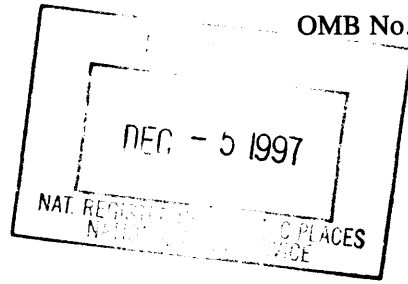


United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Main Street Commercial Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various - See Property Inventory in Section 7

not for publication N/A

city or town Jefferson

vicinity N/A

state Wisconsin

code WI

county Jefferson

code 055

zip code 53549

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

11/21/97

State or federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or federal agency and bureau

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Wisconsin
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) _____

Don
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 1/7/98

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property
(check as many as apply) (Check only one box)

private ___ building(s)
 public-local district
 public-state ___ site
 public-federal ___ structure
 ___ object

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

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	37	9
sites		
structures	1	
objects		
total	38	9

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/department store
COMMERCE/financial institution
COMMERCE/restaurant
COMMERCE/specialty store
AGRICULTURE/processing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/professional
COMMERCE/restaurant
COMMERCE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Queen Anne
Classical Revival
Late Victorian
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other METAL

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Wisconsin
County and State

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for 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 our prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

c. 1850 - c. 1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Heimerl, Julius E.

Wollet, John J.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Wisconsin
County and State

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark

Primary location of additional data:
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: State Historical Society - library and archives

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12 acres

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

A	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/8/3/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/8/7/0</u>	C	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/7/6/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/7/8/5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/8/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/7/8/0</u>	D	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/7/5/5</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/6/8/0</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 Kirk R. Huffaker, Christina Slattery, and Amy R. Squitieri, Architectural Historians
organization Mead & Hunt, Inc. date September 10, 1996
street & number 6501 Watts Road, Suite 101 telephone (608) 273-6380
city or town Madison state Wisconsin zip code 53719

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)

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Wisconsin
County and State

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

name Various – See attached property owner list.
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Description

The Main Street Commercial Historic District encompasses commercial portions of Racine, Main, Milwaukee, Dodge, and Gardner Streets, and Center Avenue, in the city of Jefferson, Jefferson County. Within 12 complete or partial blocks, the historic district contains 49 properties in Jefferson's central business district, including 39 contributing buildings and 9 noncontributing buildings. Within this area, two buildings commonly referred to as the Puerner Block/Breunig Brewery were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1984. Three blocks of brick paved streets are considered as one contributing property within the historic district.

The environment of the district includes the Rock River, which runs north-south, one block west of the district. The Racine Street Bridge, carrying U.S. Highway 18 across the Rock River, extends to the western edge of the district with its approach.¹ Residential areas are found north and east of the commercial district. Civic buildings, including the Jefferson County Courthouse, Municipal Building, and Library, are found outside the southern edge of the district.

Built between c. 1850 and 1930, most of the 39 contributing buildings commonly display two-to-three-story height and brick construction with decorative upper cornices. Most alterations are limited to the storefronts, while the upper stories largely remain intact. The main facades of contributing buildings often include a decorative storefront cornice, prominent window treatments, and ornamental brickwork. Both upper and storefront cornices typically feature brackets of varying size, dentils, corbelled brick, and raised geometric shapes. Modern additions to storefronts include aluminum and wood coverings, large signage, metal doors, and metal-framed windows.

Styles prominently represented in this district include Italianate and Queen Anne. To a lesser degree, Neoclassical, Neo-Gothic Revival, and Eclectic buildings (drawing motifs from the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Art Deco styles) are seen. A single example of the Commercial Vernacular and Craftsman styles can also be found. Four noncontributing buildings are stylistic and are therefore considered under the blanket label "Other."

Contributing to the district's environment are three streets that were paved with brick in 1906 (Map #47). The brick streets along West Dodge and West Milwaukee Streets and Gardner Avenue add historic character to the west end of the district near the depot.

¹ The present Racine Street Bridge is scheduled for replacement in 1997.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Following are descriptions of buildings within the proposed district. The buildings are organized alphabetically by style, street name, and then by map number. Whenever possible, original owner, building name, and date of construction are included.²

C = Contributing; NC = Noncontributing.

Craftsman

Gardner Avenue

[Map #43] 211 Gardner Avenue-Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Depot³ 1914 C

This one-story brick building displays elements of the Craftsman style such as brackets and exposed rafters under the eaves, and a long hipped roof with intersecting gables. The few windows that are boarded up with plywood are the only alterations. The one-story building was built in 1914 and contained a men's waiting room, a ladies waiting room, toilet, ticket office, baggage room, and express room. The current depot replaced an earlier brick depot and currently functions as a bar.

Art Deco

Center Avenue

[Map #37] 109 North Center Avenue-Ziegler Garage⁴ c. 1930 C

The two buildings on this site originally comprised a gas station but are currently used for storage. The buildings are small, one-story concrete block structures with crenelated parapets and are set back from the street further than other buildings on the block. The south building contains a plate-glass window and large-paned door, while the north building has been altered with steel double-doors. The building's most prominent style, though it is only loosely based, is Art Deco and serves as the only example of the style in the historic district. The door of the south building is typically seen on Craftsman style buildings of an earlier date than these. The building is best represented as a mix of Art Deco and Craftsman.

² Determining original ownership has proven especially difficult, because tax assessment rolls for the city of Jefferson were destroyed by fire (County Clerk). However, Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps, bird's-eye view maps, newspaper accounts, and various historical sources have proved invaluable in determining many of the construction dates, historic uses of the buildings, and ownership information included herein (see bibliography for citation of these sources).

³ The Jefferson Banner, 6 May 1914.

⁴ The Jefferson Banner, 20 June 1935; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1925.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Commercial Vernacular

Main Street

[Map #3] 105 North Main Street-Commercial Building c. 1898 C

This two-story building is historically associated with a barbershop that occupied the building for more than 25 years, but it currently houses a saloon on the first floor. The brick commercial building displays Italianate style elements such as straight stone lintels above the three double-hung windows on the second story and a cornice of corbelled brick, small dentils, and end brackets topped with decorative knobs. The building includes a modern storefront of plywood, metal doors, and a stone veneer.

Map #4] 101-103 North Main Street-Wm. Muck & Co. General Store⁵ 1892 C

This two-story Commercial Vernacular Form corner commercial block features stylistic elements of both the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. Italianate elements include the bracketed cornice and a string of evenly spaced, double-hung, second-story windows on both the Main and Racine Street facades. The windows include straight stone lintels raised from the facade. Queen Anne stylistic elements include the corner parapet with the date of construction in raised letters and decorative panels displaying floral motifs between the windows and the cornice. The storefront of this brick building faces Main Street and has been modernized with large plate-glass windows. The commercial block was built by local contractor Herman Fehrman as the William Muck & Company General Store, which previously occupied the Puerner Block before building its own store. This building has historically been associated with grocery and general stores but now contains two service businesses.

[Map #19] 229-231 South Main Street-Commercial Building c. 1910 C

This two-and-a-half-story brick building displays a three-bay facade. The commercial building includes a modernized storefront of wood paneling and metal-framed doors and windows. The second story includes a bay window, a triple double-hung window group in the center, and a pair of double hung single-paned windows. A stone sill and lintel is used to link all the second-story windows. The uppermost half-story has three less tall triple window groups that are arched and include arched stone lintels with keystones. The upper cornice displays large end brackets with smaller brackets between. The storefront cornice only includes end brackets. In 1914, the building functioned as a marble works and is currently used by a chiropractor and a computer store.

⁵ The Jefferson Banner, 25 February 1892, 31 March 1892, and 22 September 1909; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1893.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Center Avenue

[Map #39] 123 North Center Avenue-Heger Co. Bottling Works⁶ c. 1892 C

Also used as part of the Rudolph Heger Brewery, this two-story building features corbelled brick and decorative brickwork, elements of the Italianate style. The first story has been altered from its original appearance and includes a metal door, replacement double-hung windows, and a one-bay garage. The form and stylistic character of the building has been retained. On the second story of the main facade and on minor facades, many windows have been bricked or boarded up but retain original arched brick lintels. Currently, the building is attached to 121 North Center Avenue, and together the buildings function as a lawn and garden center.

[Map #38] 121 North Center Avenue-Heger Co. Office and Bottle Storage⁷ c. 1907 C

This two-story brick building was built for the Rudolph Heger Brewing Company as an office and for bottle storage. Designed by local architect John Wollett and built by local contractor John J. Spangler, the building's first floor contained a public lobby, private office, vault, and toilet rooms, while the second story contained two storerooms. The building was later associated with Purplies Beer and then with butter making as part of the Wisconsin Food Products Company. Currently, the building is attached to 123 North Center Avenue and together the buildings function as a lawn and garden center. The first story displays a garage bay, a simple center door, and a large plate-glass window. Arched windows on the second story have been boarded up but retain their original arched brick lintels with stone ends and keystones. Displaying features of the Italianate style, the cornice is decorated by corbelled brick under brackets and is capped in the center by a rounded parapet with a sunburst.

Dodge Street

[Map #46] 111 West Dodge Street-Commercial Building c. 1900 NC

This two-story commercial building is an example of the vernacular Italianate style with a parapet that originally extended above the gabled roof. The two-bay facade displays two second and one first-story window with arched brick lintels, and a modern metal door with a metal awning above. The large first-story window has been boarded up with plywood, while the two second-story windows have been covered by shutters. The east facade has been covered by a wood, shed roof addition in a mock-Tudor Revival style. The facade of the addition includes a modern two-paned window and a modern door. The west facade of the building has been altered with plywood with small modern windows inserted. The brick building's gabled roof has been replaced with a seamed metal roof. The building is currently used as an insurance office.

⁶ The Jefferson Banner, 29 September 1892; Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance map, 1914.

⁷ The Jefferson Banner, 30 October 1907 and 22 September 1909; "Jefferson Centennial, 1878-1978."; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd, 1909 and 1914.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 5

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Gardner Avenue

[Map #44] 224 Gardner Avenue-Northwestern Hotel⁸ c. 1890 C

Stylistic features of this Italianate building includes segmental-arched brick lintels over all windows and tall narrow windows on the first story of the west-facing main facade. The tall windows display original double-hung sashes and storm windows. All other windows on the building are double-hung replacement windows. Two doors, both with metal screen doors, pierce the main facade. The two-story brick building is capped with a flat roof with wide aluminum-sided eaves. The original fieldstone foundation is exposed on the main facade. A porch has been reconstructed with new materials on the main facade, and a small second-story porch has been added to a side facade. This building was once used as the Northwestern Hotel but is currently a multifamily residence.

Racine Street

[Map #30] 115 East Racine Street-Commercial Building c. 1904 C

This building was once owned by local building contractor Adam Spangler and has historically been associated with a general store and a bakery. The two-story brick building includes a modernized storefront of wood sheathing, a metal door, and plate-glass windows. Three replacement double-hung windows fill the openings on the second story, and a hipped metal roof with a small dormer caps the building. It is possible that the metal roof has altered the original appearance of the building, because evidence of a brick cornice remains at the ends of the roof in brick piers. Queen Anne ornamentation includes a pinnacle placed at the crest of the roof and a protruding upper cornice with beaded moldings mounted onto the facade below the cornice. The building continues to operate as a bakery.

[Map #31] 117 East Racine Street-Commercial Building c. 1904 C

This two-story brick commercial building loosely exhibits the Queen Anne style through limited ornamentation such as a bracketed upper cornice crowned with a gabled parapet with finial and two end piers with knobs. The second-story windows have been replaced with modern double-hung windows and the storefront has been altered with plywood sheathing, a large plate-glass window, metal door, and a wood-shingled pent roof. The building currently functions as an insurance office.

West Milwaukee Street

[Map #41] 123 West Milwaukee Street-Jefferson House Livery c. 1900 C

⁸ Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1898.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 6

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

This two-and-a-half story building displays a Commercial Vernacular form facade with a parapet that extends above the ridge of the gabled roof. The cornice on the parapet is decorated with brackets and dentils. The brick building, which is in fair condition, is pierced by double-hung windows in an irregular pattern. A double-door entryway is centered on the main facade, but retains only a single wood door while the other is covered by plywood. A large opening is centered on the second story over the doorway and is uncovered. Basement windows include fixed panes with arched brick lintels. All basement and first-story windows have been secured with wood and chicken wire, while many second-story openings have no windows and remain uncovered. A concrete foundation is attached to the east side of the building. The building was last used as a feed store but is currently vacant.

Late Victorian

Main Street

[Map #6] 109-111 South Main Street-Stoppenbach Meat Market⁹ c. 1877; c. 1896 C

This two-story brick building was built in the Italianate style with two storefronts. The north half of the building was remodeled c. 1896 in the Gothic Revival style by the occupant, the Stoppenbach Meat Company. The south half of the building remained in the original Italianate style. The parapet of the Gothic Revival half features battlements, while the upper cornice displays geometric and floral motifs and gargoyles perched on raised pilasters. Below the cornice, a pronounced beltcourse serves as the lintel for the bay window and the single double-hung window. Patterned brickwork surrounds the upper half of the second-story double-hung windows. The original Italianate facade features three double-hung windows with arched brick lintels and keystones on the second story. The storefront cornice and upper cornice are similar in design, with more ornamentation included on the upper. In the past, these buildings functioned as a men's clothing store, grocery store, doctor's and dentist's offices, and as the Stoppenbach Sausage and Meat Company store. The building currently functions as one store with a connected storefront of plate-glass windows and a large sign.

[Map #23] 138 South Main Street-Stephen Neuer Building¹⁰ c. 1869; c. 1907 C

The Neuer Building and the adjacent building on Main Street were built at the same time, c. 1869. Stephen Neuer constructed his building at the corner of Main and Milwaukee Streets as a saloon, but when completed it also housed the Jefferson Banner newspaper on the second story. Following Neuer, the building changed ownership a number of times, becoming the Frank Hartzheim Sample Room by 1893, the George J. Schuzinger Saloon by 1909, and the Rudolph Heger Brewery Sample Room by 1918.

⁹ The Jefferson Banner, 23 August 1877 and 2 January 1896; "Jefferson Centennial, 1878-1978."

¹⁰ The Jefferson Banner, 11 August 1869, 1 December 1869, and 20 May 1880; Bird's Eye View of Jefferson, Wisconsin. 1870; Historic Postcards, 1906 and 1909; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1893.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 7

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Since the building is located at a prominent intersection, it has two street facades. A significant portion of the main facade, which includes one bay facing Milwaukee Street, one triple window group facing Main Street, and a corner turret, was remodeled from its original Italianate style to Queen Anne between 1906 and 1909.¹¹ The turret is the prominent feature of the building and is crowned with a polygonal roof and multiple finials. Decorative panels are displayed above the thin double-hung windows of the turret. Directly under the turret, on the first story, is a double-door entry flanked by brick columns. The main facade includes large plate-glass windows with transoms of etched glass displaying the initials "R.H." and hops plants, which signified the Rudolph Heger Brewery. Above the transoms, a thin storefront cornice displays a row of dentils. In an imitation of the storefront cornice, second-story windows are flanked by brick pilasters and capped with an entablature with dentils. The upper cornice includes a plain frieze with dentils and brackets.

The secondary facade facing Milwaukee Street retains its original Italianate style. Stylistic elements include five first-story windows that display straight stone lintels, and second-story windows that include arched transoms and arched lintels with keystones. The cornice is at the same height as the Queen Anne portion of the facade but displays two rows of corbelled brick. Since its construction, the building has functioned as a saloon, and at present is the Imperial Saloon and Restaurant.

Italianate

Main Street

[Map #1] 113 North Main Street-Commercial Building c. 1884 C

This two-story brick building features Italianate elements such as two sizes of brackets on the upper cornice and second-story double-hung windows with protruding arched brick lintels with keystones. The storefront has been altered with metal doors and plate-glass windows, and brick, stone, and plywood veneers. Buildings in Jefferson with similar stylistic character include 109-111 East Milwaukee Street and 113-115 East Milwaukee Street. Historically, this building has been home to a furniture store, cabinet maker, and offices but is currently used as a barber shop.

[Map #7] 113-115 South Main Street-Stoppenbach Building¹² c. 1869 C

This brick commercial building is one of the few three-story examples in Jefferson. Italianate ornamentation is limited to rounded window hoods over windows on the third story, and arched hoods over second-story windows. Historic photos show that a stylistic upper cornice was also included but is no longer extant. Both sets of upper-story windows include protruding lintels that match the style of the hoods. The storefront has been altered with a metal-framed door and windows, a plastic-coated veneer, and a large wood sign. The building was built by a Stoppenbach family member as a clothing store in c. 1869 and has functioned as a dry goods store and a hardware store, and now as a sporting goods store.

¹¹ Historic photographs taken before 1906 depict the original Italianate style of the building.

¹² The Jefferson Banner, 2 May 1866, 11 July 1866, 9 January 1867, and 4 September 1879.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 8

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

[Map #11] 135 South Main Street-Jefferson House¹³ c. 1860; c. 1865; c. 1867 C

The Jefferson House was one of the first hotels in the city and was built on the site of the first balloon-frame structure in Jefferson. The brick building contains two three-story sections: the north, or taller, original section, built c. 1860, and the shorter south section, constructed c. 1867. The original section is an early and modest example of the Italianate style in its stylistic features and form. The upper cornice of patterned brickwork is identical on both sections, though it is not continuous around the entire structure because of the height difference. The majority of windows on the upper stories are standard double-hung windows with straight stone sills and lintels. The deviation from this window type is on the third story of the north section where the double-hung windows are capped by half-circle transoms and arched lintels. The first story of both sections includes metal doors and plate-glass windows in original openings. A rear kitchen addition and the two-story wood porch were constructed c. 1865. The porch wraps around the Main and Milwaukee Street facades of the south building and through time has become the hotel's signature feature, though simple in construction. The bar addition, contained within the north section, was also built c. 1867 and was remodeled on the interior to its current state in 1934. The building continues to function as a hotel, restaurant, and saloon.

[Map #12] 201-203 South Main Street-Commercial Building c. 1884 C
[Map #13] 205-207 South Main Street-Commercial Building c. 1924 C

These two commercial buildings now share a modern storefront but retain original and distinct second-story facades. The storefront is a replica of the Tudor Revival style and includes mock half-timbering, plate-glass windows, metal-framed doors, and a pent roof. The second story of the Commercial Vernacular form building at 201-203 South Main Street features Italianate elements that include arched brick lintels with keystones, a continuous sill of corbelled brick for the second-story, double-hung windows, and an upper cornice with two rows of corbelled brick that match the sill. The upper cornice and second-story window treatments continue onto the minor facade that faces Milwaukee Street. The second-story facade of the building at 205-207 South Main Street features two sets of three double-hung windows, a single double-hung window, and two multi-paned windows under the cornice. Although constructed many years later, the two-and-a-half-story brick building also displays a bracketed cornice, loosely invoking the Italianate style. Historically, 201-203 South Main Street has operated as a general store and a hardware store, while 205-207 South Main was once a tin shop. The two buildings currently function as a retail store.

[Map #15] 213-215 South Main Street-Commercial Building c. 1884 C

The three second-story windows of this brick commercial building feature prominent gabled lintels. A large upper cornice includes Italianate features such as two sizes of brackets and diamond-shaped accents. The original storefront has been sheathed with wood paneling and includes a metal door and a large plate-glass window. The commercial space in this building is currently vacant.

¹³ The Jefferson Banner, 22 August 1860, 17 May 1865, 14 June 1865, and 31 July 1867; Bird's Eye View of Jefferson, Wisconsin; "Jefferson Centennial, 1878-1978."; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1880.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 9

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

[Map #17] 221 South Main Street-Commercial Building

c. 1884 NC

Historically used as a saloon, furniture store, and moving pictures theater, this two-story brick building is now used as a restaurant. The building displays a severely altered facade with an intact cornice. The first story of the original building is hidden by a modern brick veneer pierced by a recessed doorway and a plate-glass window. The second story has been altered with a brick veneer and includes a reconfigured fenestration pattern with a set of three double-hung windows. The upper cornice displays Italianate features in the corbelled brick, decorative brickwork, and geometric shaped motifs. Historic photos reveal the original Italianate style building with the same upper cornice.

[Map #18] 223-227 South Main Street-The Jefferson Banner¹⁴

c. 1884 C

Italianate ornamentation on this two-story brick commercial building includes brick hoods with keystones over tall double-hung and fixed, multipaned segmental-arched windows and an upper cornice that displays numerous rows of patterned brickwork and corbelled brick. The first story of the building displays two distinct modern storefronts. The south storefront is sheathed with plywood and a veneer of cut-stone, with small windows inserted. The north storefront includes a modern door, large display windows, and a veneer of crushed stone. Historically, this building was known as the home of the Jefferson Banner newspaper, which occupied the building from c. 1898 through 1925. It has also historically housed a tailor, cigar factory, billiards hall, and a saloon and is currently used as a grocery store and saloon.

[Map #20] 233-235 South Main Street-Mrs. C. Muck Meat Market¹⁵

c. 1879 C

The three-bay facade of this two-story brick commercial building features Italianate-style segmental-arched stone hoods with keystones over double-hung, second-story windows. The upper cornice exhibits numerous bands of patterned brick and continues onto the Dodge Street facade, which features five bays of arched windows with arched stone lintels. The storefront has been altered with metal doors and plate-glass windows and a plywood veneer with stucco. A row of dentils remains intact along the cornice. The rear of the building also features a decorative original bay window on the first story. The building was constructed by local contractor Adam Spangler c. 1879 as a meat market and is currently used as a law office. During its history, this building has been home to a pump shop and an undertaker.

¹⁴ Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps, 1898, 1904, 1909 and 1914.

¹⁵ The Jefferson Banner, 22 May 1879; Bird's Eye View of Jefferson, Wisconsin. 1880.

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[Map #24] 134-136 South Main Street-Stoppenbach Building¹⁶ c. 1869 C

The upper cornice of this two-story brick building features two rows of corbelled brick, a distinctively Italianate feature of commercial buildings. The four arched window openings on the second story have been filled by smaller, modern, double-hung windows with plywood filling the extra space. The original arched lintels with keystones remain intact over these four openings. The storefront has been altered with metal-framed doors and windows, plywood, and a stone veneer. Since its construction by a member of the Stoppenbach family, the building has housed a saloon, which remains the building's current use.

[Map #25] 132 South Main Street-Bayer Building¹⁷ c. 1869 C

This two-story brick building retains its original storefront design, with a recessed entryway, large display windows, and original Italianate style facade with elements such as corbelled brick and arched window hoods. The four arched openings on the second story have been covered by wood shutters but retain their pronounced brick lintels. The upper and storefront cornices are corbelled brick, but the upper cornice is more ornate than the storefront cornice. Built c. 1869 by John Bayer as a drug store, the building has also functioned as a saloon, moving pictures theater, American Express office, clothing store, and confectionery but has spent the greatest part of its life as a drug store, which is its current use.

[Map #26] 128 South Main Street-Bachman Drug Store¹⁸ c. 1884 C

This building has historically functioned as a hardware store and drug store, and as Jefferson's post office for more than 15 years during the 1910s and 1920s. The building currently operates as a restaurant. The two-story building is a vernacular form of the Italianate style. The storefront features a recessed entry with a modern door flanked by cast-iron columns and large plate-glass windows over bulkheads. The three second-story openings contain original four-over-four segmental-arched windows and are capped with Italianate-style arched lintels. A simple cornice with a frieze and dentils caps the building.

Milwaukee Street

[Map #21] 109-111 East Milwaukee Street-Commercial Building c. 1884 C

[Map #22] 113-115 East Milwaukee Street-Commercial Building c. 1884 C

These two separate but practically identical buildings are joined by a party wall and feature the same Italianate style elements. Second-story windows of both buildings retain their historic appearance, displaying large arched brick lintels with keystones, and an upper cornice ornamented with two rows of corbelled brick.

¹⁶ The Jefferson Banner, 11 August 1869; Bird's Eye View of Jefferson, Wisconsin. 1870.

¹⁷ The Jefferson Banner, 11 August 1869 and 28 August 1879; Bird's Eye View of Jefferson, Wisconsin. 1870.; "Jefferson Centennial, 1878-1978."

¹⁸ The Jefferson Banner, 5 July 1911.

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The storefront of 109-111 East Milwaukee Street has been altered by the addition of metal doors, plate-glass windows, and metal sheathing. The storefront of 113-115 East Milwaukee Street displays metal doors, one large plate-glass window, plywood sheathing, and a brick veneer. Although a minor facade of 113-115 East Milwaukee Street faces an alley, it includes four bays with arched lintels on both the first and second stories. Many of these have been closed with brick, and one on the second story has been replaced with a modern door.

Both buildings have historically been associated with saloons, though 113-115 East Milwaukee Street also contained printing and jewelry businesses in the past. Currently, a saloon occupies the building at 113-115 East Milwaukee and a dentist occupies 109-111 East Milwaukee Street. A building in Jefferson with similar stylistic features is at 113 North Main Street.

[Map #42] 114-118 West Milwaukee Street-Baireuther Hotel/Jefferson Brewing Company¹⁹ 1891; c. 1970 NC

This two-story brick building has a corner location and exhibits characteristic elements of the Italianate style such as protruding brick window hoods and a bracketed cornice. A small gabled parapet extends above the cornice and hides a chimney. The original entry to the hotel was located in the building's canted corner but has been covered with a plywood vestibule with modern windows and a door. All windows and doors have been replaced with metal-framed double-hung windows and plywood infill.

Other alterations to the original building include numerous metal awnings and a two-story bay covered with wood clapboard. A large two-story Commercial Vernacular form addition, attached to the east facade of the building, is sheathed by a brick veneer on the first story and asphalt siding on the second story. Piercing the addition are many double-hung windows and a few large plate-glass windows. Gravel fill, asphalt patching, and the aluminum-sided south facade of the building remain as possible evidence of a demolished portion of the building. The building was known as the Baireuther Hotel, Calumet Hotel, Jefferson Brewing Company, Pabst Beer Depot, and as a cold storage building. At the present time, the building is used as a dentist's office and multi-family residence.

¹⁹ The History of Jefferson County, 480; The Jefferson Banner, 16 July 1891 and 29 October 1891; Ott, 230; and Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd, 1892 and 1898.

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Racine Street

[Map #29] 101-103 East Racine Street-Puerner Block	c. 1850;	C
	c. 1906-1909	
105-109 East Racine Street	c. 1868-1871; 1893	
111-113 East Racine Street	c. 1868-1871	
[Map #40] 108-112 North Main Street-Breunig Brewery	c. 1863	C

These buildings has been previously recognized by being listed on the NRHP on June 14, 1984.²⁰ Three of these four buildings are three stories tall, one is two stories tall, and all are constructed of brick. They all feature similar Italianate features such as arched windows, pronounced window hoods, and elaborate cornices that display corbelled brick, brackets, and patterned brickwork. The storefronts of 101-103 and 107 East Racine Street are intact, with large display windows over bulkheads and recessed entryways, while the two storefronts of 111-113 East Racine Street have been modernized with metal doors, metal sheathing and awnings, and brick veneers. All the buildings are historically associated with the Puerner Block but have housed various businesses including a saloon, millinery, general store, harness shop, and a dance hall. The buildings currently function as a saloon, resale shop, multi-family residence, and machine shop.

[Map #36] 129-133 East Racine Street-John M. Bienfang Block ²¹	c. 1884	C
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This two-story brick Italianate style commercial block includes three storefronts, one of which has been modernized with a small plate-glass window, wood sheathing, modern doors, and a wood-shingled pent roof. The two intact storefronts feature display windows and recessed entryways with cast-iron columns. The second-story double-hung windows are equally sized and aligned across the facade. These windows have arched transoms and arched brick lintels, but the openings have been altered with wood and smaller, double-hung, replacement windows. Both the upper and storefront cornices of the building display corbelled brick, a feature of the Italianate style. The building was built for John Bienfang by John Kerschensteiner as a general store, and has housed a confectionery store, barber shop, and the Christ. Bienfang Sample Room in 1893. At the present time, the building is used as a saloon and collectibles store. One storefront is vacant.

²⁰ See "Puerner Block/Bruenig's Brewery" National Register Nomination, listed June 14, 1984, in the files of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation.

²¹ The Jefferson Banner, 20 June 1935; Jefferson, Wisconsin, 1893.; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1893.

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Neoclassical

Main Street

[Map #10] 123-129 South Main Street-John Bayer Block²² c. 1880 C

This unusual two-story brick building features a number of Neoclassical style elements including a frieze of wreaths and swags below a dentiled and bracketed cornice, and a roofline enriched with six small broken pediments with scrolls and with alternating floral (anthemion) motifs. Second-story windows include rounded hoods over single double-hung windows, a curved protruding bay with a cornice of dentils and fleur-de-lis motif, and a three-part Palladian style window with an entablature and sunburst over the center section. The first story contains two modernized storefronts. The south storefront includes large display windows, a metal door, wood sheathing, and brick veneer, while the north storefront includes a large plate-glass window, a metal door, wood sheathing, and a wood-shingled pent roof. The building has housed jewelry and tailor businesses as well as a dentist's office, but is currently home to a photography store, a restaurant, and a grocery store.

[Map #28a, b] 106 South Main Street-Farmers & Merchants Bank²³ 1911-12/ 1966 C/NC

The Farmers & Merchants Bank was designed by architect Julius Heimerl of Milwaukee and constructed in 1911-1912 for \$25,000. It was built by local contractor John J. Spangler on the site of the Sawyer House, one of the first hotels in Jefferson. Neoclassical style elements of this two-story stone building include arched window crowns, one-story Ionic columns flanking the entryway, and a cornice with dentils and a decorative ridge. The second story includes a small double-hung window recessed into an arch above the storefront cornice and three other double-hung windows. Openings on the first story have been filled with modern metal framed doors and windows.

A modern non-contributing concrete and steel addition to the Farmers & Merchants Bank contains office space and a drive-through facility. The one-story addition was built in 1966 and displays a multi-layered cornice, sliding windows, and fixed plate-glass windows. The addition covers the north wall of the original bank building.

²² The Jefferson Banner, 4 March 1880.

²³ The Jefferson Banner, 8 March 1911, 29 March 1911, and 29 May 1912; "Jefferson Centennial, 1878-1978."; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1884, 1914, and 1925.

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Mediterranean Revival

Main Street

[Map #9] 121 South Main Street-Jefferson County Bank c. 1875; 1902 C

The original Italianate style facade of the bank can be seen in historic photographs and was identified on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as early as 1884. The current facade, designed by Milwaukee architect Julius Heimerl, was added c. 1902 according to newspaper accounts.

This small, former bank building has a highly decorative facade featuring elements of the Mediterranean Revival style. The one-story building is framed by two full-height columns that feature sculpted heads at the capital. The cornice of the gabled roof protrudes beyond the facade and includes three rows of small dentils interspersed with stone brackets that each display a sculpted figure. The two round-arched bays on the main facade are each surrounded with ornamentation. The modern wood door, large plate-glass window and its transom are each recessed and flanked by three columns and arches, each highly decorated with floral and geometric motif. As seen in historic photographs, the word "bank" was once in raised letters on the facade but is no longer visible. The building currently houses a law office.

Queen Anne

Main Street

[Map #2] 107-109 North Main Street-J.A. Fisher Building²⁴ 1892 C

Constructed in 1892, the J.A. Fisher Building was built by local contractor Herman Fehrman. The elaborate upper cornice of this two-story brick commercial building displays Queen Anne stylistic elements. The second-story facade is pierced by a single double-hung window with its original arched transom and lintel and a bay window that has been altered with replacement windows and aluminum siding. A date stone displaying the name and date of the building is located above the single second-story, double-hung window. The first story retains its recessed entry, original doors and display windows, and a cast-iron column. Furniture stores, including that of A.G. Fuchs, occupied the J.A. Fisher Building between its construction date through 1925. The building is currently used as a meat market and residence.

[Map #5] 105-107 South Main Street-Commercial Building 1898 C

This two-story brick commercial building features a second-story bay window and date stones with floral motifs, both of which are Queen Anne style elements. Panels decorated with classical swags are located above the bay window and the single double-hung window on the second-story. The transoms above all second-story windows have been boarded up with plywood. The

²⁴ The Jefferson Banner, 26 May 1892 and 22 September 1909.

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storefront cornice is accented with a few small brackets, while the upper cornice displays large end brackets and dentils. The storefront is unaltered and contains a recessed entry and display windows. Historically, the building has housed a drug store and a hardware store, and is currently used as a resale shop.

[Map #8] 117-119 South Main Street-Johnson Building²⁵ c. 1880 C

A heavily ornamented upper cornice is featured on this two-story brick commercial building. The Queen Anne style cornice displays a center gable on top of the parapet, bead moldings, and three sizes of brackets. Below the cornice is an area of decorative brickwork and below that a stone-faced stringcourse that also serves as a lintel for the second-story windows. Of the four second-story windows, three are similar in size and double hung with a transom above. The fourth window is a pair of casement windows with metal surrounds and a transom above. The storefront has been covered with aluminum siding, new display windows, and wood sheathing, but retains the original recessed entry form. On the south end of the facade, an original entry to the second story remains unaltered, featuring an arched transom over a modern door and a brick arch with keystone. The storefront cornice displays a row of dentils. The building was used by Mrs. L. Zimmerman between c. 1884 and 1890 as a millinery, but is best known for its use by Charles Leutz between c. 1890 and 1925 as his cigar factory and residence. The building is currently used as a jewelry store.

[Map #14] 209-211 South Main Street-Commercial Building c. 1904 C

Queen Anne features on this two-story building include a bay window and classical motifs. The second story of this brick commercial building includes a bay window and a single double-hung window with a protruding arched lintel. The upper cornice exhibits classical motifs and brackets. The storefront cornice displays dentils between end brackets. The first floor of this building has been altered with a stone veneer, metal door, and a large plate-glass window. Historically, the building has been used as a jewelry store and is currently used as a restaurant.

[Map #16] 217-219 South Main Street-Commercial Building c. 1912 C

This two-story brick commercial building features Queen Anne style elements such as a bay window and decorative storefront and upper cornices. The storefront cornice, upper cornice, and second-story window lintels are identical in their construction form. The only difference is that the upper and storefront cornices have different end brackets, while the upper cornice also includes a row of dentils. The first story has been altered with a stone veneer, small ceramic tile, and metal-framed doors and windows, but retains a recessed entry. A furniture store was housed in the building from its construction date through 1917. The building is currently used as an accounting office.

Racine Street

²⁵ The Jefferson Banner, 17 July 1890 and 22 September 1909.

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[Map #34] 125 East Racine Street-Commercial Building c. 1909 C

A bay with three double-hung windows and a plain lintel protrudes from the center of the second story of this two-story Queen Anne style-influenced Commercial Vernacular form commercial building. The bay is flanked by two single, double-hung windows with similar plain lintels. The stylistic upper cornice includes end brackets with decorative knobs and egg-and-dart moldings. The rock-faced concrete block building contains a storefront of metal-framed doors and windows and a plywood sign. The building was identified as a steam laundry on Sanborn fire insurance maps and currently serves as a power machine sales store.

[Map #35] 127 East Racine Street-J.M. Friedel Building 1886 C

The cornice of this two-story brick building is elaborately decorated with Queen Anne style elements such as patterned brickwork and a gabled parapet with a date stone. A bay window protrudes from the second-story facade directly underneath the off-center gabled parapet. Two rows of dentils decorate the bay window of three double-hung windows. The second story also includes three single double-hung windows. The storefront has been modernized with an entryway of plate-glass windows, a metal-framed door, and a large wood sign. Currently used as a hardware store, the building has also housed a general store and a moving pictures theater.

Other

Dodge Street

[Map #45] 115 West Dodge Street-Commercial Building c. 1900 NC

This one-and-a-half-story Astylistic Utilitarian form building lacks stylistic distinction. The clapboard exterior of the building has been sheathed with faux-brick pressed metal siding, beneath which a fieldstone and brick foundation is exposed. The facade is pierced by a garage door in the center with a metal door and boarded up windows flanking it. A low-pitched gambrel roof covers the building. The building may have historically been associated with a livery but currently functions as a painting business.

Main Street

[Map #27a]	118 South Main Street-Commercial Block	c.1914;1979	NC
[Map #27b]	120 South Main Street-Commercial Block	c.1892;1979	NC
[Map #27c]	122 South Main Street-Commercial Block	c.1874;1979	NC

A continuous metal screen has been attached to the facades of three former commercial buildings. While the ornamental cornices of two buildings extend above the metal covering, the storefronts of all three buildings have been completely altered with plate-glass windows, metal-framed doors, and plywood. Historic photographs show the blocked buildings to include the Bullwinkel

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General Store (1914), the John M. Beinfang & Sons General Store (c. 1892), and the original Farmers & Merchants Bank (c. 1874).

Racine Street

[Map #32] 119-121 East Racine Street-Commercial Building ²⁶	c. 1930	NC
[Map #33] 123 East Racine Street-Commercial Building	c. 1914	NC

The building at 119-121 East Racine Street is two stories and displays a front-gabled roof. Materials used on the facade include aluminum siding on the second story, vertical wood boards on the first story, and modern double-hung and sliding windows. A wood double-door entry is near the center of the facade. The building at 123 East Racine Street displays a parapet roof with a cornice and a main facade that has been covered with diagonally placed wood boards. The storefront has been altered with wood, a metal door, and a brick veneer. Historic functions of the buildings have not been identified. The building at 119-121 East Racine Street is currently used as hair and tanning salons, and the building at 123 East Racine Street is a barber shop.

Brick Streets

[Map #47] Gardner Avenue, West Dodge Street and West Milwaukee Street c. 1906 C

These three connecting thoroughfares were all paved with brick c.1906, within the period of significance, and they are still in fine, largely original condition today. Because intact streets of this type are becoming rare in Wisconsin and because they add considerably to the period charm of this district they are included as a contributing resource.

²⁶ This building has been modified with modern materials to the point that the original structure cannot be recognized. The building is not identified on Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd. fire insurance maps through 1925.

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PROPERTY INVENTORY

C = Contributing; NC = Noncontributing.

* The Puerner Block/Breunig Brewery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 6/14/84.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
1	113 North Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1884	C
2	107-109 North Main Street	J.A. Fisher Building	1892	C
3	105 North Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1898	C
4	101-103 North Main Street	Wm. Muck & Co. General Store	1892	C
5	105-107 South Main Street	Commercial Building	1898	C
6	109-111 South Main Street	Stoppenbach Meat Market	c. 1877; c. 1896	C
7	113-115 South Main Street	Stoppenbach Building	c. 1869	C
8	117-119 South Main Street	Johnson Building	c. 1880	C
9	121 South Main Street	Jefferson County Bank	c. 1875; 1902	C
10	123-129 South Main Street	John Bayer Block	c. 1880	C
11	135 South Main Street	Jefferson House	c. 1860; c. 1865; c. 1867	C
12	201-203 South Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1884	C
13	205-207 South Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1924	C
14	209-211 South Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1904	C
15	213-215 South Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1884	C
16	217-219 South Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1912	C
17	221 South Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1884	NC
18	223-227 South Main Street	The Jefferson Banner	c. 1884	C
19	229-231 South Main Street	Commercial Building	c. 1910	C
20	233-235 South Main Street	Mrs. C. Muck Meat Market	c. 1879	C

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
21	109-111 Milwaukee Street	Commercial Building	c. 1884	C
22	113-115 Milwaukee Street	Commercial Building	c. 1884	C
23	138 South Main Street	Stephen Neuer Building	c. 1869; c. 1907	C
24	134-136 South Main Street	Stoppenbach Building	c. 1869	C
25	132 South Main Street	Bayer Building	c. 1869	C
26	128 South Main Street	Bachman Drug Store	c. 1884	C
27a,b,c	118 South Main Street	Commercial Block	1979	NC
28a,b	106 South Main Street	Farmers & Merchants Bank(addition is NC)	1911-12; 1966	C/NC
29*	101-103 East Racine Street 105-109 East Racine Street 111-113 East Racine Street	Puerner Block	c. 1850; c. 1906-1909 c. 1868-71; 1893 c. 1868-71	C
30	115 East Racine Street	Commercial Building	c. 1904	C
31	117 East Racine Street	Commercial Building	c. 1904	C
32	119-121 East Racine Street	Commercial Building	c. 1930	NC
33	123 East Racine Street	Commercial Building	c. 1914	NC
34	125 East Racine Street	Commercial Building	c. 1909	C
35	127 East Racine Street	J.M. Friedel Building	1886	C
36	129-133 East Racine Street	John M. Beinfang Block	c. 1884	C
37	109 North Center Avenue	Ziegler Garage	c. 1930	C
38	121 North Center Avenue	Heger Co. Office and Bottle Storage	c. 1907	C
39	123 North Center Avenue	Heger Co. Bottling Works	c. 1892	C
40*	108-112 North Main Street	Breunig Brewery	c. 1863	C

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
41	123 West Milwaukee Street	Jefferson House Livery	c. 1900	C
42	114-118 West Milwaukee Street	Baireuther Hotel/Jefferson Brewing Company	1891; c. 1970	NC
43	211 Gardner Avenue	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Depot	1914	C
44	224 Gardner Avenue	Northwestern Hotel	c. 1890	C
45	115 West Dodge Street	Commercial Building	c. 1900	NC
46	111 West Dodge Street	Commercial Building	c. 1900	NC
47	Gardner Avenue, West Dodge, West Milwaukee Streets	Brick paved streets	1906	C

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Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Statement of Significance

Introduction

The Main Street Commercial Historic District in Jefferson is locally significant under *Criterion A* in the areas of *Commerce* and *Industry*. As the commercial center and county seat of Jefferson County, the downtown historic district served not only the city of Jefferson, but also the surrounding agricultural community. The commercial center begun in the mid-nineteenth century, grew in the twentieth century to provide residents, farmers, and tourists with goods and services. Early downtown businesses included general stores, meat markets, furniture stores, and liverys. The commercial center evolved with a changing society, and services such as banks, movie theaters, department stores, and gas stations were added. Industry was also an important component of the business district, as cigar factories and breweries offered employment and business opportunities. Breweries were found within the district as early as the 1850s, when two breweries were established, and continued until the closing of the last brewery in the 1950s. Sample rooms and saloons served to distribute brewery products and were also readily found throughout the district in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Under National Register *Criterion C: Architecture*, the Main Street Commercial Historic District is locally significant because it contains a contiguous collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. The district is visually defined by the similarities in the age, building materials, architectural style, and scale of buildings. With residential areas to the north and east, the Rock River to the west, and civic institutions to the south, changes in land use in the surrounding environment also help define the historic district boundary. Of the 49 properties within the historic district, 40 are contributing and only 9 are noncontributing. The period of historic significance for all areas of significance begins with the construction of the earliest contributing property within the district—the corner section of the Puerner Block on East Racine Street (c. 1850)—and concludes with the construction of the most recent contributing building, a gas station on North Center Avenue, built c. 1930.

Commerce

The Main Street Commercial Historic District is considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Commerce because it constitutes the still active and largely intact historic commercial core of the city. Most of the resources in the district are brick-clad late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings that represent the second and sometimes even the third generation of commercial buildings on the same sites, but several of the resources date from the earliest period of commercial activity in the city.

In the early nineteenth-century, water transportation along the Rock River was the most efficient means of travel in Jefferson County for long distances, because overland roads were often in disrepair and difficult to travel. The first road in Jefferson County was constructed in the mid-1830s, joining Watertown and Jefferson, but was nearly impassable during nine months of the year.²⁷ The first permanent Euro-American settlers, Rodney J. Currier and Andrew Lansing who hailed from Milwaukee,

²⁷ Centennial Celebration and Bridge Dedication, (N.p., 1936), 13, 21.

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arrived in Jefferson Township in December 1836. They chose the juncture of the Rock and Crawfish rivers to locate their new settlement—the present-day Jefferson.²⁸

In time, other settlers, led by Enoch G. Darling, began arriving by boat from the downstream community of Bark Mills, currently known as Hebron, on the Rock River. The group from Bark Mills transported a frame structure by boat. The building was erected on the site of the current Jefferson Hotel, at Main and Milwaukee streets, and served as the first courthouse, tavern, and trading post. Two years later, in 1839, the community's first hotel, the two-story frame Sanborn House, was erected on Main Street. In 1840, a frame courthouse was built. In 1842, Darling and partner Gilmore Kendall built a dam across the Rock River and erected a sawmill on its east bank. With the growth of the community, postal service in Jefferson began during the 1840s.²⁹

Beginning in 1842, a large number of German immigrants settled in Jefferson County. Early development of commerce and industry increased with this infusion of settlers.³⁰ One of the first German immigrants to arrive was Charles Stoppenbach. That same year, the first wood bridge across the Rock River was erected by the city. By 1845, the village of Jefferson contained 80 inhabitants and included a blacksmith shop, Isaac Savage's gunsmith shop, two lawyers offices, county buildings, two doctors offices, a schoolhouse, a sawmill, and several small stores. In 1848, a second sawmill was built by Alonzo Wing and Merrick Sawyer, while a year later, George Hulbert and James Wadsworth erected the first gristmill.³¹

Between 1845 and 1850, Jefferson saw a great influx of population, increasing from 80 residents to 550. During this period, many of the early churches in Jefferson were established. The Universalist, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations were the most active early, but as the German population increased and pioneer families dwindled in numbers, Evangelical, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran congregations organized. The growing community also established a school for its children in a private home beginning in 1848, and moved to a brick building three years later.³² The first newspaper, *The Jeffersonian*, began in 1851 and operated for ten years. The community's second newspaper, *The Jefferson County Republican*, started publication between 1851 and 1856, and changed its name to the *Jefferson Banner* in the late 1850s. The *Jefferson Banner* was printed in both German and English through 1895, showing the strong German influence in the community.³³ The focus of the early community

²⁸ Margaret Torgerson, "Jefferson: From Village to City in 1878", Daily Jefferson County Union, 17 March 1978; and The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1879), 466.

²⁹ The Sanborn House was destroyed by fire and was replaced by the Sawyer House. Torgerson; John Henry Ott, Jefferson County, Wisconsin and Its People: A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and Achievement, (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917), 44; and The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 466-467.

³⁰ Centennial Celebration and Bridge Dedication, (N.p., 1936) 15.

³¹ The gristmill later became known as the Johnson & Wolf's Flour Mill, which operated through 1895; The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 480; and Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1895-1896, (Chicago, IL: R.L. Polk & Co., 1896), 495.

³² Centennial Celebration and Bridge Dedication, 19.

³³ The newspaper continued to publish weekly through 1986; The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 492-495.

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was on its two rivers. The rivers were used as power for the mills, for the shipment of goods, and for pleasure and excursion boating.

The first brick commercial building was constructed in 1850 by James Barr at the northeast corner of Racine and Main streets (extant). By 1853, the downtown included three brick commercial blocks, two brick churches, and numerous brick residences and frame buildings. The Waldo & Murray brickyard in Jefferson supplied the bricks for most of these structures. Yellow brick was predominantly produced by the Waldo & Murray brickyard, and according to an article in the Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin, "compare[d] very favorably with the famous Milwaukee brick..."³⁴ Founded in 1872, the John Puerner & Company brickyard quickly achieved higher production than other Jefferson brickyards, but 75 percent of its brick was sold to out-of-state customers.³⁵

The greatest nineteenth century population increase in Jefferson occurred between 1850 and 1860 when the population rose from 550 to 2,006.³⁶ In 1856, Jefferson was chosen over Watertown as the county seat, and a year later incorporated as a village—both contributed to the community's growth. Population and business growth were further spurred by Jefferson's connection to a railroad in the late 1850s. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company announced in June 1859 that the company planned to build a road from Chicago to Oshkosh and have trains running by the end of the year. To many residents, railroad construction in only four months seemed impossible, but in October 1859, the first Chicago & Northwestern train arrived in Jefferson. With the completion of the railroad, regular service between Chicago and Oshkosh began in November of that same year.³⁷ The railroad's completion initiated the shift of emphasis from the river to downtown for business, industry and entertainment.

After 1860, the population influx slowed, only increasing slightly every decade.³⁸ Four major industrial companies of early Jefferson were formed during the 1860s. The Jefferson Woolen Manufacturing Company was founded in 1866. The company produced an average of 10,000 yards of flannel, cashmere, and blankets per month from wool bought from farmers in Rock, Dane, and Jefferson counties.³⁹ Also founded in 1866 was the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company, a furniture company. After focusing production solely on bedsteads, tables and chairs, the company grew in great proportions and built a factory on the west bank of the Rock River in Jefferson in the early 1880s. The Kemmeter Brick and Coal Company was founded in 1867 by Michael Kemmeter and his sons. The company operated through the 1930s, marketing brick in Chicago, Milwaukee, Janesville

³⁴ Ott, 221-222; and Vogel.

³⁵ In 1879, 75 percent of Puerner's brick was being sold to out-of-state customers; The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 482.

³⁶ Ott, 303.

³⁷ The C&NW Railroad continues to operate freight trains through Jefferson; The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 470-471; and Ott, 223, 273.

³⁸ The population peaked in 1925 at 4,000; Ott, 303; and Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1904.

³⁹ Ott, 477-479; The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 477-479; and Centennial Celebration and Bridge Dedication, 21, 61.

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and Madison.⁴⁰ The fourth company was the Jefferson Boot and Shoe Factory, later known as Copeland & Ryder, after the owners George Copeland and Lewis Ryder. After moving to Jefferson from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1868, Copeland and Ryder founded their company in a house. The business quickly became successful because of its high quality and lack of local competition. In later years, the company moved into a factory on the west bank of the river in Jefferson and in 1936 was reputedly one of the oldest continuously operating shoe factory in the country.⁴¹ Smaller businesses in Jefferson in the 1860s included sawmills, flour mills, and tanneries.⁴²

By 1870, there were 3,272 farms occupying 317,249 acres in Jefferson County.⁴³ As farms were established in Jefferson Township in the 1860s and 1870s, the city of Jefferson became the commercial center for the surrounding agricultural community. Jefferson's first bank, the Farmers & Merchants Bank, was founded by Adam Grimm in 1873, who served as cashier at the bank until his death in 1876. The bank's first home was built in 1874 on Main Street.⁴⁴ The second and present home of the bank on Main Street was constructed in 1911. Originally the bank shared the first floor with a barber shop and later a gift shop.⁴⁵ Industries established in the 1870s included the Jefferson Foundry and the Riverside Cheese Factory. The foundry started as a machine and blacksmith shop on East Racine Street operated by John Gulden in 1875. After including two partners in the late 1870s, the foundry, later known as the O.C. Vaughn Manufacturing Company, erected a factory in Jefferson and manufactured plows, agricultural implements, wagons, and the sulky cultivator. In 1877, Solon Brown founded the Riverside Cheese Factory to process the dairy products from local farmers.⁴⁶

With a population near 3,000, Jefferson was incorporated as a city in 1878, and Ira W. Bird, a lawyer in Jefferson, was elected as the city's first mayor.⁴⁷ The A. Puerner and Son Company, grocery and dry goods store, was established that same year.

⁴⁰ Centennial Celebration and Bridge Dedication, 64; and The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 482.

⁴¹ Ott, 230; Centennial Celebration and Bridge Dedication, 57; and Jefferson Banner, March 15, 1970.

⁴² Ott, 230; The History of Jefferson County, 477-479 and 482; and Centennial Celebration and Bridge Dedication, 21 and 57-64.

⁴³ Ott, 303; and Vogel.

⁴⁴ The building is extant, but is covered by a metal screen.

⁴⁵ Building alterations have included: interior remodeling in 1956; a drive-thru addition in 1966; and interior remodeling in 1972. Jefferson Centennial and Perry and Marcia Baird, eds., "Farmers and Merchants Bank 100th Anniversary," (Jefferson, Wisc.: Badger Press, 1974), 2 and 4.

⁴⁶ The Solon Brown Coal, Brick and Tile Company is identified on the 1893 Bird's Eye View Map of Jefferson. The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 483.

⁴⁷ Torgerson.

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The company operated under the Puerner name until 1947, and then operated under the name Heilemann's, owners of the store and the adjacent brewery building, until 1978.⁴⁸

By 1879, Jefferson contained ten general stores, a variety of millinery shops, drug stores, grocery stores, a bank, harnessmaker shops, blacksmith shops, law offices, physicians' offices, a bottling works, flour and feed stores, and a meat packing company.⁴⁹ Due to the increased prosperity from a growing population, Jefferson's downtown expanded with many new commercial buildings constructed between 1879 and the mid-1890s. Charles Stoppenbach's meat company was located between the Rock River and the railroad, and the company operated a store at 111 South Main Street (extant) until a new supermarket was built on Jefferson's south side in 1962. In 1881, the Stoppenbach family erected the Stoppenbach Opera House (demolished) on the southeast corner of Main and Racine Streets to serve as the community's first entertainment hall.⁵⁰ Jefferson's second bank, the Jefferson County Bank, was established in c. 1875 at 121 South Main Street (extant).⁵¹ In the 1880s, Jefferson had a number of hotels to accommodate its growing summer resort business including the Northwestern Hotel and the Jefferson House, which boasted its refined accommodations over the city's other choices.⁵² In 1891, the Baireuther Hotel was established on West Milwaukee Street near the river (extant).

From the 1890s through the turn of the twentieth century, many civic improvements enhanced life in Jefferson. Electricity was installed in Jefferson after 1893 and provided lighting services from sundown until midnight. License for the city water system was granted to Edward Mueller, proprietor of Jefferson House, in 1893. After 1900, the city acquired both utilities and merged them into the City Water and Electric Department. Other civic improvements included the first street paving in 1906 and the installation of sewers in 1908.⁵³

Specialized businesses established near the turn of the twentieth century included the Waverly Manufacturing Company, the Union Upholstering Company, and the Sheboygan Evaporated Milk Company. Waverly specialized in building motorcycles while Union, founded in 1899, produced leather and plush couches. After 1912, the Union Upholstering Company began to specialize in bed davenportes and added production of overstuffed couches in the 1920s. In 1915, the Carnation Company bought

⁴⁸ "Jefferson Centennial 1878-1978." [N.p., 1978.]; and "Puerner Block/Bruenig's Brewery" National Register Nomination, listed June 14, 1984, in the files of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation.

⁴⁹ The History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, 477-496.

⁵⁰ "Jefferson Centennial 1878-1978"; The Stoppenbach Opera House had been extensively remodeled in 1927 as a theater and stood vacant from 1949 until 1966, when it was razed in favor of a larger bank facility.

⁵¹ The original Jefferson County Bank facade was remodeled in 1902. The bank now occupies a modern facility on Center Avenue.

⁵² Vogel.

⁵³ Ott, 227.

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the Sheboygan Evaporated Milk Company, which had started producing condensed milk in Jefferson in 1910. Carnation continued operation at this site through the mid-1930s.⁵⁴

In the early twentieth century, commercial businesses evolved offering expanded services to the residents of Jefferson. Harness makers, carriage works, and liveryes started to give way to gas stations. To attract larger numbers of customers, dry goods stores and general stores evolved into department stores that provided a myriad of items. Some grocery stores and meat markets combined to form one-stop grocery stores. New services in downtown Jefferson included four moving picture theaters, an American Express Co. office, and a separate building for the post office on South Main Street. Hardware stores, furniture stores, professional offices, and a number of saloons remained as important components of what is still the commercial center of the city today.

The Main Street Commercial Historic District is thus considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the significance area of Commerce because it comprises the still largely intact historic commercial and retail core of the city of Jefferson. Individually, the buildings within the district are notable for their relatively high degree in integrity and for being good representative examples of their respective resource types. Collectively, the district's resources are also notable because they constitute both a sizeable percentage of all the commercial buildings that were built in Jefferson before World War II and a readily identifiable entity that is distinctly different from surrounding areas.

Industry

The Main Street Commercial Historic District is also believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with the significance area of Industry. Two significant main industries, brewing and cigar manufacturing, were found downtown in the early days of Jefferson. Both industries were located within the commercial district, providing both employment and services to the residents of Jefferson.

Cigar Manufacturing⁵⁵

By the 1880s, tobacco crops were grown in the Southern Wisconsin counties of Dane, Rock, and Jefferson. In addition, large warehouses for the trading of tobacco were established near Jefferson, in both Edgerton and Stoughton.⁵⁶ With a readily available tobacco crop, it is not surprising that the community of Jefferson included cigar factories.

In 1879, John Leutz started manufacturing cigars in a building on Main Street. The next year, he passed the business to his son, Charles Leutz, who then established a cigar manufactory and residence at 117 South Main Street (extant). Of all the cigar manufacturers in Jefferson, Leutz had the longest period of operation, continuing through 1909.

⁵⁴ Centennial Celebration and Bridge Dedication, 60 and 62.

⁵⁵ The Jefferson Banner Business Directory, 1908-09; Watertown Daily Times, 24 March 1965.

⁵⁶ Wyatt, Barbara, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (Madison, Wisc.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), Volume 2: Agriculture: 7-2.

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In 1884, Leutz provided William Andre, a native of Germany, with his first job. Andre started his own factory on the west side of the river in 1897. His employees included his son John Andre and William Kexel. Andre sold cigars in every corner of Jefferson County and had some regular customers in Madison. Andre's company ceased operations in 1910. William Kexel taught his sons, Carl and Joseph, how to produce cigars while he was working for Andre. The Kexel's worked out of their home on Woolcock Street through 1909.

Other cigar operations referenced in business directories of Jefferson include the John Plotz manufactory on Main Street in 1879 and Racine Street in 1881; the E.F. Seitz Cigar Manufacturing Company on Main Street in 1894 through 1904; Haberman & Leitzinger in 1894 and Albert F. Haberman in 1895; and Fred G. Thiede in the Star Hotel in 1908-09. George H. Wagner and Zeidler & Lane operated cigar business between 1918 and 1923.⁵⁷

Breweries

Breweries were established in settled areas of the state during the 1850s and 1860s, particularly in areas with substantial German populations.⁵⁸ With a large German population, almost 25 percent of the total population in 1870, and proximity to Milwaukee, Jefferson became a prime location for breweries. The earliest brewery in Jefferson was established in the early 1850s by Stephen Neuer, a former Milwaukee brewer. He and his partner John Geiglein formed the Neuer & Geiglein Brewery and operated in Jefferson into the 1890s. Neuer is credited with constructing the saloon and sample room at 138 South Main Street (extant) in c. 1869. The saloon is later referred to as the Fred Neuer Saloon, the Frank Hartzheim Sample Room, the Geo. J. Schuzinger Saloon, and the Rudolph Heger Brewery Sample Room.⁵⁹

Jacob Breunig emigrated to the United States in 1854 from Bavaria, where he had been trained as a brewer. One year later, Breunig settled in Jefferson and built a frame house on Main Street, north of Racine Street, where he established a brewery. In 1863, Breunig acquired the brick building at the northeast corner of Main and Racine and the adjacent lot to the east. That same year, he razed the frame house and built a new brewery in its place and adjacent to the brick building. The new brewery was a three-story brick structure that also contained an entertainment hall and Breunig's residence. In the mid-1860s, Breunig acquired another parcel of land on East Racine Street adjacent to his previous purchase. Between 1868 and 1871, he built a brick commercial block on this lot that contained stores at the ground level and a public hall above.⁶⁰ In 1871, Breunig added an icehouse, wagon shelter and privies to the brewery building. The brewery was closed sometime between 1890 and 1898 when

⁵⁷ The Jefferson Banner Business Directory, 1908-09; The Jefferson Banner, 2 May 1879, 16 June 1881, 19 July 1894; Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1895, 1904, 1919; Prairie Farmer's Home and County Directory of Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Chicago: The Prairie Farmer Publishing Co., 1927.

⁵⁸ Wyatt, Volume 2: Industry 9-2.

⁵⁹ The building is currently known as the Imperial Saloon and Restaurant. Bird's Eye View of Jefferson, Wisconsin, 1870; Historic Postcards, 1906 and 1909; The Jefferson Banner, 11 August 1869, 1 December 1869, 14 April 1879, and 20 May 1880, and 21 October 1880; Ott, 231; and Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance map, 1893.

⁶⁰ In 1878, the commercial block was sold to Wilhelm Puerner who operated the A. Puerner & Son Company with his son Andreas in the building. The current facade was installed in 1893 by Puerner and subsequently called the Puerner Block.

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the Puerner's bought the brewery complex. The brewery building was rented to the Jefferson Malting & Brewing Company from 1900 to 1922, and then to the Heilemann Ice Cream Company from 1922 to 1969.⁶¹ Currently the brewery building is used as a commercial and multi-family residential building.

Another early brewery in Jefferson was begun in 1857 by Henry Long on Center Street, now Center Avenue. Rudolph Heger and his partner Henry Donner purchased the brewery in 1873.⁶² Heger and Donner produced a beer that won a gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair and its slogan became "the beer that made Milwaukee jealous."⁶³ Heger became the sole owner of the company in 1880 and managed the brewery until his death in 1913. After his death, the brewery continued operation averaging 25,000 barrels per year through 1917. The brewery closed in 1920 when Prohibition went into effect. The building remained vacant for several years before the Gliddon Company purchased the building, staying until state legislation against oleo production forced the company to move to Ohio in 1933.⁶⁴ In 1939, Emil Perplies bought the buildings and managed a brewery at the site until 1953 when a fire destroyed the main brewery building, which was not rebuilt.⁶⁵ The office and bottle storage building for the Heger Brewing Company is extant at 121 North Center Avenue, and the bottling building for the brewery is extant at 123 North Center Street. Currently the buildings are connected and function as a lawn and garden center. The hospitality room for the Rudolph Heger Brewery, used from the mid-1910s to 1920, is extant at 138 South Main Street.

Other breweries in Jefferson are mentioned in historical accounts and business directories of Jefferson. Charles Baireuther, an established tanner since 1874, made an attempt at brewing in 1891 when he built a hotel and brewery building at the corner of West Milwaukee Street and Gardner Avenue. By 1892, the brewery was known as the Jefferson Brewing Company, and later that year was purchased by Schmidt & Company. In 1895, the brewery was purchased by the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, who changed the name to the Beer Depot since the building was located across from the railroad depot. The Beer Depot operated through 1898. In 1917, the F. Heger Malt & Brewing Company was also established in Jefferson, but it is not known if F. Heger is related to Rudolph Heger.⁶⁶ The Jefferson County Business Directory, 1918-1923 lists the Ladish-Stoppenbach Company under breweries in Jefferson but little is known about this venture.⁶⁷

⁶¹ Jerry Apps, Breweries of Wisconsin, (Madison, Wisc.: U of WI Press, 1992), 178; Vogel; Sonja and Will Anderson, Anderson's Turn-of-the-century Brewery Directory, (Carmel, NY: Sonja and Will Anderson, n.d); "Puerner Block/Breunig's Brewery"; and "Jefferson Centennial 1878-1978," 19, 25.

⁶² In some historical accounts of Jefferson, Donner is also referred to as Danner and Downer. Donner is used because of its higher frequency of use in the accounts.

⁶³ "Jefferson Centennial 1878-1978," 26.

⁶⁴ "Jefferson Centennial 1878-1978," 26.

⁶⁵ Apps, 179; Vogel; Ott, 231; and "Jefferson Centennial 1878-1978."

⁶⁶ Ott, 231.

⁶⁷ The Jefferson Banner, 18 March 1880.

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The Main Street Commercial Historic District is thus considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with the significance area of Industry. Brewing and cigar manufacturing were both significant industries for the predominantly German population of the city of Jefferson during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the district contains the surviving buildings that are most closely associated with these industries.

Architecture

Buildings in Jefferson's Main Street Commercial Historic District display architectural styles popular in both the country and the state at the time of construction. Styles prominently used throughout the district include the Italianate, Queen Anne, Late Victorian, and also the Commercial Vernacular form. Also represented in smaller numbers are the Neoclassical Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and Craftsman. The buildings are predominantly two to three stories, featuring brick construction. A large number of the brick buildings feature a "yellow brick," similar to the Milwaukee cream city brick. This brick was probably supplied by the Waldo & Murray brickyard in Jefferson. The historic integrity of the district has not been diminished by the alterations that have occurred. As is commonly seen in commercial historic districts, alterations to the buildings have occurred primarily to the first level storefronts.

The Italianate style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880, but vernacular examples continued to be built until the early 1890s. In Jefferson, Italianate commercial buildings are characterized by the ornate treatment of the windows and cornices. This architectural style is demonstrated in almost half of the buildings within the district. Commonly used stylistic features include rectangular massing, string courses, bracketed eaves, and most notably, round and segmental-arched windows with hood moldings. Representative examples of this style in the historic district are the Stoppenbach Building at 113-115 East Milwaukee Street (c. 1869) and the John M. Bienfang Block (c. 1884) at 129-133 East Racine Street. Both display typical elaborate brick cornices and arched windows with brick window hoods.

Following the Italianate style, the Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style was developed in England by a group of architects who rejected the opinion of their peers that the Gothic Revival was the only proper style. Popular for residential buildings, the Queen Anne style was also used for commercial buildings. The style is often defined by corner turrets, bay windows, and period decorative details. An example of a Queen Anne style commercial building is found at 105-107 South Main Street, constructed in 1898. This two-story brick building features a bay window, cornice, and decorative swag motif detailing. The J.A. Fisher Building (1892) at 107-109 North Main Street is also constructed in the Queen Anne style. This two-story brick building features a second-story bay window and an elaborate cornice with a broken pediment, finials, and floral motifs.

The Neoclassical Revival style became favored following the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. This popular exposition's large grouping of classical buildings reinstalled in the nation a belief in the classical ideal, and resulted in the unprecedented production of new buildings with classical details. In Wisconsin, the Neoclassical Revival style was popular from 1895 to 1935 for public and institutional buildings, as well as for commercial structures, especially banks. Jefferson's Farmers and Merchants Banks at 106 South Main Street (1911-1912) is a characteristic example of the Neoclassical Revival style.

Although relatively rare in Wisconsin, examples of the Mediterranean Revival style were built in the state between 1900 and 1940. Elements of the Mediterranean Revival style include the round arch, classically derived ornamentation, and stucco-clad wall surfaces. Although this style was most commonly used on religious buildings and residences, Jefferson's downtown district

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contains one example of the style. Redesigned in 1902 by Milwaukee architect Julius Heimerl, the Jefferson County Bank at 121 South Main Street is the city's single true example. The building features a heavily ornamented arched display window opening and a recessed entrance with an ornate decorative classically derived surround.

Four buildings deemed Eclectic in the Main Street Commercial Historic District combine Italianate elements with Queen Anne, and Gothic Revival styles. The Wm. Muck & Co. General Store (1892) at 101 North Main Street and the Stoppenbach Meat Market (c. 1877 and c. 1896) at 111 South Main Street are two examples. One eclectic building, combining details of the Craftsman and the Art Deco style is a former gas station at 109 North Center Avenue. This modest building displays a crenelated roofline, together with a Craftsman style door. The Neuer Building at 138 South Main Street exhibits elements of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. This building, originally designed in the Italianate style in c. 1869, received a facelift in c. 1907 transforming the corner facade of the building into the Queen Anne style, including a corner turret.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot at 211 Gardner Avenue (1914) is the single true example of the American Craftsman style within the district. Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1920, the Craftsman style was built in nearly every city in Wisconsin. The depot exhibits common features such as a hipped roof with broad over-hanging eaves that are supported by exposed rafter ends.

The Main Street Commercial Historic District also contains ten simply designed commercial buildings, classified as Commercial Vernacular. This type of building typically includes large windows for displaying merchandise on the ground floor, simple second-story windows, and occasionally displays relieving arches and decorative cornices. The building at 105 North Main Street (c. 1898) is an example of this form. The Jefferson House Livery, located at 123 West Milwaukee Street, is another example of the form. The livery displays a parapet roof with dentils extending above a gabled roof, and besides large exterior massing and two-and-a-half-story height, lacks other distinguishing characteristics.

Architects and Builders

Although the names of the builders and architects that designed and constructed Jefferson's commercial buildings remain largely anonymous, a few buildings are attributed to individuals.

Julius E. Heimerl

Julius Heimerl, a Jefferson native, was the son of a tanner, located north of the city. Heimerl practiced architecture in Milwaukee from 1890-1910 and is known to have completed the designs for both bank buildings in Jefferson. In 1902, the Jefferson County Bank, 121 South Main Street, underwent a series of improvements including the construction of a basement and a new stone facade. The design for the Neo-Gothic Revival style facade was completed by Julius Heimerl.⁶⁸ The facade dramatically transformed the c. 1875 original Italianate appearance of the Jefferson County Bank.

⁶⁸ Jefferson Banner, 24 April 1902; Wisconsin Gazetteer, 1895-96.

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In 1911, Heimerl was commissioned to complete the design for the Farmers and Merchants Bank, 106 South Main Street.⁶⁹ The impressive Neoclassical style bank featured a facade of Bedford stone with polished granite pillars. The remodeled facade of the Puerner Block has also been attributed to Heimerl. The distinctive open brickwork on the Puerner Block windows matches brickwork of Saint John's Lutheran Church in Jefferson, also known to have been designed by Heimerl.⁷⁰ The open brickwork on both buildings is not seen on any others within the historic district.

Outside the historic district, Heimerl's commissions included the Heilemann House (1907) and the design for the Meadow Springs Golf Clubhouse (1929), both in Jefferson. Little information is known about the training of Julius Heimerl or his completion of works outside the city of Jefferson.

John J. Wollet

John J. Wollet, a local Jeffersonian, advertised his services in the 1906 Jefferson Banner as architect and superintendent, and was listed in the 1911 Wisconsin Gazetteer as an architect. Wollet is attributed with designing the Rudolph Heger Company Office and Bottle Storage Building at 121 North Center Avenue. The two-story brick building, completed in 1907, demonstrates the Italianate style and features the same sunburst parapet seen in historic photos of other brewery buildings, now demolished.⁷¹

Herman Fehrman and Company

Three late nineteenth century buildings within the historic district are attributed to Herman Fehrman and Company. The company constructed three buildings within the district: the Wm. Muck & Co. General Store at 101-103 North Main Street, the John M. Bienfang & Sons Building on South Main Street (currently behind the metal screen), and the J.A. Fisher Building at 107-109 North Main Street.⁷² All three buildings were completed in 1892. Historic photographs of this block demonstrate that these buildings were originally built in the Queen Anne and Italianate styles. Fehrman also contracted for the mason work on Saint John's Lutheran Church in Jefferson, working with architect Julius Heimerl.

Additional masons and contractors with known works within the Main Street Commercial Historic District included Adam Spangler, a builder that completed the Mrs. C. Muck Building at 233-235 South Main Street and one of the buildings on Main Street built for the Stoppenbachs (address unknown).⁷³ Spangler was well known in the community and was contractor for the

⁶⁹ Jefferson Banner, 29 May 1912.

⁷⁰ See "Puerner Block/Breunig's Brewery. National Register Nomination.

⁷¹ The Jefferson Banner, 30 October 1907.

⁷² The Jefferson Banner, 31 March 1892.

⁷³ The Jefferson Banner, 3 April 1879 and 22 May 1879.

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Jefferson County Courthouse (razed).⁷⁴ Adam Spangler's son, John J. Spangler, was also a mason and completed the work for the Rudolph Heger Brewery Office Building at 121 North Center Avenue (1907) and the Farmers & Merchants Bank at 106 South Main Street (1911-1912).⁷⁵ John Kerchensteiner is attributed with the construction of the John M. Bienfang Block (c. 1884) at 129-133 East Racine Street.⁷⁶

Conclusion

The Main Street Commercial Historic District is locally significant under *Criterion A: Commerce and Industry* and *Criterion C: Architecture*. The Main Street Commercial Historic District served as the county seat for Jefferson County and the commercial center for the community of Jefferson and the surrounding rural area. The historic district features a distinctive collection of brick commercial buildings that have largely retained their historic appearance and demonstrate a variety of popular architectural styles ranging from Italianate to Neoclassical and Mediterranean Revival. The period of significance for the district spans c. 1850 to c. 1930 to include the construction dates of all contributing buildings within the historic district. The evolution of businesses in the district paralleled the development of technology and what the community, as consumers, required. Just as blacksmiths and carriage works gave way to liveries and later gas stations, dry goods stores, meat markets, and general stores in the downtown combined to create larger full-service and specialty stores. Local industries, such as brewing and cigar manufacturing, played a role in the history of the commercial historic district. Brewing became an important industry from about 1850 and was a strong influence within the community until the last operating bottling plant burned down in the 1950s. Cigar manufacturing in Jefferson grew rapidly through the 1880s with many stores continually operating in the downtown through the 1910s.

Preservation Activity

The nomination of Jefferson's Commercial Historic District to the NRHP will heighten the town's sense of pride and place. Ideally, it will stimulate a greater awareness of the man-made environment and encourage local preservation efforts. Design guidelines for the rehabilitation of historic commercial buildings are being prepared for Jefferson's downtown to encourage the public and private sectors to capitalize on the city's unique architectural qualities through the preservation of their legacy. This nomination is a first step in that direction.

Archeological Potential

The archeological potential has not been determined but there is some chance it does exist.

⁷⁴ The Jefferson Banner, 20 May 1880.

⁷⁵ The Jefferson Banner, 30 October 1907 and 29 May 1912.

⁷⁶ The Jefferson Banner, 20 June 1935.

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Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

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NPS Form 10-900-a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 1/92)

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Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

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Section 10 Page 1

Main Street Commercial Historic District
 Jefferson County, Wisconsin

UTM REFERENCES
 (continued)

E	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/6/9/5</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/6/8/5</u>	F	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/7/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/5/8/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
G	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/6/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/5/8/5</u>	H	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/6/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/7/4/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
I	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/6/6/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/7/4/0</u>	J	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/6/5/5</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/8/4/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
K	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/7/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/8/5/0</u>	L	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/7/7/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/8/5/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
M	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/8/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/8/2/0</u>	N	<u>16</u>	<u>3/5/2/8/1/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/2/8/7/5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning from the northeast corner of the district (A), the boundary is drawn south along the curblines of 123-109 Center Avenue. The boundary proceeds west along the north curblines of East Racine Street to a point perpendicular with the rear lot lines of 106-138 South Main Street where the boundary proceeds south. The boundary continues west along the north curblines of East Milwaukee Street and crosses Main Street to the corner curblines of 135 South Main Street. From this point, the boundary proceeds south, across West Milwaukee Street and along the west curblines of 203-235 South Main Street. At the point this line intersects with the north curblines of West Dodge Street, the southeast corner of the district is located (F).

The boundary continues west along the north curblines of West Dodge Street to Gardner Avenue where the boundary proceeds north along the east curblines to a point perpendicular with the south lot line of 211 Gardner Avenue. At this point, the line proceeds west across Gardner Street to the rear lot line of 211 Gardner Street. This point marks the southwest corner of the district (G).

The boundary continues north along the rear lot line of 211 Gardner Avenue to the northwest corner curblines of West Milwaukee Street and Gardner Avenue. The line proceeds east briefly and intersects the west lot line of 123 West Milwaukee Street and continues north along the west lot line until it intersects the rear lot line. The line proceeds to the east across the rear lot line of 123 West Milwaukee and across the alley. The boundary continues north along the rear lot lines of 105-135 South Main Street, across East Racine Street, and then along the rear lot lines of 101-113 North Main Street. At the intersection of the rear lot line and north lot line of 113 North Main Street, the northwest corner of the district is located (J).

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Section 10 Page 2

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

The boundary continues east along the north lot line of 113 North Main Street and crosses to the eastern curblineline of North Main Street. The boundary proceeds north briefly to the north lot line of 110-112 North Main Street and continues east to the east lot line and continues south. The boundary proceeds east along the rear lot lines of 115-129 East Racine Street to a point perpendicular with the rear property lines of 109-123 Center Avenue and continues north to the south curblineline of Mechanic Street. The boundary proceeds east along this line and meets the west curblineline of Center Avenue, the northeast corner of the district (A), where the description began.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary encompasses the historic commercial buildings that mainly comprise Jefferson's downtown. Blocks along Center Avenue, East Racine Street, North and South Main Streets, East and West Milwaukee Streets, Gardner Avenue, and West Dodge Street are included within the district. Buildings that compromise the high degree of integrity or intrude on the district's overall quality within the historic downtown have been excluded by the boundary. The district is composed for the most part of attached two-and three-story buildings that have historically served as retail stores. In contrast, areas outside the district have been encroached upon by modern civic buildings, modern commercial buildings, and residential areas. The density and physical uniformity of structures decreases beyond the limits of the district boundary.

Also included in the historic district boundary is the brick street that lines West Milwaukee, West Dodge, and Gardner Avenue. The street is considered as a contributing property within the district due to its construction date, c. 1906, its integrity, and the historic character it provides to the district west of Main Street and near the depot.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Section Owners Page 1

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

BUILDING ADDRESSES AND CURRENT OWNERS, AS OF AUGUST 1996

109 and 121 North Center Street

Lyle D. & Joyce M. Punzel
312 South Marshall
Jefferson, WI 53549

123 North Center Street

Denis J. Mephram
123 North Center Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

111 West Dodge Street

Kenneth Givens
428 Hyer Drive
Jefferson, WI 53549

115 West Dodge Street

Robert D. Teeter
242 West Racine Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

211 Gardner Avenue

Eugene B. Hans
W6255 Highway 18
Jefferson, WI 53549

224 Gardner Avenue

David K. & Sandra L. Statz
R 2 Box 7
Jefferson, WI 53549

101-103 North Main Street

Terry Dale & Lindan Bruss
S48 W33286 Onisch Drive
Dousman, WI 53118

105 North Main Street

David H. & Kathleen Verg
314 Maple Grove Drive
Jefferson, WI 53549

107-109 North Main Street

Allen Frankiewicz, Jr.
109 North Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

113 North Main Street

Edward E. Hagemann
113 North Main Street
Lower Level
Jefferson, WI 53549

106 South Main Street

Farmers & Merchants Bank
106 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

105-107 South Main Street

Lowell W. & Patricia Starkey
N5028 Thrush Lane
Jefferson, WI 53549

109-111 South Main Street

Elmer E. & Judith A. Waldmann
111 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

113-115 South Main Street

Robert A. & Elli Kramer
115 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

117-119 South Main Street

Alex R. & Dorene M. Shuda
N3715 Riverside Lane
Jefferson, WI 53549

118 and 122 South Main Street

William P. Lavasser
906 Edgewood Place
Jefferson, WI 53549

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Continuation Sheet**

Section Owners Page 2

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

121 South Main Street

Henry B. & Nola M. Miller
P.O. Box 417
Jefferson, WI 53549

201-203 and 205-207 South Main Street

John M. & Virginia Kuhn
R 1
Helenville, WI 53137

123-125 South Main Street

Kenneth L. & Tamara Schakelman
125 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

209-211 South Main Street

C & C Limited Inc.
P.O. Box 237
Jefferson, WI 53549

128 South Main Street

Richard & Victor G. Lares
510 Collins Road #3
Jefferson, WI 53549

213-215 South Main Street

Sue Ann Garity
215 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

127-129 South Main Street

Dennis W. & Debra K. Hemp
127 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

217-219 South Main Street

R.S. Grobe & Poffenberger
219 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

132 South Main Street

Mueller Drugs Inc.
132 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

221 South Main Street

David C. & Jill Brill
221 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

135 South Main Street

135 South Main Street Inc.
c/o James Jalovec
9101 West Hawthorne Lane
Franklin, WI 53132

223-227 South Main Street

Jane E. Tordoff & John P. Knox
225 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

134-136 South Main Street

Merlin Thorman
R 1
Lake Mills, WI 53551

223-227 South Main Street

Thomas J. & Jennifer Monogue
230 North Park Avenue
Jefferson, WI 53549

138 South Main Street

W & E Buying and Leasing
91 South Main Street
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

229-231 South Main Street

Raymond J. Seeber, Jr.
229 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

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Section Owners Page 3

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

233-235 South Main Street
Colleen J. Locke & John J. Foust
233-235 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

109-111 East Milwaukee Street
John E. Luedtke
522 North Stevens Avenue
Jefferson, WI 53549

113-115 East Milwaukee Street
Raphael A. Bauer
115 East Milwaukee Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

114-116 West Milwaukee Street
William F. Zarwell
114-116 West Milwaukee Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

118 West Milwaukee Street
Dennis I. Huber
225 Edwards Street
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

123 West Milwaukee Street
135 South Main Street Inc.
c/o James Jalovec
9101 West Hawthorne Lane
Franklin, WI 53132

101-103, 105-109, 111-113 East Racine Street
Donnell H. Geib
N9155 Donald Lane
Watertown, WI 53094

115 and 117 East Racine Street
Amy L. Turner, Irving & Rich Radtke
719 Hill
Jefferson, WI 53549

119-121 East Racine Street
Thomas L. & Barbara Hauser
235 South Highland Avenue
Jefferson, WI 53549

123 East Racine Street
Thomas L. & Barbara Hauser
123 East Racine Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

125 East Racine Street
Lyle D. & Joyce M. Punzel
127 East Racine Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

127 East Racine Street
Lyle D. & Joyce M. Punzel
312 South Marshall Avenue
Jefferson, WI 53549

129 East Racine Street
Jane Calvillo Hunt
129 East Racine Street
Jefferson, WI 53549

131-133 East Racine Street
Lyle D. & Joyce M. Punzel
312 South Marshall
Jefferson, WI 53549

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Section Photographs Page 1

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

PHOTOS

Photo 1 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of North Main Street (Map Nos. 1-4).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Southwest.

Photo 2 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of North Main Street (Map Nos. 1-4).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

Photo 3 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of South Main Street (Map Nos. 5-9).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Southeast.

Photo 4 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of South Main Street (Map Nos. 5-9).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

Photo 5 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of South Main Street (Map Nos. 5-11).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

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Section Photographs Page 2

Main Street Commercial Historic District
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Photo 6 of 29.

Jefferson House, 135 South Main Street (Map No. 11).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

Photo 7 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of South Main Street (Map Nos. 12-20).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Southwest.

Photo 8 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of South Main Street (Map Nos. 15-20).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

Photo 9 of 29.

Mrs. C. Muck Meat Market, 233-235 South Main Street (Map No. 20).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

Photo 10 of 29.

Streetscape, North Side of West Dodge Street (Map Nos. 20, 44-47).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northeast.

Photo 11 of 29.

Streetscape, North Side of West Dodge Street and the Northwestern Hotel (Map Nos. 44-46).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northeast.

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Main Street Commercial Historic District
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Photo 12 of 29.

Streetscape, Gardner Avenue (Map Nos. 41-44, 47).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking North.

Photo 13 of 29.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Depot, 211 Gardner Avenue (Map No. 43).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Southwest.

Photo 14 of 29.

Streetscape, North Side of West Milwaukee Street (Map Nos. 11, 41).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northeast.

Photo 15 of 29.

Baireuther Hotel/Jefferson Brewing Company, 114-118 West Milwaukee Street (Map No. 42).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Southeast.

Photo 16 of 29.

Streetscape, West Milwaukee Street (Map Nos. 11-12, 23, 41-42, 47).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking East.

Photo 17 of 29.

Streetscape, North Side of East Milwaukee Street (Map Nos. 21-22).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

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Section Photographs Page 4

Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Photo 18 of 29.

Streetscape, East Side of South Main Street (Map Nos. 23-26).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northeast.

Photo 19 of 29.

Streetscape, East Side of South Main Street (Map Nos. 27-28).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Southeast.

Photo 20 of 29.

Farmers & Merchants Bank, 106 South Main Street (Map No. 28).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Southeast.

Photo 21 of 29.

Streetscape, East Side of South Main Street and North Side of East Racine Street (Map Nos. 28-29).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northeast.

Photo 22 of 29.

The Puerner Block, 101-103 East Racine Street (Map Nos. 29, 40).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northeast.

Photo 23 of 29.

Breunig Brewery, 108-112 North Main Street (Map No. 40).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking East.

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Main Street Commercial Historic District
Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Photo 24 of 29.

Streetscape, North Side of East Racine Street (Map Nos. 29-31).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northeast.

Photo 25 of 29.

Streetscape, North Side of East Racine Street (Map Nos. 29-31).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

Photo 26 of 29.

Streetscape, North Side of East Racine Street (Map Nos. 32-36).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

Photo 27 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of Center Avenue (Map Nos. 37-39).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Northwest.

Photo 28 of 29.

Ziegler Garage, 109 North Center Avenue (Map No. 37).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Christina Slattery, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking West.

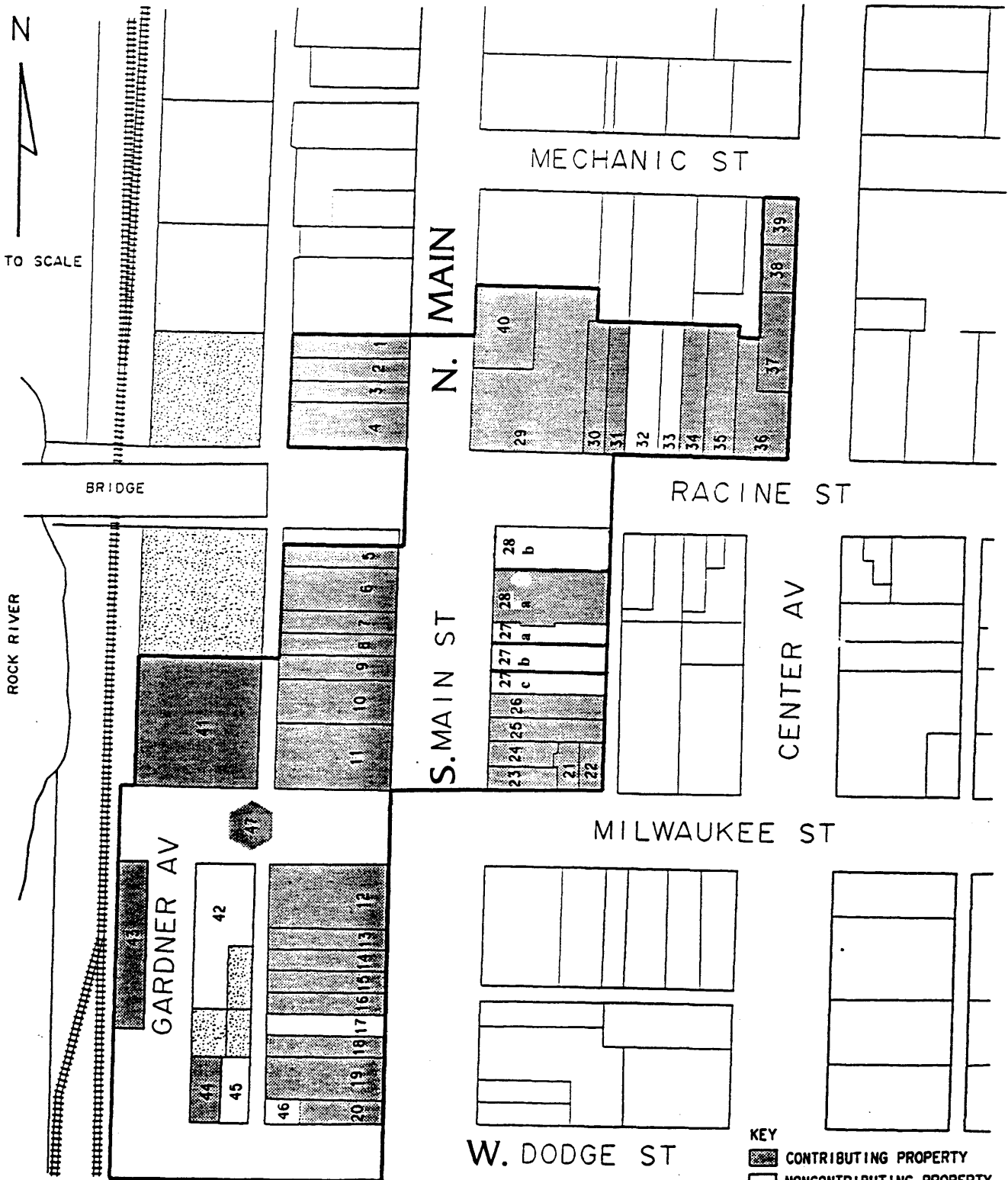
Photo 29 of 29.

Streetscape, West Side of Center Avenue (Map Nos. 37-39).
Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.
Photo by Kirk R. Huffaker, June 1996.
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
View Looking Southwest.

MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT JEFFERSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT JEFFERSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WISCONSIN PHOTO SHEET

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