson House	A				
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1889	A				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

<p>3 <u>Architectural Significance</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>Architectural Statement: Designated a pivotal structure in the Randall Park Historic District, the Johnson house is an architecturally significant example of the Queen Anne style. The two and a half story building, constructed in 1889, is a massive clapboard and shingle sided composition, which has, however, lost some of its picturesque feeling with the removal of a richly decorated veranda (see photo collection at Chippewa Valley Museum). (OVER)</p>	<p>4 <u>Historical Significance</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other: _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> None</p> <p>Historical Statement: George Johnson is listed in the 1890 city directory as the vice-president of the Eau Claire Roller Mill Company. He later became secretary of the Eau Claire Grocery Company which was established in 1883 (B,C).</p>
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<p>5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u></p> <p>A tax assessment rolls - Univ. of Wis.- Eau Claire Area Research Center.</p> <p>B 1890 Eau Claire city directory.</p> <p>C Barland, L. 1960. <u>Sawdust City</u>, p.119.</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p> <p>F</p>	<p>6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other: _____</p> <p>7 <u>Condition</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins</p> <p>8 <u>District: Randall Park Historic Dist.</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing</p> <p>initials: <u>met</u> date: <u>5/26/82</u></p> <p>9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown</p> <p><input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: _____</p>
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Architectural Statement (continued):

Resting on a stone foundation, the residential structure is characterized by multiple shingle covered gables which "enclose" or project over upper story balconies. The use of curved surfaces in these prominent elements reflects a Shingle Style influence. On the ground level the veranda which wrapped around the east and south facades has been replaced by a small enclosed entrance porch. At the southeast corner of the building a corner window accented by a canopy and flared roof (asphalt shingles now cover this roof which was originally sided with the same wood shingles used on other parts of the building) is visible.

(1981 photo - 37/29)

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 10/08/81	Third Avenue 403
Street Address: 403 Third Avenue		Legal Description: Lot 9 & Pt. Lot 10 Blk 15 EC City		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: First Congregational Church Parsonage		Current Owner: Dale Groseth			
Film Roll No. EC 1L			Current Owner's Address: 403 Third Avenue		
Negative No. 19			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. W			Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

2	Original Name & Use: Parsonage of First Congregational Church	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
	Dates of Construction /Alteration 1915, C.1945 (alt.)	Source A,C				
	Architect and/or Builder: Purcell & Elmslie	Source B				

3	<u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4	<u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None
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Architectural Statement: Designed by the Minneapolis architectural firm of Purcell and Elmslie, the parsonage of the First Congregational Church represents that firm's work in the area of small, inexpensive residences. The residence was altered in C.1945 (a second gable was added), but the addition is sympathetic to the form of the original structure, thus the house is a pivotal structure within the district. In the design for the parsonage (OVER)	Historical Statement: The parsonage was erected in 1915 on lots donated by Mrs. Peter Truax (A).	Plat Map #8
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5	<u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A The Path We Have Trod - pamphlet available at Chippewa Valley Museum. B Gebhard, D. 1957. "William Gray Purcell and George Grant Elmslie and the Early Progressive Movement in American Architecture from 1900-1920" PhD Univ. of Minnesota. C Interview with Marjorie Barnes, church historian. D E F	6	<u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____
		7	<u>Condition</u> <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins
		8	<u>District:</u> Randall Park Historic Dist. <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>met</u> date: <u>5/17/82</u>
		9	<u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input type="radio"/> eligible <input checked="" type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: _____

Architectural Statement (continued):

(the blueprints are available at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Architectural Archives in Minneapolis) a broad gable roof reaching out over the first story characterized the stucco dwelling. As quoted in Gebhard (B), Purcell said of this house, "we produced almost a classic type, within whose form the changes of building material, surface treatment, and so on can be varied as it has always been done with the characteristic Colonial type."

In the mid twentieth century a large gable roofed addition, inset with the main gable was constructed. This alteration obscured the original entrance, but is a good solution, dictated by space requirements and lot configuration. The addition is considered compatible.
(1981 photo - 23/8)

Architectural Statement (continued):

projections which flank a center entrance and second floor balcony. The most elaborate of the projecting sections (located at the northeast corner of the building) features a balcony in the top portion and a two story bay window below. A spindle valance and balustrade accent the balcony. On the north elevation a simple porte-cochere is visible. A large carriage house is situated at the rear of the property.

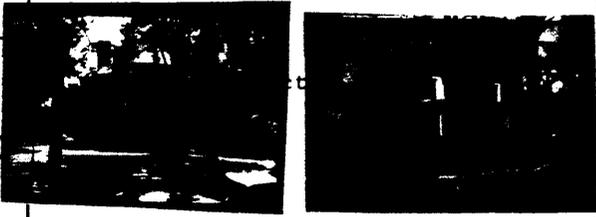
The house, which has been abused by former occupants and left empty, has recently been purchased and is undergoing rehabilitation.

(1981 photo - 22/35)

Historical Statement (continued):

During that time Bullen served the company in a variety of positions, including president.

Bullen, who died in 1920, had additional lumber interests in Ashton, South Dakota; Udell, Kansas; and Trinidad, Colorado (B,C).

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 10/8/81	Third Avenue 617
Street Address: 617 Third Avenue		Legal Description: Pt. Lot 6 & all of lots 7&8 Blk 7 Eau Claire City		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Apartment building		Current Owner: David Mickelson			
Film Roll No. EC 2L	Current Owner's Address: 617 Third Avenue		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Negative No. 5,6,7	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				
Facade Orient W					

Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
2 Charles Ingram House	B				
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1899	A				
Architect and/or Builder: Attributed to Cass Gilbert	C				

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None
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<p>Architectural Statement:</p> <p>Attributed to the distinguished architect, Cass Gilbert, the Charles Ingram house is significant as an example of Colonial Revival architecture. The imposing two story structure is located directly across the street from a similarly designed residence (also attributed to Gilbert) the Edmund Hayes house, 620 Third Avenue, 2L/4. Miriam Hayes (Mrs. Edward) was Charles Ingram's sister. The corner residence, sided with clapboards which are varied in (OVER)</p>	<p>Historical Statement:</p> <p>Charles Ingram, the eldest child of O.H. Ingram, one of Eau Claire's prominent lumbermen, was born in Eau Claire in 1858. He held a number of positions within his father's company, the Empire Lumber Company, and was particularly responsible for maintaining a supply of good draft animals, which were vital to the logging industry. Before moving to this house which was erected in 1899, Charles resided at 328 Broadway Street, 22/28. (D)</p>
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5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A tax assessment rolls - UW-Eau Claire Area Research Center	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other:
B 1904 photo available at Chippewa Valley Museum	7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins
C Self Guided Tour of the Sawdust City, 1977.	8 District: <u>Randall Park Hist. Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing
D Twining, C. 1975. <u>Downriver</u> , p. 51, 222, 284.	initials: <u>met</u> date: <u>4-26-82</u>
E	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: _____
F	

Architectural statement (cont.):

width, is covered by a truncated hip roof. An ornamental railing trims the deck of the roof and three hip roof dormers project from its sloping surface. The main facade is identified by two bowed features, reminiscent of Colonial Revival row housing. The features contain on the second floor three part windows accented by distinct window heads. Between the bowed features is a Palladian window and on the ground floor the main entrance which is classically framed by a pediment and pilasters. Sidelights are also featured. A veranda further distinguishes the facade. Supported by Corinthian columns and piers, the veranda is embellished with both modillions and dentils. On the north elevation where an entrance porch is located, a polygonal two story bay provides interest. Additional details include a round arched stained glass window and an entrance flanked by sidelights. The porch, like the veranda, is supported by Corinthian columns and piers and emphasized by modillions and dentils. Modillions also decorate the residence's eave line except for the rear section which is unadorned. Behind the home is a large carriage house highlighted by two Palladian windows.

Note on attribution of architect: Cass Gilbert is generally believed to have designed this residence and its counterpart across the street. The information is contained in a tour booklet distributed by the Landmarks Commission. At this time no additional information verifying the architect has been found. Gilbert was practicing in nearby Minneapolis when the house was constructed and owing to the Ingrams' prominence, it is not unlikely that they would have requested his services.

(1981 phto - 38/17)

Architectural statement (cont.):

defined by a centrally located main entrance accented by stained glass sidelights and an elliptical fanlight; a semicircular portico supported by Ionic columns and embellished with modillions that are also visible at the cornice line of the main structure; two bowed projections which flank the entrance and the window above; and three dormers. A swan's neck pediment caps the center dormer, while triangular pediments distinguish the dormers to either side. Prominent window heads accent all of the building's openings. The window above the entrance is especially enhanced by a projecting cornice supported by consoles. A third bowed projection marks the south elevation where an entrance porch is located. On the second story above the porch a Palladian-like grouping of windows is evident.

At the rear of the property is a large carriage house.

As indicated above, the design of the building is attributed to Cass Gilbert, a distinguished architect who practiced in Minneapolis from 1882 to c. 1905. See the Ingram house, 617 Third Avenue, 2L/5.

(1981 photo - 38/5)

Historical statement (cont.):

Ingram, the remaining Ingram son. In later years, Hayes discontinued his medical practice and took on additional responsibilities within the company (D).

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 10/08/81	Fourth Avenue 326
Street Address: 326 Fourth Avenue		Legal Description: Pt. Lots 1 & 2 Blk 20 EC City		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Private residence		Current Owner: William Labelle			
Film Roll No. EC 11			Current Owner's Address: 2541 Jeanne Lane, Eau Claire		
Negative No. 15,16			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

2	Original Name & Use: Daniel Dulany House	Source A	Previous Owners D.M. Dulany, Jr.	Dates 1888-1910	Uses residence	Source A, D
	Dates of Construction / Alteration 1888	Source A	M.S. Frawley	1910-	residence	D
Architect and/or Builder:		Source				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:
 Rising two and a half stories above a stone foundation, the Dulany house is an architecturally significant example of the Queen Anne style. The irregularly massed residence is sided with both clapboards and shingles and is distinguished by a three story circular tower crowned by a conical roof. This tower was added between 1891 and 1906 (B). Additional characteristics include multiple gables, a covered second story balcony, bay windows, and a front veranda. (OVER)

Historical Statement:
 Daniel M. Dulany, Jr. was born in Missouri in 1852. His father, William, and uncle, Daniel, were partners with J.H. McVeigh in a wholesale lumberyard operated in Hannibal, Missouri.

 In 1881 Dulany and McVeigh became part of the newly formed Empire Lumber Company, which was capitalized at \$800,000, and had its main office and sawmills in Eau Claire and (OVER)

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)
 tax assessment rolls - Univ. of Wis.-
A Eau Claire Area Research Center.
B The house is without a tower in Eau Claire illustrated (1891-1892) but appears in 1906 photo. Photo and pamphlet are available at Chippewa Valley Museum, Twining, C.E. 1975 Downriver, p. 201, 203, 240.
D Barland, L. 1965. The Rivers Flow On., p. 417.

6 Representation in Previous Surveys
 HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark
 Other: _____

7 Condition
 excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Randall Park Historic Dist.
 pivotal contributing non-contributing
 initials: met date: 4/26/82

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility
 eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: _____

Plat Map #8

map case 11/15

Architectural Statement (continued):

The building has been somewhat reduced by the loss of a porte-cochere (it was located on the south side) and decorative woodwork on the veranda and balcony. Metal cresting at the roof peaks has also been removed.

(1981 photo - 37/25)

Historical Statement (continued):

wholesale yards in Winona, Minnesota, and Hannibal. O.H. Ingram was president of this concern, while the Dulanys served as vice-president and treasurer.

A year following the formation of the company, Daniel Dulany, Jr. moved to Eau Claire where he worked in the lumber company office assisting Clarence Chamberlin.

Dulany remained with the Empire Lumber Company until his death in 1925. In 1910 he and his wife, Mary, sold this residence to M.S. Frawley, principal of the Eau Claire High School, and moved to 1504 State Street (no longer extant).
(C,D)

Architectural Statement (continued):

of the frame building. Rising from the ground story and above the roof line is a square tower which highlights the composition. The three and a half story tower which contains the dwelling's front entrance is crowned by a pyramidal roof that is punctuated by gabled dormers. Also projecting from the main block is a three story corner tower (at the northeast corner) and a two story bay window capped by a cantilevered gable (at the northeast corner). Shingles appear on the gabled portions of these elements as well as on a narrow band separating the clapboard siding of the first and second floors. Attached at the south side is a one and a half story rectangular addition. Covered again by a mansard roof which in this instance is interrupted by gable roofed dormers, the section has been somewhat altered through the removal of an entrance porch and the addition of a modern picture window. A veranda, an original feature, is visible on the main portion of the building. The metal cresting which originally decorated the roofs has been removed.

An early (1904) photo of the residence is available at the Chippewa Valley Museum.

(1981 photo - 37/27,28)

Historical Statement (continued):

a director and stockholder of the company and was general manager of the millwright department, in charge of building and managing the mills (C).

A home was first constructed on this location in 1859. The present residence, an almost complete rebuilding of the original building, was erected in 1889 (D).

Architectural Statement (continued):

is generally rectangular in plan with projecting elements on each major facade. On the Fourth Street facade which contains the main entrance, a two story bay window and cantilevered gable form a dominant component. Large machine-sawn brackets support the gable which is shingle covered as is the area separating the windows. An ornament with a semi-circular latticework design further distinguishes the gable. Similar ornaments are visible on a corner located just to the north and on the prominent gable on the south elevation. Flanking the projecting section on the ground level are two nearly identical verandas. Embellished by spindle valances and turned posts, this element is repeated on the west elevation. On the south elevation (facing Broadway Street) a boxed bay window is featured. Sheltered by a pent roof, the bay is composed of three narrow one-over-one sash windows with small panes of stained glass above. All gabled areas are shingled while the walls of the house are covered with narrow clapboards. Corner boards outline each section of the structure.

(1981 photo - 37/36)

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 10/8/81	Broadway Street 310
Street Address: 310 Broadway Street		Legal Description:		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: First Congregational Church		Current Owner:			
Film Roll No. EC 2L			Current Owner's Address:		
Negative No. 13			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. S			Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

2 Original Name & Use: First Congregational Church	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1919; 1954 chapel addition	Source A, B				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:

The First Congregational Church, a pivotal and striking feature of the Randall Park Historic District, is an architecturally significant example of twentieth century Gothic church architecture. In harmony with the community house which was erected in 1914, the large edifice is constructed of coursed rock faced Dunvill sandstone. The church is oriented east-west and the main block, covered by a gable roof, is formed by an arrangement of nave and ambulatories. The (OVER)

Historical Statement:

Thomas Barland, a native of Scotland, who had studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, was "the first to spend time and effort for congregationalism in the Chippewa Valley" (B). From 1852 to 1856 Barland conducted services in the small community, using the facilities of boarding houses and hotels. In 1856 Revernd Alberoni Kidder, on a vacation trip through the (OVER)

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)

A cornerstone

B Barnes, M. 1956. The Path We Have Trod pamphlet available at Chippewa Valley Museum

C Eau Claire Leader, September 4, 1921, p. 13

D

E

F

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER IHP NRHP landmark
 other: _____

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Randall Park Hist. Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing
 initials: met date: 6-25-82

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: _____

Architectural Statement (cont.):

ambulatory on the south elevation which faces Randall Park is punctuated by paired lancet openings. Above, the wall is marked by a clerestory containing five large stained glass windows separated by buttresses which are also evident on the ambulatory. The north elevation was originally of similar design with the exception of a one story Sunday school building that projected from the center of the structure. In 1954 a chapel was added on this side of the church.

At the southeast corner of the church is a square tower which dominates the composition. Containing the main entrance framed within a lancet arch, the tower rises ninety feet from base to pinnacle. A belfry identified by recessed louvred openings is located in the upper portion of the tower which is also distinguished by buttresses, a parapet, and four elaborate pinnacles. Narrow rectangular openings indicate the tower's lower stages. The tower is attached to ^{the} narthex which forms the Third Avenue elevation. Highlighting this area is a five part stained glass window contained within a lancet opening and accented by a label mold. Smooth stone mullions divide the opening which extends to the ground level where five rectangular windows are located. A number of smaller lancet windows also with label molds are additional features of this elevation.

(Note: Much of this information came from the Eau Claire Leader article (C))

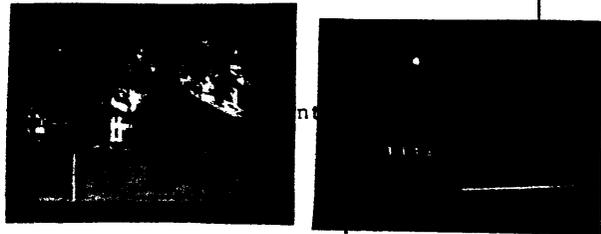
(1981 photos - 22/32, 39/34)

Historical statement (cont.):

area, was invited to preach a Sunday service and, as a result, to relocate in Eau Claire and to organize a Congregation church. The church was officially established December 19, 1856.

A frame church was erected in 1857 at the corner of Barstow and Emery Streets on the east side of the Chippewa River, but in 1858 that building was left for the Presbyterian congregation which had also recently organized. Moving to the west side of the river, the Congregationalists erected a new structure on lots donated by Adin Randall. The church was dedicated in 1859 (B).

As the congregation grew, a new and larger edifice was required. In 1887 a fine stone structure was completed. This building served the church until 1918 when it was destroyed by fire. The present church was dedicated in 1921. At the rear of the church is the community house (1L/20) built with funds donated by Cornelia Pierce Ingram, a prominent church member. The former pastorage (403 Third Avenue, 1L/19) is located a block south on Third Avenue.

1 City, Village or Town: Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 10/08/81	Broadway Street 310	
Street Address: 310 Broadway Street		Legal Description:		Acreage:		
Current Name & Use: First Congregational Church Community House		Current Owner: First Congregational Church				
Film Roll No. EC 1L				Current Owner's Address:		
Negative No. 20				Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. S				Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

2 Original Name & Use: Community House	Source B	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction / Alteration 1914	Source A				
Architect and/or Builder: Purcell and Elmslie	Source B				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:
The First Congregational Church Community House, designed by the Minneapolis architectural firm of Purcell and Elmslie and erected in 1914, is an architecturally significant site not only because it is one of a limited number of the firm's work in the state, but also because it illustrates a specific type of design the firm worked with.

According to Prairie School scholar, David Gebhard, Purcell and (OVER)

Historical Statement:
Cornelia Pierce Ingram, the wife of prominent lumberman, O.H. Ingram, provided funds for the construction of the Community House. It was erected on the site of the parsonage. Mrs. Peter Truax donated additional money to purchase new lots for a parsonage which was constructed in 1914 and designed by the same architectural firm, Purcell and Elmslie, that had furnished the plans for the Community House. (OVER)

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)

A On building.

B NRHP nomination form.

C Barnes, M. 1956. The Path We Trod.

D

E

F

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP 1974 landmark
 other:

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Randall Park Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing

initials: met date: 4/08/82

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: _____

Plat Map #8

11/20

Architectural Statement (continued):

Elmslie experimented with the simple high pitch gable roof from 1913 to 1918. Other Prairie School architects and many clients avoided such a roof because of its association with the Gothic Revival Style. The Community House, which represents the successful use of the roof by the design firm, is a fine example of Purcell and Elmslie's talents with small buildings of simple shapes.

Facing Randall Park, the Community House is a one story building with a broad gable roof. The walls are low and the eaves overhang broadly - the gable itself has a greater height than the walls. The exterior is of rock-face rusticated stone, the material of the adjacent church, interrupted on the main facade by casement windows. Other features are the slightly projecting corners, the two chimneys on the side nearer the church, and the extending roof beams with Sullivanesque ornament panels (B).

(1981 photo - 37/31)

Historical Statement (continued):

In 1918 the adjacent church was destroyed by fire and the present structure erected in 1919-1921 (C). (Note: The parsonage is located at 403 Third Avenue, 1L/19.)

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 10/08/81	Lake Street 244
Street Address: 244 Lake Street			Legal Description: Pt. Lots 7 & 8 Blk 2 EC City	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Private residence			Current Owner: Gladys Skubing		
Film Roll No. EC 2L			Current Owner's Address: 244 Lake Street		
Negative No. 9,10			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. S	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
2 Nancy Clark House	A				
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1897	A				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

<p>3 Architectural Significance</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>4 Historical Significance</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other: _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> None</p>
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<p>Architectural Statement: The Clark house, a combination of Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical forms, is a significant architectural addition to the Randall Park Historic District. Located at the northern boundary of the district, the imposing two and a half story residence (its monumental proportions are somewhat obscured by the conifers on the front lawn) is dominated by a tetra style portico. The colossal columns support a pediment-like gable accented by a Palladian window. (OVER)</p>	<p>Historical Statement: Nancy Clark was the widow of Dewitt C. Clark, a banking partner of O.H. Ingram. He and his wife had settled in Eau Claire in 1862. Mr. Clark died in 1882 and Nancy in 1910. The residence was sold to H. D. Davis in 1919 (B,C).</p>
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<p>5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</p> <p>A Tax assessment rolls - Univ. of Wis-Eau Claire Area Research Center.</p> <p>B 1880 Eau Claire city directory.</p> <p>C Barland, L. 1965. <u>The Rivers Flow On</u>, p. 413</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p> <p>F</p>	<p>6 Representation in Previous Surveys</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other:</p> <p>7 Condition</p> <p><input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins</p> <p>8 District: <u>Randall Park Historic Dist.</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing</p> <p>initials: <u>met</u> date: <u>5/28/82</u></p> <p>9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown</p> <p><input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: _____</p>
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Architectural Statement (continued):

Originally modillions decorated this element which is repeated on the west elevation. A veranda with Tuscan columns is also featured.

The clapboard wall surfaces are free of decoration and the dwelling has remained relatively unchanged except for the addition of a full second story balcony on the main facade (see photo - Chippewa Valley Museum).

(1981 photo - 38/18)

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 10/08/81	Lake Street 310
Street Address: 310 Lake Street		Legal Description: Pt. Lots 1 & 2 Blk 3 EC City Add.		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Private residence		Current Owner: Everett Paulson			
Film Roll No. EC 2L			Current Owner's Address: 310 Lake Street		
Negative No. 8			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. S			Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

Original Name & Use: 2 H.C. VanHovenberg Residence	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1872; alterations in 1880's.	Source A				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None
--	---

<p>Architectural Statement: The VanHovenberg house, one of four prominent corner homes that form a distinct grouping within the historic district (see 244 Lake Street, 2L/9; 617 Third Avenue, 2L/5; 620 Third Avenue, 2L/4), is an architecturally significant residence reflecting in a simplified and restrained manner the picturesque traditions of the late nineteenth century. Erected in 1872, the house was, according to the tax records, remodeled at least twice in the 1880's, attaining (OVER)</p>	<p>Historical Statement: Henry Clay VanHovenberg came to Eau Claire in 1856. His training as a carpenter and millwright gave him immediate employment in the thriving lumber community. In 1869 he and a partner, F.J. Mills, established the Chippewa Valley News, which was quickly purchased by William H. Bailey. Later VanHovenberg was involved in the real estate and farm implement business. He is listed in the 1880 directory as associated with Chappel & Co., commission dealers in farm machinery (D,C).</p>	Plat Map #8
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5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Tax assessment rolls-Univ. of Wis.-Eau Claire Area Research Center. B Barland, L. 1960. <u>Sawdust City</u> , p. 18, 136. C 1880 Eau Claire city directory. D E F	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Code 2L/8
	7 Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
	8 District: <u>Randall Park Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>met</u> date: <u>6/01/82</u>	
	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: _____	

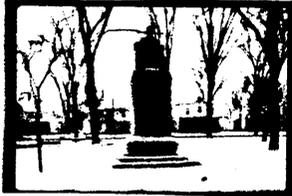
Architectural Statement (continued):

its present appearance by C.1890.

The two story clapboard sided residence rests on a stone foundation. Highlighting the main facade is a large shingle covered dormer containing two narrow rectangular windows. On the first floor a veranda which wraps around the southeast corner of the building is featured. Turned posts connected by balustrades and pediments indicating the main entrances characterize the veranda. A gabled projection provides the focus of the east elevation. The gable is shingled and includes an elliptical opening. On the second floor the southern third of the projection is open, forming a balcony supported by a single post. An oval window is framed by the balcony. A less prominent shingled dormer is just north of the projecting element.

Plain moldings outline all of the window openings and corner boards demark each section of the building. Unifying the composition are bracket-like modillions which ornament the eave line.

(1981 photo - 38/3)

City, Village or Town: 1 Eau Claire		County: Eau Claire	Surveyor: M. Taylor	Date: 11/16/81	Randall Park
Street Address: Randall Park		Legal Description:		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Adin Randall Statue		Current Owner:			
Film Roll No. EC 33			Current Owner's Address:		
Negative No. 22			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient.			Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

2 Original Name & Use: Adin Randall Statue	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1915	Source A, B				
Architect and/or Builder: Helen Farnsworth Mears, sculptress	Source A, B				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:
 The statue of Adin Randall, commissioned by Eau Claire lumberman, O.H. Ingram, and designed by Wisconsin's distinguished sculptress, Helen Farnsworth Mears (1871-1916), is a pivotal site within the Randall Park Historic District.

Mounted on a granite pedestal, the bronze statue features Randall sitting on an architectural chair. The figure is in a "relaxed position, his body and slightly lowered head (OVER)

Historical Statement:
 Adin Randall, a vital figure in Eau Claire's early history, included this park in his 1856 plat of Eau Claire city. Randall's residence is located at 526 Menomonie Street, 7L/5.

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)

A Plaque on statue.

B Green, S.P. 1972. Helen Farnsworth Mears, p. 83-86, 138.

C Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, 1960, p. 250-251.

D Eau Claire Leader, 9/25/13, p. 3.

E

F

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark
 other:

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Randall Park Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing

initials: met date: 4/13/82

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: _____

Randall Park

Plat Map #8

33/22

Architectural Statement (continued):

directed to the front. His coat is draped across his lap, and in his hands he holds his hat and gloves. The figure is dignified but unpretentious. This relaxed position makes him appear to be contemplating the scene before him" (B). The base is inscribed with "Adin Randall who gave this park to the city of Eau Claire, 1857". Dedicated in a formal ceremony on May 12, 1915, the statue was originally accented by a small reflecting pool.

Helen Farnsworth Mears was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1871. At the age of nine she exhibited her first work, a bust of Apollo. Seven years later her figure, "Repentance", received special recognition from August Saint-Gardens, one of America's foremost sculptors. Following the 1893 Columbian Exposition, where her "Genius of Wisconsin" (this figure now stands in the State Capitol) was displayed, Mears moved to New York to study with Saint-Gardens, who became a major force in her artistic pursuits.

After additional work and study in Europe, Mears returned to the United States where her major works included, "The Fountain of Life" exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, a statue of Frances E. Willard, the dynamic organizer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was placed in Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol in 1905, busts of George Rogers Clark and William T.G. Morton, bas-reliefs of August Saint-Gardens, Edward McDowell, and her mother, Mary Mears, and the Adin Randall statue (C).

The Adin Randall statue was commissioned by O.H. Ingram in 1911. Ingram had become familiar with Mears' work through his own work on the capitol commission Mears had submitted sketches for the "heroic" figure which would surmount the dome of Wisconsin's new capitol building. Through a series of misunderstanding Mears' proposal was not selected - the commission going instead to Daniel Chester French.

Mears worked on the full-sized figure of Randall from early 1912 until the summer of 1913. It was dedicated in 1915, and less than a year later Mears died in New York. In 1923, when Helen Mears' work was formally donated to the Milwaukee Art Institute, Dudley Watson, director of the Institute, described Mears as "one of the most distinguished daughters of the State of Wisconsin and in the estimation of leading critics, one of the foremost women sculptors in history" (B,D).

Architectural Statement (continued):

Chippewa Falls construction company (C).

The T-shaped church is dominated by a monumental tetrastyle portico in the Ionic order. Rising above the pedimented portico is a three stage wooden steeple crowned by a tent roof. The four faces of the second stage contain six-over-six sash windows framed by a pediment and pilasters. Above, on the top stage are round headed louvred openings. (Note: The steeple replaced a low dome-like element that was part of the original structure.) On the main facade are three round arches containing semi-circular openings and paired rectangular openings. These distinctive features, which are repeated on the side elevations, are separated by small rectangular windows with shouldered moldings. The main entrance is centrally located and accented by a stone frame including cornice and modillions. Engaged pilasters, echoing the columns of the portico, further distinguish the entrance area. A modillioned cornice and a stone stringcourse "wrap" the building, while the corners are marked by quoins.

Additions, erected in 1935 and 1963, are attached to the rear (west end) of the church.

(1981 photo - 37/26)