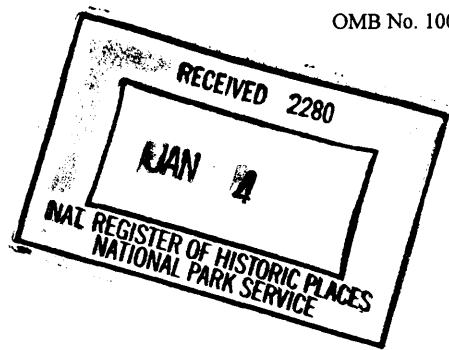


United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic 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 an 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 West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number West Fifth Street and West Sixth Street generally bounded by Adams Avenue and Oak Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Marshfield N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Wood code 141 zip code 54449

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
Date Jan 3, 2006

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 official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

2.14.06

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| contributing | noncontributing |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 52 | 6 buildings |
| | sites |
| | structures |
| | objects |
| 52 | 6 total |

Name of related multiple property listing: (Enter "N/A" if property 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)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival
Tudor Revival
Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE
walls Weatherboard
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other STONE

Narrative Description

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

West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Name of Property

Wood
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1900-1958

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schley, George & Sons

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Name of Property

Wood
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 33.0 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>15</u> | <u>722700</u> | <u>4949560</u> | 3 | <u>15</u> | <u>723250</u> | <u>4949300</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>15</u> | <u>723350</u> | <u>4949500</u> | 4 | <u>15</u> | <u>722700</u> | <u>4949360</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| | | | | | 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 | Timothy F. Heggland /Consultant for | date | July 20, 2005 |
| organization | Marshfield Historic Preservation Committee | telephone | 608-795-2650 |
| street & number | 6391 Hillsandwoods Rd. | zip code | 53560 |
| city or town | Mazomanie | state | WI |

West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Name of Property

Wood
County and State

Wisconsin

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 SHPO or FPO.)

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| name/title | Various, see separate listing | date |
| organization | | telephone |
| street & number | | zip code |
| city or town | state Wisconsin | |

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 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 Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

Description

The West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District is a well-defined portion of the much larger twentieth century residential area located west of South Oak Avenue and south of Veterans Parkway. It comprises one of the city of Marshfield's most architecturally significant historic neighborhoods.¹ This 58-building residential district is located five blocks to the west of Marshfield's historic Central Avenue business district and most of its buildings consist of medium to large size, well-built and well-maintained twentieth century single family residences. The oldest houses in the district are, for the most part, medium size examples of the Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Bungalow, and the American Craftsman styles, but the majority of its houses are medium to large examples of several Period Revival styles and they constitute Marshfield's finest concentration of these styles. Many of the houses in the district are associated with persons who were especially prominent in Marshfield during the period of significance (1900-1958). These houses retain a high degree of integrity and constitute what is now one of Marshfield's most architecturally distinguished historic residential neighborhoods.

The W. Fifth St.-W. Sixth St. Historic District includes most of the area that is bounded by W. Sixth Street, S. Adams Ave., W. Fifth Street, and S. Oak Ave. and the core of the district is made up of three blocks and portions of six other blocks that front onto these blocks. Land in the district slopes gradually uphill from Oak Ave. to Quentin Ave., while the land west of Quentin Ave. is mostly flat. The district's streets are laid out on a modified grid plan and the major streets (W. Fifth St., W. Sixth St., S. Adams Ave., and S. Oak Ave.) have concrete curbs and gutters and are lined with wide parkways, mature shade trees, and concrete sidewalks. Houses in the district generally respect uniform setbacks but lot sizes vary a good deal. Lots found in the earliest plats are typical of late nineteenth century urban practice, being long and narrow and mostly rectilinear in shape, but most of the houses in the district that occupy these plats are situated on multiple lots. Lots in the later plats were generally larger than those in the earlier ones and houses that sit on parcels made up of multiple lots are common. There are no alleys in the district; consequently, lots meet back-to-back and side-to-side. Garages associated with the district's older houses are generally detached and are usually located at the rear of the their respective lots and are reached by long driveways, while garages associated with later houses are usually attached. The unattached garages are not included in the building count. The only vacant lots within the district are those belonging to houses that occupy more than one lot.

The W. Fifth St.-W. Sixth St. Historic District's resources consist entirely of single-family homes. The district's 52 contributing residences were built between 1900 and 1958 and many were the homes of the owners of the buildings and businesses located in the nearby downtown and are noticeably larger than

¹ The 2000 population of the city of Marshfield was 18,800.

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West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

houses in the surrounding neighborhoods. The most distinguished of these residences were built between 1903 and 1947 and their designs reflect both the status of their original owners and the prosperity of the era in which they were built. Most of the buildings in the district built before 1940 are two stories in height and are clad in a variety of materials including clapboard, brick, stone, and stucco and combinations of these materials. Queen Anne style examples display a variety of siding materials, including both clapboard and wood shingles, and the American Craftsman examples are typically clad in whole or in part in stucco. Exterior decoration is high in quality, but is generally quite restrained in design, giving the buildings a dignified character.

Buildings in the district range in size from a few small bungalows to houses of mansion-like proportions, but most are middle to large-size houses within their local context. These buildings also exhibit a considerable range of construction dates and styles, which is not surprising given the wide age distribution of the contributing buildings in the district. Beginning in 1900, the first of the district's Queen Anne style houses began to appear. After 1905, the district's Queen Anne style period overlapped with the start of its so-called "Progressive Styles" period and the result was that fifteen American Foursquare, American Craftsman, and Bungalow style houses were built in the district between 1905 and 1925. It is the district's twenty-one Period Revival style houses, however, that give the district its decidedly early twentieth century character. Many of these houses are Marshfield's best examples of these styles, including Marshfield's only extant examples of the Neo-Classical and Mediterranean Revival styles and numerous, very fine examples of the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. There are also fourteen Contemporary Style ranch houses in the district and all but four of these were built within the period of significance and are therefore considered to be contributing resources in the district. Several of these contributing examples also exhibit modest Period Revival style detailing as well, which places them into a separate stylistic category within the larger stylistic framework of Ranch Style houses.

The diversity of styles that is present in the district and their distribution is in large part a product of the historic development of the area. The east end of the district is now and was historically dominated by a public school building that takes up the eastern portion of the block that is bounded by W. Sixth Street, Wisconsin Ave., W. Fifth Street, and S. Oak Ave.² The first school was built here in 1898, the McKinley High School, and the district's earliest plats and the district's earliest houses were located on the lots on W. Fifth and W. Sixth streets located opposite the school grounds. The importance of the construction of this school to the future district that grew up around it cannot be overestimated because it, more than any other single thing, was the reason the district came into being.

² The original McKinley High School was destroyed by fire in 1936 and was replaced in 1957 by the present Washington Elementary School.

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West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

With the school acting as the district's anchor, prospective home builders could satisfy themselves that the neighborhood that surrounded it would be stable and that any houses built in the area would always find buyers. This resulted in new construction all around the school. The consequent rise in prestige of the area resulted in still more construction of an increasingly elaborate kind, the most notable being houses built in the Progressive and Period Revival styles on the large lots located to the west of the school that were created on the three core blocks in the district and also along the upper reaches of W. Fifth St. Smaller, medium size houses were also built on the somewhat smaller lots on the south periphery of the core along W. Sixth St. The western end of the district remained relatively undeveloped, however, until after the end of World War II, when the remaining lots on W. Fifth and W. Sixth streets were sold and occupied.

Today, houses in the W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Historic District are still much sought after and the district is exceptionally well-preserved and has much the same appearance today that it would have had in later part of its period of significance. Most of the houses within it have been well maintained and exterior alterations have been minimal and have generally been limited to residing with more modern materials. Of the 58 single family residential buildings in the district, only one is considered to be non-contributing by virtue of loss of integrity. Newer buildings have been added to the district over the years, but all but five of these later buildings were built before 1958. Those dating to or before 1958 are compatible with their surroundings in scale and materials and are considered to be contributing resources to the district.

INVENTORY

The following inventory lists every building in the district and, when available, includes the names of the original owners, the construction date, the address, and also the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status. The abbreviations given below for architectural styles and vernacular building forms are the same abbreviations used by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. These are as follows:

AF = American Foursquare
BU = Bungalow
CO = Colonial Revival
CON = Contemporary
CR = Craftsman
DU = Dutch Colonial Revival
FG = Front Gabled

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West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

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MED = Mediterranean Revival
NE = Neo-Classical Revival
QU = Queen Anne
SG = Side Gabled
SP = Spanish Colonial
TSC = Two-Story-Cube
TU = Tudor Revival

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------|--------------|--|-------|
| C | 1900 | 609 | W. Fifth St. | Andrew & Emma Gottfrey House | QU |
| C | 1900-1904 | 613 | W. Fifth St. | William Goldimer House | AF |
| C | 1912-1915 | 703 | W. Fifth St. | Ed Bowen House | BU/TU |
| C | 1920-1925 | 705 | W. Fifth St. | William Patt House | BU |
| C | 1900-1905 | 709 | W. Fifth St. | R. Connor House | QU/DU |
| C | 1916 | 802 | W. Fifth St. | David L. & Georgia Miller House | AF |
| C | 1900-1915 | 803 | W. Fifth St. | Albert & Alvina Bartmann House | QU |
| C | 1923 | 806 | W. Fifth St. | Wilbur & Lucille Johnson House | CR |
| C | 1905 | 807 | W. Fifth St. | House | QU |
| C | 1918 | 812 | W. Fifth St. | Charles E. & Nettie Blodgett House | CO |
| C | 1913-1915 | 813 | W. Fifth St. | Everett & Luthera Upham House | DU |
| C | 1928 | 815 | W. Fifth St. | Robert & Florence Connor House | CO |
| C | 1903-1905 | 900 | W. Fifth St. | Peter J. & Anna Kraus House | NE |
| C | 1904 | 903 | W. Fifth St. | House | QU/DU |
| C | 1936 | 906 | W. Fifth St. | Glen V. & Inez Kraus House | TU |
| C | 1926 | 907 | W. Fifth St. | Rudolph P. & Mary Binzell House | TU |
| C | 1915 | 910 | W. Fifth St. | House | BU/CR |
| C | 1924 | 914 | W. Fifth St. | Harry H. & Irene McCain House | CO |
| NC | 1972 | 915 | W. Fifth St. | Harvey & Shirley Sawicky House | CON |
| C | 1921 | 917 | W. Fifth St. | Henry H. & Cora Henning House | BU |
| C | 1924 | 1000 | W. Fifth St. | Dr. Karl H. & Helen Doege House | TU |
| NC | 1982 | 1001 | W. Fifth St. | Dr. William L. & Francis Washington House | CON |
| C | 1946 | 1005 | W. Fifth St. | Dr. James B. & Alta Vedder House | CON |
| C | 1933 | 1009 | W. Fifth St. | Steve J. & Elizabeth Miller House | SP |
| C | 1931 | 1010 | W. Fifth St. | Dr. Paul F. & Erville Doege House | MED |
| C | 1951 | 1017 | W. Fifth St. | Lyman & Stella Cops House | TU |
| C | 1951 | 1100 | W. Fifth St. | Arthur & Josephine Sanders House | CON |
| C | 1947 | 1101 | W. Fifth St. | Robert & Katherine Beggs House | CO |

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West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

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| | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| C | 1900-1912 | 708 | W. Sixth St. | House | AF/QU |
| C | 1905 | 712 | W. Sixth St. | Edwin J. & Mayme Hahn House | AF/QU |
| C | 1914 | 800 | W. Sixth St. | House | FG |
| C | 1914 | 801 | W. Sixth St. | House | BU/CR |
| C | 1900-1921 | 804 | W. Sixth St. | House | QU |
| C | 1915 | 805 | W. Sixth St. | Ben & Ida Miller House | BU |
| C | 1910-1921 | 807 | W. Sixth St. | William & Lucille Johnson House | CR |
| C | 1920 | 808 | W. Sixth St. | H. G. Hambright House | SG |
| C | 1920-1925 | 814 | W. Sixth St. | Herman & Marie Hoerl House | BU |
| C | 1932 | 815 | W. Sixth St. | Guy E. Blodgett House | CO |
| C | 1920-1925 | 816 | W. Sixth St. | William & Adelaide Merkel House | BU |
| C | 1936 | 820 | W. Sixth St. | Lave & Emma Henrickson House | TU |
| C | 1931 | 903 | W. Sixth St. | Lloyd E. & Marguerite Felker House | TU |
| NC | ca.1890-1904 | 906 | W. Sixth St. | George & Sophia Adler House | TSC |
| NC | 1965 | 910 | W. Sixth St. | Clarence & Violet Johnson House | CON |
| C | 1958 | 911 | W. Sixth St. | Chester & Florence Steffek House | CON |
| C | 1941 | 912 | W. Sixth St. | Louis & Laura Trossen House | CO |
| C | 1941 | 915 | W. Sixth St. | Wayne E. & Ella Deming House | CO |
| C | 1958 | 918 | W. Sixth St. | Clarence W. & Amelia Mau House | CON |
| C | 1951 | 1000 | W. Sixth St. | Alfred & Leah Hill House | CON |
| C | 1951 | 1006 | W. Sixth St. | Ralph & Lillian Webster House | CON |
| C | 1928 | 1007 | W. Sixth St. | Glenn D. & Lillian Tinkham House | TU |
| C | 1941 | 1010 | W. Sixth St. | Arnold R. & Esther Weber House | CON |
| C | 1955 | 1015 | W. Sixth St. | Rudolph F. & Mary Binzell House | CON |
| C | 1941 | 514 | S. Adams St. | Elmer J. & Ida Martin House | CO |
| NC | 1986 | 601 | S. Adams St. | William L. & Paula Mineau House | CON |
| NC | 1982 | 600 | Highland Ave. | Harlan & Pamela Davison House | CON |
| C | 1903 | 602 | S. Oak Ave. | Raymond & Jessica Williams House | AF |
| C | 1927 | 512 | S. Quentin Ave. | George D. & Jennie Booth House | CO |
| C | 1952 | 511 | Wisconsin Ave. | Thorval & Myrtle Moen House | CON |

The following are brief descriptions of some representative examples of the district's resources, which are listed in rough chronological order by style.

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West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

The original owner of this house has not yet been discovered, but it is believed to have been built in 1904. From 1915 to at least 1921, city directories show that Herman E. and Minnie Bauer occupied the house. Bauer was a partner in the firm of Bauer & Eiche, who dealt in real estate. In 1939, tax records and city directories show that a dentist, Dr. G. E. and Harriet Harrington, then owned the house.

American Foursquare

Raymond R. & Jessica Williams House 602 S. Oak Ave. 1903

The Williams house occupies a large corner lot and it has a square plan, a fieldstone foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in narrow gauge vinyl clapboards that now cover the original wood clapboards. These walls are sheltered by a hip roof having overhanging boxed eaves and this roof also features a large hip roof dormer that faces east onto Oak Avenue. As is typical of Foursquare designs, the main east-facing facade is symmetrical in design and its entire first story is sheltered by a full-width enclosed front porch.

Raymond Williams came to Marshfield as a teenager in 1891 and graduated from the first Marshfield high school in 1893. In 1898, he was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar, but he first worked as the editor of the *Marshfield Times* newspaper from 1899-1912. In 1912, he began to practice law with his father, P. A. Williams, while at the same time serving as the city attorney for the City of Marshfield. Williams continued in the latter capacity until at least 1933 and continued to practice law until at least 1949. During all of this time Williams and his wife continued to live in their Oak Avenue house, and Jessie Williams was still living there in 1950.⁴

David L. & Georgia Miller House 802 W. Fifth Street 1916

The Miller house is the largest American Foursquare house in the district and it is also the latest. The Miller house occupies a large lot next to the school grounds and it has a rectilinear plan, a fieldstone foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in narrow gauge vinyl clapboards that now cover the original wood clapboards. These walls are sheltered by a hip roof having overhanging boxed eaves. The roof also features large hip-roofed dormers that face north onto W. Fifth St. and to the east and west as well. Here too, the main north-facing facade is symmetrical in design and a full-width, screened front porch shelters its entire first story. Windows are typically grouped and they consist of four-over-one-

⁴ Schnitzler, Donald H. (ed.). *The Marshfield Story: Vol. 1, Piecing Together Our Past; Vol. 2, Windows to Our Past*. Marshfield: Marshfield History Project: 1997 and 2000. Vol. 2, pp. 70-71.

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West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

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light double hung wood sash. There is also a large hip-roofed garage located just behind the house that was built at the same time and in the same style.

David Leighton Miller was the vice-president of the Felker Manufacturing Co. in Marshfield and he and his wife Georgia, lived in this house until at least 1944. Subsequent occupants included the couple's son, Dr. George E. Miller and his wife, Mildred, in 1949, and from 1950 until at least 1960 the house was occupied by Patrick & Gretchen Felker.

American Craftsman Style

Ben & Ida Miller House 805 W. Sixth Street 1915

The highly intact, medium sized Miller house has a rectilinear plan and its main block has a side gable form and a principal facade that faces south onto W. Sixth St. The exterior walls of this one-and-one-half story main block are clad completely in stucco. The walls are sheltered by a simple gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and whose wide overhanging open eaves are supported by the exposed ends of the roof joists. The front-facing slope of the roof also has a large shed-roofed dormer centered on it and this dormer contains three eight-over-one-light double hung windows. The grouped windows in the rest of the house also have eight-over-one-light double sash but are of a different design. In addition, there is a hip-roofed sunporch attached to the east-facing side elevation of the house and it too is sided in stucco. (Photo No. 13, right-hand building)

Ben Miller was a partner in the Miller Bros. Grocery store chain in Marshfield and occupied this house until at least 1921. From 1925 until at least 1950, this house was owned by Mathias M. and Annie Thorn, Thorn being a partner in Brickheimer & Thorn, dealers in fuel oil.

Wilbur M. & Lucille Johnson House 806 W. Fifth Street 1923

The Johnson house is the latest and also the largest of the district's American Craftsman style houses. This two-story house has a rectilinear plan, two-story tall main block and an equally tall two-story sun porch ell is attached to its east-facing side elevation. The house has a poured concrete foundation and the exterior walls of both the main block and the sun porch ell are clad in tan brick. The main block is sheltered by a shallow-pitched hip roof whose wide, overhanging eaves are supported by exposed rafter ends, and the slightly recessed sun porch ell is sheltered by a hip roof of the same pitch and design. The north-facing principal facade of the main block is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide and it features grouped three-over-one-light double hung windows that flank a centered main

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West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

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there is a gable-roofed one-story sunporch ell attached to the east-facing side elevation of the house and it too is sided in clapboards. (Photo #13, left-hand house)

Wilbur M. Johnson was a partner with Harry McCain in the firm of McCain Johnson Co. in Marshfield, a dry goods emporium and department store. His wife, Lucille Blodgett Johnson, was the daughter of Charles E. Blodgett, whose house is located on the opposite side of the block at 812 W. Fifth St. (which see). Subsequent to the construction of this house, the Johnsons built another house on the other side of the block, a larger American Craftsman Style house that is located at 806 W. Fifth St. (see above)

Neo-Classical Revival Style

Peter J. & Anna Kraus House 900 W. Fifth St. 1903

The Peter J. Kraus house is the earliest Period Revival style house in the district and it is also one of the most impressive, thanks in large part to the immaculate maintenance it has enjoyed. This is the only Neo-Classical house in Marshfield found by the Marshfield Intensive Survey and it is a superb example, being two-stories-tall, almost square in plan, and having a main facade dominated by a two-story-tall, colossal order portico whose flat roof is upheld by paired, fluted Ionic columns. The house rests on a stone foundation, its exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, and these walls are sheltered by a shallow-pitched hip roof covered in red tiles. The main north-facing elevation of the house is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide, with the main entrance door placed in the first story of the center bay and having a balcony supported on console brackets placed just above it. All of the windows on the house are twelve-over-twelve-light double hung sash and larger windows are used in two projecting one-story ells on the east-facing side elevation of the house. The Kraus house occupies a sizable corner lot and it also has a large garage located behind it that has a tile roof as well. (Photo #4)

Peter J. Kraus was a successful early mercantile business owner in Marshfield who subsequently operated an insurance agency in the city.⁶

⁶ Schnitzler, Donald H. (ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 2, p. 550. A picture of this house taken shortly after the construction was finished also appears in: Charles, C. W. *Marshfield Illustrated*. Marshfield: 1905, n.p. but on the last page.

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Colonial Revival Style

Charles E. & Nettie Blodgett House 812 W. Fifth Street 1918

The finest example of the Colonial Revival style in the district is this outstanding house, which is located on a large corner lot and has a north-facing main facade that faces W. Fifth St. This rectilinear plan, two-story house has poured concrete foundation walls, exterior walls that are clad in clapboard, and a symmetrical three-bay-wide main facade whose centered main entrance is sheltered by an entrance porch that features an entablature supported by two pairs of columns, the outside of each one being square in plan and paneled and the inner one being a Tuscan Order column. The house is sheltered by a large gable roof that features returned eaves and both gable-roofed and segmental-arch-roofed dormers. Windows feature multi-light upper sash over single-light bottom sash. The house is further distinguished by the large one-story-tall sun porch and screen porch ells that are placed at either end of the main facade. (Photo # 3)

Charles E. Blodgett was one of the most successful businessmen in Marshfield during the first third of the twentieth century. Blodgett came to Marshfield in 1889 and purchased the old Tremont Hotel, which he continued to operate for the next thirty years as the Blodgett Hotel. From 1905-1910, Blodgett was a partner in the Blodgett and Booth Lumber Co. in Marshfield. In 1911 he established the C. E. Blodgett Cheese, Butter, and Egg Company, which he developed into the largest such firm in Wisconsin, with cheese receiving plants located in Marshfield, Merrilan, Osseo, Rice Lake, Stanley, Stratford, Prentice, Wisconsin Rapids, and Alma Center. In 1926 he also built the new Charles Hotel in Marshfield (extant), and a year later he purchased the Oneida Hotel in Rhinelander, WI, which he enlarged. In addition to these operations he served as the president, in 1922, of the First National Bank of Marshfield as well.⁷

George D. & Jennie Booth House 512 S. Quentin Ave. 1927

Much different in size, but not in quality, is the more modest Colonial Revival style house built in 1927 for George and Jennie Booth. This house is a fine example of the so-called "Cape Cod" variant of the Colonial Revival style. Like the much larger and more elaborate Blodgett House discussed above, it too has a rectilinear plan, a symmetrically designed three-bay-wide main facade, a centered main entrance sheltered by an entrance porch that supports a classically derived cornice, and it is also sheltered by a gable roof that features returned eaves and three gable-roofed dormers that, in this case,

⁷ Schnitzler, Donald H. (ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 1, pp. 343-344.

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face east onto Quentin Ave. The Booth house, however, is only-one-and-one-half stories in height, it is sided in wood shingles, and it is only a fraction of the size of its much larger neighbor. Nevertheless, this design has been executed with as much knowledge and built with as much care as its larger neighbor and the two houses, seen together, are excellent examples of the variety that was possible within the framework of the Colonial Revival style. (Photo # 11)

George Booth was the President of the Booth-Campbell Retail Lumber Co. when his fine house was built. Since then, the small original garage has just recently been replaced with a much larger one that is connected to the house by a breezeway, but great care was taken to ensure that the new additions would be compatible with the original house and the result is an excellent evocation of the connected house and outbuildings found in New England.

Tudor Revival Style

Dr. Karl H. & Helen Doege House 1000 W. Fifth St. 1924

The Dr. Karl Doege house occupies a large corner lot at the west end of the district and has the distinction of being the only house in the district whose designer is known. This was the Milwaukee firm of George Schley & Sons, one of that city's most prolific architectural firms and one of its largest builders of semi-custom homes as well. The fine Tudor Revival style house they designed for Doege is a typical example of the better examples of the style in that it has an irregular plan, steeply pitched multi-gable main roof, massive chimney mass, overlapping front gables, grouped windows having multiple lights that are held in place with leaded or metal comes, and false half-timber work in some gable ends. The Doege house is irregular in plan, two-stories in height, and its entire first story and both stories of its west wing are sided in dark red brick, and an east wing whose second story is clad in painted stucco, portions of which are framed by false half-timber work. Windows throughout are double hung but these have multiple lights that are held in place with metal comes, the completed whole being one of the better and more elaborate examples of the style in Marshfield. (Photo # 8)

Dr. Karl H. Doege was one of the sons of Dr. Karl W. Doege, who was the principal partner in the group of doctors that formed the Marshfield Clinic. His son, Karl, subsequently also entered into practice in the Clinic as did his brother and neighbor, Paul F. Doege, who built his equally fine Mediterranean Revival style house next door at 1010 W. Fifth St. (see below)

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Lloyd E. & Marguerite Felker House 903 W. Sixth St. 1931

The outstanding house that was built on a large corner lot for Marshfield businessman Lloyd E. Felker is an even finer example of the Tudor Revival style and it is quite different in appearance from the similar-sized Doege house just described even though it makes use of most of the same elements. The Felker house is also two-stories-tall and irregular in plan and its main, south-facing facade is also divided into two portions: a west wing and a slightly projecting east wing. Here too, the entire first story of the house as well as both stories of the east wing are sided in brick, which in this case has corners trimmed in cut stone, while the second story of the west wing is clad in painted stucco and has portions framed by false half-timber work. The overall effect is more imposing, however, because the main facade of the Felker house is the long side of this building whereas the longest side of the Doege house is its side elevation, not the main facade. (Photo #12)

Lloyd E. Felker was a member of the family that moved its steel fabricating plant to Marshfield in 1916 and which continues to operate in this city today. Lloyd Felker, however, chose not to enter the firm and instead created the Felker Oil Co. in Marshfield, a wholesale dealer in petroleum products. He was also one of the founders and a onetime president of the Dairyland Broadcasting Service, which was the first radio station in Marshfield.

Mediterranean Revival Style

Dr. Paul F. & Erville Doege House 1010 W. Fifth St. 1931

Located next door to the house of his brother, Karl H. Doege, the Paul F. Doege house is Marshfield's finest example of the type of Mediterranean Revival style design that is most commonly found in Wisconsin, although examples are seldom found outside the state's major cities. The Doege house is rectilinear in plan, two-stories in height, and has walls clad in tan brick that are sheltered by a shallow-pitched hip roof that is covered in barrel tiles. The design of the four-bay-wide north-facing main facade is asymmetrical in design, the left-hand bay being a slightly projecting two-story wing. The first story windows in the first, third and fourth bays from the left consist of pairs of French doors while the main entrance door occupies the first story of the second bay from the left. This door has a dressed stone surround and placed in the second story above it is a deeply recessed segmental-arched niche that is decorated with a small wrought iron balconet. A pair of ten-light casement windows is placed in the second story above each of the three pairs of French doors in the story below, and the total effect is very successful in evoking the type of Mediterranean architecture that was the inspiration for this style.

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Dr. Paul F. Doege was another of the sons of Dr. Karl W. Doege, who was the principal partner in the group of doctors that formed the Marshfield Clinic. This son also subsequently entered into practice in the Clinic, as did his brother and neighbor, Karl H. Doege, who built his equally fine Tudor Revival style house next door at 1000 W. Fifth St. (see above)

Contemporary

Arnold R. & Esther Weber House 1010 W. Sixth St. 1941

One of the district's earliest examples of what are now called Ranch Style houses is the fine Colonial Revival style-influenced house that was built for the Webers just before the beginning of World War II. Ranch Style houses considered as a type and not a style are typically, perhaps invariably, one-story-tall and most have attached garages. The Weber house has both of these features but, in addition, its main north-facing facade also boasts such typical Colonial Revival features as polygonal bay windows (2), wall surfaces that are covered in either with wide wood clapboard or with fieldstone siding, and wings that have returned eaves and gable ends ornamented with bull's-eye windows. As a result, the Weber house can be said to be a late Colonial Revival style house that also shares characteristics that are typical of ranch houses in general.

Arnold R. Weber was a member of a family that operated three grocery stores in Marshfield and Arnold was the manager of Store No. 3, located at 305 S. Central Ave.⁸

Arthur & Josephine Sanders House 1100 W. Fifth St. 1951

The large Ranch Style house built for the Sanders is a one-story house with an attached garage, but it is more typical of 1950s era ranch houses in that it has no historic stylistic features. Such houses are truly modern in this sense and, when executed on the scale of the Sanders house, are as impressive as the large two-story houses with which the district is more closely associated. The Sanders house occupies a large corner lot and is clad completely in beautifully executed Lannon Stone. A very shallow-pitched multi-hip roof shelters the house, and a large attached two-car garage occupies the east end of the house. Large picture windows set into the main north-facing facade face out onto W. Fifth St. and the house impresses because of its size, the quality of the materials used in its construction, and the

⁸ Schnitzler, Donald H. (ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 2, p. 194.

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craftsmanship that is evident in the way these materials were fashioned. Arthur Sander was a partner in a filling station in Marshfield.

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Significance

The proposed W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Historic District is an architecturally significant residential district located in the city of Marshfield. The district is roughly bounded by W. Sixth Street to the south, S. Adams Ave., to the west, W. Fifth Street to the north, and S. Oak Ave. to the east. Its boundaries enclose two whole blocks and portions of seven others. The district is located five blocks to the west of the Marshfield Central Avenue business district, a portion of which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The residential district was first identified by the Marshfield Intensive Architectural Survey, undertaken in 2004-2005, as a potential historic district having local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C.⁹ Research was undertaken to assess the potential for nominating the district to the NRHP utilizing the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, American Foursquare, American Craftsman, Bungalow, and Period Revival styles subsections of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.¹⁰ The results of this research are detailed below and show that the W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Historic District is locally significant under NR Criterion C as an architecturally and historically important collection of residential buildings that together constitute a well-defined and visually distinct geographic and historic entity.

This district is comprised of 52 contributing buildings and 6 non-contributing ones. The contributing resources include very fine representative examples of several of the most popular styles applied to residential architecture in Marshfield during the period of significance. Individually, the district's resources are fine examples of architectural styles that were important in Marshfield during the period of significance and several are among the finest examples found by the Marshfield Intensive Survey. Collectively, these buildings are also notable architecturally because they typify the stylistic and historic evolution of the district during the period of significance (ca. 1890-1958) and also of the larger residential area that surrounds it.¹¹

⁹ Hegglund, Timothy F. *City of Marshfield Intensive Survey*. Marshfield: 2005. Copy on file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI.

¹⁰ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, pp. 2-15, 2-17, 2-18, 2-24-2-33.

¹¹ The period of significance is bounded by the known construction dates of the resources in the district.

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Historic Context

A detailed history of the city of Marshfield and its built resources is embodied in the City of Marshfield Intensive Survey Report, printed in 2005. In addition, a vastly more detailed history of the city and its historic inhabitants was published in two volumes in 1997 and 2000.¹² Consequently, the historic context that follows deals primarily with the history of the district itself and with the immediate surrounding area.

Like so many other later nineteenth century Wisconsin communities, the city of Marshfield owes its existence to its proximity to transportation routes, which in this case was the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The land that is now Marshfield was originally part of the holdings of the railroad, which was headquartered in the city of Menasha in the Fox River Valley, and which had received an enormous grant of land from the federal government at the end of the Civil War in return for building a rail line across the state from the city of Portage northwest to the city of Ashland on the shore of Lake Superior and on to Superior. The decision to establish a depot in the vicinity of what is now Marshfield was based on the fact that Marshfield is located in almost the exact center of the state and was, in 1871, also located halfway between Stevens Point and the village of Colby, which was to be the north end of the first completed leg of this line. This central position favored the creation of a supply depot for the railroad at the Marshfield location. It was made still more attractive by the fact that land in this vicinity was flat and heavily forested, thereby lessening the cost of the construction of the line and also raising the possibility that the railroad could make a profit from both the sale and the shipping of this timber.

To establish this supply depot, the railroad contracted with Louis Rivers of Necedah to build and operate a hotel at the Marshfield location on free land provided by the Fox River Lumber Co. Rivers and his family arrived at the site in 1872 and had a small but serviceable log hotel in operation by the time the train tracks arrived later that year.

The first leg of track built in the proposed 250 mile route stretched from Menasha to Stevens Point in 1871. The following year saw another length from Stevens Point to Colby. The importance of this development was twofold. First, it provided traffic for the future Marshfield with the more populated and economically active portion of the state; from Stevens Point south and east. The rail links brought migrants and markets within reach of the logging frontier that was Marshfield. If there were to be any reason for consistent activity in the wilderness, then there had to be a supply of labor and demand for the goods produced.

¹² Schnitzler, Donald H. (ed.). Op. Cit.

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Second, the connections to Lake Superior proceeded slowly after the initial settlement of Marshfield and its transformation into a permanent manufacturing site. This lag coincided with the increasing demand for lumber (at both the local and national level) and provided the transportation route to reach into the north woods and then bring it back to Marshfield for processing. By the time this had happened, Marshfield was not only a regular stop on the Wisconsin Central's Chicago schedule, but had begun to attract the attention of other roads who took advantage of the city's central location and built through the town as well.¹³

Marshfield was one of the first important communities in the northern part of the state that owed its existence entirely to the coming of the railroad. Older communities such as Stevens Point owed their existence to their location on waterways that could be used to transport logs from the state's forests to the mills where they were to be processed. Marshfield had no such natural advantage but the coming of the railroad made such a location unnecessary. Marshfield also was helped enormously by the arrival of William Upham in 1878. Even though Marshfield had been platted as a village in 1873 it was still a rough logging town when Upham arrived, but he soon changed all that.

Borrowing money from family, William Upham and his brother Charles Upham organized the town as a central location for bringing in raw materials and processing them into usable products for the expanding urban markets to the south. In this transformation of Marshfield from wayside to factory site, the Uphams made sure to look after their employees by building a general store at the same time they built the first sawmill in 1878. In short order, Upham moved to expand and refine the processing of raw lumber by adding a planing mill in 1879, a furniture factory in 1882 and, most telling of all, a flour and feed mill in 1885.¹⁴

The growth Upham's activities generated and the changes they brought with them transformed the village, which incorporated as a city in 1883 and had a population of 2000 by 1884. Not surprisingly, the physical evolution of the city centered on the route that the Wisconsin Central Railroad took through the community. This rail corridor ran east-west across the middle of the city and it was bordered on the north by North Railroad Street and on the south by South Railroad Street.¹⁵ Bisecting the city from north to south is the aptly named North and South Central Avenue, and the commercial district of Marshfield grew up around the point of intersection of these two major thoroughfares, with retail buildings, hotels, and other commercial establishments being located on Central Avenue and

¹³ Schnitzler, Donald H. (ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 1, p. 3.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 4.

¹⁵ Today, this corridor has been largely replaced by the recently constructed Veterans Parkway.

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manufacturing plants such as the Upham factories being located adjacent to the railroad corridor.

Growth was steady until the June 27, 1887, when a spark from a passing train ignited a fire in the lumberyard associated with Upham's sawmill. Within a few hours the fire had destroyed not only the entire Upham establishment, but also the entire commercial district of the city that was located on both sides of Central Avenue. Fortunately for the future of the city, Upham decided to rebuild the day after the fire. Had he not, had he lacked the will and the foresight to rebuild, Marshfield's subsequent story would have been very different. Rebuilding began immediately and the wood frame commercial district that had vanished in the flames was replaced with one built of stone and brick. By October of 1887, the population of the city had grown to 2500, and by 1891, to 4000. Helping to fuel this growth was the arrival of a branch line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad in 1890, whose route crossed the southern end of Central Avenue at an angle.

As Marshfield grew, the economic base of the city changed as well. Until 1900, Marshfield's prosperity was based largely on its location near the places where timber was harvested and the city's manufacturing establishments were centered around this industry. As the forests began to recede, much of what had once been forestland was converted into farmland and agriculture began to play an ever increasing role in the local economy. Granaries and feed mills began to be built along the railroad corridor, a brewery was established, and commercial establishments that catered to the needs of the farmer began to appear. So too did manufacturing establishments devoted to the processing of food products such as cheese and eggs, and all of these new establishments needed workers.

By 1898, the population of Marshfield had climbed to 5800 and this growth was accompanied by the need for more housing and for new and larger public buildings, including schools. Marshfield had built its first high school in 1890, a Late Victorian style, six room, two-story, brick building (non-extant) located on S. Central Avenue and designed by Oshkosh architect William Waters. By 1894, however, this school (later renamed Washington School) was already overcrowded, so a decision was made in 1898 to build a still larger school on the western edge of the residential districts of the city. These districts, which had been spared by the fire of 1887, bordered both sides of the Central Avenue business district and they had been growing steadily ever since. The new high school site had been purchased from the Fox River Land Co. for \$1300 and it was located at the base of a shallow hill and consisted of a sizable parcel of land on the west side of S. Oak Ave. that spanned the block between W. Fifth and W. Sixth Streets. The architect of the nearly \$16,000 school (non-extant) was the Milwaukee firm of Van Ryn & DeGelleke and it opened on January 29, 1900 with an enrollment of 120 students. A year later, the school was renamed McKinley High School in honor of the recently assassinated president, and it remained in operation until 1936, when it was destroyed by fire.

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The location of the new school on the west side of S. Oak Ave., placed the school at the western edge of a residential neighborhood that at that time extended west from the Central Avenue business district, but only as far as Oak Ave. Much of the land on the west side of Oak Avenue in this vicinity was owned by George Adler at that time and was still devoted to the farming activities of the Adler family.¹⁶ The construction of the high school on Oak Avenue adjacent to this land, however, attracted the attention of potential homeowners to the area surrounding the school and resulted almost immediately in the platting of land adjacent to it. Among the earliest plats was Pors First Addition, which was platted by Marshfield attorneys William Adolph and Emil C. Pors, and their plat occupied the land along the north side of W. Fifth St. opposite the high school from S. Oak Ave. west to and including 709 W. Fifth St. Another early plat was the McFarlane Park Addition, which extends along the west side of S. Oak Ave. from W. Sixth St. south to W. Eighth St. This addition also includes the first three lots on W. Sixth St., which lie opposite the high school and are associated with 602, 708 and 712 W. Sixth St.

These lots were larger than average and they appealed especially to those who wanted to build larger, more modern homes than the ones they currently lived in. Among the earliest owners of lots in the district were: Andrew Gottfrey (609 W. Fifth St., 1900), a carpenter contractor; Raymond R. Williams (602 S. Oak Ave., 1903), an attorney who also sometimes served as the City Attorney for Marshfield; Edwin J. Hahn (712 W. Sixth St., 1905), a dealer in real estate and fire insurance; and most importantly, Robert Connor Jr. (709 W. Fifth St., between 1900 and 1905), who was associated with the R. Connor Co., a regionally important lumber company headquartered in Marshfield that had been founded by his father, Robert Connor Sr. Robert Connor Jr. would later serve as the mayor of Marshfield from 1909 until 1913 and his attraction to the area where his new house had been built would soon thereafter lead him to buy and plat land just to the north of his house that was known as the R. Connor Addition.¹⁷ Because the Connor family was one of the most important in Marshfield, the family's presence in the newly platted area around the school lured other persons of similar prominence to the area as well.

Even more important to the future development of the area than Connor was Charles E. Blodgett (1860-1929), who first purchased land west of the high school from George Adler in 1903. Blodgett had come to Marshfield in 1889 and had purchased the old Tremont Hotel, which he continued to operate for the next thirty years as the Blodgett Hotel. From 1905-1910, Blodgett was also a partner in the Blodgett and Booth Lumber Co. in Marshfield, and in 1911 he established the C. E. Blodgett

¹⁶ Schnitzler, Donald H. (ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 2, pp. 489-490.

¹⁷ Connor would in 1928 build a second and larger house for himself in the district at 815 W. Fifth St.

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Cheese, Butter, and Egg Company, which he developed into the largest such firm in Wisconsin, with cheese receiving plants located in Marshfield, Merrilan, Osseo, Rice Lake, Stanley, Stratford, Prentice, Wisconsin Rapids, and Alma Center. In 1926 he also built the new Charles Hotel in Marshfield (extant), and a year later he purchased the Oneida Hotel in Rhinelander, WI, which he enlarged. In addition to these operations he also served as the president, in 1922, of the First National Bank of Marshfield.¹⁸ Blodgett was operating the Blodgett Hotel in 1903 when he first purchased land in what is now the W. Fifth St.-W. Sixth Street Historic District.

C. E. Blodgett has purchased for a residence site the George Adler property on Fifth avenue adjoining the High school on the west for a consideration of \$3860, minus the present buildings thereon, which will be moved by Mr. Adler. The tract has a frontage of 406 feet by 350 feet deep. Mr. Blodgett will erect a handsome residence on the east half and sell the western portion. The foundation for the new residence will be constructed this fall.¹⁹

Blodgett eventually did build a "handsome residence" on his property at 812 W. Fifth St. in 1918, and part of the western portion of Blodgett's purchase would subsequently become the Blodgett Heights subdivision. In addition, Blodgett provided land adjacent to his own house for the two houses his daughter, Lucille Blodgett Johnson, built in the district. These houses are located back-to-back at 807 W. Sixth St. and at 806 W. Fifth St., the latter of which was built in 1923. Blodgett or his widow also did the same for their son, Guy E. Blodgett, whose house at 815 W. Sixth St. was erected behind the home of his parents in 1932. Nor were the Blodgetts the only locally prominent family that had multiple generations who built houses in the district. Rudolph P. Binzel, one of the principal partners in the Oconomowoc Canning Co., which also developed and owned the Marshfield Canning Co., built a Tudor Revival style house for himself at 907 W. Fifth St. in 1926. In 1955, his son and subsequent partner, Rudolph F. Binzel, built a house of his own in the district at 1015 W. Sixth St. The same pattern was also repeated by Peter J. Kraus, a successful Marshfield dry goods dealer and later an insurance dealer, whose Neo-Classical Revival style house at 900 W. Fifth St., built in 1903, was the district's first really grand house. Kraus's son, Glen V. Kraus, later took over his father's insurance agency and, in 1936, built a house of his own next door at 906 W. Fifth St.²⁰

There were other forms of associations that linked persons in the district to one another as well. Dr. Karl H. Doege and Dr. Paul F. Doege, two of the sons of Dr. Karl W. Doege, the principal founder of

¹⁸ Schnitzler, Donald H. (ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 1, pp. 343-344.

¹⁹ *The Marshfield News*, October 1, 1903, p. 4. It is possible that one of the buildings Adler moved off this land was his own house, which is now located at 906 W. Sixth St.

²⁰ *Marshfield News-Herald*, September 19, 1936, p. 5.

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the Marshfield Clinic, built houses next door to each other at 1000 and 1010 W. Fifth St. in 1924 and 1931, respectively. Still other district associations were based on things besides blood. For instance, David L. Miller, the vice-president of the of the Felker Manufacturing Co. in Marshfield, built his house at 802 W. Sixth St. in 1916, while fifteen years later, in 1931, Lloyd E. Felker, the president and owner of the Felker Oil Co., built his fine Tudor Revival house at 903 W. Sixth St.

So far as can be determined from available sources, residential construction within the district's boundaries developed gradually from 1900 onward and was essentially unorganized, with lots being sold as individual demand warranted. It is clear, however, that the land that now makes up the district quickly became an upscale neighborhood comprised entirely of single family houses, with the largest and most architecturally significant ones typically being built by persons who were associated with businesses that represented the second stage of the commercial evolution of Marshfield. Owners of houses in the district typically appear to have frequently been involved in businesses that were related to agriculture-related industries or to the Marshfield Clinic, which today is the major employer in the city. In contrast, older neighborhoods of the same type in Marshfield such as the Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District (NRHP) and the West Park Street Historic District (NRHP) were the home of those associated with the city's earliest businesses and especially with industries associated with the harvesting and processing of timber. Thus, houses in the W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Historic District can be said to represent the continued architectural evolution of the styles that have been chosen by the elite of Marshfield and the high degree of integrity that these houses still display suggests that this is still true today.

Architecture

The W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Historic District was identified by the Marshfield Intensive Survey as one of the areas in Marshfield that is worthy of listing in the NRHP. It is being nominated to the NRHP under Criterion C for its local significance because it is a well-defined residential neighborhood whose buildings are very good to outstanding, largely intact, and representative examples of many of the successive architectural styles that were applied to residential buildings in Marshfield between the years 1900 and 1958. The architectural significance of the contributing resources in the district is based in part of their ability to portray the architectural evolution of the larger neighborhood that surrounds the district, but their greatest significance is as representative examples of locally important architectural styles. In addition, the district contains numerous excellent buildings of individual architectural distinction. These buildings include some of the best examples of the Period Revival styles in Marshfield, as well as fine examples of the Queen Anne, American Craftsman, and Bungalow styles and good representative examples of the more modern styles that appeared after World War II.

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The buildings within the W. Fifth St.-W. Sixth Street Historic District consist of 58 single family houses. Of these 58 buildings, only one is believed to have originally been built before 1900, the heavily altered and possibly moved George & Sophia Adler house at 906 W. Sixth St.(NC) The rest date from the twentieth century and most from the first half of that century, twelve being built between 1901 and 1910, nine between 1911 and 1920, twelve between 1921 and 1930, six between 1931 and 1940, six between 1941 and 1950, eight between 1951 and 1958, and five after 1958. The district's earliest houses are almost all examples of the Queen Anne style and the best of these exhibit many of the features typically associated with Queen Anne style residences, including varied cladding materials, irregular plans, complicated asymmetrical facades, wraparound verandahs, and polygonal or circular towers. Of the district's four examples, the one that is most typical of this style is the house at 807 W. Fifth St., built in 1905. Two others of equal quality but which have gambrel roofs that show the influence of the Colonial Revival style are: the R. Connor house, built at 709 W. Fifth St. between 1900 and 1905; and the house at 903 W. Fifth St., built in 1904.

And yet, even as the district's Queen Anne style houses were being constructed, new houses that exhibited newer, more progressive stylistic preferences were also making their appearance. During the same time period, examples of the American Foursquare style were being constructed in the district. The district's most notable examples of these symmetrically designed, two-story houses are: the Raymond & Jessica Williams house at 602 S. Oak St., built in 1903; the William Goldimer house at 613 W. Fifth St., built between 1900 and 1904; and the David L. & Georgia Miller house at 802 W. Fifth St., built in 1916.

Also making their appearance in the district at this time were fine, sometimes exceptional examples of other progressive styles including, most notably, the American Craftsman and Bungalow styles. The earliest of these new houses were Bungalow designs, some of which displayed American Craftsman Style characteristics. The earliest examples are those with the most Craftsman style influence and the best and most intact of these include the Ben & Ida Miller house at 805 W. Sixth St., built in 1915, and especially the outstanding house located at 910 W. Fifth St., also built in 1915. Later, and more typical examples of the Bungalow style include: the Henry H. & Cora Henning house at 917 W, Fifth St., built in 1921; the William Patt house at 705 W. Fifth St., built between 1921 and 1925; and the Ed Bowen House at 703 W. Fifth St., built between 1912 and 1915.

Two other houses in the district are fine examples of the American Craftsman style. These houses were both built for the same couple, William and Lucille Johnson, and were constructed some ten years apart. The first example is another Bungalow style house that exhibits Craftsman style influence. It is located at 807 W. Sixth St. and was built between 1910 and 1921. The couple's second and considerably larger

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brick-clad house is located 806 W. Fifth St. It was built in 1923 and is a fine example of a large, rather simply designed Craftsman style house.

What most clearly distinguishes the W. Fifth St.-W. Sixth Street Historic District from other architecturally significant historic residential neighborhoods in Marshfield is its especially fine collection of Period Revival style residences, there being twenty-one in all. The earliest of these have already been mentioned, these being the two Dutch Colonial Revival style-influenced Queen Anne style houses located at 709 and 903 W. Fifth St. Equally early is the district's only example of the Neo-Classical Revival style, this being the outstanding house built for Peter J. and Anna Krause at 900 W. Fifth St. Very fine district examples of the equally uncommon, but later Mediterranean Revival style are: the stucco-clad Steve J. & Elizabeth Miller house at 1009 W. Fifth St., built in 1933; and the excellent and more typical brick-clad Dr. Paul F. & Erville Doege house, located at 1010 W. Fifth St. and built in 1931.

It was examples of the Colonial Revival style, however, that were the earliest of the most commonly encountered Period Revival styles found in the district. One of the earliest examples is the Dutch Colonial Revival style Everett & Luthera Upham house located at 813 W. Fifth St. and built between 1913-1915. Another early example of the Colonial Revival style and also the district's largest and most impressive house is the superb Charles E. & Nettie Blodgett house located at 812 W. Fifth St. and built in 1918. Located just across W. Fifth Street from the Blodgett house is the more informally designed Colonial Revival style Robert & Florence Connor, Jr. house built in 1928 at 815 W. Fifth St. Located still further up the street is the symmetrically designed red brick-clad Henry H. & Irene McCain house located at 914 W. Fifth St., built in 1924. Still another fine Cape Cod variant of the style is the George D. & Jennie Booth house at 512 S. Quentin Ave., built in 1927. In addition, the district contains three excellent later examples of the Colonial Revival style. The earliest of these is the Elmer J. & Ida Martin House at 514 S. Adams St., built in 1941. Built in the same year is the asymmetrically designed, stone-clad Wayne E. and Ella Deming house at 915 W. Sixth St. A similar but clapboard-clad example is located at 1101 W. Fifth St.; it was built for Robert & Katherine Beggs in 1947.

Equally significant are the examples of the Tudor Revival style located in the district. The oldest of these is the fine brick and stucco-clad house at 1000 W. Fifth St., built in 1924 for Dr. Karl H. & Helen Doege to a design by George Schley & Sons of Milwaukee. Equally fine are: the brick-clad Rudolph P. & Mary Binzell house built in 1926 at 907 W. Fifth St.; the recently resided but still impressive Glenn D. & Lillian Tinkham house at 1007 W. Sixth St., built in 1928; and the brick and stucco-clad Lloyd E. & Marguerite Felker house at 903 W. Sixth St., built in 1931. The district also contains two smaller examples of the style built in the same year, 1936. The first is the brick-clad house at 820 W. Sixth St., built for Lave & Emma Henrickson, and the second is the Arts and Crafts style-influenced stucco-clad

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Glen V. & Inez Kraus house at 906 W. Fifth St.

Also of interest are the houses constructed in the district after World War II. The end of the war saw a building boom in Marshfield that vastly expanded the suburbs of the city and filled them with the newly popular ranch style houses that became the dominant style after World War II. The term "Ranch style," however, is as widely used and is almost as vague as the term "Bungalow style." Both styles are recognized architectural styles on the one hand but are also generic terms for a type of house, which may also feature elements of historic styles. The generic ranch house type is a one-story, single family residence that almost invariably features an attached one or two-car garage. Most of the earlier examples of the ranch type are Contemporary in design in that they have no historically derived design elements, and these houses may properly be considered to be "Ranch Style" houses. Other examples, however, sometimes *do* have historic features incorporated into their design even though they otherwise correspond to the generic type just described. Thus, it is possible and correct to speak of a Colonial Revival style-influenced ranch style house just as one would describe a Colonial Revival style-influenced Bungalow style house. The brick-clad Rudolph F. and Mary Binzell house at 1015 W. Sixth St., built in 1955, and the Arnold R. & Esther Weber house across the street at 1010 W. Sixth St., built in 1941, are both good and highly intact examples of Colonial Revival style-influenced ranch houses, while the brick-clad Chester & Florence Steffek house at 911 W. Sixth St., built in 1958, is a fine example of the Contemporary style-influenced Ranch style design.

Architects

As is the case with most residential districts in Wisconsin that involve buildings constructed in the early twentieth century, the identities of the designers of almost all of the buildings within the W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Historic District are unknown, as are those of their builders. Partly, this is due to the fact that the local newspapers in Marshfield seldom included such information when noting that a residence was in progress. Nor did the City of Marshfield maintain public records before 1970 that would identify the architects of the city's buildings. Consequently, the designers of most of the city's residential structures remain unknown. True, most of the city's houses would have been designed by those who built them, using either published plans or designs based on their previous work, but the high quality designs evident in the buildings in the district suggests that they were the work of professional architects and it is to be regretted that only one of the district's residential buildings is the work of an identified designer.

Like so many other Marshfield buildings where the architect is known, this one was designed by an architect located outside the city, a circumstance that was so common in Marshfield prior to the end of

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World War II that it was considered to be worthy of note by the authors of the 2005 Marshfield Intensive Survey.

One of the singular characteristics of Marshfield's historic architecture is the extensive patronage of out-of-town architects for prestigious commissions. The commissions to design the community's larger residences, public buildings and religious structures were almost invariably awarded to architects from other Wisconsin communities such as Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh and Racine, and even to architects practicing in Winona and St. Paul in Minnesota. Very few of the still fewer men who practiced as architects in Marshfield prior to the later 1930s received major commissions in the city, a situation that did not begin to change until the later 1930s, when local architect G. A. Krasin was selected to design the WPA-funded Weinbrenner Shoe factory building and the WPA-funded Marshfield armory.²¹

The single district building designed by an identified architect is the fine Tudor Revival style house at 1000 W. Fifth Street, built in 1924 for Dr. Karl H. and Helen Doege. Doege's architect was the Milwaukee firm of George Schley & Sons.²² The firm of George Schley and Sons offered "turn-key" services as architects and general contractors. The founder, George Schley, was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin on March 21, 1868. His parents were Daniel Schley, a native of New York State, and Margaret (Stahl) Schley, who was brought to America at the age of 4 by her parents. George Schley was educated in the Waukesha public schools before he began his work career at the age of 15. His first job was as a messenger for the National Exchange Bank in Waukesha where he reportedly earned eleven dollars per month. After two years with the bank, he left to take a job in Chicago with Parker Brothers, a wholesale commission merchant firm. He started there as a receiving clerk and eventually worked his way up to cashier and bookkeeper.

Schley was married on January 15, 1889 in Milwaukee to Cara E. Hensing. In 1891 at the age of 23, Schley left Chicago with his new wife to take a job in Milwaukee as a bookkeeper with the People's Building and Loan Association. George and Cara Schley had two children, Perce George and Herbert Allen. George Schley was promoted to general manager two years later, but left about a year after that, in 1894, to start his own building and construction firm.

²¹ Heggland, Timothy F. *City of Marshfield Intensive Survey*. Marshfield: 2005, p. 19.

²² The current owner of the Karl Doege house possesses the original blueprints, which are dated and include the architect's name. It is also worth noting that the even finer Mediterranean Revival style house located next door at 1010 W. Fifth St. that was built in 1931 for Dr. Paul Doege, Karl's brother, has many identical window and hardware details and it could well have been designed by the same firm.

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Over the years, Schley made a gradual transition from being only a contracting business to becoming a turn-key architectural/construction firm that offered complete, professional, in-house architectural design and construction services. In 1914 he took his two sons into the business and formally began the firm of George Schley and Sons. They were advertised as architects, engineers, and contractors who specialized in the construction of better-class residences. At least one member of the firm, but it is not known whom, was a member of the American Institute of Architects. During the late 1920s, the firm published a very impressive portfolio book of its residential work. George Schley was also active as the director and assistant treasurer of the Integrity Building and Loan Association in Milwaukee.

Because the high quality of design that is evident in the Doege house is shared by many others in the district, it is all but certain that many of these were architect-designed as well, but determining the identity of these architects will be the task of future researchers.

Conclusion

The W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Historic District is therefore being nominated to the NRHP because the buildings within it constitute a visually impressive, architecturally significant residential grouping that is also representative of the historic patterns that shaped the larger neighborhood of which the district is a part. Not only are the buildings within the district impressive as a group, but several of the individual houses are also among the best and the most intact examples of the more important later architectural styles that are to be found in Marshfield. The significance of the district is further enhanced by its highly intact and very well maintained state of preservation. The streetscapes in the district are unusually cohesive as a result and also because of the retention of historic street and landscaping features. In addition, there has been very little new construction in the district. Only five buildings have been constructed in the district since 1958, all of these are single-family residences, and only one (915 W. Fifth St.) replaced an older and smaller house on the same site. The rest were built either on undeveloped land or on portions of land that was originally associated with older houses located adjacent to them.

Criteria Consideration G

The decision to include houses in the district built after World War II and up to 1958 as contributing resources recognizes the fact that the houses within its boundaries that meet the generic definition of a ranch house that is given above are an important part of the evolution of the district. The clients who commissioned these houses were similar in status to those building in the district before the war and the houses they built were also similar in that they were typically larger and better detailed than houses built

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in the same style in surrounding neighborhoods. Consequently, the inclusion of these houses within the district boundaries serves both to continue the story of the evolution of the district into the post-war era and also to link the district to the profound changes that would alter the built environment of Marshfield after the war, changes that can readily be seen in the much larger suburbs that are now located to the north, south and west of the district. Furthermore, an end date of 1958 reflects the continued construction in the district from 1900 to that date. Eight houses were built in the district in the 1950s. After this date there is a substantial break and then a slow infill of the remaining five lots through the mid-1980s.

Archeological Potential

The extent of any archeological remains in the district is conjectural at this time. No earlier buildings are known to have been located within the district although it is possible that the George Adler house at 906 W. Sixth Street may originally have been located on a different site in the district than the one it now occupies. Neither the Sanborn-Perris maps of Marshfield printed before 1904 nor the Bird's Eye Views of the city (1883 and 1891) show any buildings on lots in the district but neither do they cover this area, which was still located at the outskirts of the city during this period. Despite subsequent construction activity, some archeological remains from as yet unknown earlier buildings may be extant. No information about possible prehistoric remains in this area was found in the course of this research. It is likely, however, that any remains of pre-European cultures located within the district would have been greatly disturbed by the building activity associated with the subsequent development of this area.

Preservation Activity

The W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Park Historic District has been fortunate in that it has consistently been able to attract new owners who have taken pride in their historic houses, and in many cases, restored them. In addition, the Marshfield Historic Preservation Commission has been very active in educating property owners in the historic districts in Marshfield as to the importance and value of historic preservation, including acting as the sponsor of this nomination.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the West Fifth Street-West Sixth Street Historic District begins at a point on the north curbline of W. Sixth St. that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 801 W. Sixth St., then continues S across said street to a point on the south curbline that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 800 W. Sixth St. The line then turns 45° and runs SE along said curbline to the NE corner of the lot associated with 602 S. Oak Ave. The line then turns 90° and continues SW along the west curbline of S. Oak Ave. to a point that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 602 S. Oak Ave., then turns 90° and continues in a NW direction along the southwest lot line of said lot and along the rear lot lines of 708, 712, 800, 804, and 808 W. Sixth St. until reaching a point on the E curbline of Highland Ave. that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 808 W. Sixth St. The line then continues W across Highland Ave. to a point on its W curbline that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 600 Highland Ave. The line then continues W along the rear lot line of this lot and along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 814, 816, 820, 906, 910, 912, 918, 1000, 1006, 1010, and 601 S. Adams Ave. to a point on the E curbline of S. Adams Ave. that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 601 S. Adams Ave. The line then turns 90° and continues N along the E curbline of S. Adams Ave. until reaching a point that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 601 S. Adams Ave. The line then continues N across W. Sixth St. to a point on its N curbline that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 1015 W. Sixth St. The line then turns 90° and continues W across S. Adams Ave. to a point that corresponds to the SE corner of the lot associated with 514 S. Adams Ave. The line then continues W along the N curbline of S Adams Ave. to a point on said curbline that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 514 S. Adams Ave. The line then turns 90° and continues N along the west lot line of said lot to the NW corner, then turns 90° and continues W. along therear (S) lot line of the lot associated with 1100 W. Fifth St. until reaching the SW corner of said lot, then turns 90° and continues N along the west lot line of said lot to a point on the S curbline of W. Fifth St. that corresponds to the NW corner of said lot. The line then continues N across W. Fifth St. to the N curbline, then turns 90° and continues W along said curbline to the SW corner of the lot that is associated with 1101 W. Fifth St. The line then turns 90° and continues N along the west lot line of said lot to the NW corner, then turns 90° and proceeds east along the north lot line of said lot to a point on the W curbline of S. Adams Ave. that corresponds to the NE corner of said lot. The line then continues NE across S. Adams Ave. to a point on the E curbline that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 1017 W. Fifth St. The line then continues E along the rear lot lines of 1017, 1009, 1005, 1001, 917, 915, 907, and 903 W. Fifth Street to a point on the W curbline of Wisconsin Ave. that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 903 W. Fifth St. The line then continues E across Wisconsin Ave. to a point on the E curbline of said street that corresponds to the NW corner of the lot associated with 815 W. Fifth St. The line then continues in an easterly direction along the rear lot lines of 815, 813, 807, 803, 709, 705, 703, 613, and 609 W. Fifth St. until reaching a point that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 609 W. Fifth St. The line then turns 90° and continues SW along the east lot line of said lot to a point on the N curbline of W. Fifth St. that corresponds to the SE corner of said lot, then turns 90° and continues W along said the N curbline of W. Fifth St. to a point on it that corresponds to the SW corner of the lot associated with 709 W. Fifth St. The line then turns approx. 115° and continues S across W. Fifth St. to a point on the S curbline that corresponds to the NE corner of the lot associated with 802 W. Fifth St. The line then continues S along the east lot line of said lot and along the east lot line of the lot associated with 810 W. Sixth St. to the Point of Beginning. Said boundaries enclose approximately 33.0 acres.

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Boundary Justification:

The W. Fifth Street-W. Sixth Street Historic District is composed entirely of single family residences and its boundaries enclose all the land that has historically associated with its resources. Adjacent residential neighborhoods located to the east and north contain smaller and less intact buildings than those within the district, and the areas to the south and west of the district are residential neighborhoods that contain resources that are of a later date than those in the district. In addition, the east end of the district is drawn so as to exclude the Washington School building and grounds that occupy a large parcel of land known as 600 W. Fifth St. This building is of Contemporary design and it is out of a character with the otherwise completely residential nature of the buildings within the district.

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Items a-d are the same for photos 1 - 13.

Photo 1

- a) W. Fifth St.-W. Sixth St. Historic District
- b) Marshfield, Wood County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, April 26, 2005
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) 807 W. Fifth St., View looking N
- f) Photo 1 of 13

Photo 9

- e) 1010 W. Fifth St., View looking S
- f) Photo 9 of 13

Photo 10

- e) 1005 W. Fifth St., View looking N
- f) Photo 10 of 13

Photo 2

- e) 806 W. Fifth St., View looking S
- f) Photo 2 of 13

Photo 11

- e) 512 Quentin Ave., View looking WNW
- f) Photo 11 of 13

Photo 3

- e) 812 W. Fifth St., View looking S
- f) Photo 3 of 13

Photo 12

- e) 903 W. Sixth St., View looking N
- f) Photo 12 of 13

Photo 4

- e) 900 W. Fifth St., View looking SW
- f) Photo 4 of 13

Photo 13

- e) 807 & 805 W. Sixth Street, View facing N
- f) Photo 13 of 13

Photo 5

- e) 900 & 800 block of W. Fifth St., View looking SE
- f) Photo 5 of 13

Photo 6

- e) 910 W. Fifth St., View looking S
- f) Photo 6 of 13

Photo 7

- e) 907 W. Fifth St., View looking N
- f) Photo 7 of 13

Photo 8

- e) 1000 W. Fifth St., View looking SSW
- f) Photo 8 of 13

