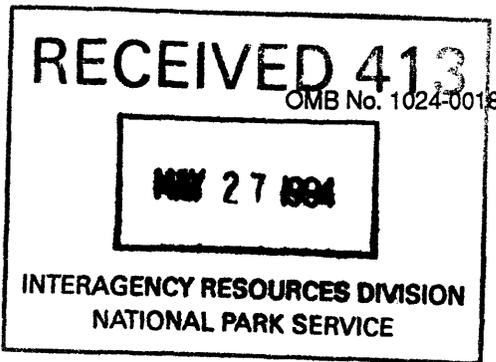


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historical Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various/ See Section 7 not for publication N/A
city or town Chippewa Falls vicinity N/A
state Wisconsin code WI county Chippewa code 017 zip code 54729

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 13 May 1994
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer - WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):
Signature of the Keeper Edson B. Beall Date of Action 6/24/99 Entered in the National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	32	16	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	32	16	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT/post office
SOCIAL/civic

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT/post office
SOCIAL/civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Romanesque
Italianate
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone
roof asphalt
walls brick
stone
other wood
glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Commerce
- Social History
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

- ca. 1873 to 1924
- ca. 1873 to 1943
- _____
- _____

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

- N/A
- _____
- _____
- _____

Significant Person

- (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
- N/A
- _____
- _____

Cultural Affiliation

- N/A
- _____
- _____

Architect/Builder

- Snyder, Samuel
- Kingsley, W.A.
- _____

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Chippewa County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 6.5 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>626620</u>	<u>4977070</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>626990</u>	<u>4976850</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>626790</u>	<u>4977130</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>626910</u>	<u>4976710</u>
						See continuation sheet.	

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Kooiman, Architectural Historian; Elizabeth Butterfield, Historian
organization U.S. West Research, Inc. date December 16, 1993
street & number 421 Main St., Suite 306 telephone (608) 782-3338
city or town La Crosse state WI zip code 54601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Architectural Description

The Bridge Street Commercial Historic District encompasses parts of nine blocks in the downtown area of the city of Chippewa Falls. The district extends from West Spring Street to the south, to West Columbia Street to the north, to Rushman Street on the east and to Bay Street to the west. This district is located just north of the Chippewa River and immediately west of Duncan Creek. The terrain slopes upward toward the north, and steep hills and bluffs and residential neighborhoods are located to the east and west.

The buildings within the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District are mostly densely packed two-story brick commercial buildings interspersed by two, three-story buildings and one, five-story hotel building. Most of the district is constructed of brick, with a few isolated examples of frame and stone buildings.

Building types represented within the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District are primarily commercial building, which encompass storefronts with upper floors used as residential and/or professional offices. Other property types include financial institutions, one hotel, one post office, social institutions, a horse livery stable and an automobile dealership garage.

The district is surrounded by residential development to the east, on the opposite side of Duncan Creek, and to the west, up the hill from the commercial district. Non-contributing commercial and industrial developments are located north of the district, and industrial development which is non-contributing to the district is located south of the district, on the north bank of the Chippewa River.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

The buildings within the district are primarily vernacular in form, but most show some influences of the architectural styles which were popular at their time of construction. The buildings within the district were constructed from the 1870s to the 1920s, and they are represented by a variety of architectural styles including Romanesque, Italianate, and Neo-Classical. The development of these styles in Chippewa Falls followed the general trend of architectural commercial styles in Wisconsin.

Of the forty-eight (48) buildings located in the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, thirty-two (32) contribute to the historic character of the district, while sixteen (16) are non-contributing. Of the contributing buildings, eight are especially architecturally and/or historically significant buildings. These buildings, listed according to address, are as follows:

First National Bank Building, 111 North Bridge Street

This two-story building, originally constructed in 1873, was enlarged in 1888, at which time the facade was modified from its original Italianate style. In 1898, the facade was altered again with a facing of random coursed sandstone. The resulting Romanesque Revival style facade is characterized by a colonade of smooth, tapered stone columns with medieval Romanesque style capitals that separate the four bays of the first story store front. The first story is separated from the second story by a single broad course of rusticated stone. The second story is symmetrical and features a pair of centered arched windows which are surrounded by a larger arch which incorporates a date plate giving the original 1873 construction date. This window group is flanked by an arched window on either side. The cornice is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

denticulated and molded, alluding to the building's earlier Italianate facade.

Marshall Building, 11 East Central Street

This three-story brick building was constructed as a combination office and commercial building between 1884 and 1890. Influenced by an eclectic combination of the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles, the Marshall Building has retained its original decorative stylistic devices. The storefront has been somewhat altered with modern materials, but it retains parts of its original cast iron columns.

The second floor of the main facade features an asymmetrical four-bay-wide design, with two one-over-two flat-arched sash windows on the east side of a three-sided oriel bay that features one-over-one sash windows capped by art-glass transoms. The oriel roof is bell-shaped. A third flat-arched window is situated to the west of the oriel. All three flat-arched windows are capped with a stone lintel.

The third story is separated from the second by a single stone string course. Four Romanesque-style semi-circular arched windows are interspersed along the third story. Two are grouped side-by-side on the east side and are separated by a pair of half-round brick mullions. This group, and the two windows to the east are separated by six such mullions, the center pair of which is capped by a small stone base of a simple brick pilaster strip which terminates at the cornice in a tent-domed finial. The third window to the west is flanked on its west side by an identical arrangement. The west edge of the facade consists of a column, that extends from the top of the first floor to just above the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

cornice and is constructed of rounded brick. The cornice section is highly decorated with a grid of corbelled brick and it is topped by a horizontal stone course.

Northern Hotel, 300 - 306 North Bridge Street

This five-story dark brown brick hotel building was designed by Lee A. Bailey of Chicago and built in 1919 by Schling & Bailey of Chicago. Retail shops were located on the first story, hotel rooms in floors two through three, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) Club on the upper story. The building has retained its notable white-glazed terra cotta ornament of Neo-Classical influence. The lot, situated on the northwest corner of North Bridge Street and West Grand Avenue, allows the building to feature two principal facades. The front(east) facade features three storefronts, which apparently received minimal modern alterations. Two molded terra cotta belt courses separate the ground floor from the second floor, and the wall surface between them features plain brickwork accented at regular intervals with Neo-Classical motif tile medallions. The south facade features a centrally located entry, which projects out into the sidewalk by a glassed-in pedimented portico.

The middle section of the building, on both the primary, east facade, as well as the secondary, south facade, exhibits minimal ornamentation except for simple, concrete sills and lintels. The windows are one-over-one sash.

The upper floor section is highly ornamental in comparison with the other parts of the building. A horizontal terra cotta belt course accentuates the separation of the third and fourth floors. The fourth floor of the east facade on the fourth floor is symmetrical in its design, with two groups of three windows, each

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 5

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

of which has three vertically placed one-light sash. These two window groups are surrounded by ornamental terra cotta work and are further capped by Neo-Classical style pediments, also made of white terra cotta. The letters "B.P.O.E." are set on tiles which are situated under the white terra cotta pilasters which separate the windows in each group. Two simpler windows are set between the three part window groups. The fourth floor of the south facade has a similar arrangement. Since the facade is wider, however, eight windows are set between the two three-part window groups, which flank each end. The cornice is flat, with an edging of white terra cotta.

Northwestern State Bank, 202 North Bridge Street

Constructed in 1924 by A. Moorman and Company, a St. Paul firm specializing in the design and construction of banks in the Neo-Classical Revival style, this two-story cream brick bank building has maintained the elements of the style. Located on the northwest corner of North Bridge and West Central streets, the building features a three-bays-wide north facade and a six-bays-deep east facade. The entire building was rehabilitated in the early 1990s. Though an earlier, incompatible facade was removed, tinted glass was also used to fill all window and door openings.

The primary, north facade features four pilasters which extend two stories high, capped by stylized capitals. The division between the floors is accented with horizontal panels which are decorated with molded, Neo-Classical style swags and medallions.

The entablature is simple, with dentils capped by a molded architrave. The cornice is ornamented with vertical fluting and four square panels on the east facade. The cornice is plain on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

the east facade. A new two-story addition of simple design is attached to the south end of the building and it is a non-contributing element to the overall building.

United States Post Office and Federal Building, 315 North Bridge Street

This two-story brick example of public architecture was built in 1910 under the auspices of the federal government in a Neo-Classical Revival design, a typical style for public architecture in the early twentieth century. Although the interior has been altered, the exterior has been maintained, retaining all the stylistic elements of the original structure. The red brick structure is accented with white stone quoins and keystones.

The primary, west facade has a central entrance, with concrete stairs. The doorway is flanked by pilasters which end in a frieze capped with a segmental arch pediment. The facade is seven-bays-wide, is symmetrically arranged, has two windows on each side of the entry which feature one-over-one sash windows, capped by a horizontal lintel with keystone, and a blind semi-circular arch transom over the windows, also with keystone. Single windows which are also one-over-one sash, with lintels but no arch, fill the two bays at the ends of the facade. The entire first floor is separated from the second floor by a continuous white stone belt course.

The second floor window sills are set into the belt course. The second floor windows, set directly above the first floor windows, are simpler, with a single keystone set into each horizontal lintel. The central window on the second story is surrounded by a Neo-Classical style molding, with pilasters on either side and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

simple panel above.

The cornice is ornamented by dentils, molded cornice, and a white stone balustrade which borders all four edges of the roofline.

Edward Rutledge Charity Building, 404 North Bridge Street
Designed in 1917 by W. J. Kingsley to accommodate the administrative offices of the Edward Rutledge Charity Foundation, the Rutledge Charity Building is an excellently maintained Neo-Classical-styled two-story brick building exhibiting the original exterior and interior design. Combining classical elements into a twentieth century interpretation of the Neo-Classical Revival style, the Rutledge Charity Building is characterized by a symmetrical design. The front (east) facade features a small portico entrance which features a denticulated entablature supported by two Ionic columns, which frames a semi-circular-arched door. Semi-circular-arch windows with fan lights in the upper portion are set at either side of the portico. The windows are placed in slightly recessed stone surrounds. Massive, smooth stone quoins accent the corners of the first and second stories, up to the frieze. The side (south) facade also features four windows of identical design to those on the front of the building. The second story windows, both on the east and south facades are simple, with white stone sills and simple brick lintels and surrounds. The windows are eight-over-eight sash. The frieze is simple, capped by denticulation and then architrave molding. The architrave is capped by a partially balustraded parapet.

Chippewa Valley Auto Company, 26 West Grand Avenue
Constructed for F.A. Bigler in 1924, the Chippewa Valley Auto Company is a two-story utilitarian building constructed of steel,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

brick and cement. The simple exterior design exhibits Neo-Classical style-inspired devices. The Chippewa Valley Auto Company building has a metal structural frame, freeing the exterior walls for large window areas. The front, south facade features a symmetrical composition, six bays wide. The bays are separated by two story brick pilaster-like elements. The original window openings, which were designed to display automobiles, are now enclosed with wood panels and smaller, replacement windows. The spandrels between the floors feature simple, inset brick panels. The three middle panels are further accented with small diamond-shaped medallions. The second-story windows are all original, based on historic photographs of the building. They are multi-light, metal casement windows with frosted glass. The windows are capped by a wide, concrete belt course that features square panels at the termination of each pilaster. A second molded belt course is placed above the first and the simple cornice features twin pedimented parapets.

Note on Sources

Dates of construction were determined by researching and analyzing a combination of resources which included Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, city directories, newspaper articles, historic photographs, tax records, intensive survey forms, local histories, Chippewa County Historical Society vertical files, and oral interviews.

Note on Noncontributing resources

Noncontributing resources are those built after 1943 or resources that have been altered to the point where they no longer retain historic integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 9Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, WisconsinBridge Street Commercial Historic District
Inventory

<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Date</u>
Empire Block	9 Bridge St.	yes	1911
Lumbermen's National Bank	100-110 N. Bridge St.	no	1916
Metropolitan Block	101-105 N. Bridge St.	no	1889
Greenwood Crockery Shop	107 N. Bridge St.	no	1886-1889
First National Bank	111 N. Bridge St.	yes	1873
Union Block	113-123 N. Bridge St.	no	1885
Hoenig Building	114 N. Bridge St.	yes	1885
Hoenig Building	116 N. Bridge St.	yes	1886-1889
Dettloff Drug Store	120 N. Bridge St.	yes	1886-1889
French Block	124 N. Bridge St.	yes	1884-1886
Northwestern State Bank	202 N. Bridge St.	yes	1924
NWestern State Bank addn.	204-210 N. Bridge St.	no	ca. 1990
Collette's Pharmacy	212 N. Bridge St.	yes	1888
M.A. Phillip's Store	213-215 N. Bridge St.	no	1886-1889
commercial building	214 N. Bridge St.	no	pre-1883
commercial building	216 N. Bridge St.	no	1886-1889
commercial building	217 N. Bridge St.	yes	pre-1883
Bergeron Building	218 N. Bridge St.	yes	1889
Physicians Block	224 N. Bridge St.	yes	1920-1924
commercial building	223 N. Bridge St.	no	pre-1883
commercial building	301 N. Bridge St.	no	ca. 1950s
Hotel Northern	300-306 N. Bridge St.	yes	1919
commercial building	307 N. Bridge St.	no	ca. 1950s
A.C. Mason Hardware Store	308-312 N. Bridge St.	yes	1915-1917
Music Block	314-318 N. Bridge St.	yes	1908
United States Post Office	315 N. Bridge St.	yes	1910
Jenkins Block	320-322 N. Bridge St.	no	ca. 1908
commercial building	324 N. Bridge St.	no	pre-1883
Rutledge Charity Building	404 N. Bridge St.	yes	1917
Marshall Building	11 E. Central St.	yes	1889
Herald Printing Company	13 E. Central St.	yes	1890

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 10

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

commercial building	11 W. Central St.	yes	ca. 1883
commercial building	7 W. Grand Ave.	yes	1890-1895
F.M. McGuire Stable	15 W. Grand Ave.	yes	1888
Chippewa Valley Auto Co.	26 W. Grand Ave	yes	1924
Chippewa Falls Art Co.	12 E. Spring St.	yes	1903-1910
commercial building	11 W. Spring St.	no	1903-1910
commercial building	12 W. Spring St.	yes	1910-1924
Pozanski Company	14-18 W. Spring St.	yes	ca. 1898
commercial building	13-15 W. Spring St.	yes	1886-1890
Boston Clothing House	17-19 W. Spring St.	yes	ca. 1907
commercial building	20 W. Spring St.	no	pre-1883
C.P. Boucher Saloon	21-23 W. Spring St.	yes	ca. 1883
C.J. Caesar Harness Shop	22-24 W. Spring St.	yes	1890-1893
commercial building	25 W. Spring St.	yes	1910-1924
commercial building	27 W. Spring St.	no	1924-1946
G. Caesar, Jeweler	29 W. Spring St.	yes	ca. 1874
commercial building	31-33 W. Spring St.	yes	1903-1907

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Statement of Significance

The Bridge Street Commercial Historic District in Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin, is locally significant under Criterion C, under the theme ARCHITECTURE, because it contains an assemblage of commercial and public buildings whose designs represent important architectural styles dating from ca. 1873 to 1924. Few modern intrusions detract from the general late nineteenth and early twentieth century character created by the forty-eight (48) properties. Although the majority of the storefronts have been remodeled, many of the buildings still retain a substantial amount of their original appearance. As a group, these buildings represent the largest concentration of architecturally significant commercial and public buildings in the city.

The Bridge Street Commercial District is also locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of COMMERCE/TRADE and SOCIAL HISTORY in Chippewa Falls. Buildings associated with each of these area made significant contributions to the history of the city. The period during which the district gains architectural significance spans from 1873 to 1924. It also gains historical significance in the areas of Commerce and Social History from 1873 to 1943.

Historical Background

Chippewa Falls, located in the Chippewa Valley, is surrounded by fertile hills and bisected by several waterways. The Chippewa River flows from the eastern city limits in a southwesterly direction, whereas, Duncan Creek enters the city at the northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

corner and flows in a southeasterly direction. Eventually, the creek enters the Chippewa River just below Bridge Street. Densely wooded terrain, rich soil, and abundant water power facilitated the settlement and growth of Chippewa Falls.

Paleo-Indians occupied the upper Great Lakes region as early as 10,000 B.C. Retreating glaciers and rising temperature offered adequate conditions for a new prehistoric culture, called the Aqua Plano, to enter the upper Great Lakes region from 7000 B.C. to 4500 B.C. From approximately 5000 to 500 B.C. two unique prehistoric groups occupied the upper Great Lakes region. Both groups, the Boreal Archaic and the Old Copper, worked in stone and wood. While the Old Copper Indians migrated northward, the Boreal Archaic residing in the region south of Lake Superior transformed into the Early Woodland culture. By 100 B.C. the Hopewell culture began replacing the Early Woodland culture. The last prehistoric people, existing from 700 to 1600 A.D., lived during the Late Woodland period. They relied heavily upon hunting and agriculture for subsistence. Two groups recognized with the Late Woodland period include the Lake Winnebago culture and the Effigy Mound People. [Nesbit, 10-12]

By the 1600s, when Jesuit missionaries, European explorers, soldiers, and traders traversed the untamed Northwest Territory, Dakota and Ojibwe Indians roamed the Chippewa Valley. Diverse Indian occupation of the Chippewa Valley reflected changing migratory patterns. Often, Ojibwe, with the approval of the Dakota, entered the interior of Wisconsin and Minnesota to hunt and trade, but in the mid-1700s the Dakota and Ojibwe became enemies. The "game-rich" territory located between the dense forest and open prairie, which existed near present-day Chippewa

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 3 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Falls, was sought after by both tribes but remained a disputed area. [Wyatt: Historic Indians: 3-3] By 1825, the Dakota and Ojibwe signed a treaty at Prairie du Chien. [Kappler: 7 Stat. 272] It created a truce and drew specific boundaries. Since the government did not quickly establish the partition line of 1825, warring skirmishes between the tribes continued well into the nineteenth century, even with the emergence of settlers and lumbermen. [Wyatt: Historic Indians: 3-3; Fowell: 146-147]

By 1815, following the signing of the treaty of Ghent, the British abandoned Prairie du Chien and torched Fort McKay. One year later, American troops occupied Prairie du Chien in an effort to both establish a fort and enforce their supremacy in the Northwest Territory. American troops immediately began construction of Fort Crawford on the same site of the British fort. [Wyatt, Introduction: 2-4]

Between 1821 to 1832, in an effort to secure lumber to rebuild Fort Crawford, Jean Brunet travelled up the Mississippi with Lieutenant Jefferson Davis to Beef Slough, a delta where the Chippewa River enters the Mississippi River. While Davis remained at the slough, Brunet ascended the Chippewa River and lumbered pine on a tributary known as the Yellow River. Following the spring thaw, Brunet floated the cut timber down to Davis' encampment. While travelling along the Chippewa River, Brunet noticed the rich pine supply along the banks, but he was not the only man who realized the richness of the Chippewa Valley's resources. In 1832, Louis Demarais, a Frenchman, also entered the country along the Chippewa River and trapped for furs and traded with the Indians. [Centennial Souvenir: 7; History of Northern Wisconsin: 192-193; and Randall: 11]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 4

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

In 1836, Brunet travelled up the Chippewa River and initiated plans to build a sawmill at Chippewa Falls. The sawmill was constructed by Brunet with the assistance of Hercules Dousman, an American Fur Company agent at Prairie du Chien since 1826. Brunet met Dousman when he also was stationed at Prairie du Chien. [Wyatt, Fur Trade 4-1] Only through the financial assistance of the American Fur Company, which had long since established its fur stations throughout the Northwest, could Brunet establish the first sawmill at the Falls. Also, during 1836 the trader Demarais moved to Chippewa Falls with his wife and established the first non-Indian permanent settlement at Chippewa Falls. [Centennial Souvenir: 7] The settlement of Chippewa Falls coincided with the establishment of Wisconsin as a territory. The Trygg Map denotes that shortly after settlement, Chippewa Falls housed a blacksmith and carpenter shop, four houses, a sawmill, and a sugar camp to the south. [Trygg: Sheet 6]

Even though the Indians had not ceded their land to the United States government, plans for the construction of a mill were not delayed. By 1837, the Dakota and the Ojibwe sold all their claims in Wisconsin, with one exception. [Kappler: 7 Stat. 528] The Ojibwe retained their land holdings along Lake Superior until 1842, when they ceded them to the United States government. [Kappler: 7 Stat. 591]

During 1838, the sawmill operating at Chippewa Falls was swept away by a spring flood. Hiram S. Allen rebuilt the mill in 1839 and operated it for the next ten years. At such time, the mill was reorganized as the Chippewa Lumbering Company. During the panic of 1857, Allen lost all his property, including the mill.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 5

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Following several exchanges of ownership, the Union Lumber Company purchased the mill in 1869, and in 1879 the property passed into the hands of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company. In 1880-1881, when Fredrick Weyerhauser took over the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, the Chippewa Valley contained one-sixth of all the white pine in the United States. Lumbering operations in Chippewa Falls ended in 1911. [Centennial Souvenir: 11-13]

In 1845, the territorial legislature delineated the boundaries for Chippewa County, which along with twenty-eight other counties formed the state of Wisconsin when it entered the Union in 1848. [Centennial Souvenir: 7-8] Chippewa Falls served as the county seat for Chippewa County. [Gregory: 648] In 1869, the Wisconsin State Legislature passed an act which changed Chippewa Falls' status from a village to a city. One year later, in the spring of 1870, the first elections for mayor, treasurer, assessor and six aldermen under the new charter were held. [Webb]

Transportation played a significant role in the evolution of Chippewa Falls as a commercial hub. From 1836 to the 1850s, since only dirt trails provided overland access to Chippewa Falls, a majority of the cargo entered the area by water route. However, during 1854, funds were provided to survey the city and design the first streets. Over the next several years, the stage lines that serviced Chippewa Falls positioned their station house at the corner of Bridge and West Spring streets, the eventual trade center. [Centennial Souvenir: 13] By June of 1875, the first railroad, known as The Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad, entered Chippewa Falls, thus connecting the city with markets in large Midwestern cities. [History of Northern Wisconsin: 200]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 6

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Commerce reflected growth patterns of Chippewa Falls. Initially, the first lumber mill company store dominated commerce in Chippewa Falls. It also housed the only postal services in Chippewa Falls. In 1856, Frederick Bussey and James Taylor established the first mercantile business not affiliated with a lumber company.

[Chippewa County, Vol. I: 236 & 257] In the 1860s, an increase in population which included a growing rural community required the establishment of a variety of merchandise and service businesses. The population in 1870 at 2,507 was almost four times larger than the census of 1860, which totaled 674. [Chippewa Herald Telegram, 28 February 1991]

In 1869, the commercial district experienced a severe setback when a fire destroyed a large number of retail buildings along Bay, Bridge, Central, and Spring streets. The fire engulfed property totaling \$75,000. [Rausch and Sundberg: 15; Chippewa County, Vol. I: 425-426] One year later, a volunteer fire department was organized in Chippewa Falls. [Forrester: 104] By October of 1870, the city procured a steam fire engine. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 426] Sixteen years after the fire, in 1885, Chippewa Falls passed a charter requiring the use of fire proof materials for all construction in the commercial district. [The Herald, 9 October 1885]

Rising population figures in Chippewa Falls resulted in changes in the configuration of the commercial district and streetscape, a rise in commercial activity, and construction of buildings. From 1870 to 1885, the population of Chippewa Falls grew from 2,507 to 8,719. [Chippewa Herald Telegram, 28 February 1991] In 1872, the city council required property owners on Bridge Street to install sidewalks. Two years later, the first gas works underwent

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 7 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

construction in Chippewa Falls and the streets were lined with gas light fixtures. Then, in 1891, electricity illuminated the street lights in the commercial district. By the 1890s, the Sanborn Maps clearly define Bridge Street as the central commercial thoroughfare in Chippewa. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 250; Rausch and Sundberg: 16; Sanborn Maps: 1890 & 1893]

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, the commercial district of Chippewa Falls displayed a variety of economically stable service and retail businesses. In 1873, 1887, and 1904, Chippewa Falls acquired the service of three secure banking institutions. It also sustained several mercantile stores, which supplied patrons with a wide variety of goods, and was the center of the majority of the retail trade conducted in Chippewa Falls. Furniture, jewelry, grocery, clothing, and shoe specialty stores supplemented the general mercantile stores. In the service industry, the commercial district offered a livery stable, a changing number of saloons, and eventually the Hotel Northern and the Chippewa Auto Valley Company. The district underwent a transformation in the 1920s, when the automobile began to replace the horse. Gradually, the stables and harnessmaker shops closed and automobile services entered the district. The F.M McGuire Livery, located at 15 West Grand Avenue, was constructed in 1888 and converted into a Chippewa Automobile Sales by 1926. The C. J. Caesar, located at 22-24 West Spring Street, was constructed between 1890 and 1895 and changed into a tavern by 1937. The Chippewa Auto Valley Company, located at 26 West Grand Avenue, was constructed in 1924. [City Directories; Sanborn Maps]

The wealth of natural resources in and around Chippewa Falls provided a strong foundation for the city. Since the Chippewa

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 8

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

River flowed into the Mississippi River, Chippewa Falls' lumber industry was well located to supply lumber to the growing prairie communities. [Nesbit: 297-298] Soon, however, timber resources were exhausted in the Chippewa Valley. When the mills closed by 1911, Chippewa Falls residents solicited other businesses to enter their city and take advantage of the abundant water power resource.

To combat the potential decline of industry in Chippewa Falls, citizens organized the Progressive League of Chippewa Falls in 1902. Its mission statement focused on securing new businesses to the city. The league persuaded the Hand Made Boot & Shoe Company to establish a factory in the city. The league also convinced Harshman Shoe Manufacturing Company to transplant their industry from Dayton, Ohio. The largest industry secured by the Progressive League was a beet sugar factory. By 1904, the Chippewa Sugar Company was incorporated with a capital of \$700,000. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 273 & 277-278] Chippewa Falls' ability to diversify provided continued economic prosperity.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Chippewa Falls saw a rise in the formation of benevolent organizations. Similar to other Wisconsin communities, Chippewa Falls residents reacted to America's social and economic changes by organizing lodges. Often, organizations were defined by ethnic background and focussed their agendas on both fostering fellowship and aiding the underprivileged. Individual residents of Chippewa Falls also contributed to social reform. Edward Rutledge, a prominent Chippewa Falls business man, supplemented the work of the benevolent organizations by donating a portion of his estate to the establishment of a private welfare society. [Wyatt, Social and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 9

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Political: 1-1; Armstrong: 10]

In retrospect, the commercial district of Chippewa Falls functioned as a nucleus for the community. It supplied both retail and service businesses to local residents and area farmers. These buildings also provided offices and meeting rooms for fraternal organizations, communication services, and charitable societies. Today, the Bridge Street Commercial District continues to be the commercial and social nucleus of the city. Chippewa Falls has functioned as a Wisconsin Main Street community since 1989, with a full time staff which oversees Main Street activities including organization of partnership groups, promotion, economic development and restructuring, and design, which includes special attention toward the rehabilitation of the historic buildings which make up the core of the commercial district.

Architecture

The Bridge Street Commercial Historic District comprises the core commercial district of the city of Chippewa Falls, the U.S. Post Office, and the Rutledge Charity Building. It contains the typical mix of retail and service-oriented commercial buildings which are the foundation of most commercial districts in the upper Midwest.

A combination of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural influences characterize the visual environment of the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District. Of the forty-eight properties in the district, only seven were constructed prior to 1883. Twenty were constructed between 1884 and 1900,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 10

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

reflecting the most prolific building period within the district. Seventeen were constructed between 1900 and 1924, indicating that, despite the decline of the lumber industry in the first decade of the twentieth century, Chippewa Falls continued to maintain adequate prosperity to continue its development.

The district is distinguished by a uniformity of scale and materials. The majority of the resources within the district are two and three-story buildings, interspersed with small, one story retail buildings, and the five story Hotel Northern at the northwest corner of North Bridge Street and West Grand Avenue. Virtually all of the buildings are constructed of brick, with the exception of the First National Bank, constructed of stone, and the G. Caesar Jewellery Building, at 29 West Spring Street, which is constructed of wood with modern, asbestos siding.

The majority of the buildings constructed in the commercial district apparently are the work of unknown carpenters and masons who used standard plans and traditional building practices. However, there are a handful of buildings in the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District which were designed by local and regional architects.

The most important architect who designed commercial buildings in Chippewa Falls was Samuel Snyder. Snyder designed the Union Block (1885) at 113-123 North Bridge Street, the Metropolitan Block (1889) at 101-105 North Bridge Street, and the Lumbermen's National Bank (1916) at 100-110 North Bridge Street. Snyder was born in 1843 to Alexander and Eva (Himes) Snyder in Defiance County, Ohio. In 1862, after years of public school education, Samuel Snyder joined the 111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 11

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

three and one-half years during the Civil War. Snyder arrived in Chippewa Falls in 1868, working as a builder. He eventually built up his patronage, and as early as 1883 was referring to himself as an architect. Snyder practiced architecture in Chippewa Falls as late as 1920. His commercial style buildings in Chippewa Falls reflect simplicity and function in the Union Block, and added ornamentation in the Metropolitan Block. The Lumbermen's National Bank is a more distinctive Neo-Classical design, with massive columns, and symmetrical design. [Chippewa County, Vol. II: 400; Chippewa Falls City Directories, 1883 - 1920]

The Northwestern State Bank, located at 202 North Bridge Street, was designed and constructed in 1924 by the A. Moorman Company. The cream brick Neo-Classical style bank structure was one of many banks that this St. Paul, Minnesota-based firm designed. The Moorman Company specialized in the design of elegant bank buildings throughout the upper Midwest. Established circa 1905, the Moorman Company reportedly was constructing from twenty-five to forty bank buildings a year in the 1920s in seventeen midwestern states. Other banks designed and constructed by this firm include the First National Bank in Platteville, Wisconsin (1925) as well as banks in places such as Fayette, Iowa; Lincoln, Nebraska; Centerville, South Dakota; St. Paul, Minnesota; Highland, Illinois; and Louisiana, Missouri. [Rausch: Section 8:8]

Two other buildings within the district were designed by architects, however, little is known about each firm. The Hotel Northern, located at 200-306 North Bridge Street, was designed in 1919 by Lee A. Bailey of Chicago, and built by Schling & Bailey of Chicago. [Evening Independent, 21 February 1919, 16 May 1919;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 12

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Chippewa Daily Press, 21 February 1920] The Rutledge Charity Building, located at 404 North Bridge Street, was designed in 1917 in the Neo-Classical style by the firm of W. J. Kingsley. [Daily Independent, 24 August 1917]

The earliest commercial buildings in the district tend to be more vernacular in design, meeting the local needs for utility as well as thrift. Vernacular form commercial architecture in Wisconsin also tends to be utilitarian, often using local building materials. The earliest buildings in Chippewa Falls were wood frame, not unusual in a community whose early economy was based in the lumber industry. However, many fires in the early commercial areas of Chippewa Falls destroyed buildings, including many on Spring Street and Bridge Street. The great fire of 1869 destroyed most of the commercial buildings in the area of West Spring Street and Bridge Street, eliminating most of the frame and brick buildings constructed in Chippewa Falls' early decades. Reconstruction after the fire began almost immediately, with many of the new buildings constructed of brick. [S.J. Clarke Publishing Co.: 243]

Despite, and probably due to the fire of 1869, which spurred a period of prolific construction, by 1881 the commercial area of Chippewa Falls was described as having "many substantial buildings of brick and stone, but on account of the cheapness of lumber, most of them are of wood. The city is most admirably laid out diagonally with the four cardinal points of the compass. There is no north side to the buildings. The sun shines on two sides in the forenoon, and the other two in the afternoon." [Western Historical Company: 192]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 13

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

The vernacular forms and architectural style which came out of the period, between 1869 to 1881, tended to reflect the styles common to commercial districts throughout Wisconsin. The only remaining extant example of a frame commercial building in the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District is the two-story frame building at 29 West Spring Street, which was apparently constructed sometime prior to 1874. [French: 119] This building, though altered somewhat with modern siding, is typical of frame commercial buildings, with a double entrance on the storefront and a boomtown facade, which masks the gable roof of the building.

The brick Commercial Vernacular form buildings which are so prevalent in Chippewa Falls' commercial district are typical of brick commercial vernacular buildings found throughout Wisconsin. The form, prevalent in Wisconsin from the 1850s through the 1920s, is generally associated with simple rectangular plan buildings, one to three-stories-tall, with flat brick facades which are sometimes accented with ornamental brickwork, such as compound brick corbeling at the cornice. Storefronts tend to feature large retail show windows flanking a storefront entry, which is often inset. A front facade entry to the second story is also common. Show windows and doors often featured transom windows, allowing more natural light into the building. Second story windows often featured flat or segmental arch lintels, of brick, stone or metal. Many examples of commercial vernacular buildings also exhibited decorative additions such as molded metal cornices, and stone date plates or name plates. [Wyatt: Architecture: 3-10]

Among the best examples of commercial vernacular form architecture found in the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District are on West Spring Street. The C.P. Boucher Saloon, constructed ca. 1883

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 14

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

at 21-23 West Spring Street is a two-story brick vernacular form building with altered storefront and Italianate style influenced second story window hoods. The brickwork and cornice are simple, typical of vernacular form building. Similarly, the C.J. Caesar Harness Shop, located at 22-24 West Spring Street, was constructed sometime between 1890 and 1893. This two-story brick building features elements of its original cast iron storefront posts, the simple stone lintels, second story brick corbeling, and the molded metal cornice.

Several substantial examples of commercial vernacular form brick buildings are also located along North Bridge Street. The Hoenig Building, 114 North Bridge Street, was constructed in 1885 with Italianate-influenced cornice brackets. The segmental arch windows on the second story, however, are simple enough to be recognized as vernacular. The French Block, located at 124 North Bridge Street, was constructed of brick on a corner lot, with a corner entrance to the storefront. Its simple stone lintels, corbeled brick panels, and simply corbelled brick cornice are all typical of commercial vernacular form architecture. Collette's Pharmacy, constructed in 1888 at 212 North Bridge Street also features simple stone lintels, and is minimally ornamented with a molded metal cornice. The Bergeron Building, constructed in 1889 at 218 North Bridge Street, is similar to Collette's Pharmacy, with metal storefront columns, simple lintels, corbeled brickwork in the area above the windows, and an elaborate metal cornice.

The Commercial Vernacular form continued well into the first decades of the twentieth century in downtown Chippewa Falls. The Music Block at 314-318 North Bridge Street and the Jenkins Block, located at 320-322 North Bridge Street, were each constructed in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 15

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

1908. Though they are two separate buildings, they were apparently designed to complement one another. They both feature simple stone lintels, large inset brick panels above, separated by brick pilasters, and each building features a square parapet with the building's name engraved in the center. The A.C. Mason Hardware Store was constructed to the immediate south of the Music Block, at 308-312 North Bridge Street between 1915 and 1917. This building, three stories high, exhibits a typical storefront and a simple molded string course accents the cornice. The Physician's Block, located at 224 North Bridge Street, was constructed between 1920 and 1924. This building features its original storefront, with original multi-pane windows on the second story. The cornice was minimally ornamented with rectangular insets, a simple string course molding and a simple, squared parapet with the building's name on exhibit.

Commercial buildings that represent traditional styles tended to be designed and constructed within an equally broad period in Chippewa Falls. The First National Bank, constructed in 1873 at 111 North Bridge Street, is a Romanesque Revival style building constructed of stone. Historic accounts, however, indicate that the First National Bank was originally built in brick as an Italianate style building. Its facade was remodelled in 1888 to reflect the Romanesque Revival style. The Romanesque Revival style for commercial architecture in Wisconsin was typically popular from 1880 to 1900. [Chippewa Falls, Vol. I: 264-265; Daily Independent, 16 August 1888; Wyatt: Architecture: 2-12]

The Italianate style is perhaps one of the most recognized and popular late nineteenth century commercial styles in Wisconsin. The style was popular in the state from 1850 to 1880. The Bridge

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 16

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Street Commercial Historic District has several late examples constructed between 1885 and 1890. The Hoenig Building, located at 116 North Bridge Street, was constructed in 1885. This two-story brick building, which retains high integrity despite a storefront alteration, is characterized by arched second story windows that are capped with ornamental window hoods. The cornice is decorated with a shaped metal overhanging eave, which features dentils and brackets. The Dettloff Drug Store Building, located just to the north at 120 North Bridge Street, was constructed between 1886 and 1889 in an almost identical design. The window hoods are very similar. The cornice decoration, however, has been covered with a modern materials. The commercial structure located at 13-15 West Spring Street was constructed between 1886 and 1890. This building features segmental-arch windows on the second story, which are accented with metal window hoods. The metal cornice features dentils, brackets, and an overhanging eave.

The Neo-Classical style became a popular style between 1895 and 1935 in Wisconsin. Though the style was utilized in residential architecture it was most successfully used in public, institutional, and commercial applications, such as libraries and banks. The style is characterized by symmetrical facade arrangement, the use of columns and pilasters, and classical details such as medallions and swags. [Wyatt: Architecture: 2-18]

The U.S. Post Office, located at 315 North Bridge Street, was constructed 1910. This Neo-Classical style building was probably designed by an architect from the Supervising Architects Office of the Treasury Department, as was typical of post offices designed throughout the country in this period. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 260]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 17

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

The Rutledge Charity Building was constructed in 1917 at 404 North Bridge Street and housed the Edward Rutledge Charity offices. This building, designed by W.J. Kingsley, features fine Classical Revival details such as the main entrance and the arched first floor window arrangement. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 305]

The Hotel Northern, constructed in 1919 at 300-306 North Bridge Street, is an excellent example of Neo-Classical influence on a much larger scale than the U.S. Post Office or the Rutledge Charity Building. This five-story brick building exhibits its Neo-Classic elements on the fifth floor, where terra cotta ornamentation applied to the dark brown brick main facades exhibits Neo-Classical elements.

The Northwestern State Bank is the most recent of the four Neo-Classical examples to have been constructed in the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District. Constructed in 1924 at 202 North Bridge Street, this two story cream brick bank was designed and constructed by A. Moorman and Company of St. Paul, a firm which specialized in the construction of banks. Neo-Classical design in banks was common throughout the United States. This particular bank features symmetrical design, pilasters with ornate capitals and a dentiled cornice. [Chippewa Herald-Telegram, 10 May 1924]

The Bridge Street Commercial Historic District is of local significance because it contains the most intact group of buildings associated with Chippewa Falls' historic commercial life. The district boundaries encompass the historic commercial core of Chippewa Falls, which has historically been centered on Bridge Street, and it is comprised of many fine intact examples of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century commercial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 18

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

buildings and public buildings. The designs of these buildings are representative of the most important architectural styles associated with similar buildings built within the same time period in other Wisconsin communities, and the generally high level of integrity of these buildings results in a cohesive whole that successfully embodies this community's commercial history.

Commerce

The majority of the buildings located within the boundaries of the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District are associated with retail and service businesses. Chippewa Falls' history as a commercial center really began in 1856, when the community's first mercantile business not associated with a lumber mill was established. Within ten years, Chippewa Falls had become the shopping center and the distribution center for settlers in the surrounding area with commercial activity centered on streets in the vicinity of the mill and adjacent Chippewa River. The bulk of this activity was conducted from buildings located on or adjacent to what became Bridge Street. Most of the earliest buildings associated with this activity in Chippewa Falls were destroyed in a fire in 1869. Many of the buildings that replaced them, however, are still extant, and the most intact of these are included within the district boundaries. The types of goods and services that Chippewa Falls merchants distributed from these buildings touched on every area of life. Some of the most important and/or most representative of these areas are listed below and on the pages that follow.

The commercial district in Chippewa Falls grew significantly during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 19

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

wealth of natural resources in the Chippewa Falls area provided the economic foundation of the city. Since the Chippewa River flowed directly into the Mississippi River, Chippewa Falls was well located for shipping lumber to people settling the prairies. [Nesbit: 297-298] Retail trade along Bridge Street started with the demand for goods by lumbermen and early settlers, and grew in conjunction with the expanding lumber industry. When the industry exhausted the region's timber resources in 1911, Chippewa Falls' water power and transportation sources allowed the community to solicit other industries. This fluent transformation allowed the commercial district to continue to flourish in the early 1900s.

Commerce in Chippewa Falls began in the mid-1800s and experienced several growth surges in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A mill store, funded and managed by the first lumber company, conducted the first and only merchandise exchange to consumers in Chippewa Falls. In 1856, Frederick Bussey and James Taylor established the first mercantile business not associated with a lumber company. However, the firm of Taylor and Bussey could not solely accommodate the community's growing population. From 1860 to 1870, 1,833 people moved to Chippewa Falls and by 1870 the city boasted a population of 2,507. [Chippewa Herald Telegram, 28 February 1991; Chippewa County, Vol. I: 236]

The commercial center of Chippewa Falls experienced a setback in 1869. On Wednesday, February 24, 1869, a building owned by Thomas Phillips caught fire. It spread to neighboring buildings and engulfed property totaling \$75,000. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 425-426] Construction to replace the destroyed buildings occurred quickly and by 1874, thirteen dry goods stores were located in the commercial district. While ten of these stores lined Spring and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 20

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Bridge streets, three were located on Central and Bay streets. During that time, the commercial district also housed two drug stores, two hardware stores, two financial institutions, and seven shoe stores. [French: 114-117]

The population boom in Chippewa Falls in the late 1800s resulted in increased trade, the construction of new buildings. It also changed the configuration of streets and streetscapes. In 1872, the City Council required property owners on Bridge Street to install sidewalks. Four years later, the first gas works were installed in Chippewa Falls and the streets were lined with gas light fixtures. By 1891, the streets were lighted by electricity. One year later, in 1892, cedar blocks were laid on the main business streets. By 1903, the cedar blocks were replaced by brick. One year later, cement slabs replaced all of the wooden sidewalks in the city. [Chippewa Herald Telegram, 28 February 1992; Chippewa County, Vol. I: 250; and Golden Jubilee: 71]

A number of historically important mercantile stores occupied the French Block at 124 North Bridge Street. The French Lumbering Company first constructed the building to serve as a general store sometime between 1884-1886. It functioned as a department store into the 1940s and housed the Mandelert Mercantile Company, McNally Mercantile Company, Boyden-Wernham Company, Waterman Company, and even the prominent Schultz Brothers Company chain store. [City Directories] The Mandelert Mercantile Company, a wholesaler and retailer of dry goods, employed 65 people in the early 1900s. The building, as well as two adjacent buildings on West Central--which included the building located at 11 West Central Street--underwent remodeling in 1903-1904. [The Chippewa Times, December 1903] From the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 21

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

1920s to the 1930s, the Waterman Dry Goods Store occupied the expanded French Block and offered its patrons ladies wear and dry goods. The store employed twenty people and maintained a close association to the Waterman-Enrhard Store at Menomonie. [Chippewa Falls: 79; City Directories]

The Jenkins Brothers conducted a dry goods business from the Union Block. The Union Block, constructed in 1885, was located at 113-123 North Bridge Street. From 1886 through the 1910s, the Jenkins Brothers sold shoes, fine dress clothes, notions, carpets, gent's furnishings, and cloaks. [City Directories; Sanborn Maps]

As early as 1889, Kahn and Jacobs, located at 101-105 North Bridge Street in the Metropolitan Block, provided dry goods to local residents. Many of Chippewa Falls' private retail stores were later replaced by regional and national chain stores. By the 1920s, the J.C. Penney Company occupied the Metropolitan Block. [City Directories]

Specialty stores supplemented department stores in the Chippewa Falls' commercial district. R. W. Greenwood, also known as Greenwood and Company, provided crockery and glassware from his place of business at 107 North Bridge Street in the late 1800s. Martin A. Phillips, operating his business from 213 North Bridge Street, provided book and stationery products for the city's residents from at least 1889 into the mid-1920s. In 1890, Christopher Sundet, later referred to as the Sundet Music Company, established a music business. Sundet moved from the Union Block to the Music Block in 1908. The Sundet Music Company offered musical merchandise from 1890 until the 1940s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 22

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

[Chippewa County, Vol. II: 59; City Directories; and Sanborn Maps]

Several buildings located in the project area retained the same owners over an extended period of time, yet changed the merchandise they sold. The Mason Hardware & Furniture Building, was constructed between 1915-1917 at 308-312 North Bridge Street. The J. W. Mason Company, later known as A. C. Mason Company, functioned from the early 1900s into the 1940s and sold a variety of products including sporting goods, hardware, furniture, stoves, glassware, and automobile accessories.

[Chippewa Falls: 78]

The Hoenig Brothers, also known as Hoenig Brothers Hardware, Furniture and Undertaking Establishment, was established in 1878 and also provided a variety of goods to Chippewa Falls residents. By 1885, the Hoenigs removed the clapboard sided store, located at 114 North Bridge Street, and replaced it with a two story brick building. By 1899, the Hoenigs had connected a forty foot addition to the brick structure. In the fall of 1902, the brothers purchased the building to the north, located at 116 North Bridge Street. The showrooms of both buildings were stocked with a variety of furniture displays and household goods. [The Chippewa Times, December 1903] The Hoenig Brothers establishment offered hardware in 1889, groceries and typewriters in 1911, furniture in 1917, again hardware in 1920, and even functioned as an undertaking establishment during some of those years. By 1926, a national chain store, the F.W. Woolworth Company, occupied the Hoenig Building. [City Directories; Sanborn Maps]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 23

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Chippewa Falls' commercial district housed a variety of grocery stores. The Lang Brothers' firm, located at 19 West Spring Street, imported and sold tropical and native fruits, staples, fancy groceries, hard winter wheat flour, canned goods, bakery products, and confectionery. No other store located in the west central portion of the state of Wisconsin carried such an array of imported fruit. ["Lang Bros. Grocers," Vertical Files; City Directory: 1901]

Chippewa Falls residents also took advantage of diverse services located in the commercial district including saloons. Saloons were one of the most transient establishments in Chippewa Falls. During Prohibition, many of the saloons located in the Bridge Street Commercial Historic District modified operations and sold soda. Prohibition, which began with the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, ended in 1933 with the ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment. [Wyatt: Social and Political, 2-7] The oldest building in the district, located at 29 West Spring Street, housed a variety of saloons. In 1883, Tell Kopp served alcohol to his patrons. Then, by 1889, Peter Morey ran the saloon until the early 1900s when Richard Kunsman began operating the establishment. In the 1920s, Kunsman altered his business and sold only soft drinks. [City Directories; Sanborn Maps]

A photography studio, located at 12 East Spring Street, provided skilled craftsmanship to the residents of Chippewa Falls in the early 1900s. The Chippewa Falls Art Company served the city during the first decade of the twentieth century. By 1911, Nels Hokenstrom, a photographer, replaced the Chippewa Falls Art Company. Then, in 1920, Carl Linden, a renowned photographer,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 24

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

provided his services to Chippewa Falls from the building located at 12 East Spring Street. Linden utilized the studio into the 1940s. [City Directories; Sanborn Maps]

The commercial district of Chippewa Falls offered its residents longevity in drug stores. Herman Dettloff, a druggist, extended his service to Chippewa Falls as early as 1874. By 1889, Dettloff provided services from a building located at 120 North Bridge Street, known today as the Dettloff Building. Based upon a city directory, the Dettloff Drug Store was still in operation at 120 North Bridge Street in 1948. In 1888, the Collette Pharmacy Building was constructed at 212 North Bridge Street. In 1889, Urgel Collette provided druggist services to local residents. By 1901, Nolte and Ihle replaced Collette as druggists in the Collette's Pharmacy Building. In the 1920s, the Ihle Drug Company opened a store at 224 North Bridge Street, located in the Physicians Block. A drug store continued to occupy the Physicians Block into the 1940s. [French: 115; City Directories; and Sanborn Maps]

The transition from the horse to the automobile fostered several significant changes in the commercial district of Chippewa Falls. F. M. McGuire Livery, located at 15 West Grand, provided services to both visitors and local patrons from 1888 to the early 1900s. By 1924, the F.M. McGuire Livery had been transformed into a garage. Specialty shops also provided goods for the earliest form of transportation in Chippewa Falls. A firm entitled Anderson & Caesar operated a saddle and harness makers shop as early as 1874 at 24 West Spring Street. Between 1890 and 1893, a new building was erected on the same property and it was occupied by the C. J. Caesar Harness Shop. By the 1920s, the building still functioned as a harness shop, but it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 25

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

was owned by Oscar Caesar. However, by 1937, 24 West Spring Street was occupied by Hanson's Tavern. [City Directories; Sanborn Maps]

To accommodate the changing modes of transportation, the Chippewa Valley Auto Company constructed a new complex at 26 West Grand Avenue in 1924. The company had previously been located on River Street in the early 1910s. The Chippewa Valley Automobile Company provided an automobile dealership, garage, repair shop, and accessories to Chippewa Falls residents. The dealership sold Hudson, Essex, and Packard vehicles. [Chippewa Herald Telegram, 28 February 1992; City Directories; and Sanborn Maps]

Lodging was provided in Chippewa Falls when Hiram Allen constructed the first hotel in 1857. Prior to that year, either the mill's boarding house or "Battle Row," an area where new settlers lived, existed as the only facilities in the village that housed visitors. By 1874, there were three "good" hotel buildings in the city. [French: 140]

The Hotel Northern, constructed in 1919 at 300-306 North Bridge Street, represented modern accommodations constructed in the early twentieth century. The building contained eighty rooms with adjacent bathrooms. [Chippewa Falls Wisconsin: 'The Power City': 5] Financial trouble loomed over the hotel during the first years of business. Since the price of construction materials were escalated after World War I, the owners of the hotel faced an \$80,000 outstanding debt. The owners turned to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for assistance. Thereafter, the Hotel Northern functioned as a luxurious hotel until recent years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 26

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

[Raihle: 102-106; City Directories]

Industrial and commercial development in Chippewa Falls resulted in a demand for the establishment of banking institutions. The banking institutions located on Bridge Street maintain histories intermeshed with the growth of the city.

In the early 1860s, Andrew Gregg, an attorney, established the first private bank in Chippewa Falls. By 1870, Gregg ended his operations and Seymour's Bank, founded by D.E. Seymour, opened the second bank in Chippewa Falls. Seymour's Bank closed as a result of a financial crisis in 1893. The bank paid its patrons forty cents on the dollar with the assistance of Chippewa Falls businessmen. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 261]

Following the unsettled state of banking in Chippewa Falls, three stable banks opened in the city. In 1873, First National Bank received a charter to open its doors and provide financial services to the residents of Chippewa Falls. Hiram Allen, an early owner of the first lumber company in the area, served as vice president. Upon opening, the bank offered the community a capital stock of \$50,000. ["First National Bank," Vertical Files; French: 108]

Fourteen years later, on October 24, 1887, another bank in Chippewa Falls opened its doors. The Lumbermen's National Bank began operations with a capital stock of \$100,000. A prime selling point of the bank was that it guaranteed deposits. A statement issued at the end of the year both reported it had doubled its capital stock and indicated that it serviced a growing clientele. [Chippewa Herald Telegram, 24 October 1927] Since it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 27

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

was the bank of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, which employed over 400 men every year in the mills alone, the majority of Lumbermen's National Bank's patrons were merchants and lumbermen. ["Lumbermen's National Bank," Vertical Files]

In 1904, the Northwestern State Bank opened operations in the same building previously occupied by Seymour's Bank. In 1924, a new building was constructed to house the Northwestern State Bank, at 202 North Bridge Street. Five years later, the three substantial banks along Bridge Street maintained combined resources totaling \$5,290,765.23 and deposits of \$4,453,000. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 256-266; Chippewa Herald Telegram, 10 May 1924; and Wright's Chippewa Falls City Directory, 1929]

In 1940, Lumbermen's National Bank merged with First National Bank. The mergers combined a list of names of virtually all the early settlers and lumbermen of Chippewa Falls as officers or stockholders. Even Fredrick E. Weyerhaeuser, the nationally famous lumber baron, was one of the original directors of the First National Bank. [Chippewa Herald-Telegram, 19 March 1943] In 1940, following the merger, the two banks in Chippewa Falls had combined deposits of \$4,043,338.51. [Classified Buyer's Guide, 1940]

The distribution of national, regional, and local information through newspapers closely followed the development of Chippewa Falls. In 1856, the first newspaper, entitled Pioneer, was published in Chippewa Falls. The team of Palmer and Gleason issued this Republican paper on a weekly basis. Since that time, individual papers have also been published by a variety of religious organizations, political organizations, and ethnic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 28

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

groups. [Centennial Souvenir: 17]

The Herald Printing Company, located in the commercial district, was involved in the early newspaper business of Chippewa Falls. On January 1, 1870, George G. Ginty started distributing the Chippewa Herald, and his wife continued publishing the paper after his death on February 12, 1892, when she sold the paper to the Herald Printing Company. Under the new managing editor, George E. Dee, the paper was issued as a daily beginning on June 25, 1894. Based upon the 1890 and 1895 Sanborn Maps, the Herald Printing Company was located at 13 East Central Street. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 426, Centennial Souvenir: 17-18; and Sanborn Maps]

The preceding pages list only some of the types of commercial activities that took place within the district during the period of significance. Never-the-less, these types are representative of commercial activities found in other communities of the period and the buildings in the district that are associated with them are also representative examples. The Bridge Street Commercial Historic District is significant for its association with the theme of Commerce because its boundaries contain the most intact grouping of buildings associated with the traditional commercial core of the city.

Social History

Many of the earlier buildings in the district were designed to house multi-purpose activities. Typically, first stories were devoted to commerce while upper stories were given over to office space and sometimes to large rooms that were used as public meeting halls. Several of the buildings in the district that are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 29

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

associated with the Commerce theme also contain rooms that were once utilized by local groups and organizations for a wide range of public and private social activities. The following pages list the buildings within the district that are most closely associated with these organizations. In addition, this section also discusses the building associated with the Edward Rutledge Charities, one of Chippewa Fall's most significant institutions associated with social reform and individual benevolence.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, economic and social change was also accompanied by the creation of institutions sponsored by a variety of benevolent individuals and organizations. Edward Rutledge, a lumberman and real estate dealer, was the most notable local individual benevolence. example of the changing American ideology.

Rutledge, born on March 6, 1834 in Ireland, emigrated to Canada as a boy with his family. As a young man, he labored in the woods of Ontario and Northern Michigan. Rutledge moved to Chippewa Falls in the 1860s and continued his lumbering career. In the late 1860s, Rutledge entered the management aspect of lumbering and made a fortune of approximately \$2,500,000. Rutledge married Hannah M. Bahr in 1871. Upon Mrs. Rutledge's death in 1910, Edward donated funds for construction and operation of the Hannah M. Rutledge Home for the Aged. [Armstrong: 10; Chippewa County, Vol. I: 302-304]

In 1911, following his death, the Rutledge estate established a \$1,000,000 trust fund for a private society to support the welfare needs in Chippewa Falls. The donation allowed the construction of an administrative building at 404 North Bridge Street. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 30

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Rutledge Charity Building, constructed in 1917, not only housed the office for Edward Rutledge Charities, but it also provided space for a local Women's Club, Family Service of Chippewa Falls, the Children's Aid Society of Wisconsin, and the Children's Home Society. [City Directories; Chippewa County, Vol. I: 304-307]

Other aspects of social reform in Chippewa Falls were addressed by fraternal organizations, which grew rapidly after the Civil War, especially with the increase in immigration to Wisconsin. Often, these organizations--delineated by ethnic backgrounds--focused their agendas on charitable undertakings. [Wyatt: Social and Political, 5-4 to 5-5]

Chippewa Falls' commercial district housed a number of fraternal organizations. On June 8, 1869, Chippewa Falls Masonic Lodge No. 176, F. & A. M., organized with a total of eight members. Each member donated \$75 to outfit the lodge room located on Central Street. In the late 1800s, the lodge moved their meeting hall into rooms located over the Power, Hubbard and Company's store on Bridge Street. Following a fire on February 15, 1889, the lodge once again had to look for a new home. Since the Metropolitan Block was constructed on the same site of the previous meeting facility, Lodge 176 requested that the top floor be reserved solely as a hall. [Forrester: 117] Other groups also housed in the Metropolitan Block included the Chippewa Chapter No. 46, R.A.M., Tancred Commandery No. 27 Knights of Templars, Chippewa Chapter No. 112, and Order of Eastern Star. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 281; City Directories; Sanborn Maps]

The Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, Lodge No. 1326, also held weekly meetings in the commercial district. Upon

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 31

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

completion in 1919, the Elks occupied the fifth floor of the Hotel Northern. [City Directories] As a result of large outstanding construction debts, the hotel's directors agreed to sell the building to the lodge or a subsidiary company for \$60,000 in cash and the acquisition of the outstanding \$100,000 bond. Lumbermen's National Bank, a third party, held the contract. The agreement guaranteed that the property would not be transferred until the Elks satisfied the terms. In order to raise \$60,000, the lodge decided to sponsor a lottery for the building. On July 4, 1921, Peter Layman, along with his nine other partners, won the hotel. Since the Elks did not actually own the hotel, however, complications arose. On May 8, 1924, a pending case against the Elks was dismissed, and the Elks settled the situation by giving \$55,000 to Layman and his associates. Following the settlement, the revenue received from the raffle both freed the hotel of any debt and allowed the Elks to sign a long term lease for the fifth floor. [Raihle: 103-106]

Fraternal organizations' membership figures declined in the early twentieth century. The emergence of the Great Depression, and then World War II, focused American's attentions away from benevolent organizations. [Wyatt: Social and Political: 5-4 to 5-5]

The Bridge Street Commercial Historic District is considered to be locally significant for its historic associations with the theme of Social History because most of the non-religious social groups in the city were housed in the buildings in the district throughout the period of significance. These organizations played a major role in the social history of Chippewa Falls and the buildings in the city that are most closely identified with this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 32

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

type of activity are located within the district.

The United States Post Office, located within the Bridge Street Historic District, reflects a segment of the history of the federal government history of Chippewa Falls.

In 1851, regular mail service was established in Chippewa Falls. Hiram Allen, commissioned as the first postmaster on September 15, 1851, received the mail at the mill store and distributed it after he received the usual \$.25 payment. By 1855, a stage coach brought Chippewa Falls residents their mail on a weekly basis. In March of 1876, a new post office was completed on Bridge Street. The new facility housed 848 common boxes and 116 lock boxes. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 257-258,428]

The rise in population at the end of the 1800s and beginning of the 1900s created a demand for a new postal facility. Thus, in 1910, a post office was constructed on a lot purchased from the Thornton Estate at 315 North Bridge Street. The prime piece of property cost \$10,000, and upon completion, the post office cost a total of \$90,000. [Chippewa County, Vol. I: 260]

Residents of the city placed a high demand on the new facility. By the 1920s, the federal building served nine rural routes, distributed mail along eight city routes, and employed thirty-two people. By 1923, the postal receipts at the Chippewa Falls Post Office had reached \$67,758. Two years later, postal receipts increased by 40%, totalling \$96,000. ["Postal Receipts Indicate Growth of Our City," Vertical Files]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 33

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Archeological Potential

The State of Wisconsin's Archeological Sites Inventory (ASI) lists no sites within the district boundaries. It is unlikely, however, that significant archeological remains have survived the construction and reconstruction of the district resources.

Architect/Builder continued:

- A. A. Moorman and Company
- B. Bailey, Lee A.

C. Ringler, W. J.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 1

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Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 3 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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19 March 1924

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 5

Bridge Street Commercial Historic District
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

28 February 1976

5 August 1986

28 February 1991

28 February 1992

The Chippewa Times

1900.

December 1903.

Daily Independent

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24 August 1917

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 1 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed Bridge Street Commercial Historic District in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin has a verbal boundary description as follows: The southern-most point begins at the southwest corner of the lot of 31 - 33 West Spring Street, then continuing east along the rear, south lot lines of 33 to 11 West Spring Street, then turning northwest, following the east lot line of 11 Spring Street, then turning east, continuing east across North Bridge Street to the northwest corner of 9 North Bridge Street, then turning southeast, continuing south along the west edge of 9 North Bridge Street, then turning northeast continuing east along the south side of 9 North Bridge Street to the southeast corner of the lot line of 9 North Bridge Street, then turning north and continuing north along the east, rear lot line of 9 North Bridge Street, crossing West Spring Street, then continuing along the east, side lot line of 12 West Spring Street, continuing north along the east, side lot line of 13 West Central Street, then turning west, following the front, north lot lines of 13 and 11 West Central Street and the side, north lot line of 113 - 123 North Bridge Street, then crossing West Central Street, then continuing north along the street to the alley, then turn to the east to follow the side, south lot line of 213-215 North Bridge Street, then turn north at the rear, east lot lines of 213 to 223 North Bridge Street, then crossing West Grand Avenue, then continuing north along the rear, east lot lines of 301 to 315 North Bridge Street, then turning west, following the north lot line of 315 North Bridge Street, then crossing North Bridge Street to the northeast corner of 324 North Bridge Street, then crossing East Columbia Street, continuing north along the east lot line of 404 North Bridge Street, then turning west, continuing west along

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 2 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County Wisconsin

the north lot line, then turning south, continuing south along the rear, west lot line of 404 North Bridge, then crossing West Columbia Street, continuing south along the rear, west lot lines of 324 to 314 North Bridge Street, then turning west, continuing west to the northwest corner of 26 West Grand Avenue, then turning south, continuing south along the west, rear lot line of 26 West Grand Avenue, then turning east, following the side, south lot line of 26 West Grand Avenue, then crossing West Grand Avenue, continuing south along the west, side lot line of 15 West Grand Avenue, then turning east, along the rear, south lot line of 15 West Grand Avenue, then turn south, continuing along the west lot line of 15 West Grand Avenue, then continuing south along the rear lot lines of 212 to 202 North Bridge Street, then crossing West Central Street, then continuing south, following the west lot line of 11 West Central Street, then continuing south, following the rear lot lines of 120 to 114 North Bridge Street, then turning west at the alley, continuing west along the rear, north lot lines of 12 to 24 West Spring Street, then turning south, following the west long line of 24 West Spring Street to the street, then crossing West Spring Street, then turning west, following the front, north lot lines of 25 to 33 West Spring Street, then turning south, following the west lot line of 33 West Spring Street, to the point of the beginning.

*Note on directions: North Bridge Street actually travels on a northwest by southeast axis. East and West Spring, Central, Grand and Columbia Streets all run on a northeast by southwest axis. To keep the directional description simple in both the verbal boundary description and on the photo sheet, north/south/east/west are used in relation to the "north" of North Bridge Street. Please refer to the USGS map and sketch map for location of true

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 3 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County Wisconsin

north.

Boundary Justification

The proposed Bridge Street Historic District boundaries encircle both historically and architecturally significant buildings connected with the commercial development of Chippewa Falls. The boundaries include forty-eight buildings located on North Bridge Street, as well as the side streets of Spring, Central, Grand and Columbia. The district is clearly bounded on the east by recent construction, empty lots and Duncan Creek; on the north by recent construction and non-contributing historic buildings; on the west by residential properties which are not associated with the commercial development of Chippewa Falls; and on the south by architecturally altered commercial buildings, and modern construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 1 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

BRIDGE STREET COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin
Photographs by Barbara Kooiman
January 19, 1993
Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs

Photo # 1 of 28

10 Block of North Main Street (east side), View from north west
9 Bridge Street, Empire Building

Photo # 2 of 28

10 Block of West Spring Street (south side), left to right, View from north east
11 West Spring Street
13-15 West Spring Street
17-19 West Spring Street
21-23 West Spring Street
19 West Spring Street
25 West Spring Street
27 West Spring Street
29 West Spring Street
31-33 West Spring Street

Photo # 3 of 28

29 West Spring Street (south side)
View from north west

Photo # 4 of 28

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 2 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

10 Block of West Spring Street (north side), left to right, View from south west

24 West Spring Street

22 West Spring Street

20 West Spring Street

14-18 West Spring Street

12 West Spring Street

Photo # 5 of 28

100 Block of North Bridge Street (east side), right to left, View from south west

101-105 North Bridge Street, Metropolitan Block

107 North Bridge Street

111 North Bridge Street, First National Bank

113-123 North Bridge Street, Union Block

Photo # 6 of 28

100 Block of North Bridge Street (west side), View from south east

100-110 North Bridge Street, Lumberman's National Bank

Photo # 7 of 28

100 Block of North Bridge Street (west side), View from south east

100-110 North Bridge Street, Lumberman's National Bank

Photo # 8 of 28

100 Block of North Bridge Street (west side), left to right, View from south east

114 North Bridge Street, Hoenig Building

116 North Bridge Street, Hoenig Building

120 North Bridge Street

124 North Bridge Street

Photo # 9 of 28

111 North Bridge Street, First National Bank

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 3 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

View from north west

Photo # 10 of 28

100 Block of North Bridge Street (east side), left to right, View from north west side
113-123 North Bridge Street, Union Block
111 North Bridge Street, First National Bank
107 North Bridge Street
101-105 North Bridge Street, Metropolitan Block

Photo # 11 of 28

113-123 North Bridge Street, Union Block
View from north west

10 Block of East Central Street (south side), right to left, View from north west

11 East Central Street, Marshall Building
13 East Central Street

Photo # 12 of 28

10 Block of East Central Street (south side), right to left, View from north west
11 East Central Street, Marshall Building
13 East Central Street

Photo # 13 of 28

124 North Bridge Street (west side), French Block
View from north east

11 West Central (south side)
View from northeast

Photo # 14 of 28

202 North Bridge Street (west side), Northwestern State Bank

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 4 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

View from south east

Photo # 15 of 28

200 Block of North Bridge Street (west side), left to right, View from south east

202 North Bridge Street, Northwestern State Bank

204-210 North Bridge Street

212 North Bridge Street, Collete's Pharmacy

214 North Bridge Street

216 North Bridge Street

218 North Bridge Street, Bergerson Building

224 North Bridge Street, Physicians Street

Photo # 16 of 28

212 North Bridge Street (west side), Collete's Pharmacy

View from east

Photo # 17 of 28

218 North Bridge Street (west side), Bergerson Building

View from south east

Photo # 18 of 28

300-306 North Bridge Street (west side), Northern Hotel

View from south east

Photo # 19 of 28

224 North Bridge Street (west side), Physicians Block

View from north east

Photo # 20 of 28

300-306 North Bridge Street (west side), Northern Hotel

View from south east

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 5 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

Photo # 21 of 28

300 Block of North Bridge Street (west side), left to right, View from south east
300-306 North Bridge Street, Northern Hotel
308-312 North Bridge Street, Mason Hardware Store
314-318 North Bridge Street, Music Block
320-322 North Bridge Street, Jenkins Block
324 North Bridge Street

Photo # 22 of 28

224 North Bridge Street (west side), Physicians Block
View from north east

10 Block of West Grand Avenue (south side), left to right, View from north east
7 West Grand Avenue
15 West Grand Avenue, F. M. McGuire Livery

Photo # 23 of 28

200 Block of North Bridge Street (east side), right to left, View from north west
213-215 North Bridge Street
223 North Bridge Street

Photo # 24 of 28

10 Block of West Grand Avenue (north side), View from south east
26 West Grand Avenue, Chippewa Valley Auto

Photo # 25 of 28

300-306 North Bridge Street, Northern Hotel
View from south west

Photo # 26 of 28

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 6 Bridge Street Commercial Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, Wisconsin

300 Block of North Bridge Street (east side), right to left, View from south west

301 North Bridge Street

307 North Bridge Street

315 North Bridge Street

Photo # 27 of 28

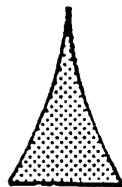
404 North Bridge Street (west side), Edward Rutledge Charity Building

View from south east

Photo # 28 of 28

315 North Bridge Street (east side), United States Post Office

View from north west



NORTH

NOT TO SCALE

BRIDGE STREET

COMMERCIAL

HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHIPPEWA COUNTY, WI



CONTRIBUTING

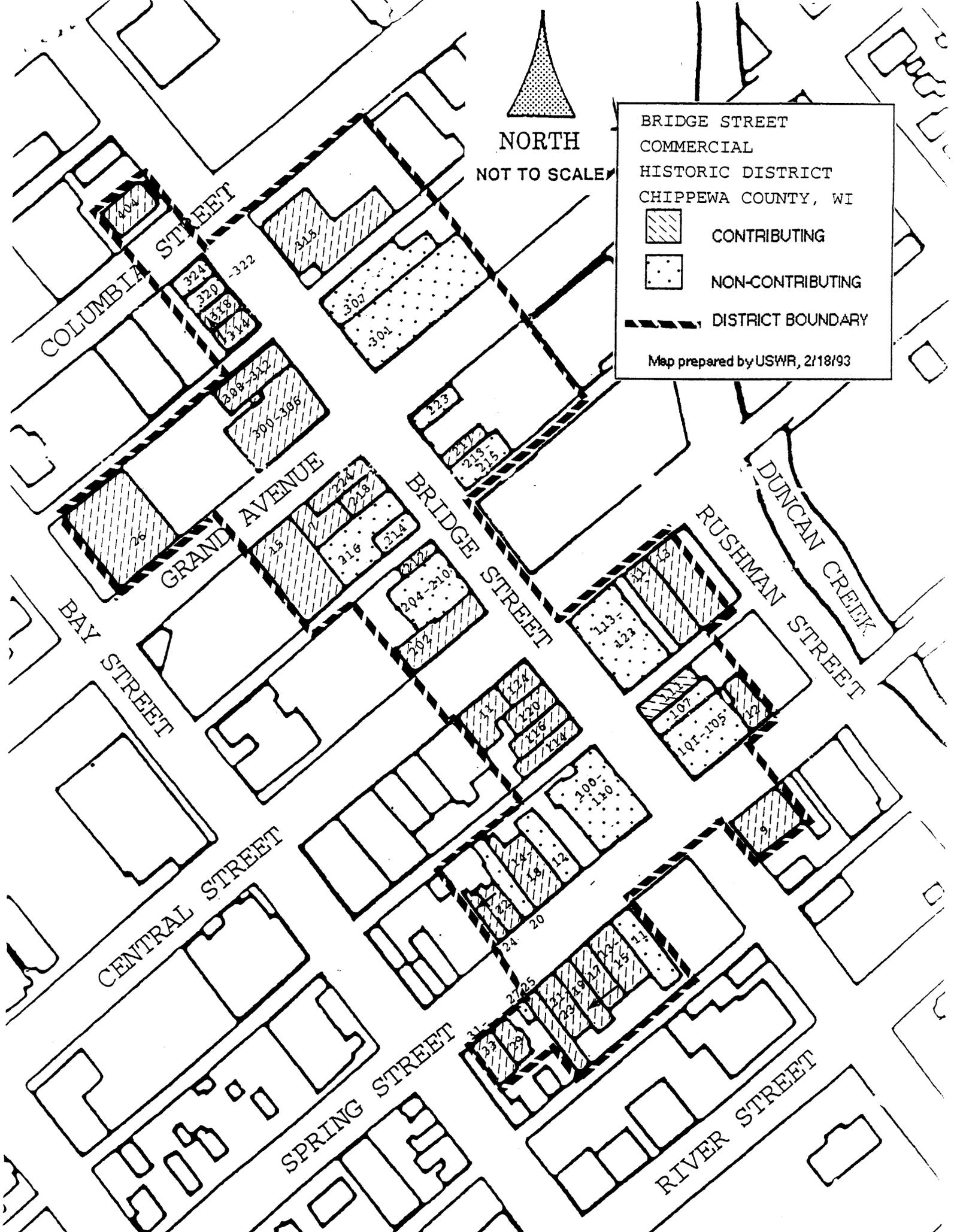


NON-CONTRIBUTING



DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Map prepared by USWR, 2/18/93



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000648

Date Listed: 6/24/1994

<u>Bridge Street Commercial Historic District</u>	<u>Chippewa</u>	<u>WI</u>
Property Name	County	State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

8/31/01
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

The building at *101-105 North Bridge Street (Metro Building)* is considered a contributing building within the historic district. [Covered historic features were revealed as part of a certified rehabilitation project, thus providing evidence of historic materials and integrity sufficient to convey the historic character of the property during the district's period of significance.]

Resource Count:

The resource count is revised to add *one contributing building* and remove *one noncontributing building*.

These revisions made under 36CFR67.5 were confirmed with the WI SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

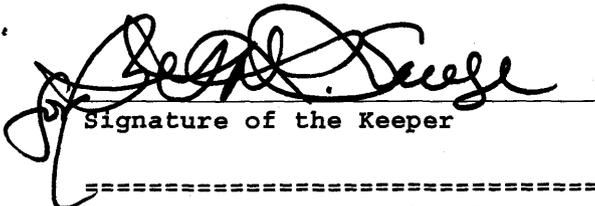
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000648 Date Listed: 06/24/94

Bridge Street Commercial
Historic District Chippewa WI
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

6/16/06
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

- 5. Classification
Description: Number of Resources within Property

The building at 213 North Bridge Street known as the M.A. Phillip's Store contributes to the historic district's architectural significance and is now classified as a contributing building. Removal of the non-historic siding from the building's façade has revealed much intact historic fabric above the storefront windows that conveys the building's original architectural character.

This is in response to a request for certification of significance submitted by the Technical Preservation Services Branch, Heritage Preservation Services Division, and endorsed by the WISHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)