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United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 Wood County Courthouse
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	400 Market Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Wisconsin Rapids	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Wood	code 141
			zip code 54494-4868

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

Date

5/26/15

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

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

Wood County Courthouse

Wood

Wisconsin

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

7-21-13

Joe

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	contributing	noncontributing
private	x building(s)		
x public-local	district	1	buildings
public-State	structure		1 sites
public-Federal	site		structures
	object	1	objects
		2	1 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)
Government/courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
Government/courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete

walls Limestone

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

Wood County Courthouse
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)

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

1956 – 1964 (Politics/Government)

1956 (Architecture)

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hougen, Donn

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Wood County Courthouse

Wood

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

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:
Wood County Courthouse

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.4 acres

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

1	<u>16</u>	<u>275300</u>	<u>4919330</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </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	Elizabeth L. Miller, Historic Preservation Consultant, for	date	March 25, 2014
organization	WisDOT North Central Region (Lynn Saeger, P.E.)	telephone	(715) 421-8300
street & number	1681 Second Avenue South	zip code	54495
city or town	Wisconsin Rapids	state	WI

Wood County Courthouse

Wood

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

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	Lance A. Pliml, Chair, Wood County Board of Supervisors	date	March 25, 2014
organization	Wood County Board of Supervisors	telephone	715-421-8400
street & number	400 Market Street	zip code	54494-4868
city or town	Wisconsin Rapids	state	WI

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Start description on line below

INTRODUCTION

The Wood County Courthouse is a reinforced concrete, Contemporary style building from the Modern Movement with a parapeted, flat roof located at 400 Market Street in the city of Wisconsin Rapids (*photo 1*). The property is composed of two contributing resources and one non-contributing site. The courthouse (1954-56) and the marble flagpole base (1956) are contributing elements, while the Wood County Veterans' Memorial (2007) is a non-contributing resource (*photo 1, center*). The courthouse possesses three distinct sections (*see site plan*); all are veneered with limestone. The "public section" (west) houses the courtrooms and offices of public officials; the narrower, central section is the sheriff's department, which was expanded northward in 1977; and the one-story rear (east) jail section displays a wrap-around addition from 1986-87.¹ The nomination will refer to the building's different levels as they are termed today: ground floor, first floor and second floor; although the original drawings reference them as first floor, second floor, and third floor. Wisconsin Rapids architect Donn Hougen designed the courthouse and its 1977 addition.²

DESCRIPTION

The Wood County Courthouse is an imposing presence, set on a rise on the north edge of Wisconsin Rapids' central business district, about one block west of the Wisconsin River. A large parking lot lies north of the courthouse. Commercial buildings, interspersed with vacant lots, are found south and west of the property. A residential area with homes dating from the early twentieth century is located east of the courthouse. The courthouse occupies an entire block. On site, a parking area appears in the southeast quadrant of the property and along 5th Street North (east). The Market Street façade is the primary façade; three sidewalks lead up to the building. The 1956 flagpole base is centered on the Market Street façade, in the middle walkway. The 2007 Wood County Veterans' Memorial is sited between the center and east walkways. Several trees, planted prior to 1960, appear north (Baker Street side) of the building.

¹ "New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year," *Wood County Centennial Edition, Supplement of the Marshfield News-Herald and the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune*, 6 August 1956, 1; and Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, "Wood County Courthouse," Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, Reference Number 16828.

² "New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year"; and "Donn Hougen, architect, dies," *Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune*, 21 July 1976, 1.

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Section 7 Page 2

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Courthouse

The courthouse faces west, overlooking Market Street. The only section that can be seen on the front façade is the public section. The public section is two stories tall on a raised basement and displays a symmetrical front façade (*photo 1*). This part of the building measures approximately 250 feet north-south, by 100 feet east-west. A ground-level entrance is centered on this façade. It is composed of a group of metal-and-glass doors surmounted by fixed transoms, set beneath a flat-roofed, metal overdoor (*photo 2*). Three continuous rows of deeply-recessed, square, fixed windows pierce the wall, creating a screen-like appearance. Grouped, metal windows light the first and second floors; those at the second story are taller. At the cornice, “WOOD COUNTY COURT HOUSE” is inscribed. At either end of the front facade, an exterior, quarter-turn-with-landing staircase with limestone-veneered, closed rails rises to a projecting, entrance pavilion. Each entrance consists of a bank of three, metal-and-glass doors, with fixed transoms, accented with a flat-roofed, metal overdoor. Continuous, vertically-oriented, fixed, metal windows can be seen forming window walls at the first and second stories on each entrance pavilion. Six bas-relief stone panels, carved by Adolph G. Wolter (1903-1980), a German-born sculptor based in Indianapolis, are found near the entrances.³ Flanking the central entrance are two panels with symbols that represent papermaking, hydroelectric power, dairying, woodworking, the climate, and the scales of justice (*photo 2*). Above the north entrance, one panel represents the lumbering history of Wood County (north), while the second depicts a farmer and other symbols of the county’s agricultural history (south) (*photo 3*). The panels above the south entrance illustrate the cheese-making industry (north), and education and citizenship (south), with a teacher, a student, and profiles of presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln (*photo 4*).

All three sections, the original building and both additions, are visible on the north-facing (Baker Street) façade (*photo 5*). At the east end is the one-story, flat-roofed, polygonal jail addition (1986-87). The jail addition displays a band of small windows on its northwest face and a metal door on each of its northeast and west faces. West of the jail addition, a part of the original jail section can be seen, set back from the jail addition. This one-story section possess five, four-part windows. The 1977 sheriff’s department addition is found west of the jail section. It is two stories in height, with an off-center entrance composed of two, glass-and-metal doors beneath a flat-roofed portico (*photo 6, left*). Pairs of tall, single-pane windows are regularly placed at each story. At the western end of the façade is the public section (*photo 6, right*). On the east face of this section, tall windows in punched openings are located at the first through second stories, matching the configuration on the entrance

³ “New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year”; and U.S., Social Security Administration, Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/>, (accessed 7 March 2014).

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

pavilions. The north face of the public section exhibits a column of windows on either end, framing a series of evenly-spaced, five-part windows at each story.

The south-facing (Avon Street) façade is similar to the north-facing façade. At the east end, the south façade of the 1986-87 jail addition (*photo 7, center*) has no openings. To the west, the building is set back (*photo 8*), forming a U. The west face of the jail section and the jail addition display a series of four-part windows (*photo 8, right*). The south-facing façade of the original sheriff's department (*photo 8, center*) exhibits regularly-placed, paired and single, four-part windows. The left-of-center entrance consists of a pair of metal-and-glass doors beneath a transom. The right-of-center entrance is a single metal-and-glass door with transom and sidelights. Both entrances have a flat-roofed, metal overdoor. A ramp leads down to a garage door near the center of the sheriff's department. The public section is found to the west (*photo 8, left*). The east face of the section possesses a series of six-part windows on the top floor with ten-part windows on the lower floors. The south-facing façade of the public section matches the north-facing façade (*photo 9, right*).

Only the 1986-87 jail addition appears on the east-facing (rear, 5th Street North) façade (*photo 7, right*). The addition is polygonal and features a slightly taller central section, with garage doors on its northeast and southeast faces. The remaining faces display either a strip of single-pane windows or no openings.

Interior

On the interior, the plan of the public and sheriff's department sections feature double-loaded corridors (*see floor plans*).⁴ The corridors in the 1977 addition are narrower. The jail section and addition were not accessible. In the public and sheriff's department sections, the corridor and stairhalls retain their original appearance, while some of the rooms have been subdivided and finished with carpeting and dropped acoustical tile ceilings. The corridors exhibit asphalt tile in a three-color checkerboard pattern, plaster wall with a plastic laminate wainscot, and small acoustical tiles on the ceiling (*photo 10*). The staircases are finished with green terrazzo. Brown marble wainscoting is found in the second floor corridor. Two spaces that retain their original appearance are the courtroom and county boardroom (located on the third floor). The courtroom (*photo 11*) and the boardroom (*photo 12*) both feature abundant red oak (courtroom) and silver aspen (boardroom) woodwork.

⁴ Note that Wood County numbers the floors first, second, and third, while this nomination numbers the floors ground, first, and second. The jail floor plan is not included for security reasons.

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Flagpole Base

The 1956 flagpole base is on Market Street, set in the center of the central walkway on the west side of the public section. It is an octagonal object of pink marble, on which the names of the towns and cities of Wood County are inscribed (*photo 13*).

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Veteran's Memorial

The Wood County Veterans' Memorial (2007) is a non-contributing site because it is less than 50 years old. The individual elements that make up the memorial are too small to be counted individually. These include three vertically oriented markers of polished granite and six benches, arranged along a pathway of gray brick pavers, bordered by inscription panels on-grade of white stone (*photo 14*).

ALTERATIONS

Exterior alterations to the Wood County Courthouse are limited to the 1977 addition appended to the north side of the sheriff's department section and the 1986-87 jail addition, which wraps around the original jail section. These additions are compatible in materials, scale, and fenestration with the original sections to which they are attached, reducing their impact. Further, they do not encroach on the public section, which is the principal section of the complex, but rather are set to the rear, minimizing their impact. On the interior, office spaces have been subdivided and updated to maintain the courthouse's utility, but the public spaces, such as the corridors, courtroom, and county boardroom, retain their original appearance. On site, the installation of the Wood County Veterans' Memorial does not diminish the architectural significance of the courthouse, but rather, its commemorative purpose and understated appearance are in keeping with the courthouse.

Proposed Changes

In 2014, right-of-way acquisition is planned, and several trees will be removed at the northwest corner of the site. This will be done to accommodate the installation of a roundabout at the intersection of Market and Baker Streets.

The loss of a portion of the property and three trees at the northwest (Market and Baker Streets) corner of the property will be an adverse effect on the setting of the courthouse, prompting the preparation of this nomination as a mitigation measure. However, the courthouse itself retains very good integrity, such that it remains eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

___ End of Description of Physical Appearance

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Section 8 Page 1

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Insert Statement of Significance

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wood County Courthouse is eligible under Criterion A, in the area of Politics/Government, at the local level, for its continuous service as the seat of Wood County's government since the building opened in 1956. It is also eligible under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture as a good local example of 1950s Contemporary style design from the Modern Movement, especially as applied to public architecture, and as a good example of a courthouse building type. The period of significance in politics/government extends from 1956 through 1964, the 50-year cut-off date. The period of significance in architecture is 1956, coinciding with the year of completion of the original sections of the courthouse. The Wood County Courthouse possesses very good integrity.

BRIEF HISTORY OF WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Wood County is located in central Wisconsin. The Wisconsin River flows south-southwest through the eastern third of Wood County. The water potential of the Wisconsin River and the vast forests to the north attracted the earliest permanent Euro-American settlers to the area. In 1832, the U.S. War Department granted Daniel Whitney a permit to build the first sawmill on the Wisconsin River in what is currently Wood County, despite the fact that the federal government still recognized all land north of the Wisconsin-Fox River portage as belonging to Indian nations, including the Menominee. Whitney's plant was located just south of the site of the present city of Nekoosa. In 1836, Amable Grignon and Sam Merrill obtained a permit from the U.S. War Department for the second sawmill in what would become Wood County, near the location of the current city of Port Edwards. The Menominee signed the Treaty of the Cedars in 1836, permitting logging and sawmilling along the banks of the Wisconsin River from what is now Wausau to Nekoosa, a distance of 40 miles. Sawmill construction followed rapidly, including at or near the present communities of Wisconsin Rapids (Nelson Strong and Robert Bloomer, on the east bank of the river, 1838; and George Kline, on the west bank, 1839-40); Port Edwards (Henry Clinton and John Edwards, 1840); and Biron (George Fay, John Kingston and Joshua Draper, 1838).⁵ Settlements sprang up around these sawmills even before the federal government extinguished the Menominee's title to the land in 1848. For example, the Grand Rapids Post Office, adjacent to the Strong and Bloomer Mill, was established in 1845, and the original plat of Grand Rapids was recorded in 1847. On the west bank of the Wisconsin River opposite Grand Rapids, the hamlet of Centralia slowly developed around the Kline Sawmill (it did not receive a post office until

⁵ George O. Jones, *History of Wood County, Wisconsin*, (Minneapolis, Minnesota: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1923), 56; and Richard D. Durbin, *The Wisconsin River: An Odyssey through Time and Space*, (Cross Plains, Wisconsin: Spring Freshet Press, 1997), 21-22.

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

1854).⁶ These two communities eventually consolidated to become the city of Wisconsin Rapids.

In 1848, Wisconsin was established as a state. What is now Wood County was initially a part of Portage County. Lumbering expanded rapidly in the region, and dams and sawmills multiplied on the Wisconsin River. In 1856, Wood County was created by separation from Portage County, and Grand Rapids was named the county seat. The county was named for Joseph Wood (1809-1890), who had settled in Grand Rapids in 1848. Wood was elected to the legislature in 1856, representing Portage County, and he introduced the bill that would divide Portage County and establish Greenwood County, a name that reflected the abundant woodlands of the region. The legislature decided to name the new county after Wood, instead. Wood was the first to serve as county judge, later served as mayor of Grand Rapids, and then as postmaster. He served several terms on the county board, was an organizer of the first school in Grand Rapids, and sat on the community's first school board. In his early years in Grand Rapids, Wood owned a lumber business, and a store. He later operated the Magnolia House Hotel (not extant). In 1856, he platted the Wood Addition to the village of Grand Rapids (northeast of the site of the existing Wood County Courthouse). The same year, John Rablin and his partner, Mr. Howe, built a dam and a sawmill (not extant) on the east bank of the Wisconsin River, just north of the site of the existing courthouse. By the 1860s, Rablin had bought out Howe, and constructed a planing mill and sash factory just north of his sawmill. Grand Rapids grew steadily through the 1860s, and incorporated as a city in 1869. In 1870, the population numbered 1,115. The Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie (Soo) Line reached Grand Rapids in 1871. The Green Bay & Western Railroad extended a line through Grand Rapids in 1874. The same year, Centralia incorporated as a city, counting about 800 inhabitants.⁷

Lumbering drove the economy in much of Wood County into the 1870s. By 1880, the first paper mill on the Wisconsin River had been erected about three miles south of Grand Rapids. The first pulp and paper mill in Grand Rapids began operation in 1882. Captain Welcome Hyde had purchased Rablin's dam and mill complex and converted it into the Grand Rapids Pulp Mill. Two more pulp and paper mills were erected in Grand Rapids and neighboring Centralia in the 1880s. In 1895, there were 1,702 people living in Grand Rapids and 1,435 in Centralia.⁸ After many years of rivalry, the leaders of the two communities decided that cooperation would better promote growth, and so Grand Rapids and Centralia consolidated under the name Grand Rapids in 1900. In 1920, Grand Rapids changed its name to Wisconsin Rapids to avoid confusion with Grand Rapids, Michigan. That year, the city counted 7,243 residents. Wisconsin Rapids grew steadily, its population increasing to 13,496 in 1950,

⁶ Jones, 128-29 and 138.

⁷ Jones, 131-135, 140-141, and 293.

⁸ David Engel, *The Age of Paper: Consolidation of the Water Power at Wisconsin Rapids, 1886-1904*, (Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin: South Wood County Historical Corporation, 1986), 21; and Jones, 143.

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

and rising to 18,587 in 1970.⁹ The population has remained fairly steady since that time, despite a decline in the paper industry. In 2010, the U.S. census enumerated 18,367 inhabitants in Wisconsin Rapids.¹⁰

Throughout the twentieth century, pulp and paper manufacturing was the leading industry in the eastern portion of Wood County, centered on the Wisconsin River; although, the marshy, southeastern portion of the county has been one of the leading regions for commercial cranberry growing in the state since the 1880s.¹¹ While logging did take place in western Wood County in the late nineteenth century, dairying soon surpassed it as the leading economic endeavor. The community of Marshfield, in the northwest corner of the county, was established in concert with the arrival of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in 1872, and would become the main shipping point for agricultural products in the region. Marshfield also developed a thriving industrial sector, led by wood products manufacturing, producing items such as staves, furniture, veneer, and boxes. These endeavors stimulated the community's growth and supported its development well into the twentieth century. Marshfield incorporated as a city in 1883, and counted 3,450 residents in 1890. Marshfield passed Wisconsin Rapids, becoming the largest city in Wood County in 1920, with a population of 7,394. Marshfield's population continued to increase, reaching 12,394 in 1950, and 15,619 in 1970.¹² The expanding health-care sector, led by the Marshfield Clinic, spurred Marshfield's growth in the late 20th century. Since 1990, the population has been stable, at slightly more than 19,000.¹³

In addition to the two leading cities, Wisconsin Rapids and Marshfield, Wood County encompasses several smaller communities, such as Nekoosa, Pittsville, Port Edwards, Arpin, Auburndale, Biron, Hewitt, Rudolph, Milladore, and Vesper. The population of the county has fluctuated between 73,000 and 75,000 since 1980. In 2010, 74,424 persons lived in Wood County.¹⁴

⁹ Jones, 143-44 and 177; and Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin: A History*, (Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1973), 550.

¹⁰ U.S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, <http://censusviewer.com/city/WI/Wisconsin%20Rapids>, (accessed 1 March 2014).

¹¹ Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association, "Historical Cranberry Events Timeline," <http://www.learnaboutcranberries.org/lesson-plans/into-the-marsh/cranberry-connections/materials/>, (accessed 1 March 2014).

¹² Jones, 179-182 and 220; and Nesbit, 550.

¹³ U.S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, <http://censusviewer.com/city/WI/Marshfield>, (accessed 1 March 2014).

¹⁴ U.S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, <http://censusviewer.com/county/WI/Wood>, (accessed 1 March 2014).

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

SIGNIFICANCE: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The Wood County Courthouse is significant in the area of Politics/Government for its service as the seat of county government since 1956. The existing courthouse is the third building built to serve Wood County. The Wood County court first met in 1857, in space rented in the Magnolia House Hotel (not extant), which stood at the corner of 9th Street and Washington Avenue (northeast of the site of the present courthouse). The hotel was owned by Joseph Wood (the same man for whom the county was named). Around 1859, Howe and Rablin erected a two-story frame hall on 1st Street North, several blocks north of Apricot Street (and north of the present site), to serve as the first Wood County Courthouse. The jail was in the basement, the sheriff's department on the first floor, and the courtroom occupied the second floor. Wood County purchased the building in 1867, but maintained its offices in a commercial building downtown, due to the courthouse's remoteness from the central business district. In 1881, the county acquired the existing courthouse site, and erected the second Wood County Courthouse. (The first courthouse was then converted into a cigar factory and residence, but was destroyed by fire in 1885.)¹⁵ The 1881 courthouse was a rambling, brick, Italianate-influenced edifice on a raised basement, with a tall, polygonal tower (*figure 3*). It was demolished in July 1956, as the present courthouse was nearing completion.¹⁶

As early as 1937, the Wood County Board discussed building a new courthouse and jail due to overcrowding and the deterioration of the 1881 building. Several architects presented proposals at that time, and the county board selected the plan submitted by Wisconsin Rapids architect, Donn Hougen (1904-1976).¹⁷ Hougen had grown up in Wisconsin Rapids, attended the Illinois Institute of Technology (1924-1929) in Chicago, and began practicing architecture in 1929, opening a private practice in Wisconsin Rapids in 1933.¹⁸ Hougen had recently designed the Juneau County Courthouse in Mauston (completed in 1939). The cost of the 1937 proposal for the Wood County Courthouse was estimated at \$300,000. Although \$155,000 was available in federal aid, Wood County was already at its bonding limit and the county board was unable to take on additional debt, so Hougen's plan was rejected.¹⁹

¹⁵ Jones, 60, and 71.

¹⁶ "New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year: Stone Structure is Monument to County Progress," *Wood County Centennial Edition, Supplement of the Marshfield News-Herald and Wisconsin Rapids Tribune*, 6 August 1956, 1.

¹⁷ U.S., Social Security Administration, Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current, <http://search.ancestry.com/> (retrieved 7 march 2014).

¹⁸ Obituary of Donn Hougen, *Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune*, 22 July 1976. However, the Illinois Institute of Technology was not established until 1940, when the Armour Institute of Technology and the Lewis Institute merged. Hougen must have attended one of these colleges.

¹⁹ "New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year: Erected Where Old Courthouse Stood 75 Years," *Wood County Centennial Edition, Supplement of the Marshfield News-Herald and Wis Rapids Daily Tribune*, 6 August 1956, 1.

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

In November 1944, the county board began setting aside an annual appropriation for the eventual construction of a new courthouse and jail; \$164,763.15 was placed in the building fund that year. All surplus funds in excess of \$130,000 (plus whatever amount was needed to cover tax delinquencies) were deposited in the courthouse and jail building fund each year through 1948, accumulating a balance of \$506,274.40. The Chicago firm of Childs & Smith was commissioned to produce exterior plans in 1945 at a cost of \$1,500. Childs & Smith had designed Lincoln High School (extant) in Wisconsin Rapids in 1931. However, the expense of their plan was more than the county could afford, and the county board shelved it, hoping that labor and material costs would drop after the post-war building boom had ended.²⁰

In August 1953, the county board authorized Hougen to prepare plans for the courthouse and jail. By March 1954, he had completed the plans. Contracts for the construction of the building were signed in August 1954. The general contractor was Thomsen-Abbott Construction Company of Marshfield. Among the subcontractors was Fries & Sons, of Covington, Kentucky, which provided the equipment for the jail. Ground was broken on August 31, 1954 at a special meeting of the county board, held on the lawn of the 1881 courthouse with some 100 spectators attending. The cornerstone of the existing courthouse was laid on May 17, 1955. County offices began moving into the new building on July 2, 1956. The 1881 courthouse was then demolished.²¹

By August 1956, the present courthouse housed all the functions of Wood County's government. At ground level in the public section (west), there was an auditorium that could accommodate 156 persons. The stage in the auditorium included kitchen equipment for the "home demonstration" agent, and 4-H clubs, and served as a testing laboratory for milk and soil samples. Offices for University of Wisconsin county extension agent, veterans' services, the county parks superintendent, and two federal agencies, the Farmers Home Administration and the Soil Conservation Service were all located on the ground floor in the public section. The ground floor of the sheriff's department section (central) housed the sheriff's garage and dispatch office. The jail had no ground floor (or second floor). The first floor of the public section held offices for the county treasurer, county clerk, county nurse, the department of public welfare, the register of deeds, and the county superintendent of schools. Facilities on the first floor in the sheriff's department section included the sheriff's office, an interrogation room, a darkroom, a squad room, and a communications room. Cells and a jailer's office were found in the jail section (east). In the public section, the county courtroom, the circuit courtroom, judge's chambers, county boardrooms, a jury deliberation room, a law library, conference rooms, and offices for the court reporter, clerk of courts, district attorney, parole and probation officer, child welfare office, and register of probate were all located on the second floor. An apartment for the

²⁰ "New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year: Erected Where Old Courthouse Stood 75 Years."

²¹ "New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year: Erected Where Old Courthouse Stood 75 Years."

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Section 8 Page 6

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

sheriff, including a kitchen, living-dining room, four bedrooms, and one and one-half bathrooms occupied the second floor of the sheriff's department section.²²

By the mid-1970s some departments in the courthouse desperately needed more room. In November 1975, the county board voted to employ Hougen to design a two-story addition that would provide additional space for the sheriff's department and social services (by this time, the sheriff's living quarters had been remodeled for offices).²³ The plans were well underway when Hougen passed away on July 21, 1976.²⁴ Hougen's associate, Leroy Fritschler, oversaw the completion of the project. The 15,000 square-foot addition opened in July 1977 and was estimated to have cost \$1.4 million. The addition contained offices for the sheriff's department (ground floor), the county nurse (first floor), and social services (second floor). The entire building was also air-conditioned at this time.²⁵ By the 1980s, the jail had become overcrowded and outmoded. In 1986-87, the wrap-around addition to the jail section was constructed.²⁶

Since the late 1980s, a few departments have moved out of the courthouse, such as the health department, the highway department, part of the human services department, and part of the social services department. Wood County no longer has a superintendent of schools. In 2014, most county governmental agencies remain in the courthouse, including: child support; clerk of courts; county clerk; 911 dispatch center; district attorney; emergency management; finance; human resources; part of human services; land conservation; maintenance and purchasing; parks and forestry; planning and zoning; register of deeds; safety and risk management; sheriff (and the jail); part of the social services department; systems (information technology); treasurer; University of Wisconsin county extension; and veterans services.²⁷ The Wood County Courthouse remains the center of government in Wood County today.

SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE

The Wood County Courthouse is significant in the area of Architecture both as a good local example of 1950s Contemporary design that blended modernism with elements of the more traditional classicism, especially as applied to public architecture, and as a good example of the courthouse building type. Modernism was a major architectural current of the twentieth century, which evolved

²² "New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year: Stone Structure Is Monument to County Progress."

²³ "Will Hire Hougen to Design Courthouse Addition," *Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune*, 12 November 1975, 1.

²⁴ Obituary of Donn Hougen, *Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune*, 22 July 1976, 9.

²⁵ "Architect: Courthouse Addition Should Be Completed in July," *Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune*, 29 July 1977, 5.

²⁶ Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, "Wood County Courthouse," Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, Reference Number 16828.

²⁷ Wood County, Wisconsin, <http://www.co.wood.wi.us/Departments/>, (retrieved 7 March 2014).

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

through various styles over time. Design guided by, and expressing, the function of the building (“form follows function”), and the use of new building materials and engineering techniques, are hallmarks of Modernism. Elements of 1950s modernism include clean lines, simple massing, flat surfaces, minimal ornamentation, bands of metal windows and window walls (or curtain walls), patterned masonry, concrete detailing and screens, and outdoor spaces and elements such as plazas, benches, and built-in planters.²⁸ The Wood County Courthouse incorporates most of these features. The separation of the building into three sections, each with its own function (public, sheriff’s department, and jail); the simple massing with ornamentation limited to the panels on the front façade; the bands and walls of metal windows; the screen-like stone-and-window detailing on the ground story of the public section; and the plaza delineated by the entrance pavilions on the front façade make the courthouse a good example of 1950s modernism.

The Architecture/History Inventory (AHI) of the Wisconsin Historical Society includes only seven other 1950s buildings in Wood County. Of these, only two are of Contemporary design: the State Office Building at 1681 2nd Avenue South (AHI Reference Number 32391); and Wood County Telephone Company at 440 East Grand Avenue (AHI Reference Number 16061), both in Wisconsin Rapids. The others identified in the AHI are either more utilitarian in appearance, or display a Wrightian influence. The ca. 1950 State Office Building displays the clean lines, simple form, and bands of metal windows characteristic of modernism design. It also exhibits a heavy pylon near one of the original main entrances, a feature often seen in 1950s architecture. However, the State Office Building is a much smaller and more modest example of the Contemporary style. Further, a recent large addition has relocated the entrance to the rear of the building, compromising the State Office Building’s integrity. The Wood County Telephone Company is another smaller and more modest Contemporary building. Designed by Hougen and erected in 1956-57,²⁹ it possesses simple massing, clean lines, and metal window walls. In comparison, the Wood County Courthouse is a much grander, more fully realized example of Modernistic style than either the State Office Building or the Wood County Telephone Company. This is because of the second dimension of the courthouse’s architectural significance, its design as a public building, and particularly, as a county courthouse building type.

In the book, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, author Carole Rifkind describes the way in which architects balanced Modernism and Classicism in public buildings in the U.S. in the

²⁸ Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, (New York: Dutton, 1998), 103-04 and 107; and Wisconsin Department of Transportation Office of Environmental Services (WISDOT-BEES), *Characteristic Features of 1950s-1960s Residential and Commercial Structures*, Proc. of Fifteenth Annual Training for History/Architecture Consultants, 2008, 1-9.

²⁹ “Donn Hougen, architect, dies.”

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Section 8 Page 8

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

mid-twentieth century. Rifkind notes that since Thomas Jefferson's design for the Virginia State Capitol (1785-89), elements of classical architecture have been employed in public buildings to represent reason, citizenship, permanence, idealism, and authority. Modernists used some of these elements in their designs for public buildings, including the formal composition, the scale and proportion, symmetrical fenestration, heavy masonry finish, and ornamentation (however minimal) to convey meaning.³⁰ The Wood County Courthouse is an excellent example of this phenomenon, showing the influence of classicism in its public section, with the formal, symmetrical façade created by the central entrance and projecting entrance pavilions at either end of the composition, as well as its fenestration pattern. The smooth, limestone finish and the monumental scale of the courthouse are characteristic of classical and Neo-Classical Revival buildings. The ornament is limited to six panels, which symbolize the history and future of Wood County and its people.

Only two other county courthouses in the state are similar in their blending of Modernism and Classicism. The Chippewa County Courthouse at 711 North Bridge Street (AHI Reference Number 3170) in Chippewa Falls displays simple massing, a formal composition with end entrance pavilions, a smooth stone finish, and minimal ornament illustrating the county's history. The Chippewa County Courthouse was designed by Bernier and Kilp of Green Bay, built in 1951 and expanded in 1953. The other is the Juneau County Courthouse at 220 East State Street (AHI Reference Number 80564) in Mauston. Erected in 1939 with a 1941 addition, this building also possesses a symmetrical front façade, a formal composition, simple massing and straight lines. The Juneau County Courthouse displays Art Deco ornamentation, reflecting the era in which it was built. This building was designed by Hougen, and was listed on the National Register in 1982 as part of the County Courthouses of Wisconsin. It has been altered with replacement windows in reduced openings. In comparison with these two courthouses, the Wood County Courthouse is as good an example, with as good or better integrity.

Like the courthouses listed on the National Register as part of the 1982 multiple resource nomination, the Wood County Courthouse was erected to house all the functions of county government, to be a visual landmark and focal point for the entire county, to symbolize civil authority, and to represent the commitment of the people to the county by its monumentality, high quality materials, fine design, and expense.³¹ The Wood County Courthouse exemplifies a county courthouse building in all these ways. The Wood County Board further committed the county to the best building it could create by setting

³⁰ Rifkind, 103-04, and 107.

³¹ National Register of Historic Places, "County Courthouses of Wisconsin," Multiple Resource Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1982, Reference Numbers 82000627-736, 8-1 through 8-3.

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

aside funds to build the courthouse for nine years before selecting an architect. When it was completed, the courthouse was heralded as the “Symbol of the Centennial” of Wood County.³²

CONCLUSION

The Wood County Courthouse is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, in the area of politics/government, as the center of Wood County government since 1956, with a period of significance extending through 1964, the fifty-year cut-off date. The courthouse is also significant under Criterion C, in architecture, as a good local example of modernistic design in the Contemporary style, as applied to public architecture, and as a county courthouse building type. The period of significance in architecture coincides with the date of completion, 1956. The Wood County Courthouse retains very good integrity.

___ End of Statement of Significance

³² “New \$1,400,000 County Building Symbol of Centennial Year.”

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Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Insert References

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Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

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___ End of References

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Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

___ Insert Boundary Descriptions

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Wood County Courthouse is located in the city of Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, on a site that coincides with the legal boundary (of Lot 101, East Side Assessor's Plat #36) along Market Street, where it runs 289' northward along the back line of the sidewalk. The legal and historic boundary turn northeast at Baker Street and run 99' along the back line of the sidewalk, then turns east. The **legal** boundary runs about one foot behind the back line of the sidewalk along Baker, Avon, and 5th Street North. The **historic** boundary runs along the back line of the sidewalk for 329' eastward along Baker Street, 425' southward along 5th Street North, and then 376' westward to Market Street. The parcel encompasses 3.4 acres.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Wood County Courthouse encloses all those resources historically associated with the property. It coincides with the legal boundary along Market Street, but extends one foot beyond the legal boundary to the back line of the sidewalk along the other three sides because the back line of the sidewalk is an easily-identifiable, visual boundary.

___ End of Boundary Descriptions

United States Department of the Interior
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Section Photos Page 1

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

 Insert Photo Descriptions

Name of Property: Wood County Courthouse
City of Vicinity: Wisconsin Rapids
County: Wood County
State: WI
Name of Photographer: Elizabeth L. Miller
Date of Photos: November 2012; August 2010
Location of Original Data Files: Wisconsin Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0001
West facade, camera facing east

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0002
West façade, central entrance, camera facing east

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0003
West façade, north entrance, camera facing northeast

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0004
West façade, south entrance, camera facing northeast

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0005
North facade, showing 1986-87 jail addition (left), 1977 addition (center), public section (right), camera facing southwest

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0006
North facade, showing 1977 addition (left), and original public section (right), camera facing southwest

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0007
South facade (left) and east facade (right), camera facing northwest

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0008
South facade, showing public section (left), sheriff's department (center), and jail (right), camera facing north

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0009
West façade (left) and south facade (right), camera facing northeast

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0010
Second floor corridor, public section, camera facing south

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0011
Second floor courtroom, camera facing south

United States Department of the Interior
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Section Photos Page 2

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0012
County board room, second floor, camera facing west

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0013
Flagpole base (contributing), camera facing northwest

WI_WoodCounty_WoodCountyCourthouse_0014
Wood County Veterans' Memorial (non-contributing), camera facing east

___End of Photo Descriptions

United States Department of the Interior
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Section Figures Page 1

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

 Insert Figures

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Figure 1 | Wood County Courthouse Site Plan |
| Figure 2 | Wood County Courthouse Photo Key |
| Figure 3 | Postcard of 1881 Wood County Courthouse |
| Figure 4 | Wood County Courthouse Floor Plans |

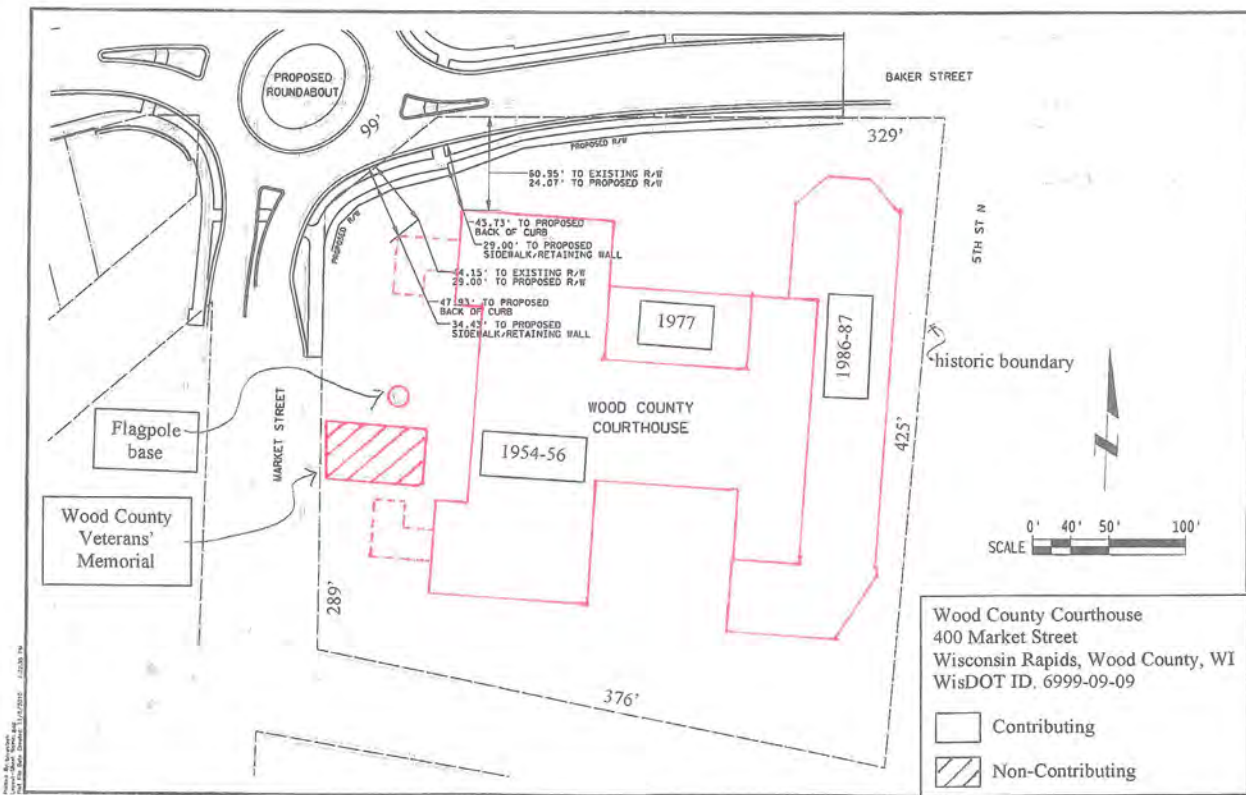
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section **Figures** Page 2

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Figure 1: Site Plan



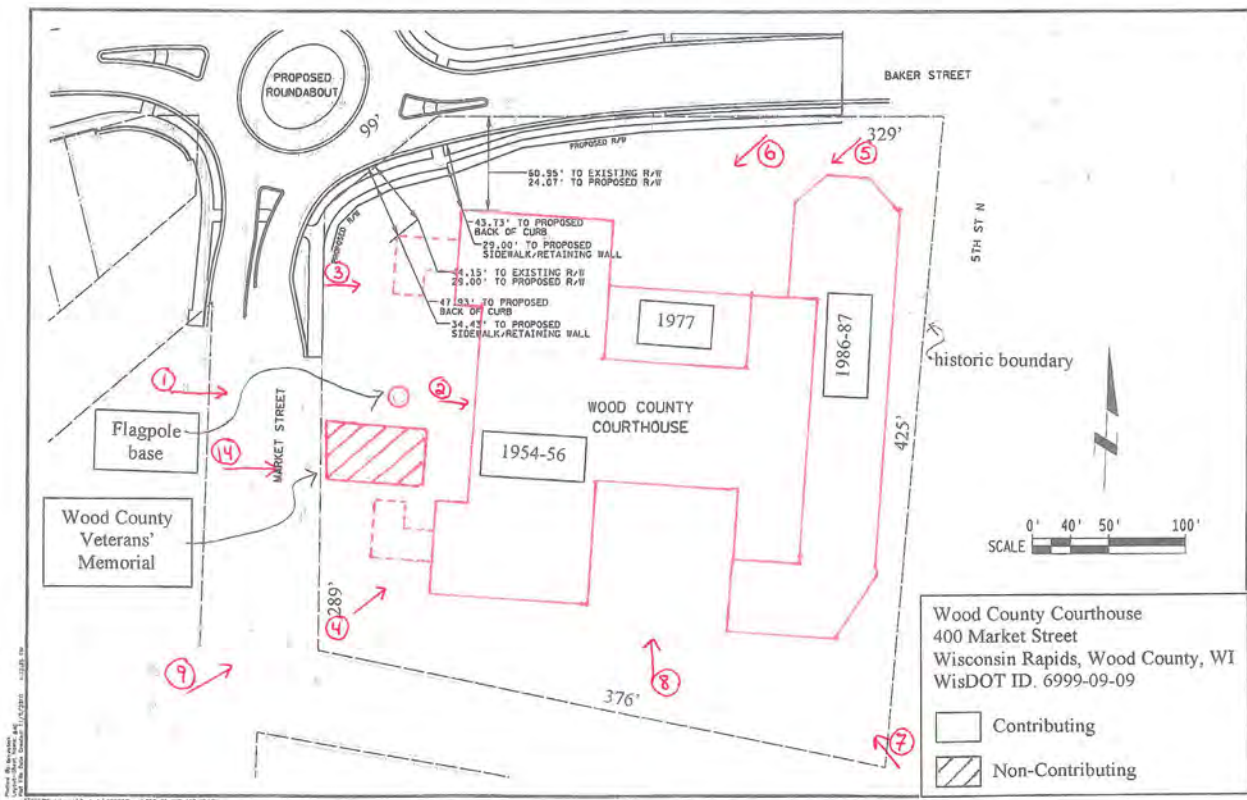
United States Department of the Interior
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Section Figures Page 3

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Figure 2: Photo Key



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Section Figures Page 4

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Figure 3: Postcard of 1881 Wood County Courthouse

Source: <http://courthousehistory.com/gallery/states/wisconsin/counties/wood> (retrieved March 15, 2014)

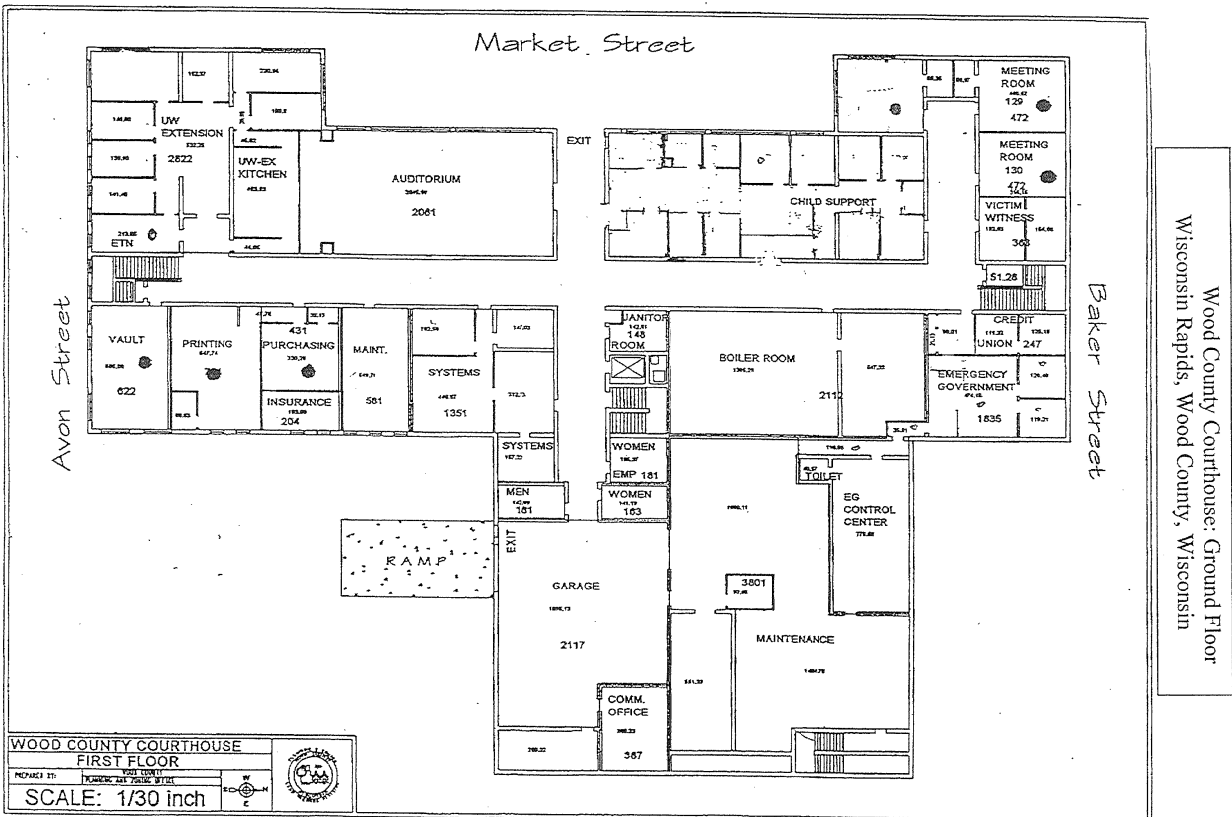


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Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 5
Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

Figure 4: Floor Plans

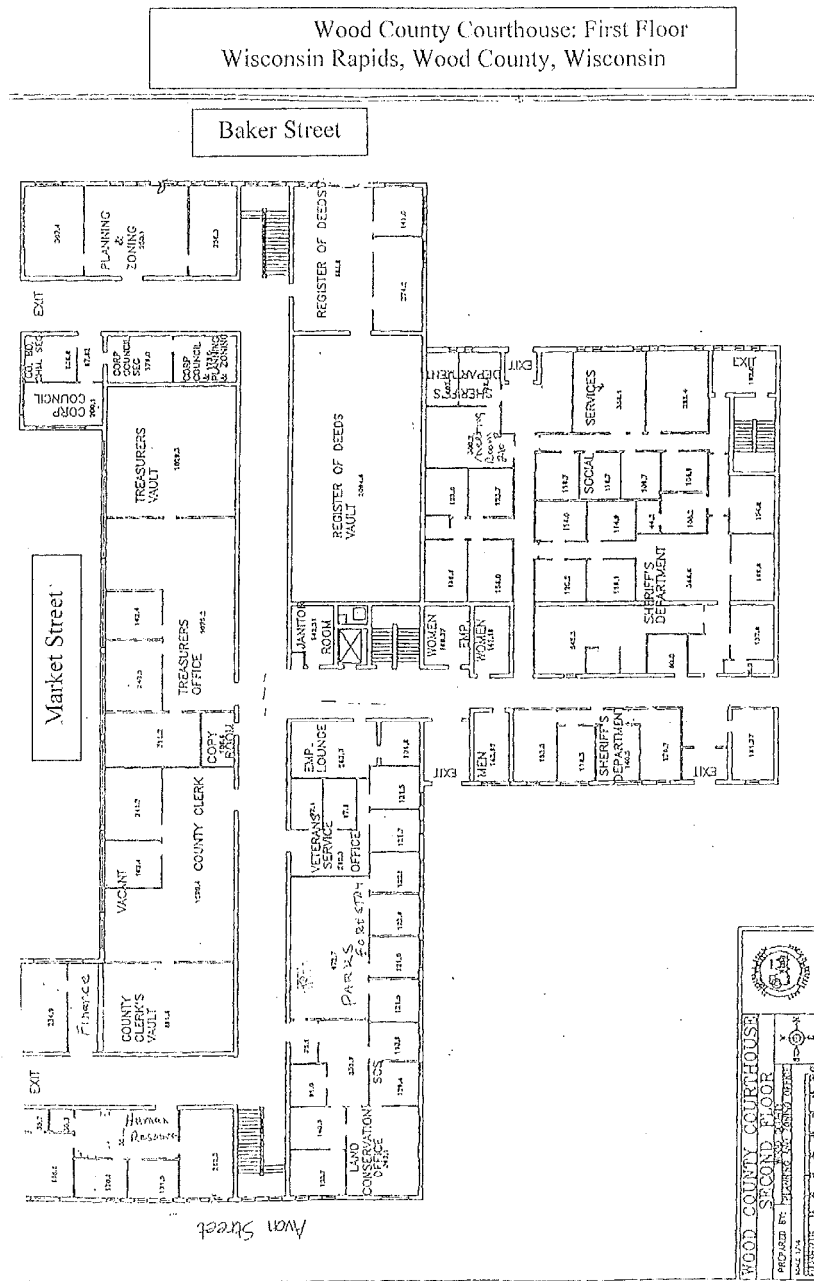


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Section Figures Page 6

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

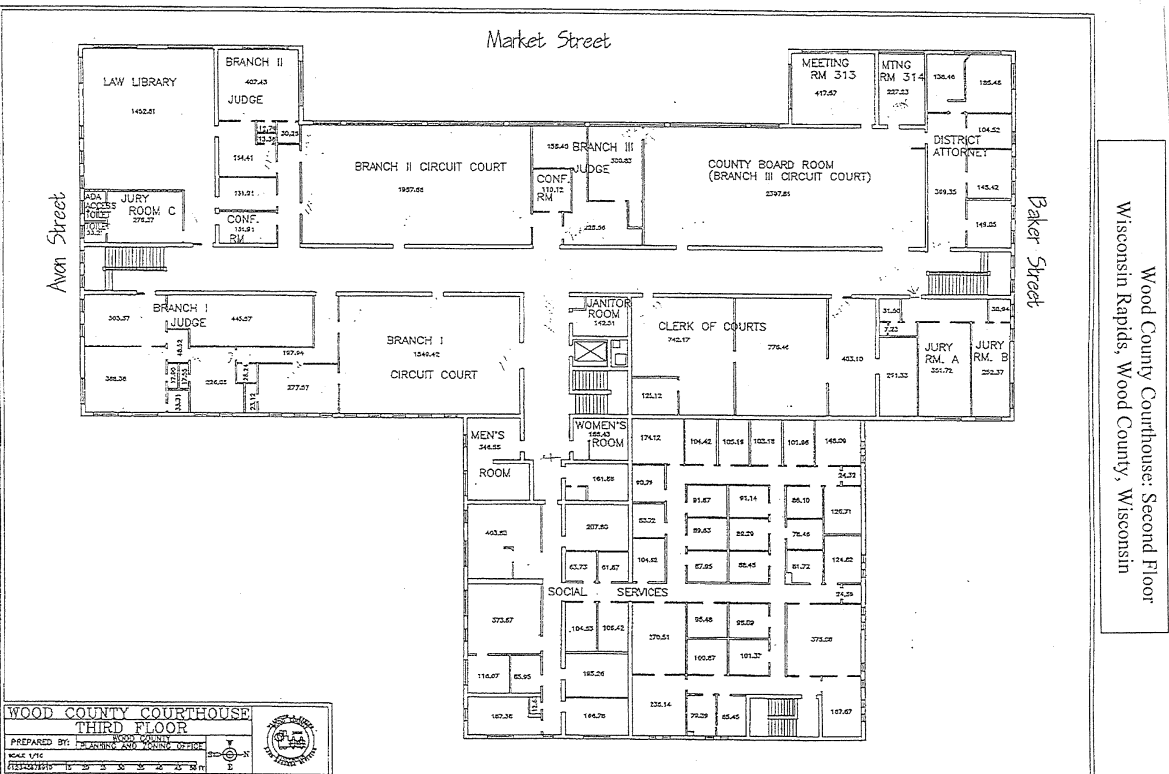


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Section Figures Page 7

Wood County Courthouse
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin

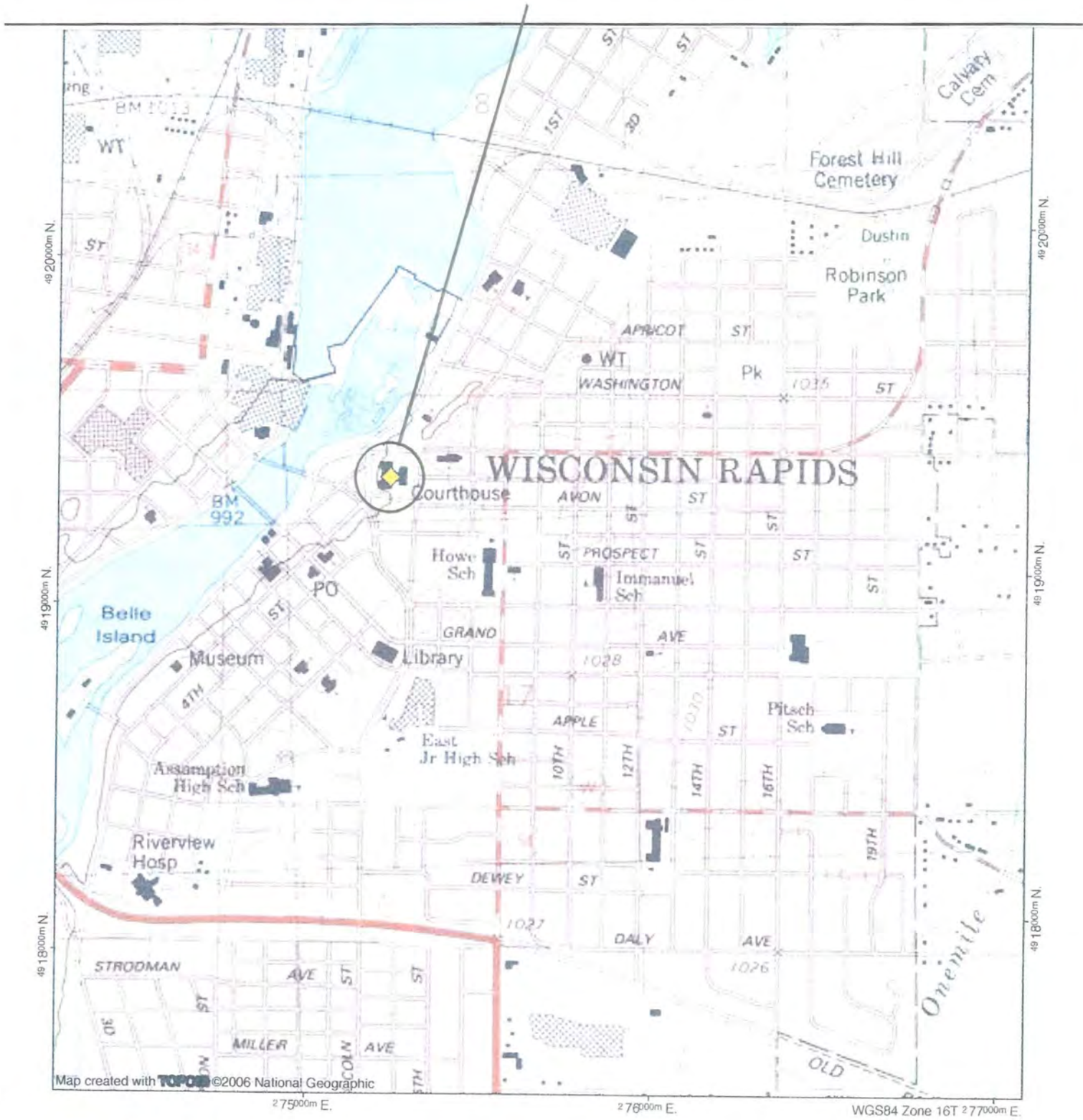


Wood County Courthouse
 City of Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, WI

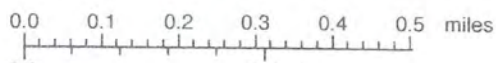
UTM reference: 16/275300/4919330

USGS: Wisconsin Rapids North

Figure 2



Map created with **TOPO** ©2006 National Geographic





WOOD COUNTY COURTHOUSE





















BRANCH 2
OFFICE







TOWN OF
KIDWELLIE
CAMERON

WOOD COUNTY COURT HOUSE

WOOD COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL

THEY REST IN PEACE
SO WE MAY LIVE IN PEACE

WOOD COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL
LIST OF NAMES

WOOD COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL
LIST OF NAMES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Wood County Courthouse
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Wood

DATE RECEIVED: 6/05/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/07/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/22/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/21/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000457

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7-21-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Wood County

WISCONSIN

10-04761W/O
CORPORATION
COUNSEL OFFICE
Peter A. Kastenholz
CORPORATION COUNSEL

RECEIVED

JUL 31 2014

DIV HIST PRES

July 28, 2014

Jim Draeger
State Historic Preservation Officer
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706


Dear Mr. Draeger:

Enclosed please find Wood County's Objection to Listing in the National Register of Historic Places form that has been completed and executed by the county's agent, Lance Pliml. The "objection" pertains to the nomination to place the Wood County Courthouse on the National Register of Historic Places listing.

It is anticipated that Wood County Planning & Zoning Director Jason Grueneberg will be attending the State Historic Preservation Review Board Meeting in Madison on August 15, 2014. Any communications pertaining to this objection and the nomination process prior to said meeting should be addressed to me. I also ask that you provide me with written confirmation that you have received the enclosed objection in a timely manner.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


Peter A. Kastenholz
Corporation Counsel

pak/ld
Enclosure
c: Jason Grueneberg w/enc.
Lance Pliml w/enc.

RECEIVED

JUL 31 2014

OBJECTION TO LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DIV HIST PRES

Property Name: Wood County Courthouse

I am sole owner of the property - I am part owner of the property (circle one)

Address of Property: 400 Market Street

City: Wisconsin Rapids County: Wood

In accordance with Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Title 36, Part 60.6, of the Code of Federal Regulations, I hereby certify that I am the sole/part (circle one) owner of the property listed above and do hereby object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with said law and regulations, I understand that my property will not be listed in the National Register, providing that I sign and have notarized this statement, and that I submit it to the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the meeting of the State Historic Preservation Review Board during which the nomination of my property will be considered.

Signed: Lance A. Pliml Date: 7-28-14

Print or Type Name: Lance Pliml, County Board Chair & Administrative Coordinator

Mailing Address: 400 Market Street, P. O. Box 8095

City: Wisconsin Rapids State: WI Zip: 54495-8095

NOTARY

State of Wisconsin, County of Wood

The above statement was subscribed and sworn before me this 28th day of

July, 2014

Cynthia L. Boyd Notary Public Signature Cynthia L. Boyd Wood County Deputy Clerk

My commission Expires: 1-2-2017 term of office



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

RECEIVED 2280

JUN - 5 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 28th day of May 2015,
for the nomination of the Wood County Courthouse to the National Register of Historic
Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

1 CD with NRHP Nomination Form Word Document

 Multiple Property Nomination form

14 Photograph(s)

1 CD with electronic images

1 USGS map(s)

6 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

1 Piece(s) of correspondence

 Other _____

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

1 The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not X
constitute a majority of property owners.

 Other: _____