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NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8/86) Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D) (Approved 3/87)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

N/A

OMB No. 1024-0018

OCT 09 1992

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previously listed in the

National Register _____0

functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve). 1. Name of Property Journey's End Bed and Breakfast historic name Pomeroy, L.A., House other names/site number N/A 2. Location N/A Not for Publication street & number 203 Laconia Street Amherst N/A vicinity city, town state Wisconsin code WI county Portage code 097 zip code 54406 3. Classification Ownership of Property Category of Property No. of Resources within Property X private X building(s) contributing noncontributing ___ district ___ public-local _2_ ___ buildings public-State ___ site ___ sites ___ public-Federal ___ structure ___ structures ___ objects ___ object __2 0 Total Name of related multiple property listing: No. of contributing resources

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in <u>Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms</u> (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For

4. State/Federal Agency Certification	
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amended, I hereby certify that this X no	nominationrequest for determination of
eligibility meets the documentation stand	ndards for registering properties in the Na-
	meets the procedural and professional requi
	ny opinion, the property X meetsdoes no
meet the National Register criteria.	_See continuation sheet.
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Signature of certifying official	Date
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criteria. See continuation sheet.	
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7. Description	
Architectural Classification	Materials
(enter categories from instructions)	(enter categories from instructions)
	foundation <u>Stone</u>
Queen Anne	walls Weatherboard
	roof Asphalt
	other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The L.A. Pomeroy House, built in 1904, is a large, wood frame, three story, white, Late Victorian Queen Anne building consisting of approximately 3,000 square feet of living area on the first two floors. The Pomeroy House is located in the downtown area of the original settlement of the Village of Amherst just one block west of "the square"—at Main Street and two blocks west of the Tomorrow River at the southwest corner of the intersection of Laconia and Cross streets.

Exterior. The L.A. Pomeroy House measures 37 feet at the widest and 48 feet at the longest not including the verandah. The house is built on a raised foundation of quarried stone and mortar. The foundation walls are 18 inches thick. The foundation on the front (east) side of the building and extending around the south and north portion of the foundation is covered with wood lattice beneath the wrap-around verandah. Lattice also covers the foundation beneath the porch on the north side of the building. Five awning-type windows are located on the foundation. One is on the northside, one is on the westside and three are located on the southside. A square coal chute is located on the northside centered on the foundation.

The exterior walls of the house are two stories high and are clad with narrow clapboard siding. An 18 inch wide trim board with a small crown about a foot below the eave and another about 10 inches below the crown at the eave extends around the entire house. The base of the wall has an 8 inch trim board at sill level that goes around the house including the verandah and porch. A two inch board forms the drip cap at the base of the siding and is level with the floor of the verandah and porch. The east side of the house features a stationary leaded glass parlor window. The main entrance is on this side and is a golden oak varnished door with large rectangular glass. An aluminum storm door protects the oak door. The main entrance features sidelights on both sides of the door. The verandah on the front wraps around the north side of the house and features a closed pediment over the side stairway. Its tympanum has an applied wooden garland. Six tuscan columns on pedestals support the roof of the verandah. A rail featuring turned ballisters surrounds the verandah. Above the verandah on the front are two double-hung windows measuring 50 \times 56 inches. The north side features a continuation of the wrap-around verandah extending only as far as the two story gabled projection. At one time there were steps off this end of the verandah that are no longer there. The north side contains nine double-hung windows and two stationary windows. This side also features a rear entry porch (12' x 5'8") which contains two tuscan columns on pedestals and turned ballisters and opens into the kitchen. Also featured on this porch is a small closed pediment with wood applique matching that on the front of the house.

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Attached to the west side but facing north is a two-and-one-half car garage which is not original to the house but a more recent noncontributing addition. It is included in the property count. The east end of the garage contains the original back entrance to the house which is a 4'6" x 8'8" pavillion containing the stairway leading to the kitchen and another outside entrance to the basement. The rear of the house is on the west side and features a narrow gabled projecting pavillion with a second story stationary window. The west side also contains a kitchen window still visible as well as three windows covered by the garage addition. The west side of the garage contains a shallow gable with one stationary window. The south side features a gabled bay. This side contains two stationary windows and ten double-hung windows.

The interestingly complicated asphalt shingle roof, important to its Queen Anne style, features a hipped main block with gabled projections on the east and west sides. The east side is dominated by a gabled dormer featuring a palladian-inspired window with a keystone design at its top. Decorative shingles cover the flared base of the dormer while the gable field is 3 1/2 inch lap siding. The upper arched window no longer has glass but did originally. The upper portion of the sidelights never had glass. (3) The west gable's closed pediment features a simple square window which lights the stairwell for the attic (third floor). This gable is considerably smaller than the north and south gables. The north and south gables are the larger and are true gables in that the ridgepole extends from the main ridgepole. The north and south gables are closed pediment -- closed by a pent roof. These gables feature side by side rectangular 20" x 30" windows. The transoms never had glass. The woodwork around the windows features a crown molding at the top as well as between the windows and transoms. The roof also features two chimneys each with three flues. The chimneys are of a typical Queen Anne style, corbelled and capped with concrete. There is a second corbelled course ring three courses below the corbelled top of the chimney. The roof ridges are flashed with metal and the gables feature ball shaped finials at the points.

<u>Interior</u>. The first floor of the L.A. Pomeroy House has a circular traffic pattern in that all rooms have more than one entrance allowing a person to enter a room from one door and exit through another. The first floor from the east (front) entrance contains a warming hall with the original red oak spindled staircase, a closet beneath the stairs and a carved fireplace with a brass insert. The fireplace is situated on an angle in the southwest corner of the warming hall and boasts a mantel of red oak with columns and a matching overmantel with mirror. The hearth is of glazed brick. From the warming hall a set of double pocket doors lead to a double parlor and a bay in the second parlor. From the second parlor is a bedroom which as another entrance leading to the bathroom. The bathroom also serves as a walk-through to the kitchen.

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Double pocket doors separate the two parlors. The second parlor was originally intended for use as a bedroom but now serves as a sitting parlor.(4) Also from the warming hall, one large pocket door located between the fireplace and closet leads to the formal dining room. This room features a built-in china closet with glass door on the west wall. A swinging door leads to a modernized kitchen. Off the kitchen is the maid's stairway, a stairway to the rear entrance and the basement. In this area too is the bathroom off the first floor bedroom.

The first floor is largely adorned in red oak finished woodwork. Around the perimeter of the ceiling in the parlors is a simple wood crown molding but in the dining room is a wider concave molding extending on the wall and ceiling. The 8-inch baseboards on the first floor are of two pieces. The floors, with exception of the kitchen and bathroom which are vinyl, are of original hardwood maple.

The second floor can be reached by way of either the maid's stairway or the more formal stairway in the front warming hall. The second floor consists of four bedrooms or chambers and two bathrooms. Within two of the bedrooms are half-baths. The first bedroom on the northwest corner (front of the house) contains one large 50-inch wide double-hung window facing east and a 32-inch wide double-hung window facing north. There is a closet on the west wall. The second bedroom is on the southeast corner and has a large 50-inch window facing east and a 32-inch window facing south. There is a walk-in closet with built-in storage on the west wall. There is also a half-bath on the west wall in this room. Prior to the Pomeroy House becoming a bed and breakfast this was a closet for the third bedroom. The third bedroom is located on the south wall and is part of the bay. It contains two separate double-hung 32-inch windows and a half-bath on the west wall with a stationary window on the south wall. The fourth bedroom is the master bedroom and is located on the north wall. It features side-by-side double-hung windows. What formerly was a closet on the west wall is now an archway with a stationary window facing north leading to a full bath on the northwest corner. This bathroom also opens into the central hallway and has a double-hung window on the north wall. Adjacent to this bathroom in the hallway is a linen closet and opposite this bathroom on the southwest corner is another full bathroom which contains built-in cabinets and a shower room on the east wall. This room was originally a storage room but had been converted into a bathroom in the early years of the home. The original bathroom fixtures still are in use although the shower room is a recent addition. Adjacent to this bathroom is the maid's stairwell leading back down to the kitchen. At the end of the second floor hall is a door leading to the third floor. The second floor is largely trimmed in Georgia pine with the exception of the hallway floor which is maple. A simple varnished crown molding

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extends around the ceilings. The ceilings are of acoustical tiles, the walls are panelled and painted. Plaster walls and ceilings exist below the newer materials. The original cast iron radiators still heat the second floor while on the first floor these radiators have been removed and new baseboard radiators replace them.

The third floor is unfinished except for one storage room that housed water supply tanks which received water from a cistern in the basement and a well in the yard. It was fed by gravity from here to the point of use. This system has been removed and a new water system added. There is a 12 foot rise from floor to ridgepole with an open span in the rest of the third floor.

The full basement features a stone and concrete cistern in the northwest corner which is no longer used. The original laundry room is in the southwest corner but is no longer used as such. The newly renovated kitchen now contains the present day laundry facility. A new gas boiler is located in the center of the basement and is served by a flue in the west chimney. In this same area is a central Arco Wand Vacuum cleaner made by the American Radiator Company and patented in 1907. This central vacuum system has outlets throughout the house from the basement to the attic. It is no longer used. A fruit cellar and workshop area are also located in the basement.

Garage. In the back lot is a 18 x 21 foot gabled contributing garage with carriage doors and stationary windows on two sides. This garage was built sometime after 1908 when L.A. Pomeroy bought his first car. It was built 180 feet from the house so in case of fire in the garage the house would not burn too. (5) In 1908 the Pomeroys did have a fire that completely destroyed a barn and its contents including "a practically new carriage." (6)

Landscape. The L.A. Pomeroy House is situated on parts of three lots. (Appendix A) The main lot is 66 feet wide x 264 feet long. The back lot is a right triangle 160 feet wide x 130 feet deep on the right side. The east lawn (front) contains two varieties of maple trees. In front of the verandah (front) are globe arbor vitae. A sidewalk which curves to widen in front of the steps is bordered with hostas. The south lot is bordered by four large elm trees. The west side has two large maples and a flower garden. The west side of the back lot is bounded by the Central Wisconsin Railroad right-of-way which includes a raised track bed 8 feet above the grade. A row of pine trees shield the view of the railroad. The porch on the north side of the house is only 18 inches from the Cross Street right-of-way. Cross Street is closed due to the raised railroad crossing over it. Half the right-of-way is used as a driveway for the L.A. Pomeroy House. The other half is used as a nine stall parking lot for the Amherst United Methodist Church on Laconia Street located to the north of the Pomeroy House. To the south of the Pomeroy House is a small two story residence built after 1932. (7) To the east is a story-and-one-half house.

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Laconia Street is located in a residential neighborhood and is only two blocks long and 33 feet wide. It intersects John Street to the north and Lincoln Street to the south.

Changes. With few exceptions, the L.A. Pomeroy House has seen little change in its lifetime. Although the Pomeroy House was constructed in 1904 and the Pomeroy family did live in the house since 1904, it was not really completed until 1911. L.A. Pomeroy kept a ledger showing this and the fact that by 1911 this house had cost \$9,248.91. It wasn't until more recent years that few interior and exterior changes have been made to the Pomeroy House. The only exterior changes appear to have been the removal of the steps on the northwest end of the verandah, the addition of a two stall garage on the back and the addition of aluminum combination windows to replace the original storms and screens. Interior changes have included the rebuilding of an overmantel for the fireplace to match the original overmantel found in the attic, modernization of the kitchen, updating of plumbing and heating systems, and installation of panelling and acoustical ceilings over the plaster on the second floor.

These alterations have little effect on the historic integrity of the house. The major exterior alterations are the addition of the aluminum combination windows and the addition of the garage. In adding the aluminum combination windows the original openings were used causing no change in the size or placement of the windows. Likewise, the addition of the garage does not detract from the historical integrity of the house. The garage was attached to the rear of the house and is not readily visible from the street. The garage still contains the original back entrance to the house which is a pavillion containing the stairway leading to the kitchen and an outside basement entrance. Windows on the west wall which were covered by the garage remain. Overall, these changes have not destroyed or diminished the distinctive Queen Anne elements of the building and are reversible.

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8. Statement of Significance	
Certifying official has considered the other properties:nationally	significance of this property in relation to statewideX_locally
Applicable National Register Criteria _	AX_BX_C D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	ABC DEF G
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance Significant Dates
Architecture	1904-1911 1904 (1)
Social History	1904-1930
	Cultural Affiliation N/A
Significant Person	Architect/Builder
Pomeroy, L.A.	Jeffers, J.H. (2)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The L.A. Pomeroy House designed by architect J.H. Jeffers and built in 1904 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria B and C. Under criterion B the house is locally significant for its association with L. A. Pomeroy's roll as a community leader in Amherst. Under criterion C, this building has "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." With its steep and complicated roof, asymmetrical facade, and wrap-around verandah, the L.A. Pomeroy House is distinctive of the Late Victorian Queen Anne style of architecture popular in the United States from 1880-1910. (8) It is significant that L.A. Pomeroy, a well respected area businessman chose area architect J.H. Jeffers to design his home. In 1904 as it still is today, it was not unusual for homes to be built by carpenters and masons hired by the day. (9) The result was a much simpler house. Jeffers, who did outstanding work in Stevens Point, Wausau, Antigo and even St. Louis designed L.A. Pomeroy a house that surpassed most of the homes in the Village of Amherst and that measured up with more populous neighboring Stevens Point in style and It is noteworthy too that the house stayed in the Pomeroy family for three generations until it was sold in 1990 to Peter Blenker and Pamela Jewell. Furthermore, this house has seen only few changes in its 87 years of existence. Besides its association with L.A. Pomeroy, the house remains an outstanding local example of the Queen Anne style of architecture and the highly regarded work of architect J.H. Jeffers.

<u>Architect Jeffers</u>. J.H. Jeffers was a notable architect, having done most of his work in the Stevens Point and Wausau area between the years 1900-1902. In 1903, one year before the construction of the L.A. Pomeroy House, Jeffers is credited with designing the Wisconsin Exhibition Building at the St. Louis World's Fair (The Louisiana Purchase Exposition). (10) Other buildings designed by Jeffers include a

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Neoclassical Revival home at 802 Fulton St., Wausau; the Philosopher Press log cabin at 802 E. McClellan, Wausau; the Wausau Club at 309 McClellan, Wausau; a house at 502 McIndoe St., Wausau (demolished); the Antigo Opera House (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) (11); the J.L. Jensen House in Stevens Point (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 (12) and the A.G. Green House in Stevens Point. Jeffers was a versatile and accomplished architect with styles of architecture ranging from Classical Revival to Queen Anne to Neoclassical Revival to log cabin. (13) After 1905, Jeffers moved to Aberdeen, South Dakota where he worked for the architectural firm of Jeffers and Henry. There Jeffers is credited with designing several residences, the First National Bank, the W.F.T. Bushnell Building, and a building for the Jackson Hardware Company. (14)

The Village of Amherst. The Village of Amherst (population approximately 800) was incorporated in 1899, about 50 years after its first settlers arrived. The Village was settled because of its location near the Tomorrow River which was used in the operation of flour and feed mills. The Village of Amherst was conveniently located midway between the communities of Stevens Point and Waupaca on the Yellowstone Trail. About the time the L.A. Pomeroy House was constructed in 1904, the Village of Amherst had a population of about 590 and was experiencing prosperity. In 1871, the Wisconsin Central and the Green Bay Railroad reached the village making it an important center for the buying and shipping of potatoes. People would travel all day to buy or sell potatoes in the Village of Amherst. Businesses opened as the need arose. By 1886, advertisements in The Pioneer, the local newspaper, advertised a general store, blacksmith shop, furniture and undertaking business, a photographer, restaurant, boot and shoe store, meat market, and a hotel. Professionals advertised their services as well. There was a lawyer, physician and surgeon, pharmacist and even a travel agent advertising a steamship line between the United States and "the old country" --Scandinavia. A telephone between the mills (probably the first in the Village) was implemented around 1892. Electricity came to the Village in 1900. (15)

Association with a Significant Person: L.A. Pomeroy. In 1893, L.A. Pomeroy (1866-1930), a banker at the McCulloch Bank of Stevens Point saw a prosperous future in the developing Village of Amherst. He became one of the founders and original stockholders of the newly formed International Bank of Amherst. It is L.A. Pomeroy's association with the International Bank of Amherst and his contribution to the community that he is most remembered and stands out as a significant person to the Village of Amherst. L.A. is credited in large part for the success of the International Bank of Amherst and its reputation of having "the largest depository in the county." (16) As one of the editors of A Standard History of Portage County, Wisconsin, Pomeroy wrote about himself stating that his duties at the bank combined

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with his interest in the general welfare left him little time for politics or outside matters. (17) It was through the bank that L.A. was able to be of great service to "people worthy of trust." L.A. Pomeroy was a member of the county board and worked especially hard to obtain good roads. L.A. was also on the school board, trustee and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a 32nd degree Mason and sole manager of the opera house. (18) Through the opera house L.A. was said to have brought some of the highest quality entertainment to the Village of Amherst. (19) L.A. Pomeroy's wife, Jessie A. (Campbell) (1864-1950) was also "keenly interested in community affairs and was active in the community until her age prohibited her from taking active part." (20) Jessie was said to have had many friends. From articles written regarding the Pomeroy family it appears they did have many friends and occasions for social gatherings at their home. (21) The house is locally significant for its association with L.A. Pomeroy's roll as a community leader in Amherst. Pomeroy was active in important local social institutions including church, fraternal and performing arts. His involvement in education and commerce further illustrate his important contributions to the growth, development and betterment of the community.

The second generation to own the Pomeroy House was Harry Pomeroy (1891-1980). (22) Although Harry owned the L.A. Pomeroy House, he did not reside there while he owned it. While Harry owned the house it was occupied by his mother, Jessie. Harry lived in a home he built to the north of the L.A. Pomeroy House. In this way it was convenient for him to take care of his mother. Harry not only succeeded his father in owning the house but also followed in his footsteps by becoming president of the International Bank of Amherst from 1913-1963. (23) Also, like his father, Harry was active in the community. He was one of the original members of the Portage County Board, treasurer of the Amherst School Board and other area organizations. Under Harry's leadership, the International Bank of Amherst was a pioneer in granting automobile installment loans and dairy herd improvement loans. The bank also provided financial backing for the first irrigation efforts in Portage County. (24)

L.A. Pomeroy, grandson of L.A. Pomeroy, and son of Harry and Myrtle (Anderson) became the third generation of Pomeroys to own this house. Pomeroy, like his father and grandfather also served as president of the International Bank of Amherst and although currently retired, continues to be involved in the bank along with his son, Harry B. who is currently the bank president.

In 1990, the Pomeroy House was sold out of the family to Peter Blenker and Pamela Jewell. The house is currently used as a bed and breakfast guest house. (25) Current residents of the home are Pamela Jewell's parents, Jim and Genny Jewell who work as innkeepers for the business known as the Journey's End Bed and Breakfast. (Appendix B)

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Comparison to other Jeffers Houses. The L.A. Pomeroy House in the Village of Amherst surpasses most of the houses in the Village of Amherst in size and architectural style. Since Pomeroy lived in Stevens Point prior to building his home in Amherst, it was not unusual that his home was comparable to some homes in the Stevens Point area. The L.A. Pomeroy House can be compared in size, style, and integrity to the J.L. Jensen House (Appendix C) and the A.G. Green House (Appendix D) in Stevens Point which were also designed by Architect J.H. Jeffers in the Queen Anne style.

Although there are variations in the floor plan and basic design of the Pomeroy House, the Jensen House and the Green House, there are enough similarities that make it easily recognizable that these houses were designed by the same architect. All three of the homes compared have seen few changes since their construction—the Pomeroy House built in 1904, the Jensen House built in 1901 and the Green House built in 1903. All three are excellent examples of the Late Victorian Queen Anne style of architecture and the work of J.H. Jeffers.

Comparison to other Amherst Houses. The dominant style of the houses in Amherst is Greek Revival. These houses are "symmetrical, formal, and orderly." (26) They display low pitched roofs and prominent gables framed with heavy moldings. Other examples of houses in Amherst include single ridgepole Victorians, bungaloids, one Gothic Revival and several Queen Annes. All these styles make up the majority of the homes that one can find in Amherst. The L.A. Pomeroy House is one of the largest houses in Amherst and is the best example of the Queen Anne style in the village.

The L.A. Pomeroy House was compared to the C.H. King house at 217 North Main Street which was also considered one of the finest houses in Amherst. (27) The King House is a two-story wood frame structure while the L.A. Pomeroy House has three stories. Unlike the Pomeroy House which features true gables that extend from the ridgepole on three sides, the King House has three gables on hip. The Pomeroy House contains lap siding in the field of the gables with a pair of double-hung windows in the north and south gables and a palladian window in the east gable. All the gables of the King House are sided with fish scale shingles and contain one single pane window in each. The Pomeroy House has a verandah which has a pediment above the steps that features a tympanum that has a decorative applied wooden garland while the porch of the King House features a simple raised panel sunburst in the tympanum of the pediment. The Pomeroy House still contains its leaded glass windows while the windows of the King House no longer contain the leaded glass. Another change to the King House was the replacement of an entrance with a window on an original wing which served as an office for C.H. King who practice dentistry in his home. (28) On a sidenote,

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it is interesting that C.H. King who was a "dentist of much more than ordinary ability" was a friend of L.A. Pomeroy. King was also a prominent citizen in Amherst and he and Pomeroy were both officers of the Opera House company in Amherst. L.A. Pomeroy was a pallbearer at C.H. King's funeral. (29) Both L.A. Pomeroy and C.H. King homes were two of the finest in Amherst. However, today the L.A. Pomeroy House is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style of architecture remaining in Amherst.

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Footnotes

- 1 The Improvement Bulletin, June 4, 1904, File: Minnesota Historical Society.
- 2 Original blueprints, Peter Blenker and Pamela Jewell, 1904.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Original blueprints, Peter Blenker and Pamela Jewell, 1904.
- 5 Interview with L.A. Pomeroy, grandson of the original owner of the L.A. Pomeroy House, 5/22/91.
 - 6 The Amherst Advocate, "Pomeroy's Barn Burns," 4/23/08.
- 7 Photo of Pomeroy House taken in 1931 or 32, on file in Archives, Lettie B. Jensen Library, Amherst, Wisconsin,
- 8 Wyatt, Barbara, <u>Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Volume 2</u>, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.
 - 9 Nelson, Wendell, Houses That Grew, n.p., 1983.
 - 10 Inventory File: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
 - 11 The National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin, September 1987.
 - 12 Ibid.
 - 13 Inventory File: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
 - 14 File: Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- 15 Rosholt, Malcolm, <u>Our County Our Story</u>, Portage County Board of Supervisors, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 1959, pps. 248-254.
 - 16 The Amherst Advocate, "Prominent Amherst Business Man Passes Away," 9/1830.

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The L.A. Pomeroy House
Amherst, Portage County, Wisconsin

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- 17 McGlachlin, Edward, Fleming, George W., Pomeroy, Louis A., et al, <u>A Standard History of Portage County Wisconsin</u>, Volume II, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1919.
- 18 The Amherst Advocate, "Manager of Opera House," date unknown, File: Lettie B. Jensen Library, Amherst, Wisconsin.
 - 19 Ibid.
 - 20 The Amherst Advocate, "Death Calls Prominent Amherst Resident," 1/--/50.
- 21 The Amherst Advocate, "Mr. and Mrs. L.A. Pomeroy Entertain at Two Dinners Thanksgiving Day," 12/2/15.
 - 22 Stevens Point Daily Journal, obituary, Harry Pomeroy, 1/28/80.
- 23 <u>Stevens Point Daily Journal</u>, "Pomeroy Chalks Up 50 Years at Amherst Bank," date unknown, File: Lettie B. Jensen Library, Amherst, Wisconsin, Book 12 p. 40.
 - 24 Ibid.
- 25 <u>Stevens Point Daily Journal</u>, "Amherst Home Becomes Bed and Breakfast Inn," 5/23/90.
- 26 Wyatt, Barbara, <u>Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2</u>, State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986.
 - 27 The Amherst Advocate, "Death of C.H. King," 9/26/07.
- 28 Interview with Crystal and David Green, current owners of C.H. King house, 6/10/92.
 - 29 The Amherst Advocate, "Death of C.H. King," 9/26/07.

	X See continuation sheet
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	Primary location of additional data X State Historic preservation office Other State agency
the National Registerdesignated a National Historic Landmark	Federal agencyLocal governmentUniversity
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American	Other Specify repository:
Engineering Record #	
10. Geographical Data Acreage of property 1.7 acres	
UTM References A 1/6 3/1/8/0/5/5 4/9/2/4/2/1/5 Zone Easting Northing	B _/ _//////// Zone Easting Northing
c / ///// /////	D / //// ////
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description Part of the east 1/2 of the S.E. 1/4 of s Village of Amherst, Portage County, Wisconiginal plat of the Village of Amherst.	section 21, Town 23 north, range 10 east, onsin. Also being Lot 1 & 8 of Block 3 of th
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification The nominated property includes the entir house.	e parcel historically associated with the
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Bonita Maher	
organization Consultant date	6/25/91
Street & number 1100 Brawley St. telep	phone 715-341-4525
city or town <u>Stevens Point</u> state	<u>Wisconsin</u> zip code <u>54481</u>

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Blueprint drawn by J.H. Jeffers, 1904, in possession of Pamela Jewell and Peter Blenker.

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Houses That Grew, Wendell Nelson, n.p., 1983.

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203 Laconia Street

Amherst, Portage County, Wisconsin

Photos by Bonita Maher, May, 1991

Negatives located at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs:

Photo 1 of 22	Exterior, east (front) facade, view looking west
Photo 2 of 22	Exterior, east (front) facade, view looking west
Photo 3 of 22	Exterior, east (front) facade, view looking west
Photo 4 of 22	Exterior, north facade, view looking south
Photo 5 of 22	Exterior, north facade, view looking south
Photo 6 of 22	Exterior, south facade, view looking northwest
Photo 7 of 22	Exterior, south facade, view looking northeast
Photo 8 of 22	Exterior, west facade, view looking east
Photo 9 of 22	Interior, back entrance, view looking east
Photo 10 of 22	Interior, pocket doors in warming hall, view looking south
Photo 11 of 22	Interior, formal stairs, view looking west
Photo 12 of 22	Interior, view looking southwest
Photo 13 of 22	Interior, view looking west
Photo 14 of 22	Interior, dining room, view looking southwest
Photo 15 of 22	Interior, dining room view looking southwest
Photo 16 of 22	Interior, dining room ceiling molding, view looking southeast

X See continuation sheet

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The L.A. Pomeroy House Amherst, Portage County, Wisconsin

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Photo 17 of 22	Interior, formal stairway, view looking north
Photo 18 of 22	Interior, second floor bathroom, view looking southwest
Photo 19 of 22	Interior, second floor bathroom, view looking northwest
Photo 20 of 22	Interior, second floor bedroom 4, view looking north
Photo 21 of 22	Interior, second floor radiator, view looking south
Photo 22 of 22	Exterior, garage, view looking west