

**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 Third Ward Historic District (expansion)

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	approximately seven blocks in the Third Ward bounded by State Street, Summit Avenue, Farwell Street and Garfield Avenue	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Eau Claire	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Eau Claire	code 035
			zip code 54701

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.)

James D. Bragg
Signature of certifying official/Title
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

7/22/04
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Third Ward Historic District (expansion)

Eau Claire

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:)

Eaton H. Beall

9/10/04

per

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. ClassificationOwnership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-FederalCategory of Property
(Check only one box)☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ objectNumber of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources
in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
119	28 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
119	28 total

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

Third Ward Historic District

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register

42

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Late 19th and 20th Century RevivalsLate 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation BRICK

Walls WEATHERBOARD

roof ASPHALT

other STUCCO

Narrative Description

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

Third Ward Historic District (expansion)
Name of Property

Eau Claire
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1871-1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Hancock, Edward J.
Jones, Harry Wild
Pear, Charles A.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Third Ward Historic District (expansion)

Eau Claire

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 48.8 acres

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

1	15	618 830	4962 140
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	15	619 390	4961 340
	Zone	Easting	Northing

2	15	619 595	4961 790
	Zone	Easting	Northing

4	15	618 740	4961 700
	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 Joanne Raetz Stuttgen and Eric J. Wheeler for
 organization City of Eau Claire
 street & number 203 S. Farwell
 city or town Eau Claire

state WI

date
 telephone (715) 839-4914
 zip code 54701

Third Ward Historic District (expansion)
Name of Property

Eau Claire
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	various	date	July , 2003
organization		telephone	
street&number	various	zip code	54701
city or town	Eau Claire	state	Wisconsin

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 2050

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Bearing the name of a political division of the City of Eau Claire, the Third Ward Historic District expansion area is an irregularly shaped residential neighborhood of approximately 49 acres bounded on the west by the Chippewa River and University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire campus, on the north by Earl Street, on the east by Farwell Street and on the south by McKinley Avenue. In 1983, a core area consisting of 46 resources was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The current nomination seeks to expand the original historic district by adding another 147 resources. Of this number, 119 are contributing and 28 are non-contributing. The non-contributing resources are those that have been significantly altered in design or post date the period of significance. In addition, because of the expanded period of significance (1871-1941), one previously noncontributing property in the original Third Ward Historic District nomination, 355 Gilbert Street built in 1937, is now a contributing building to the district.

The expansion district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Architecturally, the expansion area contains an impressive collection of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses ranging from late Victorian high and vernacular styles to early twentieth-century styles. Historically, these houses are associated with Eau Claire's professional, commercial and industrial leaders. The area as a whole represents Eau Claire's transition from a pioneer village built on the lumbering industry to a modern city, home to a state university and diverse specialized manufacture. The period of significance is 1871-1941. The period begins with the construction of the first contributing house in the district and concludes with the last houses built within a period of continuous construction in the district.

The architectural composition of the proposed expansion district includes notable examples of Second Empire and Queen Anne influenced dwellings built between 1880 and 1900 located primarily along Lincoln and Summit. Period revival dwellings of the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and eclectic revival styles built between 1910 and 1940 and located on the northern perimeter of the district close to the Chippewa River, along Marston Avenue and Park Place. These make up the majority of the most significant resources. Notable examples of styles from the Progressive period date from about 1910 to 1940. These include several American Foursquare and Craftsman homes, plus two outstanding bungalows located in the 300 block of Garfield Avenue. Examples of the Cape Cod style, popular during the 1940s are also represented in the district. In addition, throughout the district are scattered late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century vernacular forms of the front gable, side gable and gabled ell.

What follows is a chronological overview essay on architectural styles into which are incorporated brief descriptions of featured resources considered to be the district's most typical and most significant properties. Emphasis has been placed on the great variety of interpretations within a given style. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Statement of Significance in Section 8 details the full history of each featured property. This includes, where applicable, initial construction and use; redevelopment of lots; remodeling; changing ownership; landscaping; and expansion and reduction of lot size. In addition, the Statement of Significance includes an overview essay detailing the overall development of the Third Ward expansion area, from the period of initial Anglo-European occupancy during the 1850s, into the early twentieth-century years of modern infrastructure and amenities—sanitary sewers, paved streets and sidewalks--through the mid 1950s. Throughout this essay, and adding a real-life dimension to it, are threaded the memories of Natalie Ayres Danielson, who has lived in the Third Ward for nearly 80 years.

In the following Architectural Description and Statement of Significance, featured properties are in bold face type. Resources are named after the first owner(s) or subsequent owners of long-term tenancy. Codes in parentheses refer to the section letter (A, AA, B) and resource number and correspond to the maps of the Third Ward District and expansion sections. Resources featured in a photograph are underlined, with the photograph number in brackets.

VERNACULAR TYPES

For the purposes of this nomination, “vernacular type” refers to traditional form and massing of domestic buildings. Vernacular type dwellings are often enhanced with stylistic details of popular prevailing architectural modes. In the Third Ward expansion area, the most common vernacular types are the side gable, with the roof ridge running parallel to the front façade; gabled ell, consisting of a front gabled mass with perpendicular side wing; and front gable, with a front facing gable end.

The side gable type is common among houses built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, such as the house at 409 Lincoln (B-69). It reappears as the Cape Cod style in mid-century. A representative example is the house at 433 Garfield (B-46) built in 1950.

Among the most notable gabled ell forms, popular in the 1870s and 1880s is the c1876 **St. Amour-Johnson House (B-131)** at 1421 South Farwell. It is exuberantly decorated with a blend of late Victorian decorative influences, including eave-penetrating gabled dormers, hexagonal bays, gables of varied texture, and elaborate vergeboard. Other fine examples are distinctly Queen Anne in influence and are discussed below.

Two notable examples of the front gable form, most popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century, are located opposite each other in the 300 block of Lincoln. The **Emilie and Minnie Luebke House (B-15) [5]** at 340 Lincoln was built as a single family residence in 1906, converted into a double about 1925, and returned to a single in the late 1980s. Clad in the original narrow clapboard, the house features a full-width inset front porch, and Free Classic-inspired cornice returns and first floor side bay window. Across the street at 341 Lincoln, the nearly identical **Dinger-**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Weiss House (B-25), built in 1912, features the same bold street-facing gable and heavy cornice returns. However, it has a projecting front porch and side walls uninterrupted by bays.

QUEEN ANNE AND FREE CLASSIC

The finest example of the Queen Anne style in the expansion area is the **Jurden-Jordan House (B-132) [15]** at 1415 South Farwell. Built in 1897, this two and one-half story house exhibits irregular massing, a steeply pitched irregularly shaped cross gabled roof and corner cutaway bays with rectangular windows. Other hallmarks of the style include the pedimented open porch with turned spindles, gable-end cladding and massive central chimney. A distinctive feature of this home is the varied placement, detail and size of the windows. Particularly striking are the multi-paned triangular and half-round windows on the front façade.

Two notable twin examples of the Queen Anne style and gabled ell form are the c1885 **Gregg-Rawhouser House (B-21)** at 321 Lincoln and the **Harry Vanderbie House (B-22)** at 325 Lincoln. The two houses have nearly identical massing, roof lines, open porches and bay windows. The vergeboards and Doric porch columns on the former are particularly distinctive.

Neighbors to the Tanner-Egbert House in the 400 block of Summit Avenue include four houses of similar design, size and vintage. All are influenced by the massive, multi-gabled late Queen Anne decorative style. These are the c1886 **Lorentz House (B-114)**, the 1891 **Lord House (B-115)**, the 1889-1890 **William Proctor House (B-116)**, and the 1891 **Donahue-Mason House (B-117)**.

The **Robert Briggs House (B-17) [7]** at 330 Lincoln, built c1903, features paired windows on the front façade, Doric porch columns, and a less ornamented, more symmetrical presentation typical of the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style.

OTHER LATE VICTORIAN STYLES

Believed to be a plan-book house built in 1880, the **[Henry H. and] Florence Hayden House (A-18)** at 145 Marston is a cross-gabled form with Italianate decorative influence. The heavily bracketed eaves, rather shallow pitched roof and round-arched window in the upper gable are characteristics of the Italianate style.

One of only three examples of Second Empire style architecture in the Third Ward, the c1885 **Culver and Frances Bostwick House (B-129) [14]** at 464 Summit is paired with its neighbor, the D. A. Cameron House (c1885), part of the previously listed Third Ward Historic District listed in the National Register in 1983. Albeit less ornate than the Cameron House, the Bostwick House displays the square massing, mansard roof and bay window consistent with the Second Empire style. A second

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

example of the style is the c1887 **H. F. Schlegelmilch House (B-23)** at 327 Lincoln. It received a covering of aluminum siding in the 1960s.

The **Bert Peterson House (B-2)** at 324 Summit, thought to have been built as early as 1871, has a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with ornamental vergeboard and drip mold window crowns typical of the Gothic style.

The picturesque Stick style is represented by the non-contributing house at 454 Summit (B-127), built in 1881.

Also built in 1881, the **Webster-Anderson-Larson House (B-7) [4]** at 333 Summit is a landmark example of a vernacular Victorian cottage of varied stylistic influences. The one-story, brick-clad, L-shaped house features round arched windows of Italianate influence, a decorative trefoil in the front-facing gable, and a porch of classical influence supported by Doric columns.

TUDOR REVIVAL

The sprawling two and one-half story **James and Petronilla Barber House (A-10) [1]** at 132 Marston, built in 1905, is the most significant example of the Tudor Revival style in the district. The half-timbered façade with steeply pitched gables and highly ornamented carved fascia and vergeboards distinguish this local landmark property. Minneapolis based architect Harry Wild Jones (1859-1935) designed this home for a daughter of the locally prominent Wilcox family and her husband, a lumberman.

Less pretentious interpretations of the style became popular among Americans of average means between the two World Wars. Though produced in endless variations, the middle-class Tudor Revivals retained the characteristic steep gables; casement windows; wall cladding of shingles, stucco, and masonry; and decorative half-timbering.

In the Third Ward expansion area, a notable interpretation of the middle class Tudor Revival style is the **Edward and Jeanne (Day) Hancock House (B-50) [11]** at 480 Roosevelt, designed by Hancock, an architect and native of England, and built in 1926. In keeping with the traditions of the style, the house features a steeply pitched roof with sweeping eaves and stucco façade. Additionally, the Hancock house features a front-facing clipped gable roof; first floor casement windows; and an inset, flat roof dormer over the flanking single car garage.

An appealing interpretation of the Tudor Revival style is the 1937 **Gross-York-Conway House (B-27) [8]** at 340 Garfield. Designed by Minneapolis architects Liebenberg and Kaplan, this masonry one and one-half story cottage features multiple steeply-pitched gables; half-timbered gable-ends; eight-

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 5

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

over-eight double hung sash windows; ornate diamond-patterned brickwork in the entrance gable; and dogtooth brickwork in the towering frontal chimney.

With its simple side-gabled mass, off-set steeply gabled entry and half-timbered ornamentation incorporated into the stucco façade, the **Monahan-Risberg House (B-108)**, built at 1411 Wilson about 1928-1929, is yet another middle class interpretation of the Tudor Revival style. Long first floor casement windows—one with an ornamental iron grille—add interest to the house.

COLONIAL REVIVAL

In Eau Claire's Third Ward, Colonial Revival was a popular choice for the district's wealthy and moderate-income residents. Repeated again and again were Georgian prototypes in the form of a two-story rectangular side gabled mass, two rooms wide and two rooms deep, with end chimneys, a centrally placed ornamented entry, and symmetrically placed multi-paned windows.

The most outstanding example of the Georgian Revival style in the City of Eau Claire is the **Orlando Brice House (A-11) [2]** at 120 Marston, built in 1918. This massive two and one-half-story brick residence features a three-part Palladian plan, triple pedimented dormers and an open semi-circular Doric portico. The classically ornamented, perfectly balanced façade is prominently situated on a riverside corner lot framed along Marston and Wilcox by a low brick wall.

To the north, the equally impressive 1915-1916 **Roy Wilcox House (A-12)** at 104 Wilcox, exhibits an intriguing blend of Georgian Revival and later Prairie style influences. Georgian elements include the massive two and one-half-story, symmetrical brick façade, hipped roof dormers, and open central portico with Doric columns. The low-pitched, broadly hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and horizontal brick belt course are characteristics of the Prairie style, which was at the zenith of its popularity when this home was built.

Also nearby—and equally massive but less architecturally complex—is the 1939 **Ralph S. Owen House (A-14)** at 28 Newton, a later interpretation of the Georgian Revival style. The main façade, which faces the Eau Claire River and is hidden from public view, is clearly Georgian in its symmetry and ornamentation. However, there is nothing in the rear, street-facing façade that reveals the home's Georgian prototype.

A noteworthy example of the Georgian Revival style on a more studied yet modest scale is the **Henry A. and Frances White House (B-74) [13]**, built in 1923 at 437 Lincoln. Located in the heart of the Third Ward east of State Street, the White House has the hallmark attributes of Georgian Revival homes: a symmetrical three-ranked façade and a pedimented portico.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 6

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Combining Georgian form with Tudor ornamentation is the **York-Frawley House (B-57)** at 434 Garfield. Built in 1931, the brick clad house features six-over-one double hung windows, heavy cornice returns on the gable ends and an English-inspired stone-tabbed entrance surround. The round-arched wood door is recessed into the interior central hall.

Vernacular examples of the Colonial Revival style are found throughout the district. These houses are typically side-gabled, with a central entrance and symmetrically placed front windows. Most have common horizontal wood cladding instead of brick.

Popular from about 1910 through the close of World War II, the Dutch Colonial style is distinguished by a side, front or cross gambrel roof. The façade is typically three ranked and symmetrical, often with a full width dormer. Five examples are found in the Third Ward expansion area, four of which are located on Garfield.

ECLECTIC REVIVAL STYLES

Two outstanding homes in the district were built in period eclectic revival styles distinct from Colonial Revival. The 1928 **Wood-Fink House** at 107 Park Place has a tiled roof with minimal eaves, smooth stucco walls, arched entry door and decorative metal grillwork typical of the Spanish Revival style.

Built c1940, the **Schwahn-Peplau House (AA-2) [3]** at 11 Park Place features a steeply pitched, hipped roof with through-the-cornice windows and half-timbered upper story overhang typical of the French Provincial style.

PRAIRIE, CRAFTSMAN AND AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

The Prairie, Craftsman and American Foursquare styles grew out of the English Arts and Crafts movement, which held that purposeful, skilled hand manufacture was the means of overcoming the dehumanizing effects of industrialization. Central to the movement—as much social philosophy as artistic expression—was an embracing of natural materials, a stripping of extraneous ornamentation, and truthfulness and purity of structure.

One of the few indigenous American architectural styles, the Prairie style developed in the Chicago studios of Louis B. Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. It evolved, or was reduced, to the American Foursquare, its most common vernacular form, which quickly spread across the country through pattern books and popular magazines.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

While three landmark examples designed by the Minneapolis architectural firm of Purcell, Elmslie and Feick exist elsewhere in Eau Claire, there are no pure examples of the Prairie style in the Third Ward expansion area. However, three interpretations of the style deserve mention.

As previously noted, the **Roy Wilcox House (A-12)** at 104 Wilcox, built 1915-1916, is a notable hybrid of Georgian Revival and Prairie influences. Georgian elements include the massive two and one-half-story, symmetrical brick façade, hipped roof dormers, and stylized central entry with Doric columns. Hallmarks of the Prairie style include the low-pitched, broadly hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, masonry cladding with horizontal belt course, and bands of windows.

Nearby at 125 Marston, the **Thorp Wilcox House (A-33)**, built for Roy's brother, displays clear Prairie stylistic influences combined with the American Foursquare form. The stucco-clad house features a hipped roof and hipped dormers, a two-story enclosed sleeping porch, and a full-width front porch with tapered columns. Windows in pairs or groupings of three and five and the spreading front porch emphasize horizontality.

The Prairie style is also represented by the 1917 **Frank and Maude Drummond House (B-19)** at 320 Lincoln. This massive rectilinear house features a distinctive full-height projecting central bay with horizontal bands of windows on both the upper and lower floors and arched transom windows in the flanking two-story enclosed porch. A hipped entrance roof is supported by Craftsman-style brackets. The wall cladding is stucco.

Another notable example of Prairie interpretation is the **James and Edna Looby House (B-61)** at 412 Garfield. Built in 1930 and clad in caramel stucco, the house features a pyramidal roof covered with interlocking shingles and decorative iron grilles over the garage and central entrance.

The Prairie and Craftsman styles are attractively combined with the American Foursquare form in the **John and Edith Fleming House (B-16) [6]** at 334 Lincoln. This boxlike house features brick cladding on the lower story, with stucco and decorative timber framing on the upper story. A gabled dormer has wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative braces, as does the offset open porch. The brick porch wall with timber band separating the upper and lower wall surfaces and pairs of windows emphasize horizontality.

The **Thomas Peters and Harriet Lake House (B-66)**, a duplex at 1507-1509 Wilson (1916), and its identical twin next door at 1511-1513 Wilson (B-65), are fine examples of the adaptability of American Foursquare for single or multiple family use. The wood clad houses feature hipped roofs and full-width front porches.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

An unusual hybrid of several architectural styles—vernacular, Queen Anne and Craftsman--is the **Teall-Fiske House (A-31)** at 103 Marston. The frame house was built c1871 in a vernacular cross gabled form. In the late nineteenth-century, it was heavily remodeled and ornamented with Queen Anne detailing, as evidenced by a c1900 photograph. Sometime in the first decades of the twentieth century, the house was remodeled once again, this time in the Craftsman style popular at that time. A recent extensive makeover has renewed the house yet again, but it retains the heavy corner braces characteristic of the Craftsman style.

BUNGALOW

The prototype of the omnipresent American box bungalow is the massive shingled bungalow designed by Greene and Greene in southern California between 1903-1909. Scaled down to modest size, means and materials by countless pattern book architects and designers, the bungalow quickly became the house type of choice among America's middle class.

More a house type than a style, the popular bungalow has a relatively consistent form and massing, which is creatively altered with a variety of decorative stylistic features.¹ Eau Claire's Third Ward expansion area is filled with notable examples.

Three distinctly different variants are clustered in the 300 block of Garfield Avenue. The California style **Kenyon-Larson House (B-39)** at 333 Garfield, built in 1915, has an exaggerated, low-slung look with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails and purlins, wood shingle exterior and battered porch piers. It is slightly reminiscent of Japanese temples.

Next door at 341 Garfield is the **George and Hilda Harsh House (B-40) [10]**, a fine airplane bungalow built in 1919. Thought to be one of only two airplane bungalows in Wisconsin, this double cross-gabled, one and one-half-story stucco house features a wide-spreading roof and a small square clerestory above. The original stucco single-car garage stands at the southeast corner of the lot.

Across the street at 334 Garfield, the brick-clad Chicago bungalow is represented by the **Moe-Attermeier House (B-28) [9]**, built in 1928. It is a hybrid of bungalow form and Tudor Revival stylistic elements. It features the form and massing, brick construction with face brick and stone detailing of the former, and segmental arched windows and gable half-timbering of the latter.

The bungalow also dominates elsewhere in the Third Ward expansion area. Fine examples of Craftsman bungalows are the 1920 **Wahl-Scobie House (B-47)** at 437 Garfield, the **Brink-Morrill House (B-123)**, built in 1917 at 426 Summit; and two side-by-side bungalows, the **Tolles-Proctor House (B-105)** at 408 Lincoln, built in 1916, and the **Baertschy-Syemour House (B-104)** at 414

¹ Robert Schweitzer, *Bungalow Colors: Exteriors* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, 2002), 44.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Lincoln, also built in 1916. All feature the style's characteristic low-pitched gable roof with wide, open overhangs, exposed roof rafters, decorative beams or braces under the eaves and open or enclosed front porch.

INVENTORY

The following inventory lists every resource in the Third Ward Historic District expansion area numerically by street. Street names appear in alphabetical order. The Inventory includes property code designation, street address, historic name (upper case) or current owner (lower case), date of construction, architectural style and whether the property is contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) to the district. Boldfaced properties are featured in the Architectural Description and Statement of Significance. Underlined resources are depicted in photographs. Numbers in brackets refer to photograph number.

THIRD WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT (EXPANSION)

Code	Address	Name	Date	Style	Status
B-133	1411 S Farwell	Smith	1883 ^{2 A}	Gabled Ell	NC
B-132	1415 S Farwell	<u>JURDEN-JORDAN [15]</u>	1897 ^{3 B}	Queen Anne	C
B-131	1421 S Farwell	ST. AMOUR-JOHNSON	c1876 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
B-130	1439 S Farwell	Bergeman	1876 ^A	Cross Gabled	NC
B-94	1510 S Farwell	Owen	1912 ^A	Front Gabled	C
B-79	1604 S Farwell	Jansen	1938 ^A	Cape Cod	C
B-80	1614 S Farwell	Benedict	1931 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
B-34	303 Garfield	Noddin	1914 ^A	Am Foursq	C
B-35	305 Garfield	Fesenmaier	1915 ^A	Am Foursq	C
B-36	311 Garfield	Riley	1919 ^A	Am Foursq	C
B-32	318 Garfield	Becher	1964 ^A	Colonial Rev	NC
B-31	322 Garfield	Batton	1891 ^A	Dutch Col	NC
B-37	323 Garfield	Bjerke	1921 ^A	Am Four Sq	C
B-30	326 Garfield	Schildt	1901 ^A	Front Gabled	C
B-38	329 Garfield	Lynch	1923 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
B-29	330 Garfield	Vahlbusch	1912 ^A	Am Foursq	C
B-39	333 Garfield	KENYON-LARSON	1915 ^{4 B}	Bungalow	C

² Dates of construction were determined using the city tax assessment records (A), research using city directories, deed records, oral histories, maps and other similar data (B), and site evaluation (C).

³ The 1876 date of construction in the city assessment records is incorrect, as the 1897 Sanborn map records the house as "being built."

⁴ The 1876 date of construction in the city assessment records is certainly incorrect.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 10

B-28	334 Garfield	<u>MOE-ATTERMEIER [9]</u>	1928 ^{AB}	Bungalow	C
B-27	340 Garfield	<u>GROSS-YORK-CONWAY [8]</u>	1937 ^{AB}	Tudor Rev	C
B-40	341 Garfield	<u>G/H HARSH [10]</u>	1919 ^{AB}	Bungalow	C
B-41	403 Garfield	Sullivan	1929 ^A	Tudor Rev	C
B-42	409 Garfield	Knutson	1930 ^A	Tudor Rev	C
B-61	412 Garfield	LOOBY	1930 ^{AB}	Prairie	C
B-43	415 Garfield	Arnold	1911 ^A	Col Rev	C
B-60	416 Garfield	Kolka	1901 ^A	Front Gabled	C
B-59	420 Garfield	Hilger	1886 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
B-44	421 Garfield	Kemp	1923 ^A	Dutch Col	C
B-58	422 Garfield	Mahoney	1886 ^A	Queen Anne	C
B-45	429 Garfield	Battalio	1921 ^A	Am Foursq	C
B-46	433 Garfield	Franey	1950 ^A	Cape Cod	NC
B-57	434 Garfield	YORK-FRAWLEY	1931 ^{AB}	Colonial Rev	C
B-47	437 Garfield	WAHL-SCOBIE	1920 ^{AB}	Bungalow	C
B-56	440 Garfield	Haugen	1926 ^A	Dutch Col	C
B-55	444-448 Garfield	Whiteside	1886 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
B-48	445 Garfield	Davis	1921 ^A	Dutch Col	C
B-49	449 Garfield	Mielke	1923 ^A	Bungalow	C
B-54	454 Garfield	Blackstone	1927 ^A	Side Gabled	C
B-53	458 Garfield	Groenwold	1931 ^A	Dutch Col	C
B-52	464 Garfield	<u>ANDREW WALKER [12]</u>	1927 ^{AB}	Tudor Rev	NC
B-51	470 Garfield	Cecchini	1930 ^A	Side Gabled	C
A-30	120 Gilbert	Lindblad	c1920 ^{5C}	Colonial Rev	C
A-29	126 Gilbert	Gross	1911 ^A	Front Gabled	NC
A-36	127 Gilbert	Wahl	1921 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
A-28	204 Gilbert	Ott	1901 ^A	Front Gabled	NC
A-27	210 Gilbert	Myhers	1913 ^A	Front Gabled	NC
A-26	216 Gilbert	Halfen	1936 ^A	Front Gabled	C
B-19	320 Lincoln	F/M DRUMMOND	1916-1917 ^A	Prairie	C
8	321 Lincoln	GREGG-RAWHOUSER	c1885 ^{6B}	Gabled Ell	C
B-22	325 Lincoln	HARRY VANDERBIE	c1885 ^{7B}	Gabled Ell	C
B-18	326 Lincoln	Heinecke	1929 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
B-23	327 Lincoln	H. F. SCHLEGELMILCH	c1887 ^A	Second Emp	C
B-17	330 Lincoln	<u>ROBERT BRIGGS [7]</u>	c1903 ^{8B}	Free Classic	C

⁵ The 1871 date of construction in the city assessment records is certainly incorrect.

⁶ The 1917 date of construction in the city assessment records is certainly incorrect.

⁷ The 1886 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

⁸ The 1891 date of construction in the city assessment records is certainly incorrect. Moreover, the house does not appear on the 1897 Sanborn map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section <u>7</u> Page <u>11</u>		Third Ward Historic District (Expansion) Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin			
B-24	333 Lincoln	Bieze	1871 ^A	Front Gabled	C
B-16	334 Lincoln	<u>JOHN FLEMING [6]</u>	1916 ^A	Craftsman	C
B-15	340 Lincoln	<u>M/E LUEBKEMAN [5]</u>	1906 ^{AB}	Front Gabled	C
B-25	341 Lincoln	DINGER-WEISS	1912 ^{AB}	Front Gabled	C
B-14	342 Lincoln	Goodrich	1916 ^A	Bungalow	C
B-26	343-343½ Lincoln	CHRIS LUEBKEMAN	1876 ^A	Queen Anne	C
B-13	344 Lincoln	Stygar	1919 ^A	Bungalow	C
B-67	401 Lincoln	Schwartz	1886 ^A	Dutch Col	C
B-106	402 Lincoln	Hagen	1881 ^A	Queen Anne	C
B-68	407 Lincoln	Hood	1891 ^A	Queen Anne	C
B-105	408 Lincoln	TOLLES-PROCTOR	1916 ^{AB}	Bungalow	C
B-69	409 Lincoln	Ebert	1889 ^A	Side Gabled	C
B-104	414 Lincoln	BAERTSCHY-SEYMOUR	1916 ^A	Bungalow	C
B-71	419-421 Lincoln	Zahorik	1886 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
B-103	420 Lincoln	Swanson	1914 ^A	Free Classic	C
B-102	426 Lincoln	Meyer	1914 ^A	Front Gabled	C
B-72	429 Lincoln	Zahorik	1884 ^{9 A}	Bungalow	C
B-73	431 Lincoln	Hoefgen	1909 ^{10 A}	Am Four Sq	C
B-101	432 Lincoln	D Kaehler	1881 ^A	Front Gabled	NC
B-100	436 Lincoln	E Kaehler	1912 ^A	Am Four Sq	NC
B-74	437 Lincoln	<u>H/F WHITE [13]</u>	1923 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
B-75	441 Lincoln	Jackson	1926 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
B-99	442 Lincoln	Marx	1876 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
B-98	444 Lincoln	Glennon	1924 ^A	Bungalow	C
B-76	447 Lincoln	Johnson	1921 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
B-77	451 Lincoln	Bauer	1880 ^A	Gabled Ell	NC
B-97	452 Lincoln	Brenden	1891 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
B-78	453-455 Lincoln	Stokes	1920 ^A	Am Four Sq	C
B-96	456 Lincoln	Barstad	1880 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
B-95	460 Lincoln	Dustan	1881 ^A	Front Gabled	NC
A-31	103 Marston	TEALL-FISKE	c1871 ^{11 B}	Cross Gabled	C
A-32	109 Marston	Seymour	c1920 ^{12 C}	Colonial Rev	C

⁹ Current owner Richard Zahorik attests that this bungalow was indeed built in 1884 and "modernized in the between the wars period." Telephone interview with Eric Wheeler, 21 November 2003.

¹⁰ The city assessment records record the date of construction as 1874. Current owner Carla Hoefgen believes the house was built in 1909, a date that is consistent with its style.

¹¹ City assessment records indicate this house was built in 1876, yet the house—or one very much like it—appears on a c1871-1872 city map and on an 1872 Bird's Eye View depiction of Eau Claire.

¹² The 1856 date of construction in the city assessment records is certainly incorrect.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section <u>7</u> Page <u>12</u>		Third Ward Historic District (Expansion) Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin			
A-11	120 Marston	<u>ORLANDO BRICE [2]</u>	1918 ^{AB}	Georgian Rev	C
A-33	125 Marston	<u>THORP WILCOX</u>	1915 ^{13 B}	Am Four Sq	C
A-10	132 Marston	<u>J/P BARBER [1]</u>	1905 ^{14 B}	Tudor Rev	C
A-34	135 Marston	<u>WILLIAM STARR</u>	c1886 ^{15 B}	Queen Anne	C
A-35	137-139 Marston	Westphal	1940 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
A-18	145 Marston	<u>[H]/F HAYDEN</u>	1880 ^B	Italianate	C
A-14	28 Newton	<u>RALPH S. OWEN</u>	1939 ^{AB}	Georgian Rev	C
A-37	134 Oakwood Pl	Fromm	1962 ^A	Contemp	NC
A-40	136 Oakwood Pl	Sinz	1941 ^A	Col Rev	C
A-38	1328 Park Ave	Bundy	1940 ^A	Colonial Rev	C
A-39a	1342 Park Ave	Charlson	c1940 ¹⁶	Col Rev	C
AA-1	107 Park Place	<u>WOOD-FINK</u>	1928 ^{17 B}	Spanish Rev	C
AA-2	111 Park Place	<u>SCHWAHN-PEPLAU [3]</u>	c1940 ^{18 B}	French Prov	C
B-50	480 Roosevelt	<u>E. J. HANCOCK [11]</u>	1926 ^{AB}	Tudor Rev	C
A-19	1118 State	Paul	1886 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
A-20	1122 State	Cigan	1921 ^A	Bungalow	C
A-21	1132 State	Cigan	1919 ^A	Side gabled	NC
A-22	1204 State	Acer	1901 ^A	Front Gabled	NC
A-23	1208 State	Schaffer	1876 ^A	Side Gabled	C
A-24	1212 State	Woodward	1884 ^A	Gabled Ell	C
A-25	1218 State	Caron	1884 ^A	Gabled Ell	NC
A-39b	118 Summit	Charlson	1940 ^A	Col Rev	C
B-3	315 Summit	Goodman	1874 ^A	Side Gabled	NC
B-4	317 Summit	Wizona Prop	1874 ^A	Queen Anne	C
B-1	320 Summit	Hookman	1954 ^A	Ranch	NC
B-5	321 Summit	Vanderheide	1900 ^A	Queen Anne	C

¹³ The 1901 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect. Cf. fn. 45.

¹⁴ The 1912 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

¹⁵ The 1875 date of construction in the city assessment records may be incorrect.

¹⁶ Although this address is confirmed by the Eau Claire City Planning office, it is not in the property assessment database. The estimated date of construction is based on the similarity of this house to its neighbor at 1328 Park Avenue.

¹⁷ The 1916 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

¹⁸ The 1941 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect, as Werner Schwahn died in the house in February 1941.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section <u>7</u> Page <u>13</u>		Third Ward Historic District (Expansion) Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin		
B-2	324 Summit	BERT PETERSON	c1871 (1890) ^{19 B}	Gothic Rev C
B-6	327 Summit	Carter	1954 ^A	Front Gabled NC
B-7	333 Summit	WEBSTER-ANDERSON-LARSON [4]	1881	Vict Cottage C
B-8	335 Summit	Pyrek	1911	Dutch Col C
B-9	337 Summit	Hibray	1861 ^A	Cross Gabled NC
B-10	339 Summit	Steinmetz	1880 ^A	Gabled Ell NC
B-109	403 Summit	TANNER-EGBERT	1890-1891 ^{20 B}	Queen Anne C
B-110	409 Summit	Carpenter	1884 ^A	Cross Gabled C
B-121	414 Summit	Jacobson	1883 ^A	Gabled Ell C
B-111	415 Summit	Flynn	1931 ^A	Tudor Rev C
B-112	419 Summit	Wallace	1941 ^A	Colonial Rev C
B-122	420 Summit	Goodman	1876 ^A	Side Gabled NC
B-113	423 Summit	Krueger	1876 ^A	Side Gabled C
B-123	426 Summit	BRINK-MORRILL	1917 ^{21 B}	Craftsman C
B-114	433 Summit	LORENTZ	c1886	Queen Anne C
B-124	436 Summit	Thompson	1881 ^A	Colonial Rev C
B-115	439 Summit	LORD	1891 ^{22 A}	Queen Anne C
B-125	440 Summit	Pooley	1891 ^A	Vict Cottage C
B-126	446 Summit	Holzinger	1874 ^A	Gable Ell C
B-116	453 Summit	WILLIAM PROCTOR	1889-1890 ^B	Cross Gabled C
B-127	454 Summit	Metz	1881 ^A	Stick NC
B-117	455 Summit	DONAHUE-MASON	1891 ^{AB}	Cross Gabled C
B-118	457 Summit	BHC Prop	1891 ^A	Queen Anne C
B-128	460 Summit	Gravrok	1876 ^A	Gable Ell C
B-119	461 Summit	Klingensmith	1884 ^A	Side Gabled C
B-93	463 Summit	Harder	1891 ^A	Gabled Ell C
B-129	464 Summit	CULVER BOSTWICK [14]	c1885 ^{23 B}	Second Emp C
A-12	104 Wilcox	ROY WILCOX	1915-1916 ^{24 B}	Prairie/Col Rev C
B-120	1329 Wilson	Risen	c1995 ^A	Col Rev NC
B-108	1411 Wilson	MONAHAN-RISBERG	1928-1929 ^{25 B}	Tudor Rev C

¹⁹ The city assessment records indicate this house was constructed in 1871. The Gothic Revival style is certainly consistent with this date. However, the house does not appear on the 1897 Sanborn map. Moreover, former owner John Curtis, a member of the Eau Claire Historic Landmarks Commission, believes the house was built about 1890 based on its interior woodwork and gas lighting pipes in the basement. Telephone interview with Joanne Raetz Stuttgen, 11 February 2003.

²⁰ The 1876 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

²¹ The 1914 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

²² The 1891 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

²³ The 1881 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

²⁴ The 1911 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

²⁵ The 1931 date of construction in the city assessment records is believed to be incorrect.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section <u>7</u> Page <u>14</u>		Third Ward Historic District (Expansion) Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin			
B-12	1416 Wilson	Treharne	1900 ^A	Side Gambrel	C
B-107	1417 Wilson	Lundberg	1929 ^A	Dutch Col	C
B-66	1507-1509 Wilson	T/H LAKE	1916 ^A	Am Four Sq	C
B-65	1511-1513 Wilson	HANSON	1916 ^A	Am Four Sq	C
B-64	1515 Wilson	Nelson	1925 ^A	Bungalow	NC
B-63	1517 Wilson	Ulness	1891 ^A	Front Gabled	NC
B-62	1519 Wilson	Kalish	1886 ^A	Front Gabled	NC

Third Ward Historic District

The following resource located in the previously listed boundaries of the district falls within the revised period of significance and is now a contributing building:

355 Gilbert Ave.	1937	Col Revival	C
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Note: This building is not counted as part of the expansion district because it is not in its boundaries. It is also not counted as "a contributing resource previously listed in the National Register" because this document will change its designation from non-contributing to contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The original village of Eau Claire was platted in 1856. This area comprised what became the central business district as well as the mill areas near Half Moon Lake, on the city's west side. By 1872, the date of incorporation, Eau Claire had a population of nearly 6,000.²⁶ Much of the land surrounding the original village was owned by Eau Claire Lumber Company, whose fourth and eighth additions in 1861 make up approximately three-fifths of the Third Ward.

The Eau Claire Lumber Company was an outgrowth of the partnership between lumber barons Joseph Thorp and Nelson Chapman. Organized in 1866, the Company grew to become one of the largest lumber producers in the Chippewa River Valley. In 1887, the firm, whose large mill was located on the Eau Claire River, was purchased by the Mississippi River Logging Company, a lumber concern established in 1870 by Frederick Weyerhaeuser and other prominent Mississippi River lumbermen.

In addition to its lumber interests, the Eau Claire Lumber Company owned a substantial amount of land in the city of Eau Claire. When Joseph Thorp first visited the community at the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers in 1856, he purchased in the name of Chapman and Thorp nearly 3000 acres of land encompassing half of the city plat plus the adjoining lands, water power, sawmill and timber lands on the Eau Claire River. In the next year, despite recessionary conditions, the partners increased their holdings along the waterway.²⁷

Also growing in size was the Village of Eau Claire and the Third Ward, which comprised its southeastern part. The area that now makes up the Third Ward Historic District expansion area came into existence in 1861 with the annexing of Chapman and Thorp's Fourth Addition and Eau Claire Lumber Company's Fourth Addition to the City of Eau Claire. Residential development began about this time.

An 1876 map of Eau Claire shows the Third Ward terminating at Gilbert Street, its southern boundary. A house that remains from this early period is the c1871 Tealle-Fiske House (A-31) at 103 Marston.

By 1888, as evidenced by the next available historic map, the Third Ward had expanded south, west and east to encompass the area as it is known today. Yet residential development was fairly confined to Lincoln and the streets to the north. Summit was perhaps the most developed, with houses dating to the 1880s interspersed between State and Farwell. In the expansion area, among the noteworthy

²⁶ Lois Barland, *Sawdust City* (Stevens Point, WI: Worzalla Publishing Co., 1960), 73.

²⁷ This and most of the preceding paragraphs are borrowed from Mary Taylor, *Eau Claire Intensive Survey Report*, 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

houses remaining from the decade of the 1880s are the Webster-Anderson-Larson House (B-7) [4], a late Victorian brick cottage with Italianate influence at 333 Summit and the Second Empire Culver and Frances Bostwick House (B-35) [14] at 464 Summit (B-35).

The 1880s and 1890s were marked by the proliferation of frame dwellings of Queen Anne design, many of them built as rentals for the rather transient population of lumber company employees and their families and other members of the laboring class. Pairs of identical or nearly identical houses, generally built side by side, were common, such as the houses at 321 and 325 Lincoln (B-21 and B-22) and 433 and 439 Summit (B-114 and B-115). The 1890s was also a period in which professionals such as physicians and attorneys and upper-class merchants built impressive homes in the latest architectural styles. For example, the Queen Anne style Jurden-Jordan House (B-132) [15] at 1415 Farwell was built in 1897 for Dr. William and Alice Jurden. The house served as both family residence and Dr. Jurden's office. Within eight years, the Jurdens had moved into another Queen Anne style house built two blocks further east, selling the Farwell Street house to Dr. Ralph and Mary Chase.

By the close of the 1890s, the lumbering industry was at a point of least profitability due to the depletion of the northern Wisconsin forests. As it entered the twentieth-century, Eau Claire began a transition from natural resources-based industry to one of specialty service and manufacture. Service companies included the Eau Claire Light and Power Company, which in 1890 built its own power plant at the confluence of the Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers and began supplying electricity to public and private buildings. Specialty manufacturing concerns that also had a significant impact on residential dwellings and daily life included the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company, noted for its production of the "Wisconsin Peerless" refrigerator.²⁸

At the turn of the century, American residential architecture kept pace with evolving technologies that made life a bit easier. Houses became more streamlined, with uninterrupted planes replacing the craggy, asymmetrical lines of the Victorian styles. Ironically, in their eagerness to embrace the new, Americans designed, built and bought homes that betokened historical antecedents. The first decade of

²⁸ In the closing decades of the nineteenth-century and the first half of the twentieth-century, Eau Claire rose to prominence in the manufacture of many specialized goods. Among the more significant companies of were Phoenix Manufacturing and McDonough Manufacturing, which produced machinery used in the lumbering industry; the Linderman Box and Veneer Company, which turned sawmill waste into veneers and containers; Eau Claire Box and Crating Company; Northwestern Steel and Iron Works, which began manufacturing concrete machinery before focusing on pressure cookers and other small household appliances. Northwestern Steel and Ironworks evolved into National Pressure Cooker Company, which in turn became National Presto Industries; Gillette Safety Tire Company; and Phoenix Manufacturing Company, which produced logging machinery, including the first centipede tractor used in road building. See Taylor, 15-16, 20. See also Barland, *Sawdust City*: 118-119 and Lois Barland, *The Rivers Flow On* (Stevens Point, WI: Worzalla Publishing Co., 1965): 280-306.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

the twentieth-century saw lingering examples of Queen Anne styles, often moderated with more restrained interpretations such as the Free Classic Briggs House at 330 Lincoln (B-15). Alongside homes such as this one appeared the historical revivals such as Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. Consistently, it was the members of the new elite—attorneys, bank and company presidents—who built homes such as these.

Along Marston, Newton and Wilcox Street in the northwest corner of the expansion area, the early houses, a mere 30-40 years old, began to be replaced with houses of contemporary design. One reason for the area's attraction was the natural beauty of the Chippewa River. In 1905, for example, Orlando Brice, president of the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company, purchased the DeAlton Thomas House at 120 Marston and replaced it in 1918 with one of his own preference, the existing Georgian Revival house (A-11) [2]. In 1924, he had a neighboring house moved in order to gain a clear view of the river.²⁹

Another reason the Marston-Newton-Wilcox area was a favorite for redevelopment was the proximity of family members. The site of attorney Roy P. Wilcox's house at 104 Wilcox Street (A-12) was that of the original family homestead, established by Nelson and Angie Wilcox at least as early as 1870. After Nelson Wilcox's death in 1906, Angie transferred the property to Roy, who had the family home removed and replaced with his own in 1915-1916. Living across the street at 132 Marston (A-10) [14], in a grand Tudor Revival house built 1905-1906, was Roy's sister and brother-in-law, Petronilla and James T. Barber, president of the Northwestern Lumber Company. The Prairie style residence of Thorp J. Wilcox, also an attorney and Roy and Petronilla's brother, was a half-block south at 125 Marston (A-33). In 1915 it replaced the earlier residence of Stephen Marston, an Eau Claire pioneer. Just two blocks east of the Wilcox siblings, Angie Wilcox lived with Kate Porter, the siblings' aunt. Both women were widows.

While some Eau Claire residents such as Orlando G. Brice and James and Petronilla Barber built Revival style houses between the years 1910-1920, others, like Thorp Wilcox, opted for entirely new styles. During this period, and even through the 1920s, the Third Ward became home to many American Foursquare houses, such as the pair of rental duplexes at 1507-1509 and 1511-1513 Wilson (B-65 and B-66) was built for Fred and Villa Wilke in 1916. Other popular residential styles included Craftsman--a wonderful example is the 1916 Fleming House at 334 Lincoln (B-16)—and those with Prairie influences, such as the previously mentioned houses built by Roy P. Wilcox and Thorp Wilcox, as well as the Drummond House at 320 Lincoln (B-19) built in 1917.

Though a variety of architectural styles are represented in the Third Ward, the bungalow is among the most prevalent. With an economical and efficient use of interior space, a rather compressed form that

²⁹ Barland, *The Rivers Flow On*: 408.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

fit well on city lots and a stylish appearance, the bungalow was attractive to Eau Claire residents of the working class. It was also easily available in the form of building plans that could be purchased by homeowners and presented to local builders, and in complete packages—plans and materials included—offered by companies such as Sears Roebuck. Among the notable bungalows in the Third Ward are the unusual airplane bungalow at 341 Garfield (B-40) [10], the Craftsman bungalow at 426 Summit (B-126), the California bungalow at 333 Garfield (B-39) and the Chicago style bungalow at 334 Garfield (B-28) [9]. The first two were built for small business owners, the third for a widow and the fourth for a professional.

As Eau Claire entered the 1920s, the Third Ward approached maturity. The founding in 1916 of the Wisconsin State Normal School on the east bank of the Chippewa River south of Garfield opened the area west of State Street for residential development. In addition, the final closing in 1926 of the Eau Claire Driving and Athletic Park in an area bounded by State, Garfield, Farwell and what is now Roosevelt, allowed the Third Ward neighborhood to expand southward to Putnam Drive.³⁰ Development along both the north and south sides of Garfield east of State Street (as well as McKinley and Roosevelt, which lie just south of the expansion area) began in 1914, when the racetrack and grandstands were removed, the athletic fields were moved to the southeast corner of Garfield and Farwell, and the vacated three blocks were platted.

In contrast to Summit, which was fully developed by 1910, and Lincoln, which was 75 percent developed by 1918, the available lots along Garfield were not filled until the mid-1930s, with the most significant increase occurring between 1918-1929. In this 11-year period, the number of houses increased nearly three-fold, from ten to 27.³¹ The architectural styles along Garfield correspond to this period of development, with Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare and bungalow styles interspersed with a smattering of earlier vernacular types (i.e. gabled ell).

³⁰ The Eau Claire Driving and Athletic Park, consisting of a horse racing oval and baseball and football fields, was constructed on the south side of Third Ward in 1902, on 20 acres sold by Henry C. Putnam. Incorporators were H. D. Davis, president and treasurer; George B. Wheeler, vice president; and John S. Owen, treasurer. See Bailey, Judge William F. *History of Eau Claire County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: C. F. Cooper, 1914, 468). In 1914, the horse track was eliminated and the athletic fields and grandstand moved east to the southeast corner of Farwell and Garfield. The vacated land was divided into building lots by John S. Owen, George W. Robertson and H. D. Davis. The athletic fields were abandoned in 1926, and the land divided into lots by John S. Owen. With this last development, the Third Ward residential extended south the Putnam Drive and east to Putnam Park. See "Discussing Park Sites", *Eau Claire Leader* 26 November 1901, 4; "Opens Today", *Eau Claire Leader* 2 September 1902, 8; "The Park Opens", *Eau Claire Leader* 3 September 1902, 5; "Park Addition to be Platted", *Eau Claire Leader* 29 November 1914, 3; "On Improvement to Driving Park", *Eau Claire Leader* 31 December 1914, 5; and "Driving Park Grand Stand Is Torn Down", *Eau Claire Leader*, 3 December 1926, 11.

³¹ This data was compiled from the street listings in the Eau Claire city directories for the years 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1923, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937 and 1939 published by the A. G. Wright Company of Milwaukee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Having reached its full development by 1941, the Third Ward settled into a period of relative stability. Its residents, however, were far from stationary. A core of families provided stability to the neighborhood, but the presence of the nearby state college—at first a teacher's college confined to a single building and now a full campus with buildings of departmentalized use—led to a regular influx and outflow of residents, especially university faculty, staff and students.

From early on, the Third Ward expansion area has had a relatively high proportion of rental properties. The percentage increased during the Depression when people sought additional income to support them through trying economic times. Many widows took in boarders, and many large old homes were subdivided into rental units. The William J. Starr House at 135 Marston (A-35) is a good example. Built in 1886, it had become by 1931 a three-unit rental property. Today it houses at least 12 college students in several apartments.

Clearly, the Third Ward Historic District continues to change and evolve, just as it has since the period of initial development. Natalie Ayres Danielson has lived all of her nearly 80 years in the Third Ward, first on Garfield and since 1935 on Roosevelt.³² She remembers as a child tramping the farmland that made up the southern part of the Third Ward. By the 1930s, the streets and sidewalks were paved with concrete, and people maintained their large lawns with rotary push mowers. Many kept a large garden in rear or side yards.³³ Both urban and rural in tone, the Third Ward was a well-defined neighborhood where people lived, played and raised families.

Natalie grew up a little too late to remember the Eau Claire Driving and Athletic Park, but she does remember the circuses and carnivals that set up their large tents at the east end of Garfield. The circus had long been a tradition in the Third Ward. As early as 1886, P. T. Barnum's performed for thousands of visitors in the Third Ward³⁴, and in 1901, Wallace Bros. Circus entertained at the Eau Claire Gun Park, a wooded area at the east end of Summit and west of Little Niagara Creek, seemingly also known as Putnam Park. Lightning killed a trick elephant, which was buried near the intersection of Garfield and Roosevelt. A year later, contractors grading the area dug up the undecomposed remains and reburied them elsewhere in the city.³⁵

³² Natalie Ayres Danielson. Personal interview with Joanne Raetz Stuttgen, 10 February 2003.

³³ An c1930 aerial photograph of the south part of the Third Ward—the area developed after the closing of the Eau Claire Driving and Athletic Park—shows spacious lawns with huge gardens and new houses under construction.

³⁴ Advertisement for P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth, *Eau Claire Daily Free Press*, 26 August 1886, 2.

³⁵ Lois Barland, *The Rivers Flow On*. (Stevens Point, WI: Worzalla Publishing Co., 1965): 347.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

While some neighborhood children attended the massive Romanesque-style Third Ward School (also known as Bartlett School) at the corner of Earl and Farwell, Natalie and her friends attended the University Campus School in the basement of the State Normal School, now Schofield Hall, the administrative building of the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. The neighborhood children were taught by instructors and students in training to be schoolteachers. Natalie walked to elementary school. A few years later, she was fortunate to catch a ride with a friend's father to Eau Claire High School, which overlooked the downtown business district from Doty Street, as he made his morning excursion to his place of business.

By the time Natalie attended high school, the most common form of transportation around Eau Claire was either by foot or by car. The electric railway, which made its debut cross-town run in 1889, was, when built, only the fourth such railway in the nation. The streetcar line ran south from downtown to the Third Ward along Barstow, and then turned east on Summit where it terminated at Putnam Park.³⁶ Near the terminus, at 1415 Farwell (B-132), stood the home and office of Dr. William Jurden, who in his listing in the 1899-1900 city directory instructed potential patients to reach him by taking the streetcar's Third Ward line. The electric railway was discontinued in Eau Claire in 1932.³⁷

For trips outside the city, Natalie and her family relied on three rail lines that connected Eau Claire with Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago and beyond. The first train reached the city in August 1870 to great fanfare.³⁸ By 1884, the original Western Wisconsin line (which would evolve into the Omaha Line) had been joined by the Wisconsin Central (eventually the Soo Line) and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (later the Milwaukee Line).³⁹ In 1888, Eau Claire boasted 75 daily trains transporting everything from industrial products and store goods to passengers.⁴⁰ Consolidation of service began as early as 1900, escalated through the 1920s and came to a peak in the 1940s, when connections to the smaller towns surrounding Eau Claire virtually came to an end.⁴¹

A trip to Minneapolis-St. Paul or Chicago was not uncommon, yet Natalie stresses that everything her family and neighbors needed could be purchased in downtown Eau Claire. Groceries, shoes, furniture, clothing, fabric—all was available in the central business district, either from specialty shops, department stores or the large Farmer's Cooperative Store, which stocked a wide variety of merchandise. In the downtown could also be found all variety of professionals: lawyers, physicians,

³⁶ Jane Hieb, *Eau Claire, Heartland of the Chippewa Valley: An Illustrated History*. (Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, 1988): 110.

³⁷ *Eau Claire Leader*, 10 April 1932.

³⁸ *Eau Claire Free Press*, 7 July 1884.

³⁹ <http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiewaucla/railroads.htm>

⁴⁰ *Eau Claire Free Press*, 28 June 1888.

⁴¹ <http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiewaucla/railroads.htm>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

insurance agents, accountants, even "magnetic healers" such as Eli Keck, resident of 333 Summit from about 1910-1914, as recorded in the city directories for these years.

Chances are that Natalie, as a young girl preoccupied with school, friends and daily activities, paid little attention to the everyday mechanics of the house and neighborhood in which she lived. She turned on the tap and water ran out; pressed a button and lights came on; flushed the toilet and waste was carried away. By the 1930s, most houses in the Third Ward were wired with electricity and telephone service and plumbed for water and waste disposal. Others, however, especially among the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses on the north side, did not have such amenities. A 1932 sanitation survey of Eau Claire prepared by Kempton L. German noted, for example, that two houses on S. Farwell had recently been condemned on account of the dry privies still in use.⁴²

Illuminated lights were first introduced to Eau Claire in 1877, when the Eau Claire Dells Gas Light and Coke Company produced coal and water gas at their plant on the west bank of the Chippewa River in the area now known as Owen Park. By 1888, gas lighting had been replaced by electric lights; the city had 36 public lights and 36 private lights in operation. Small companies came and went, all replaced by 1923 by Northern States Power, which had five hydroelectric plants on the Chippewa River. Like others throughout Eau Claire, residents of the Third Ward neighborhood enjoyed electric lights, stoves, machines and other conveniences, including the public electric railway.⁴³

Water flowed into the houses of the Third Ward from the city wells north of the city, supplemented in 1915 with the construction of a three million gallon reservoir on Mt. Tom. Between 1929-1951, the city water supply was repeatedly contaminated with mineral deposits in pipes and algae in the reservoirs. At times it became so bad that Third Ward residents turned to using their own wells, about half of which were found to be unsafe. New wells, pumping stations and purification plants were constructed, and by 1953, the city water department had overcome many of its persistent troubles.⁴⁴

While Third Ward residents burned their household waste in back yard ash cans or hired someone to pick it up and haul it to the dump, their sewage entered into the city trunk lines and was carried a distance of about five blocks before being discharged into the Chippewa River. The Third Ward discharge points were located at the ends of Gilbert, Marston and Newton. The first trunk line in the Third Ward was laid in 1909. Prior to this, residents utilized dry privies in their rear yards, as clearly shown in an 1891 bird's eye view sketch map of the city.

⁴² Kempton L. German. *Sanitary Survey of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 1932*. Unpublished bound copy in the Chippewa Valley Museum collection.

⁴³ Hieb, 110.

⁴⁴ Barland, 247-248.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

With raw sewage being discharged directly into the river, Natalie and the other children of the Third Ward and throughout the city were admonished to play and swim in the river only above the outlets. The contamination of the rivers was remedied with the construction beginning in 1939 of the city's first waste disposal and pumping station. Other improvements continued through the 1940s using WPA funds. By the 1950s, Eau Claire had a modern, effective treatment plant and system of sewage disposal.⁴⁵

In 2003, more than 140 years after being annexed to the City of Eau Claire, the Third Ward expansion area, and the greater Third Ward of which it is a part, has adapted to the changing times, technology and uses that have forged a vital, viable city. Natalie Ayres Danielson has grown up but has not left the neighborhood in which she was raised, and in which she raised her own children. Still a convenient, quiet and beautiful place to live, the Third Ward retains its historical integrity in terms of area, spatial arrangement, historic resources and use. For these reasons, the City of Eau Claire desires to expand the previously designated Third Ward Historic District and to have the expansion area added to the National Register of Historic Places.

FEATURED RESOURCES

AA-1 Wood-Fink House • 107 Park Place (C) In 1912, Guy Wood purchased the land on which this house is located. At the time, he was a resident of the house at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Park Place. It was not until about 1927-1928 that he had this house built and moved in. The city directory of 1929 is the first to record him living at this address. Wood was the owner of Wood Motor Co., a Chevrolet and Buick dealership.

Guy and Helen Wood lived here from c1929-1950, the year they sold the house to Dr. Donald and Margaret Willison. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine, Donald Willison came to Eau Claire in 1942 and joined Midelfort Clinic as a surgeon. He also served as chief of staff of Luther Hospital.⁴⁶

In 1958, the Willisons sold to Dr. Robert and Deborah Fink, the current owners.

AA-2 Schwahn-Peplau House • 111 Park Place [3] (C) Werner W. and Margaret Schwahn bought this lot in 1937. The house appears to have been built c1940. It was completed and occupied by early 1941, for Werner's obituary of 16 February 1941 reports that his death occurred in the house.

⁴⁵ German, no page.

⁴⁶ Obituary of Dr. Donald Willison, *Eau Claire Leader-Telegram*, 14 February 1972, B7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Schwahn was president and treasurer of A. F. Schwahn and Sons, a sausage and meat packing business established by his father in 1888. He was a veteran of World War I and the father of two sons, one of whom predeceased him.

Werner's widow, Margaret, resided in the house until her death in 1941. The house was rented for a few years until, in 1949, the Schwahns' son, Werner W. Schwahn and his wife Mary, took occupancy. They lived here until 1972, when the house was sold to Hon. Karl F. and Marion Peplau. Karl served as judge of the Eau Claire County Court. Marion died in 1992. Karl F. Peplau is the house's current owner.

A-10 James T. and Petronilla Barber House • 132 Marston [1] (C) Located on four lots, this outstanding Tudor style house was designed by architect Harry Wild Jones of Minneapolis for James T. and Petronilla (Bellinger) Barber, whose occupancy began 1 June 1906. Petronilla acquired the two south lots in December 1904. The house was built in 1905.⁴⁷ The two additional north lots, along with the residence located on them, were inherited by Petronilla from her aunt, Kate Porter, in 1921. The residence was then removed.⁴⁸

A native of Massachusetts, James took the position of bookkeeper with the Hannibal, Missouri, office of Northwestern Lumber Company in 1875. He relocated to Eau Claire on 1 December 1886, became vice president of the company in 1887, and president in 1904. During his tenure with Northwestern Lumber Company, which terminated with his death in 1926, James served as secretary of the Montreal River Company, as president of Sterling Lumber Company, and as treasurer for Stanley, Merrill and Phillips Railway Company, all adjuncts of Northwestern Lumber Company.⁴⁹

On average, the Northwestern Lumber Company produced 38 million board feet of lumber per year during the 20-year period from 1883-1903. As the timber supply dwindled, the company made adjustments, converting its logging railroad for passenger use, establishing the American Colonization Company to encourage settlement of its cutover lands and securing an interest in the Linderman Box and Veneer Company in Eau Claire. As one of Eau Claire's leading businessmen and a prominent

⁴⁷ *Eau Claire Landmarks: Designated Historic Properties in Eau Claire, Wisconsin*. (Eau Claire: Eau Claire Landmarks Commission, 2003) 46. The period of construction is given as 1903-1904. The Barbers' date of initial occupancy is found in the 1906 Eau Claire city directory. William J. Starr deeded the two south lots to Petronilla on 31 December 1904. Therefore, a more accurate period of construction seems to be 1905-1906, or a year later than published in *Eau Claire Landmarks*.

⁴⁸ See Kate Porter's will, written 26 April 1917 and recorded 18 November 1937, in MIS20:112. From 1910-1914, Petronilla's brother, Roy P. Wilcox, lived in the house (107 Wilcox) on the rear lots. In 1916, he moved into his new house across the street (see A-12). At the time she penned her will, Kate Porter occupied 107 Wilcox.

⁴⁹ *History of Eau Claire County, Wisconsin*, ed. William E. Bailey. (Chicago: C. F. Cooper and Co., 1914), 643-45.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

lumber baron, Barber was involved with the Eau Claire Gas Works and National Electric Manufacturing Company. He was also a director for Eau Claire's National Bank and president of the Eau Claire County Historical Society.⁵⁰

Following James's death in 1926, Petronilla occupied the house for ten more years. In her will, she left the house and adjoining lots to Roy, Nelson, and Thorp Wilcox. In 1944, the three Wilcox brothers deeded the property to Roy's son, Francis J. and Katherine (McGiveran) Wilcox.

An attorney like his father, Francis J. Wilcox was a graduate of Yale University and the University of Wisconsin law school. He joined his father in the practice of law in 1932, remaining active in the firm until 1998. A noted trial lawyer, he served on the Wisconsin State Judicial Counsel and the first Wisconsin Judicial Ethics Commission, of which he was elected chairman. He died in 2002.⁵¹ His wife, Katharine, died in 1995.

The current owners of the house are Anton Smets and Rae Schilling Smets.

A-11 Orlando Brice House • 120 Marston [2] (C) This outstanding Georgian Revival style house was built in 1918 for Orlando Brice, its first owner-occupant. At this time, Orlando Brice was treasurer-general manager of Wisconsin Refrigerator Company, an Eau Claire firm noted for its production of the "Wisconsin Peerless" refrigerator. By 1923, he had risen to president-treasurer of the renamed Cold Storage Refrigerator Company.⁵²

Brice's house replaces the residence of DeAlton Thomas. Thomas began practicing law in 1895, serving as District Attorney in 1898, 1900 and 1902. He died of tuberculosis in 1905 at the age of 34. His widow, Alice, maintained the house as a rental property until 1915, when she sold it to Orlando Brice. Whether Brice tore it down or moved it to another location is unknown.⁵³

In 1923, Brice entered into a purchase contract for the Anna Qvale house and property located just to the west at 106 Marston, between his house and the river. He desired to have a clear view of the river

⁵⁰ Obituary of James T. Barber, *Eau Claire Leader* 13 October 1926 p.7.

⁵¹ Obituary of Francis J. Wilcox, *Eau Claire Leader-Telegram*, 4 January 2002, 2B.

⁵² According to Barland, 408, the Brice House was constructed in 1917. The date is give as 1918 in *Eau Claire Landmarks*, 47.

⁵³ Obituary DeAlton Thomas, *Eau Claire Daily Telegram*, 10 October 1905, 6. Thomas occupied the house beginning about 1898. He was not the first owner, as the house appears on a bird's eye view of Eau Claire dated 1891. The 1880 real estate assessment roll identifies the owner as F[itch?] J. Gilbert. He may not have lived there, however, as he is not found on the 1880 federal census. Fitch Gilbert may have been the son of James T. Gilbert, the owner of the same property as recorded in the 1869 and 1870 assessment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

from his house, and in 1924, following the death of Anna Qvale, he had the Qvale house moved. Thus, the configuration of the current property dates to 1924.⁵⁴

Following the departure of Brice's widow to California in 1934, the house was sold to Herman F. Derge and his wife, Margaret. Derge was a physician and co-founder of the Eau Claire Clinic in 1921. He was a member of the staffs of Sacred Heart and Luther hospitals during his 53-year career. He died in 1962, and Margaret lived in the house alone (or with housekeeper Elsie E. Hartwich) until 1964.⁵⁵

In 1965, the house was sold to Charles E. and Jean Lewis. Lewis was vice president-cashier at American National Bank and Trust Company and later worked as a land developer. He died in 1989.⁵⁶ Jean remained in the house until 1992, when she sold it to Steven C. and Eileen Immerman, the current owners.

A-12 Roy P. Wilcox House • 104 Wilcox (C) This fine house was built 1915-1916 for Roy P. Wilcox, a leading Eau Claire attorney from 1897-1946. A prominent politician active in both local and state government, Wilcox spearheaded legislation providing for the commission form of government adopted by Eau Claire in 1910. He went on to serve as a state senator from 1917-1920.

The Roy P. Wilcox House was built on the site of the home of Nelson C. and Angie Wilcox (107 Newton), which was either torn down or moved to another location. The parents deeded the property to Roy P. Wilcox in 1906, just four days before Nelson died. Roy lived in his parents' house for about two years, and then moved into a house at 107 Wilcox, just across the street, from which he could keep an eye on the construction of his new house. The city directories record him as living at 107 Wilcox from 1910 through 1914. The 1916 directory is the first to list him at 104 Wilcox, the new house.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ The Brice-Qvale contract, dated 29 June 1923, is found in D126:71. Anna Selmer Qvale, a widow with three children, married Sigvald A. Qvale, a millionaire, in 1889. Pregnant when Sigvald died a year later, she sued to claim her share of his estate. She received one-fourth of the estate but was not given the Qvale house at the corner of Hudson and Fifth Avenue. (See obituary of Anna Qvale, *Eau Claire Leader* 15 January 1924, p6.) Thus, she had her own house built at 106 Marston Ave. She named her baby son Sigvald A. Qvale. He died in 1909 at age 19. In his memory, Anna contributed \$30,000 to the construction of Luther Hospital. See Barland, *The River Flows On*, 408. Just where the Qvale house was moved to is unknown.

⁵⁵ Obituary Dr. Herman F. Derge, *Eau Claire Leader*, 1 January 1962, 2.

⁵⁶ Obituary Charles E. Lewis, *Eau Claire Leader-Telegram*, 21 July 1989, 6A.

⁵⁷ Roy's temporary house at 107 Wilcox was behind the house of his sister, Petronilla Barber. The house and the two lots on which it stood were owned by his aunt, Kate Porter, who appears to have made the temporary house her own residence in 1917. When Kate died in 1921, she left the house and two lots to Petronilla. The house was removed, and the two lots became the Barbers' expansive rear lawn. See MIS20:112.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Living nearby at 125 Marston was his brother, Thorp Wilcox (see A-33). A half-sister, Petronilla Barber, lived across the street at 132 Marston (see A-10). The siblings' mother, Angie Tewkesberry Bellinger Wilcox, lived one and one-half blocks to the east at 205 Newton.

Roy P. Wilcox died in Eau Claire in 1946. His widow, Louisa, remained in the house at 104 Wilcox until 1969, after which it passed to her grandson, John Wilcox. John Wilcox was the last Wilcox to own the house, selling it out of the family in 1996. The current owners are George and Natalia Ripeckyj.⁵⁸

A-14 Ralph S. Owen House • 28 Newton (C) Ralph S. Owen, a son of lumber baron and Eau Claire pioneer, John S. Owen, had this house built in 1939. From construction to about 1940, the address was known as 106 Newton. Born in 1884, Ralph Owen was president of the John S. Owen Lumber Company. He graduated from Princeton in 1907, attended Oxford for several years and taught at the University of Wisconsin from 1909-1918. He then returned to Eau Claire to run the family business. He died in 1972. His wife, Elinor, died a year later. The house was sold to Lee and Mary Markquart, its current owners, in 1974.⁵⁹

A-18 (Henry H. and) Florence Hayden House • 145 Marston (C) Occupied in 1885 by Henry H. Hayden, this house is believed to have been built for him about 1880. His grandson, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, relates that the design came from a plan book produced by a company in Tennessee.⁶⁰

Hayden came to Eau Claire in 1872 and entered the practice of law. He was a highly respected and prominent man in the city; the news of his death in 1903 covered more than four pages in the city newspaper. He was the first president of Eau Claire Pulp and Paper Company, vice president of the Bank of Eau Claire and instrumental in incorporating the Brush Electric Company, which provided, in 1882-1883, the first street lights in the city. He was also the first passenger of the first street railway car in Eau Claire to make a through run, on 31 October 1889.⁶¹

Henry divorced Florence, his first wife by which he had two daughters—Avis and Georgie--and married his second wife, Alice W. Ellis, on 18 March 1885. He left this house for a house he shared with Alice on South Farwell. Florence remained here, occasionally taking in women who were down

⁵⁸ See *Eau Claire Landmarks*, 46.

⁵⁹ Barland, 446. Also, obituary of Ralph S. Owen, *Eau Claire Leader-Telegram* 15 December 1972, 2A.

⁶⁰ Current owner William Lee says Jones stopped at the house one afternoon, left a note for Lee, who was out, and later shared information and memories about the house in a telephone call. William Lee, phone interview with Joanne Raetz Stuttgen, 15 February 2003.

⁶¹ Obituary of Henry H. Hayden, *Eau Claire World Telegram*, 8 May 1903, 1, 10, 11.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 13

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

on their luck, until her death in 1923. Her daughter, Georgie, and Georgie's husband lived here until 1929. William Lee, the current owner, says that when the property sold in 1929, a piece of the Starr property to the west was inadvertently included in the transaction, an error that resulted in a lengthy lawsuit.

From 1929-2000, the house was occupied by a succession of Episcopal ministers serving Eau Claire's Christ Church congregation. During these years, the house remained a single-family unit. An apartment over the garage was occasionally rented out.

A-31 Teall-Fiske House • 103 Marston (C) Built c1871 in a vernacular style, this house has been extensively remodeled at least two times. A c1871-1872 map of Eau Claire shows a footprint of a cross-gabled house with a rear ell. While stylistic details are not known for this period, by c1900, according to a vintage photograph, the house had been heavily dressed up with Queen Anne ornamentation. Sometime in the early twentieth-century, it was remodeled in Craftsman-inspired style.

The original owner-occupant was George C. Teall, who settled in Eau Claire in 1866. Teall was a mercantilist, justice of the peace, insurance agent, and County Judge—all before 1872, the year he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar. Teall went on to serve in the state Supreme Court and in United States courts.⁶² In 1895 he moved into a new house he had built at 910 Graham. This house was then sold to Charles Fiske, a court reporter.

Fiske had been an occupant of this house since 1887, the year he arrived from Iowa to become a student of and clerk for Judge W. F. Bailey. He was a court reporter from 1892-1906, resigning to become manager of the *Daily Telegram*. By 1911, Fiske had worked his way up to the position of secretary-treasurer of the Eau Claire Publishing Company. He became president in 1926.⁶³ He may have had the house remodeled into the current Craftsman style about this time. Following his death in the house in 1929, his daughter, Dorothy, and her husband Lester Grasskamp occupied the house until about 1932.

A number of owners and/or occupants followed. The current owners are Tom and Anne Utschig.

A-33 Thorp J. Wilcox House • 125 Marston (C) Thorp J. Wilcox, vice president of Linderman Box and Veneer Company, had this house built in 1915. The company, which made boxes and veneer

⁶² Obituary of George C. Teall, *Eau Claire Leader*, 1 September 1910, 1, 5. See also, 1 October 1910, 8.

⁶³ Obituary of Charles W. Fiske, *Eau Claire Leader*, 9 May 1929, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 14

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

out of sawmill waste, was a subsidiary of the Northwestern Lumber Company owned by Wilcox's brother-in-law, James T. Barber, who lived just across the street.

After Thorp's death in the mid-1950s, his widow, Minnie, remained in the house until 1964. Subsequent owners were Walter and Mary May, Donald Grigsby, and Richard Coy, all university professors. Luanne Coy is the current owner.

The Thorp J. Wilcox house replaces the homestead residence of Stephen Marston, which occupied the same lot beginning about 1870. Stephen Marston was an Eau Claire pioneer, owner of a saw and planing mill near Half Moon Lake and a merchant. His only child, Mary Marston Walmsley, was a disciple of John Alexander Dowie, a religious leader who, in 1896, founded the Christian Catholic Church, and in 1901, the communal community of Zion City, Illinois. Mary had the Marston billiard house converted into a Zion tabernacle. In 1904, she sold the family homestead property and moved to Zion Hill. By 1905, Dowie had been deposed and Mary Marston Walmsley had lost her fortune, which she had given to Zion City.⁶⁴

A-34 William J. Starr House • 135 Marston (C) The homestead of William J. Starr, this Queen Anne style house appears to have been built about 1886. The Eau Claire city directory of 1887-1888 is the first record of Starr's occupancy at 135 Rowland, the former name of Marston Avenue. A year before, in 1885, Starr is recorded as a student boarding at 317 Main.

William J. Starr was president of Davis and Starr Lumber Company and the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company, both incorporated in 1886, and secretary of Eau Claire Book and Stationery. He served the city of Eau Claire in many ways, including as president of the city council in 1898 and as donor of Mt. Tom Park. He owned timber stands in Polk County and was the founder of the village of Frederic in that county.

Starr's residency at 135 Marston appears to have ended with his death in 1921. His family had departed several years before for "a fine country estate at Easton, MD," where they resided.⁶⁵ The Eau Claire house was Starr's "legal residence," cared for by Horace McKeever, according to the 1923 city directory, which listed him as occupant. Beginning about 1931, as indicated by the city directory and Sanborn map of that year, the Starr House was subdivided into two units. It has been used as a multi-unit rental property ever since. Its current owners are Thomas and Lise McHugh.

⁶⁴ Barland, *Sawdust City*, 117. Barland also writes that the Marston House was enlarged in 1888 to provide accommodations for Kate B. Hardy's school for girls and young ladies. It continued to be the residence of Stephen Marston during the year(s) of the school's operation. Stephen Marston died in 1898.

⁶⁵ Obituary William J. Starr, *Eau Claire Leader*, 15 December 1921, 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

B-2 Bert Peterson House • 324 Summit (C) The history of this house remains conflicted and uncertain. The city assessment records indicate that it was built in 1871, a date consistent with its Gothic Revival style. However, the house does not appear on the 1897 Sanborn map. Moreover, John Curtis, a former owner and current member of the Eau Claire Landmarks Commission, believes it was built c1890, based on its interior woodwork and gas lighting pipes in the basement.⁶⁶

What is known with certainty is that in 1880 the lot was purchased from the Eau Claire Lumber Company by F. W. Woodward, “an early citizen of refined tastes and thorough culture” and president of the First National Bank and Eau Claire Chilled Plow Company. The first year it is listed in the city directories—with the address above—is 1910. The occupant was Bert Peterson. A gardener and presumably Woodward’s tenant, Peterson may well have been Woodward’s employee, for Woodward was renowned as a cultivator of exotic orchids.⁶⁷ Woodward lived in a large house on an adjacent parcel at the southeast corner of Gilbert and State. It is quite possible that this house was considered part of Woodward’s estate until 1910 or 1911, when it received its own street address.

In any case, Bert Peterson lived here 37 years, the longest tenure of any owner-occupant, and it is from him that it derives its historic name.

B-7 Webster-Anderson-Larson House • 333 Summit [4] (C) Cornelius L. Webster, a brickmason and contractor, built this late Victorian cottage in 1881. He owned and occupied it until 1891, when the property was sold to Henry Clay Hovenberg, whose daughter, Mary and her husband, Eli Keck (described in the 1910 and 1912 city directories as “a magnetic healer”) lived here from about 1906-1914. Dr. Wallace Anderson, a dentist, and Mary, his wife—later his widow—lived here for 34 years, from 1914 to 1946. The longest period of owner-occupancy was 48 years by Lionel and/or Hazel Larson. This was their home from 1954-1989. Charles Carpenter is the current owner.

B-15 Emilie and Minnie Luebke House • 340 Lincoln [5] (C) According to current owner, Susan Miller, Kleiner Lumber Company built this house in 1906 for Emilie Luebke, the widow of William Luebke, proprietor of a hardware store, and their adult daughter, Minnie. (Emilie bought the lot in 1906, the year recorded in the city assessment records as the date of construction. She and Minnie first appear at this address in the 1910 city directory.) Emilie and Minnie shared the house until Emilie’s death in 1925, after which Minnie had the upper floor converted into a separate living unit. The house remained a double until the current owners, Paul and Susan Miller, removed the upper

⁶⁶ Telephone interview with Joanne Raetz Stuttgen, 11 February 2003.

⁶⁷ See Bailey: 440.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 16

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

apartment and restored the house as a single-family residence. Susan reports that the house across the street at 341 Lincoln has a similar floor plan (see B-25). The house immediately to the east at 343 Lincoln was the home of Emilie's son, Chris Luebke (see B-26).

B-16 John and Edith Fleming House • 334 Lincoln [6] (C) Built in 1916, according to the city assessment records, this house was the home of John Fleming until 1955; his wife, Edith, died in 1949. At the time of its construction, Fleming was Mayor of Eau Claire. He served a six-year term (1910-1916) and then served 28 years as city attorney. From 1895-1900, he was registrar of the U. S. land office in Eau Claire. His early career also included the position of director and cashier of the Union Savings Bank and a law partnership with Judge George L. Blum.

In 1955, John Fleming sold the house to Donald Losby, an attorney. In 1974, the owner was Roy S. Wilcox, also an attorney.⁶⁸ The current owners are Dr. Steven D. Bircher and Deborah Nissen.

B-17 Robert and Ella Briggs House • 330 Lincoln Ave [7] (C) Robert and Ella Briggs had this Free Classic style house built sometime between 1902 and 1903. Robert Briggs was secretary-treasurer of Phoenix Manufacturing Company, a manufacturer of machinery, tools and equipment used in the logging industry. A major slump in business in 1922 led to Briggs's resignation, which forced the company into receivership and a 1925 foreclosure sale. Briggs died in 1923. Ella Briggs retained the house as rental property until 1950, when she sold it to Ray and Fern Olson in 1950, who divided it into two units. By the late 1960s, during the ownership of George Anderson, the second unit had been abandoned and the house restored to a single-family unit. The current owners are Ken and Muriel Fulgione.

B-19 Frank and Maude Drummond House • 320 Lincoln (C) The first listing for 320 Lincoln appears in the 1916 Eau Claire city directory. Residing at this address is Charles W. Dinger, a cashier at Eau Claire Savings Bank and a developer of at least one other property in the 300 block of Lincoln (see B-25). Dinger purchased the lot in 1913. The city assessment records indicate the house was built in 1917. In 1923, Dinger sold the property to Frank B. Drummond. (The city directory for 1923 records 320 Lincoln as being vacant.) Frank Drummond, secretary-treasurer of the Drummond Packaging Company, a cold storage plant and retail meat market, lived here until his death on 12 December 1956; his widow, Maude, remained here until 1971. Since that time, the house has exchanged hands several times. The current owner is Julia Kyle.

⁶⁸ Edith Fleming acquired the lot from Robert S. Briggs, who lived next door at 334 Lincoln (B-16), on 9 August 1910. The Flemings first appear residing at this address in the 1914 city directory. Edith's mother, Sophia T. Robinson, also lives with them.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 17

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

B-21 Gregg-Rawhouser House • 321 Lincoln (C) Albert S. Hurd bought this property and the one next door at 325 Lincoln (see B-22) from the Eau Claire Lumber Company on 24 February 1885. The city directory for the same year lists Dennis Hurd, a bridge carpenter, as the resident at this address. Therefore, the house must have been built as an investment by the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Dennis Hurd had moved out by 1897, and the house is presumed to have been rented by Albert Hurd to various occupants. In 1906, Hurd lost it for non-payment of taxes. It sold to Robert K. Boyd for \$1897.00. Two years later, Emilie Pond bought it; she and her husband, Edward, a grocer, lived here until 1935, selling it to attorney Ashton Gregg in 1938. Ashton died within 15 years; his widow, Katherine remained in the house for another 30 years. The subsequent owner, from 1968 to 1985, was Ward E. Rawhouser. The current owners are William and Linda Rogers.

This house is a near-twin to the house at 325 Lincoln. Unlike its neighbor, however, it retains its wood clapboard, decorative vergeboard in the gables, windows, porch columns and balusters, and other distinguishing features of the Queen Anne style.

B-22 Vanderbie House • 325 Lincoln (C) Albert S. Hurd bought this property and the one next door at 321 Lincoln (see B-21), a near twin, from the Eau Claire Lumber Company on 24 February 1885. The city directory for the same year lists Albert as the resident at this address. Therefore, the house must have been built as an investment by the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Albert was alternately a barber and carpenter, bridge builder, and baggagemaster for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. He changed his residence as often as his occupation. By 1889, he had moved out of the house at 325 Lincoln, never to return. He must have rented it out, finally selling it, in 1902, to the first of several individuals involved with real estate and development in the city. In 1916, it was acquired by H. F. Vanderbie, a watchmaker, who remained owner and occupant until 1944. After this year, the house had several owners. In the early 1970s, it was divided into two units and remains so today. It is owned by Art and Shatapourn Gulig.

B-23 Herman F. Schlegelmilch House • 327 Lincoln (C) This modest Second Empire house appears to have been built for Mary J. McElroy between 1887-1888. She bought the property from the Eau Claire Lumber Company and is first recorded in the 1889-1890 city directory as residing here with Mary D. McElroy, presumably a daughter. In 1891, Mary J. deeded the property to Mary D., who last appears living at this address in the 1897-1898 city directory.

Mary Douglas McElroy sold the property in 1903 to the Chippewa Valley Bank for \$2000. It went through the hands of several investors until being sold to Kate Schlegelmilch in 1905. Kate was the wife of Herman F. Schlegelmilch, the son of Herman and Augusta Schlegelmilch, proprietors of a large hardware concern. In the 1905 city directory, Herman F. is described as the president-treasurer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 18

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

of Schlegelmilch Hardware. After 20 years in the family business, he resigned to become cashier of Union Mortgage Loan Company, of which he later became president.

Herman and Kate Schlegelmilch lived in this house until about 1929 but owned it until 1938, when it was sold to Edward and Millie Grewe. The Grewes lived here until about 1950. Subsequent owner/occupants were William D. Balcolm (1956-1958) and Karl and Helen Andresen (1958-1983). During the past 20 years, there has been a steady change in ownership. William and Ann Fennell are the current owners.

B-25 Dinger-Weiss House • 341 Lincoln (C) Very similar in design and interior floor plan to the house across the street at 340 Lincoln (see B-15), this gable front house was built in 1912 as an investment by Charles W. Dinger, a bank cashier and real estate developer. In 1911, Dinger purchased 50 feet off the back of the property at 343-343½ Lincoln, creating a new lot on which to build the house. The 1914 city directory records Dinger as the first occupant of the house.

Dinger sold the house in 1915 to Anna E. Parkinson. She sold it to Oliver and Edith Darwin, who lived here from 1921-1931, when they sold it to Egon and Agnes Weiss. The Weisses remained until 1973, selling out to Dale and Audrey Rowe. In 1997, the Rowes sold the house to the current owners, Todd and Penny Stephens.

B-26 Chris Luebke House • 343-343 1/2 Lincoln (C) The city assessment records indicate this house was built in 1876; if true, the house was built by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, from whom it was purchased by Alexander Lowry in June 1888. A year later, according to the city directory, he and his wife, Sarah Jane, were residing in the house. The house had no street address at that time. It is unknown whether the lumber company or Lowry built the house. Lowry was a scaler; he estimated how many board feet a log, or a forest, contained.⁶⁹

In 1899, the Lowrys sold the property, which would be used as both a rental and an owner-occupied, single-family dwelling for the next 13 years. In May 1911, owner Chris Luebke sold off the rear 50 feet of the lot, on which was built 341 Lincoln (see B-25 above). Luebke sold 343 Lincoln a year later to John Johnson. Johnson lived there for about a year before selling it back to Luebke on 12 April 1912.

By the evidence provided by the city directories beginning in 1914 and the Sanborn map of 1931, it appears that Chris Luebke enlarged the house with a rear two-story addition and made it into a double unit. The city directories record the Luebke family living here along with non-related

⁶⁹ See L. G. Sorden and Isabel J. Egbert, *Logger's Words of Yesteryears* (Madison, WI: L. G. Sorden, 1956), 22.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 19

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

people beginning in 1914. The house number 343½ appears for the first time in the 1937 directory. The house remains a double unit to this day.

Born to German immigrant parents, William and Emilie Luebke, Chris Luebke was secretary-treasurer and general manager of Eau Claire Gas Light Company. He was a stockholder in the Eau Claire National and Eau Claire Savings Banks and a stockholder, director and vice president of Manitowoc Gas Company. He and his wife, Jennie, had three children: George, Francis and J. David. His mother, Emilie, and sister, Minnie, lived across the street at 340 Lincoln.

The house remained in the Luebke family until 1945, although the Luebkes themselves moved out about 1934. A rental property for many years, the house has since had several different owners. The current owners are Todd and Penny Stephens, who live next door at 341 Lincoln.

B-27 Gross-York-Conway House • 340 Garfield [8] (C) Henry W. Gross had this Tudor Revival style house built in 1937. It was designed by the architectural firm of Liebenberg and Kaplan of Minneapolis.⁷⁰ At the time, Gross was co-owner with Edmund Haas of E. Haas and Co., beverage dealers. When Gross died in 1945, his obituary identified him as a dealer in real estate and finances. Injuries suffered in a car accident three years earlier had left him confined to his home.⁷¹ He left the house and his personal property (except what was distributed in his will) to his legatee, Lovina R. York. At the time, Lovina York lived at 434 Garfield (see B-57). She sold her house and moved into this one, in which she lived until her own death until 1964. Lovina left this house to her son, Stanley Y. York. Stanley resided in the house until selling it to William and Carlyn Conway in 1973. The Conways are the current owners.

B-28 Moe-Krohge-Attermeier House • 334 Garfield [9] (C) Built in 1928, this Chicago style brick bungalow was the home of Dr. William J. Moe, a dentist, and his wife, Anna, until William's death in 1934. Anna married a second time to Martin G. Krohge, a purchasing agent for Eau Claire Book and Stationery. According to the Eau Claire city directory, about 1938 the Krohges began taking in renters. By 1949, with Anna widowed for the second time, the house had been divided into two units numbered 334 and 334½. It remained two units until 1969, when the house was purchased by Vernon and Joan Johnson. Between 1974 and 1981, the house exchanged hands several times. It has been owned by Mark and Kathleen Attermeier since 1981.

B-39 Kenyon-Larson House • 333 Garfield (C) On 4 August 1915, A. L. Kenyon of Calhoun County, Alabama, purchased this property for \$775 from the Third Ward Realty Company owned by

⁷⁰ William Conway, telephone interview with Joanne Raetz Stuttgen, 24 February 2002.

⁷¹ Obituary of Henry W. Gross, *Eau Claire Leader*, 10 October 1945, 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 20

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

George B. Drummond and Joseph C. Culver. The house must have been begun almost immediately, for Mrs. Katherine L. Kenyon, widow of Alfred B. Kenyon, is listed as residing at this address in the 1916 (and 1918) city directory. Just how the Kenyons were related is unknown. In 1918, A. L. and Elinor Kenyon (then of New York, New York) sold the property to Annetta S. Pierce. She and her husband, Clarence, lived there perhaps five years, and then rented it out for a period of about 16 years. It has been a rental property since about 1926.

The Pierces sold the house in 1939 to Jane M. Nelson, a retired teacher and widow of N. B. Nelson, business manager of the Eau Claire Press Company. Following her death in 1953, the house went to her son, Bruce J. Nelson, who succeeded his father as general manager of the press company. He died in 1968, and the house was then sold to Milton and Loraine Larson. It is owned today by the Larson's son and daughter-in-law, David and Jeanette Larson.

B-40 George and Hilda Harsh House • 341 Garfield [10] (C) Believed to be one of only two known airplane bungalows in Wisconsin, this little house was built in 1919. Its first owners were George and Hilda Harsh. George was a confectioner with a shop on Bellinger Street. He came to Eau Claire in 1919 from Colfax, where he was depot agent for the Soo Line and owned that city's first motion picture theater.⁷²

George and Hilda lived here together until they were joined by their niece, Angenette "Nan" Tillson, in 1933. George died in 1948, with Hilda following in 1967. The house then passed to Angenette, an elementary school teacher, and remained in her possession until she sold it in 1984. Since then there have been three owners, including current owner James P. Erickson.

B-50 Edward J. and Jeanne (Day) Hancock House • 480 Roosevelt [11] (C) With the closing of the Eau Claire Driving Park in 1914, Garfield Avenue between Wilson and Farwell opened for development. The Eau Claire Park Association sold Lot 9 to Joseph Culver in December 1920; he divided the lot into east and west halves, selling the east half to Irving Barager in February 1921. On 28 May 1925, Barager sold it to Edward J. Hancock for \$2500. The Hancock house was built in 1926.

An architect, Edward J. Hancock was born in England and arrived in Eau Claire in 1915. He designed many of Eau Claire's landmark commercial and civic properties, including Boyd School (1917), Eau Claire Senior High School (1925), the Masonic Temple (1927) and the Hobbs commercial block (1924). According to the 1997 evaluation of the Third Ward by Mead and Hunt, Hancock designed his own house as well as the Bundy House immediately to the south at 474 Roosevelt (see B-134).⁷³

⁷² Obituary of George A. Harsh, *Eau Claire Leader Telegram*, 13 April 1948, 2.

⁷³ Obituary of Edward J. Hancock, *Eau Claire Leader*, 3 July 1930, 2. See also *Eau Claire Landmarks*: 15, 44, 59, 62.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 21

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Hancock died suddenly of pneumonia in 1930, leaving his widow to live alone in the house he designed until 1952, when it was sold to Edwin and Rosemary Marcus, owners of Edwin's, a woman's clothing store.

The house has had only three owners since it was completed. The Marcuses lived here until 1973, selling to Ronald Mickel, a university professor. Ronald Mickel is the current owner.

B-52 Andrew and Martha Walker House • 464 Garfield [12] (NC) Built in 1927 for Andrew A. and Martha Walker, this house with a stunning eyelid dormer was likely constructed by Walker's own company, Walker Bros., a contracting and design firm.

Andrew Walker was born in Norway and came to the United States in 1905. He settled in Minneapolis and worked as a carpenter and foreman for construction firms in Minnesota. In 1918 he came to Eau Claire and founded Walker Bros. Construction Company with five of his six brothers. From 1918-1945, the company built many homes in Eau Claire and did a great deal of development in the East Side hill area. In 1945, the brothers retired from the construction business and went into real estate and development. The company was responsible for the residential and business areas in Putnam Heights.⁷⁴

Andrew Walker died in 1968. The next year Martha Walker sold the house to Frederick and Sally Haug. The Haugs' divorce in 1982 led Sally (then Sally Webb) to sell the house, in April 1983, to Ronald and Jennifer Pack. They in turn sold the house in 1994 to its current owners, Jeremy and Phea Hein.

B-65 1511-1513 Wilson (C) Fred and Villa Wilke had this duplex and the identical one to the north (see B-66 below) built in 1916, according to the city assessment records. The Wilkes lived at 401 Lincoln, the property adjoining 1507-1509 Wilson on the north. This duplex and its twin were built on parcels that were originally the rear lot of 401 Lincoln.

Fred Wilke was a merchant of dairy supplies. He and Villa maintained the duplex as a rental property. In 1946, Villa Wilke, who held the deed, sold the south unit (1513) to Charles and Isabel Ihle (they occupied the south unit for about four years) and the north unit (1511) to Kenneth and Mary Jane Lange, who lived here about 20 years. The Ihles sold 1513 to George and Bernice Goetz in 1951, who in turn sold it to the Langes in 1955. It was in 1955 that the both halves of the duplex were again

⁷⁴ Obituary of Andrew Walker, *Eau Claire Daily Telegram*, 19 July 1968, 14A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 22

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

under the same owner. Throughout these years and until the present time, the duplex has been a rental. Its current owner is Robert Hanson.

B-66 Thomas Peters and Harriet (Wilke) Lake House • 1507-1509 Wilson (C) This American Foursquare duplex is identical to 1511-1513 Wilson (see B-65 above). It was built in 1916, according to the city assessment records. Its original owners, Fred and Villa Wilke, maintained it as a rental property.

Fred Wilke was a dealer of dairy supplies. Fred and Villa lived at 401 Lincoln, which adjoins this property on the north, until about 1935, when they bought and moved into the house next door at 407 Lincoln. They left this house for the north unit (1507) of this duplex about 1946. Three years later, they were joined by their daughter, Harriet, and her husband, Thomas Peters Lake, who moved into the south unit (1509). It was perhaps about this time that the rear lot of 407 Lincoln was annexed as the rear lot of this duplex, with a garage built in the southeast corner.

After Villa's death in 1960 (Fred had predeceased her), Harriet and Tom took title to the property. Born in Chicago, Tom was a professional photographer for more than 70 years. His photos of scenic America appeared in newspapers, magazines, post cards and calendars. Tom was proud to have been a charter member of the Chicago Yacht Club, sailing in its various races from 1924-1943, nine of them the famous Mackinac Race from Chicago to Mackinac Island.⁷⁵

Tom lived in the south unit until his death in 1996. In 1999, Harriet sold the duplex, having lived there for 50 years. The current owners are Jonathon and Jody Metz.⁷⁶

B-74 Henry A. and Frances White House • 437 Lincoln [13] (C) According to the city assessment records, this Georgian Revival style house, the longtime home of Henry A. and Frances White, was built in 1923. The house is attributed to Eau Claire architect Charles A. Pear. Four years earlier, in 1919, the Whites purchased the lot from the Eau Claire Park Company. They are listed as residents for the first time in the 1923 city directory.

Henry A. White, a resident of Eau Claire for more than 50 years, was president and co-owner with his brother, Herman, of White Machine Works. The company was founded in 1913 by Albert E. White, who developed and patented a complete line of tools for maintaining the lumber mill saws. When the

⁷⁵ Obituary Thomas Peters Lake, *Eau Claire Leader-Telegram*, 9 May 1994, 2B.

⁷⁶ The co-author of this nomination, Joanne Raetz Stuttgen, lived in 1507, next door to the Lakes, from 1985-1987. Their friendship continued until Tom and Harriet's deaths. The Lakes frequently told stories about the neighboring properties built by and/or occupied by the Wilkes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 23

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

lumber business declined, White switched to manufacturing piston rings. In 1926, the business was sold to Henry and Herman White. The company was sold to Gould Batteries in 1958 following Henry's death that same year.

Frances remained in the house following Henry's death for another ten years, selling it to Walter and Jean Thoreson in 1964 yet remaining as occupant until 1968. The Thoresons resided in the house until 1976. Since then there have been several owners. Tom and Mary Mihajlov owned the house and lived there from 1982-1997. The current owners are Beverly Wickstrom and Dana J. Wachs.

B-104 Baertschy-Seymour House • 414 Lincoln (C) According to the city assessment records, this Craftsman style bungalow was built in 1916. Its first occupants were Emil and Anna Baertschy, who purchased the lot the same year. However, they are listed as residents for the first time in the 1923 city directory.

Emil was a survivor of Chicago during the Great Fire of 1871. He was a leather worker and worked at his trade in several cities before coming to Eau Claire in 1914. He was employed by the Schwahn-Seyberth harness and saddle company for nearly 50 years.⁷⁷

The Baerstchys lived here together for 46 years, until Emil's death in 1962 at age 99. Anna lived here another for 26 years as widow. Following her death in July 1968, the house was sold to Michael and Eileen Seymour, who passed it on to their daughter, Jane Barstad and her husband, Michael, in 2001.

B-105 Tolles-Proctor House • 408 Lincoln (C) Romaine G. Tolles, a machinist, bought this lot in 1915 and had this modest bungalow built the following year. He and his wife, Minnie, are listed as residing here in the 1916 city directory. Minnie lived here for a year or two after Romaine's death about 1952 (exact date unknown). She sold the house on contract in 1955 to John P. and Catherine Proctor.

Born in Eau Claire in 1910, John Proctor graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1932, worked for Northern States Power, New York Life Insurance Company and the American Red Cross before serving honorably in World War II. He returned to Eau Claire after being discharged in 1945 and joined the family business, Wisconsin Pipe and Fuel Company. In 1968, he received a Masters degree in library science. He then served as director of the Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire public libraries. He also served as jury bailiff at the Eau Claire County Courthouse. John was also active in many community and volunteer activities.⁷⁸

⁷⁷ Obituary of Emil Baertschy, *Eau Claire Daily Telegram*, 16 May 1962, 5.

⁷⁸ Obituary of John Proctor, *Eau Claire Leader Telegram*, 12 October 1997, 2C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 24

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Catherine Proctor taught kindergarten in the Eau Claire schools for many years. She died in 1985.⁷⁹ Ten years later, John Proctor sold the house to its current owners, Allen and Rachel Keniston. John Proctor died in 1997.

B-108 Monahan-Risberg House 1411 Wilson (C) This Tudor style house may have been built about 1928-1929 for James and Mattie Monahan, who acquired the lot in 1921, and lived here until James's death in 1937.⁸⁰ For the next nine years the house was a rental property. In 1946, Mattie Monahan sold it to Roy and Leone Risberg, who remained here for 15 years. An engineer, Roy Risberg was a partner in the firm Miller, Bradford and Risberg.⁸¹ Subsequent owners were Dave and Gloria Weiss (1959-1965), Esther and Edward Fish, mother and son (1965-1983), and several other short-term owners. The current owner is recorded as Iman Farley (living trust).

B-109 Tanner-Egbert House • 403 Summit (C) Henry Tanner, a man of many different occupations, appears to have had this house built between 1890-1891. The 1890 city directory lists Tanner as a foreman for the Mississippi Logging Company; in 1891, he is identified as a teamster for the same company. Beginning about 1908, Tanner (now a janitor at Third Ward School No. 2) and his wife, Clara, began taking in boarders.

The Tanners sold the house in 1919 to Edwin T. Finucan, who maintained it as a rental property. In 1921, Finucan sold off the south 55 feet of the property, on which would be built the house at 1411 Wilson (see B-108).

Henry and Helen Gutsch purchased the house in 1923. An assistant timekeeper at Dells Paper and Pulp Company, Henry died in 1932. Helen retreated to her daughter's home in Stevens Point, losing the house at 403 Summit to foreclosure in 1933. Three years later, in 1936, it was purchased in from Eau Claire State Bank by Francis J. Wilcox, an attorney with the firm of Wilcox, Wilcox and Sullivan. He was the son of Roy P. Wilcox, a prominent Eau Claire attorney and state senator, and the nephew of Petronilla Barber, whose house at 132 Marston (see A-10) he inherited and moved into in 1946.

⁷⁹ Obituary of Catherine Proctor, *Eau Claire Leader Telegram*, 22 November 1985, 5A.

⁸⁰ The city directories record the Monahans as living at 1413 Wilson in 1929 and at 1423 Wilson from 1931-1937. Living next to them at 1517 Wilson, from 1921-1935, is Bruce Reynolds. Because the street numbers get larger as one travels south, and because the Monahans never owned the lot to the south, I conclude that the 1423 address for the Monahans is in error, and that it should be 1413. Dave Weiss, who owned and lived at 1411 Wilson from 1965-1983, recalls being told that a shoe salesman who died lived here. James Monahan was a shoe salesman. He died suddenly in 1937 while attending a conference of the International Shoe Company. See his obituary, *Eau Claire Daily Telegram*, 9 May 1937, 4.

⁸¹ Obituary of Roy Risberg, *Eau Claire Leader*, 11 October 1976, 5A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 25

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

In 1945, the Wilcoxes sold this house to Clifton and Mary Ellen Egbert. Clifton was an agent with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He died in 1971.⁸² Mary Ellen remained in the house until she sold it in 1983. Since then, a number of different owners have come and gone. The house is currently owned by Timothy and Mary Jo Adler.

B-114 Lorentz House • 433-433½ Summit (C) Nearly identical to the house next door at 439 Summit, this two-story Queen Anne style residence appears to have been built about 1886-1887, during the ownership of John Albion Smith. A Barstow Street grocer and lifelong bachelor, Smith bought this lot in December 1885 and the lot next door in September 1886. Both houses were rental properties until 1911, when they were sold by Smith's heirs.

Robert A. and Mary Etty purchased the house in 1911. Three years later, Robert, a special pension agent, died, and Mary moved out of the house. It was rented for a few years before being sold, in 1920, to Arthur and Nettie LeMay. The LeMays lived in the house for about 17 years. They converted it to a double unit in about 1933 and sold it 12 years later, in 1945.

A succession of owners came and went until 1957, when Willard Lorentz, a tenant for about a year, purchased the house. Willard was a clerk for a labor union, retiring in 1973. The Lorentzes—Willard and Marion—remained occupants until they moved to Arizona in 1982.⁸³ They sold the house two years later, in 1985. Since then, the house has exchanged hands many times. The current owners of the house, which remains a double unit, are Gregg and Carol Brandrup. They are not occupants.

B-115 Robert and Dorothy Lord House • 439 Summit (C) Nearly identical to the house next door at 439 Summit, this two-story Queen Anne style residence appears to have been built in 1891, according to the city assessment records. A Barstow Street grocer, John Albion Smith bought this lot from the Eau Claire Lumber Company in December 1885 and the lot next door in September 1886. Both houses were rental properties until 1911, when they were sold by Smith's heirs.

From 1911-1930, this house was owned and occupied by Alphonse Meader, identified at various time in the city director as co-owner of Meader and Cathcart Stationery (1910) and salesman (1929). (By this time, Meader and Cathcart had long been closed.) Meader died in May 1935, and the property went to his daughter, who died one month later. Her husband sold the house in December 1935 to Joseph and Ellen Balderston, who by 1937 had begun using the second floor as a second unit. In 1947, the Balderstons transferred the property to Robert and Dorothy Lord, whose family occupied the entire house.

⁸² Obituary of Clifton L. Egbert, *Eau Claire Leader-Telegram*, 13 December 1971, 8B.

⁸³ Obituary of Willard Lorentz, *Eau Claire Leader-Telegram*, 11 November 1985, 5A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 26

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

In 1949, Robert Lord was advertising manager for National Pressure Cooker Company, the forerunner to Presto. After a few years as owner of his own advertising business, he joined Luttrell's Photography as a technician. Dorothy served as secretary-treasurer.

Robert Lord died in 1978 or 1979, and Dorothy remained in the house until selling in 1996 to the current owners, Alexander Smith and Laura Jensen.

B-116 William and Laura Proctor House • 453 Summit (C) This vernacular gabled ell, two-story house was built for Benjamin and Martha Curren in 1889-1890. In July 1889, they acquired the lot from the Eau Claire Lumber Company for \$200. The house went up quickly, it seems, for the Currens are listed in the 1889-1890 city directory as residing at 453 Summit. Benjamin is identified as a scaler, an employee of a logging company who calculates the number of board feet contained in a log or stand of timber.⁸⁴

By 1916, the city directory records Martha Curren as a widow; her son, Vernon, a commercial traveler (traveling salesman) lives with her in the house. That same year, Martha sold the house to A. J. and Clarabelle Podawiltz. A. J. was vice president of Union Auto Company. In 1926, Clarabelle, herself a widow, sold the house to Louis and Miriam Arnold, who maintained the house as a rental property until selling it in 1944.⁸⁵

The longest period of owner-occupancy began a year later, in 1945, when William and Laura Proctor purchased the house. An Eau Claire business and civic leader, William C. Proctor was associated with Uniroyal since 1934, serving as manager of industrial relations from 1944-1970. In 1971, he joined the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire's School of Business as a lecturer in industrial relations and labor relations. He also served as director of development.

Proctor was involved with many professional and civic services. He was a member of the board of directors of such organization as Blue Cross, Luther Hospital, Chippewa Valley Museum, Eau Claire

⁸⁴ L. G. Sorden, *Logger's Words of Yesteryears* (Madison, WI: L. G. Sorden, 1956): 22.

⁸⁵ Louis G. Arnold was owner and chairman of the board of the Eau Claire-based L. G. Arnold design engineering and construction firm. After being graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1909, Arnold was an engineer with the Santa Fe Railroad. He returned to the Chippewa Valley and became city engineer for Chippewa Falls. He was the concrete design engineer on the Wissota dam construction in 1915. After this project was completed, he joined with Andrew Larson. Together, they built the stretch of Hwy. 53 between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. In 1927, he bought out Larson and founded his own company. In his career, Arnold was involved with over \$250,000,000 in national contracts. Arnold died in 1965. (See Arnold's obituary, *Eau Claire Leader*, 28 April 1965, 3A.) His wife, Miriam, died in 1975.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 27

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Chamber of Commerce, and the Wisconsin Equal Opportunity Employment Association. He died in 1980.⁸⁶

The house remained the Proctor home until William's widow, Laura, sold it on contract in 1981. She continued to reside there for two more years. Current owners Robert and Deborah Gough have lived here since 1985.

B-117 Donahue-Mason House • 455 Summit (C) According to the city assessment records, This house was built for James Donahue, a lumberman, in 1891. Donahue acquired the lot in 1890. He first appears at this address in the 1894 city directory. He did not remain here long, however. In September 1894, Donahue sold the property to Granville F. and Caroline Hurd. Granville was employed as a travel agent for the Eau Claire Grocery Company.

The Hurds stayed for less than three years, passing the property on to Edward J. Akey, also a travel agent. Edward worked for the Chicago Record, as a collector for the Eau Claire Grocery Company, as circulation manager for the Eau Claire Leader, and as secretary of the Telegram Publishing Company.⁸⁷ In 1909, he and his wife, Hannah, sold the house to Dr. Everett and Agnes Mason. A World War veteran, Dr. Mason was co-founder of the Eau Claire Clinic in 1921.

In 1929, the Masons sold the house to Hugh and Ruth Debney, who lost it through foreclosure at sheriff's sale in January 1938. They owed \$6650.99 on the house, but the sale brought in only \$5400 from the purchaser, Home Owner's Loan Corporation. The house sat vacant for about a year before Lewis and Mae Rollins moved in as tenants. In 1945, the Rollinses bought the house from Home Owner's Loan Corporation. Following Lewis's death in 1947, Mae remarried Benjamin Backus. She survived her second husband as well, and remained both owner and resident until she sold the house, in 1971, to Fred Brenden.

The house sat vacant between about 1983-1987, when it was purchased by the current owners, Jeffrey and Julia Staads.

B-123 Brink-Morrill House • 426 Summit (C) This Craftsman style bungalow was built in 1917 for Hugo Brink, manager of Swift and Company, and his wife, Olivia. They remained only two years, selling in 1919 to Donald Boyd, an employee with Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power. Seven years later, in 1926, the Boyds passed on the house to Albert and Myra Kromrey, who just a year later,

⁸⁶ Obituary of William Proctor, *Eau Claire Leader Telegram*, 14 March 1980, 5A.

⁸⁷ Obituary of Edward J. Akey, *Eau Claire Leader*, 10 September 1926, 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 28

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

sold to John and Korrinne Morrill. It is with the Morrills that the house finally found secure, long-term ownership.

John Morrill came to Eau Claire in 1927. He was employed by the Omaha Railroad for 41 years, retiring in 1949 due to poor health. He died in 1957. He was survived by Korrinne, who remained in the house until she sold it in 1969.

Following Korrinne Morrill's departure, the house was bought and sold many times. In 1988, it was sold at sheriff's sale to current owners John and Sharon Hildebrand. A member of the UWEC English department since 1977, John is a nationally acclaimed non-fiction writer.

B-129 Culver and Frances Bostwick House • 464 Summit [14] (C) Said to be among the first houses in the Third Ward, this modest Second Empire house was built about 1885. Its first owner-occupant was Culver N. Bostwick, a carpenter in partnership with David Cameron, who lived on the adjacent property to the east. Although there is no proof, it is very likely that Bostwick built his own house, either alone or with the help of Cameron.⁸⁸

Bostwick was born in Champlain, New York, in 1844 and came to Eau Claire in 1882. He served with Co. N, 60th New York Infantry during the Civil War and was a member of the Eau Claire chapter of the GAR. He died in 1917, survived by three sons, three daughters and his wife, Frances.⁸⁹ The widow Frances died in 1927, leaving the house to the daughter Frances. Frances, the daughter, sold the house out of the family in 1947.

From 1947-1956, the house had several different owners, some of whom used it as their own residence and others who used it as a rental property. From 1956-1976, it was owned and occupied by Frederick and Betty Roadt. They sold the house in 1976 to Raymond and Christine Kondrasuk, who are its current owners.

B-131 St. Amour-Johnson House • 1421 S. Farwell (C) This gabled ell house with intricate decorative detail may have been built in 1876 by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, according to the city assessment records. The first recorded occupant was George and Elmina Meyers. George's

⁸⁸ Barland reports that Culver N. Bostwick came to Eau Claire in 1882 and that his was among the first houses in the Third Ward (407). The David Cameron House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 as part of the original Third Ward Historic District.

⁸⁹ Obituary of Culver N. Bostwick, *Eau Claire Leader* 19 September 1917, 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 29

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

funeral was held in the house on 22 July 1886.⁹⁰ Two months later, on 20 September 1886, Elmina acquired the house and two lots from the Eau Claire Lumber Company for \$600.

In April 1903, Elmina transferred the property to the Citizens Loan and Building Association for a cost of \$35. Two months later the Association sold the house and one and one-half lots to Mary Alice St. Amour. The Amour family included Mary Alice's, husband, Treffle C., son Henry Alfred and daughter Ruby.

In 1941, Henry Alfred, the sole surviving family member, sold the property to A.H. Shoemaker, who rented out the house. His tenant in 1943 was Arthur Johnson, a salesman for Northern States Power, to whom he sold the property in 1947. Arthur and Avis Johnson lived there for many years. Arthur died in 1991. Avis remained in the house until 1993. Since then the house has been both restored and extensively renovated. It is now nearly three times its original size. The rear addition is highly sympathetic to the original house. The current owners are William and Marian Klish.

B-132 Jurden-Jordan House • 1415 S. Farwell [15] (C) This house, recorded as "Being Built" on the 1897 Sanborn map, was constructed for Dr. W. E. and Alice May Jurden. The 1899-1900 city directory describes Dr. Jurden as a "physician and surgeon, specialties eye and ear, diseases of women, cancer, chronic diseases." Prospective patients were invited to his home, which also served as his office, and were instructed to "take 3rd ward street car."

In June 1905, the Jurdens sold the house to Dr. Ralph R. Chase and his wife, Belle. Dr. Chase died of a stroke in the house on 4 May 1915; he weighed 300 pounds at the time.⁹¹ Belle remained here until her own death a year later. According to records in the Eau Claire Register of deeds office, Belle left her estate to her unmarried sister, Alice Ripley. In 1927, their father, Lucian V. Ripley, a real estate developer and owner of Ripley Land and Timber Company and Jump River Land Company, died insolvent. His misfortune forced Alice to turn over one-half interest in the property to attorney George Peterson in payment of services rendered. In 1928, Peterson released his half-interest to Alice, who, a day later, deeded the property to Herman and Frieda White. The Whites lived in the house for ten years. During this time, a second floor unit was occasionally occupied. The Whites sold the house to Herman's brother, Henry A., and his wife Frieda in 1938. The house was subdivided into first two and then three rental units. In 1974, Charles D. and Virginia Jordan became owner-occupants. They gradually returned the house to a single family dwelling, embarking on a meticulous and complete restoration. Charles D. Jordan, an attorney, is the current owner.

⁹⁰ Obituary of George Meyers, *Eau Claire Free Press*, 22 July 1886, 4.

⁹¹ Obituary of Dr. Ralph R. Chase, *Eau Claire Leader Telegram*, 5 May 1915, 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 30

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

ARCHITECTS

Very few of the residences in the Third Ward Addition district were designed by architects. Most of the homes were built by local contractor/builders from plans designed by them or from plans obtained from other sources. The following are a few of the architects known to have designed homes in the district.

Edward J Hancock (1889-1930)

A native of England, Edward Hancock is the best known of the city's architects. He emigrated to Fargo, North Dakota as a boy and learned the architect's profession from his two uncles, George and Walter B Hancock, leading architects of that city. He came to Eau Claire in 1915 and established a partnership with architect Carl Volkman. After a brief residency in Seattle, Washington, Hancock returned to Eau Claire and went into business on his own. He became the pre-eminent architect in Eau Claire during the decade following World War I. He designed several public schools (including the senior high school), the Masonic Temple and several commercial buildings on Barstow Street in downtown Eau Claire. He designed these public and commercial buildings in a variety of historic styles including Collegiate Gothic and Neo-Classical and the contemporary Art Deco style. At the peak of his architectural career he designed his own residence in 1926 in the Tudor Revival style, the **E J Hancock House (B-50)** at 480 Roosevelt. He also designed the Tudor Revival style home directly adjacent to the south at 474 Roosevelt.

Harry Wild Jones (1859-1935)

Born and reared in Schoolcraft, Michigan, Harry Jones attended Brown University and later the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After his training on the East Coast, he moved to Minneapolis where he opened his own office in 1883. He was considered a successful and fashionable regional architect through the early decades of the 20th century. In addition to his architectural practice, he was a director of the Minnesota State Art Society and an instructor in architecture at the University of Minnesota. His only known commission in Eau Claire is the striking Tudor Revival **James and Petronilla Barber House (A-10)** at 132 Marston built in 1905-1906.

Liebenberg and Kaplan

Jacob (Jack) J. Liebenberg (1893-1985) Seeman Kaplan (1895-1963) were trained in Minneapolis and worked in the Upper Midwest for over five decades. The architectural firm of Liebenberg &

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 31

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Kaplan was noted for designing more than 200 motion picture theatres in the region, many of the early ones featuring an Art Deco style. The firm also designed private residences, radio and television stations, commercial structures, hospitals, and synagogues, including Temple Israel in Minneapolis. They designed the charming Tudor Revival **Gross/York/Conway House (B-27)** at 340 Garfield in 1938.

Charles A Pear

Charles Pear was listed in the 1978 Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places as the architect of the distinctive Georgian Revival **Henry and Frances White House (B-74)** at 437 Lincoln Ave (c.1923). He was listed as an architect in the city directories from 1923 to 1929 as an architect with an office in downtown Eau Claire.

Conclusion

The expansion of the Third Ward Historic District contains a high concentration of properties with good integrity displaying the styles popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

An awareness of the architectural and historic significance of the city's built environment has existed for some time in the City of Eau Claire. In 1974 the city council adopted a historic preservation ordinance and the city Landmarks Commission was established in the same year. In 1982 an intensive survey of the city's buildings was made resulting in the adoption of a preservation plan and the listing of 26 individual properties and 3 districts on the National and State Register of Historic Places. In 1984 the Third Ward Historic Preservation plan was adopted. The City of Eau Claire achieved Certified Local Government status in 1986 and an attractive and informative 50 page illustrated guide to Eau Claire City Landmarks was published. This guide was updated and reprinted in 2003. Local preservation activists organized the Eau Claire Historic Preservation Foundation in 1986 after the loss of a major local historic landmark. The Foundation has been active in the City of Eau Claire for nearly two decades by sponsoring walking tours, historic home tours and other historic preservation activities.

ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The extent of any archeological remains in the district is conjectural at this time. No information about the possible prehistoric remains in this area was found in the course of the research and it seems likely that any remains of pre-European cultures that might once have been located within the district have

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 32

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

since been greatly disturbed by subsequent building activity. The district may well contain remains dating from the early settlement period, however, since a number of non-extant buildings are known to have been located within the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 2

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 3

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 4

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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[Post 1926] map of Eau Claire showing ward boundaries. Chippewa Valley Museum collection.

1931 Sanborn-Perris map. Area Research Center, UWEC. Collection.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 5

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 6

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 7

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

This nomination is for the expansion of a pre-existing National Register-designated district. Boundaries for the added sections are described below, followed by a description of the expanded district as a whole.

SECTION A

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Park Ave and Summit, also the southeast corner of the property at 1342 Park Ave, proceed west along the north side of Summit to the west side of Thorp; thence north along the west side of Thorp, crossing Gilbert and Marston, along the east bank of the Chippewa River to the north boundary of the property at 28 Newton; thence east along said boundary to the east boundary of said property; thence south along said boundary to Newton; thence south across Newton to the southeast corner of Newton and Wilcox; thence east along south side of Newton to Porter; thence south along the west side of Porter to Marston, crossing Marston, to the south side of Marston; thence east along the south side of Marston to State; thence south along the west side of State to Gilbert; thence west along the north side of Gilbert to an axis running along the east boundaries of the properties at 127 Gilbert and 134 Oakwood Place; thence south along said axis to the north side of Oakwood Place; thence west along the north side of Oakwood Place to Park Ave; thence south along the west side of Park Ave to the southeast corner of 1342 Park Ave and the point of beginning.

SECTION AA

Beginning at the south side of the intersection of the Chippewa River and Park Place at the northwest corner of the property at 107 Park Place, proceed east along the south side of Park Place to the east boundary of the property at 111 Park; thence south along said boundary to the south boundary of said property; thence west along said boundary and the south boundary of the property at 107 Park to the Chippewa river; thence north along east bank of said river to the northwest corner of the property at 107 Park Place and the point of beginning.

SECTION B

Beginning at the southeast corner of Garfield and State at the northwest corner of the property at 303 Garfield; thence south along east side of State to the east-west alley south of Garfield; thence east along said alley to Wilson; crossing Wilson on an axis with the south boundaries of the properties at 403, 409, 415, 421, 429, 433, 437, and 445 Garfield to the south-west corner of 449 Garfield; thence south and east along the west and south boundaries of 474 Roosevelt; to the southeast corner of said property; thence northeast and north along the west side of Roosevelt to Garfield; crossing Garfield

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 2

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

on an axis with the east boundary of the property at 458 Garfield; thence east along the north side of Garfield to Farwell; thence north along the west side of Farwell, crossing Lincoln, continuing north to Summit; thence north across Summit to the northwest corner of Summit and Farwell; thence east, crossing Farwell to the southwest corner of the property at 1439 S. Farwell; continuing along the south boundary of said property to the east boundary of said property; thence north along the east boundary of said property to the south boundary of the property at 1421 S. Farwell; thence east along said boundary to the east boundary of said property; thence north along said boundary on an axis with the east boundaries of the properties at 1415 and 1411 S. Farwell to Gilbert; thence west along the south side of Gilbert to S. Farwell; thence south along the east side of Farwell to the northeast corner of Summit and S. Farwell; thence west across S. Farwell to the east boundary of the property at 464 Summit; thence north along said boundary to the north boundary of said property; thence west along said boundary on axis with the north boundaries of the properties at 460, 454, 446, 440, 436, 426, 420, and 414 and the north boundary of the property at 1329 Wilson to Wilson; thence south along the east side of Wilson to the northeast corner of Summit and Wilson; thence west, crossing Wilson, along the north side of Summit to the east boundary of the property at 324 Summit; thence north along said boundary to the north boundary of said property; thence west along axis with north boundary of property at 320 Summit to west boundary of said property; thence south along said boundary to Summit; thence west along north side of Summit to a point on axis with the west boundary of the property at 315 Summit; thence south, crossing Summit, along said boundary to the south boundary of said property; thence east along said boundary and the south boundary of the property at 317 Summit to the northwest corner of the property at 320 Lincoln; thence south along the west boundary of said property, crossing Lincoln on an axis with west boundary of the property at 321 Lincoln; continuing south on the west boundary of the property at 318 Garfield across Garfield to the northeast corner of the property at 303 Garfield; thence west along the north boundary of said property to the point of beginning.

ENTIRE EXPANDED THIRD WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Beginning at the northwest corner of State and Gilbert, cross State and proceed east along the north side of Gilbert, crossing S. Farwell, to the east boundary of the property at 1411 S. Farwell; thence south along said boundary and the east boundaries of the properties at 1415 and 1421 S. Farwell to the south boundary of the property at 1421 S. Farwell; thence west along said boundary to the east boundary of the property at 1439 S. Farwell; thence south along said boundary to Summit; thence west across S. Farwell; thence south along the west side of S. Farwell to Garfield; thence west along the north side of Garfield to a point on axis with the west side of Roosevelt; thence south along the west side of Roosevelt to the south boundary of the property at 474 Roosevelt; thence northwest along said boundary to the west boundary of said property; thence north along said boundary to the south boundary of the property at 445 Garfield; thence west along said boundary and south boundaries of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 3

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

properties at 445, 437, 433, 429, 421, 415, 409, and 403 Garfield to Wilson; crossing Wilson on an axis with north side of the east west alley in the middle of the block between Garfield and McKinley; thence west along the north side of said alley to the intersection with State; thence north along the west boundary of the property at 303 Garfield to the northwest corner of said property; thence east along the north boundary of said property to the northeast corner of said property; thence north across Garfield on an axis with the west boundary of the property at 318 Garfield to the intersection of the west boundary of 321 Lincoln and the south boundary of 1501 State; thence west on said boundary across State and continuing west on an axis with the north boundary of the UWEC Hibbard parking lot north of Garfield to the east side of Park Avenue; thence north along the east side of Park Avenue to a point on axis with the south side of Park Place; thence west along said axis (also south side of Park Place) to the northeast corner of the property at 111 Park Place; thence south along the east boundary of said property to the south boundary of said property; thence west along said boundary and the south boundary of the property at 107 Park Place to the Chippewa River; thence north along the east bank of the Chippewa River to the northwest corner of the property at 28 Newton; thence east along the north boundary to the east boundary of said property; thence south along said boundary to Newton; thence south across Newton to the southeast corner of Newton and Wilcox; thence east along south side of Newton to Porter; thence south along the west side of Porter to Marston, crossing Marston, to the south side of Marston; thence east along the south side of Marston to State; thence south along the west side of State to the northwest corner of the intersection of State and Gilbert and the point of beginning.

JUSTIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES

These boundaries encompass the best concentration of late 19th and early 20th century buildings in the vicinity and exclude areas with different development histories and properties that have less integrity and are of later construction periods.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photos Page 1

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

PHOTOGRAPH DESCRIPTIONS

Items a) through e) are the same for photos 1-15

- a) Third Ward Historic District (expansion)
- b) Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wisconsin
- c) Eric Wheeler, April 23, 2003
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) Façade of house from street

- 1 of 15 A-10 James T. and Petronilla Barber House • 132 Marston
- 2 of 15 A-11 Orlando Brice House • 120 Masrton
- 3 of 15 AA-2 Schwahn-Peplau House • 111 Park
- 4 of 15 B-7 Webster-Larson House • 333 Summit
- 5 of 15 B-15 Emilie and Minnie Luebke House • 340 Lincoln
- 6 of 15 B-16 John Fleming House • 334 Lincoln
- 7 of 15 B-17 Robert Briggs House • 330 Lincoln
- 8 of 15 B-27 Gross-York-Conway House • 340 Garfield
- 9 of 15 B-28 Moe-Attermeier House • 334 Garfield
- 10 of 15 B-40 George and Hilda Harsh House • 341 Garfield
- 11 of 15 B-50 Edward J. and Jean (Day) Hancock House • 480 Roosevelt
- 12 of 15 B-52 Andrew Walker House • 464 Garfield
- 13 of 15 B-74 Henry A. and Frances White House • 437 Lincoln

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

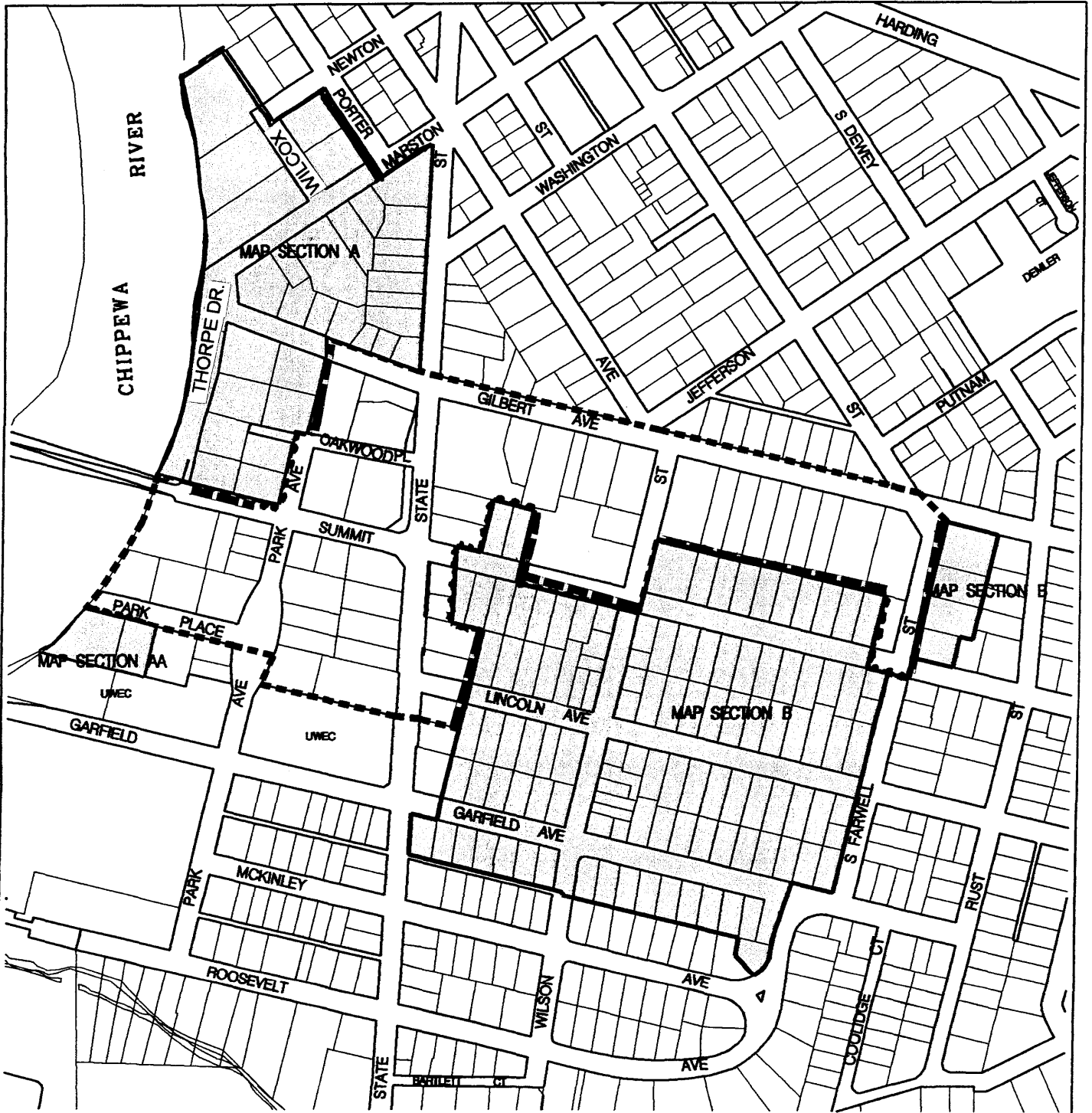
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Third Ward Historic District (Expansion)
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

Section Photos Page 2




14 of 15 B-129 Culver and Frances Bostwick House • 464 Summit

15 of 15 B-132 Jurden-Jordan House • 1415 S. Farwell

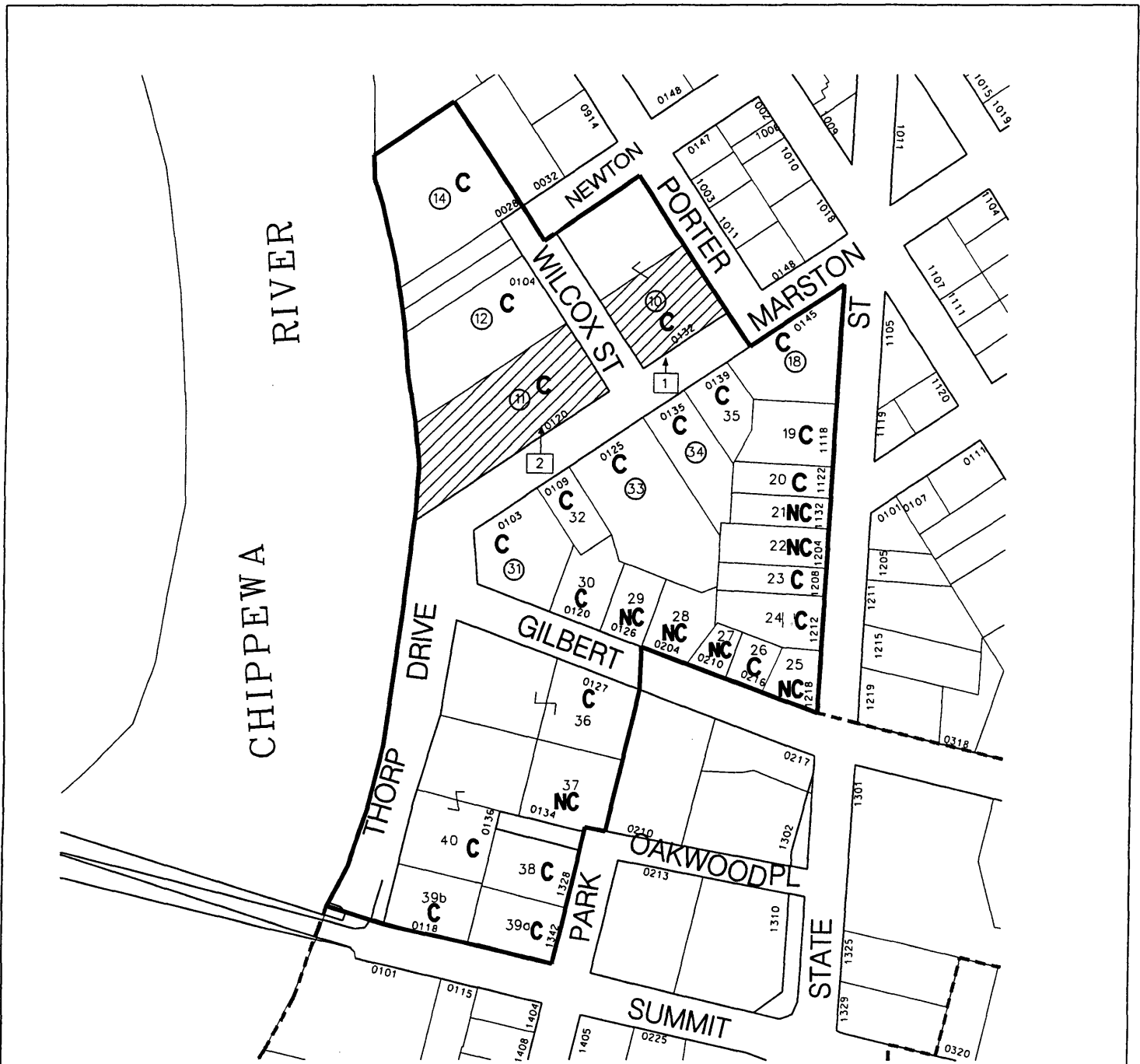


THIRD WARD NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT EXPANSION SECTIONS OVERVIEW **Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI**



-  EXPANSION AREAS
-  EXISTING NR DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  EXPANSION BOUNDARIES

no scale
7-03-2003
DRAFTED BY: Patrick Ivory



THIRD WARD NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT EXPANSION
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

MAP SECTION A



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| C CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES | (24) PROPERTY CODE NO. & FEATURED PROPERTY |
| NC NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES | [Hatched Box] PHOTOGRAPHED PROPERTIES |
| ----- EXISTING NR DISTRICT BOUNDARY | [Box with 15 and arrow] PHOTO NO. & DIRECTION |
| ———— EXPANSION BOUNDARY | [Empty Box] VACANT LOT |

no scale
 7-03-2003
 DRAFTED BY: Patrick Ivory



Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, WI

THIRD WARD NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT EXPANSION

MAP SECTION B

- C** CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
- NC** NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
- EXISTING NR DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- EXPANSION BOUNDARY

- ②④ PROPERTY CODE NO. & FEATURED PROPERTY
- ▨ PHOTOGRAPHED PROPERTIES
- 15 PHOTO NO. & DIRECTION
- VACANT LOT

7-03-2003
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nbscale