

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Bayfield Historic District

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

WI I and WI 13

CITY, TOWN

Bayfield

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Seventh

STATE

Wisconsin

VICINITY OF

CODE

55

COUNTY

Bayfield

CODE

007

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership-see inventory

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bayfield County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Washburn

STATE

Wisconsin 54891

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

CITY, TOWN

Madison

STATE

Wisconsin 53706

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bayfield Historic District encompasses entire or fractional portions of approximately sixty blocks, about 174 acres. This area includes most of the original plat of Bayfield that was filed in 1856 by Henry M. Rice, a United States senator from Minnesota. Rice's attorney, William McAboy, surveyed the land, and after much discussion about the irregular topography, laid the avenues running at true east-west and the streets at north-south. Washington Avenue and Broad Street were eighty feet wide and all other streets, sixty feet. Individual lots were a generous 40 x 120'. Rice designated Block 61 as a public square and the lots just south of that in Block 77 were to be used for schools and playgrounds, a provision never fulfilled. Rice promoted the sale of Bayfield lots among his Washington, D.C. friends. In return for their financial support, he named many of the avenues for them.

The village of Bayfield is located on a steeply sloping elbow of land that juts into Lake Superior on the west shore of Chequamegon Bay. The low level topography of the waterfront rises gently to a narrow plateau before sweeping sharply up the hillsides. The shoreline elevation averages about 600 feet while the highest point in the district, in the northwest corner, is about 850 feet. Local geographic designations give an indication of the lay of the land: Catholic hill, School hill, Cooper hill, Swede hill and the flats.

The early stripping of timber accelerated the natural erosion that comes from the fifteen seasonal streams that drain the area. As a result, ravines punctuate the already irregular grade. The largest ravine, called simply the "big ravine" by local residents, is bridged by the Rice Avenue steel bridge, now a pedestrian walkway. The ravine begins east of the present high school complex between Second and Third Streets and terminates at Washington Avenue. The perennial stream flows from there to the lake by underground culverts. A second major ravine enters the district at Ninth Street and Rittenhouse Avenue, flowing southeasterly to Manypenny Avenue and the lake. Smaller ravines dot the district.

General Character of the District

Although the obvious irregular and sometimes unstable topography of the land created a good number of building problems, it has also provided spectacular and dramatic vistas. Since Bayfield lies on a corner of shoreline, most every elevation provides a wide panorama of the lake and the Apostle Islands. Second growth vegetation, the natural hills and ravines as well as early plantings of maple and elm hide all but the tallest buildings, such as the steeple of the Holy Family Catholic Church.

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In addition to the physical setting, several other factors give Bayfield a spacious sense. A onetime population peak of 2692 (in 1910) has declined nearly two-thirds, to 874. Many buildings are simply gone, leaving no more than a grassy depression where a foundation once lay. In addition, the generous lots provide ample space between houses. Only a few blocks have a real neighborhood sense, as the 100 block on N. Second and the first block south of Rittenhouse on S. Broad. The public school block on Sweeny Avenue between N. Fourth and Fifth Streets provides a playground and athletic field. An additional playground area and tennis courts are just south of the school complex.

Early visitors commented on the fine grassy lots and water fountains in the village. In fact, Bayfield was known as the "fountain city" because of the many fountains supplied by the hydraulic works in the big ravine: "Uniquely handsome white-washed houses, scattered irregularly on the flat and the hills reminded the traveler approaching by water of the quiet out-of-the-way places in foreign lands."¹ Another early visitor commented that Bayfield had taste and refinement in comparison to other lake towns. Many of these amenities are still found in the village. On some streets, brick pavers continue in use as road surface, particularly south of Rittenhouse Avenue. Early lighting fixtures that once graced the main street now border Memorial Park on the lake shore and N. Front shore frontage. And the "waiting" pavilion, still in use by passing visitors, is a reminder of the early tourist years.

The district includes all of the early commercial area and most of the residential area. Scattered throughout the district, which is primarily residential, are four churches, public and parochial schools, a water front area and the town's one industry, a wood products factory. Newer structures are distributed throughout the district but the heaviest concentration is in the outlying areas outside the boundaries to the north and west. Of the approximate 310 structures in the district about fifty are commercial, five are public, one is industrial and the remainder are residential. The forty-nine pivotal structures are scattered throughout the district and almost always separate from each other. There are about sixty-four intrusions.

Earliest growth in the district centered along the waterfront, both east and south around the elbow of land. Lumbering and fishing related structures of course were located in these areas as well as the associated businesses of hotels, saloons and other commercial stores. Residences were at first clustered in these areas and on the relative flat plateau but soon began to fan out towards the steeper slopes and hills.

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"As We Are" Bayfield County Press, June 28, 1890

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Bayfield's small commercial area is roughly bounded between the east lakefront and Third Street, along Rittenhouse Avenue and south to Manypenny Avenue. The highest concentration of shops is found on Rittenhouse between First and Broad Streets. The village has never really developed a commercial district because from its earliest days it has been a rather isolated shipping point for timber and fish. Shops only supplied the necessary short-term articles for local, and now tourist, needs. Early businesses and hotels clustered along the passenger dock at the foot of Washington Avenue. They later moved to the relative flat plateau of First and Rittenhouse, slowly moving westward as the village grew. New commercial construction is centered around the 100 block of Rittenhouse where the 1940s floods wiped out a number of buildings.

Description of buildings in the district

The boom and bust economy of Bayfield and its subsequent decline in the last fifty years has left its mature character much intact. There is little, if any, vestige of Bayfield's first twenty-five years. The majority of buildings date from the village's most prosperous and active years, from the 1880s when the settlement began to mature, to the 1920s when Bayfield settled into a long decline.

Like many other northern Wisconsin villages sustained on a modest economy, Bayfield's buildings can be characterized as simple vernacular structures with few pretensions to current styles. Most have escaped modernization. A vast majority were constructed from local materials, mostly wood, sided with clapboard and painted white. Only a few were architect designed. The local builders used wood probably because of the availability of good white pine from the local mill and the ease of handling. Additionally, a sense of impermanence might have had some bearing on the investment made in a building. When the timber was exhausted, the village would simply vanish; "There was not much use to pay much attention to home building...nearly every house and every store was simply built on the ground with cedar blocks for foundations..."¹

In the 1880s and 1890s other local building materials were used to a lesser degree than wood. A brick manufacturing plant opened in 1888. Brownstone quarries operated for only about fifteen years from the early 1880s to about 1895. With several notable exceptions, the stone was used mostly by local builders for foundations, sills, lintels and retaining walls.

Commercial structures today are a mixture of the early wood or masonry buildings and homes converted to retail use. The old commercial structures are generally two stories, of wood or brick, with simple detailing. A number retain their original store fronts but inevitable remodelings have occurred. The wood structures are covered with clapboard. High false fronts have projecting cornices supported by decorative brackets as those at 200 and 250 Rittenhouse and

¹
Bayfield Progress, December 21, 1911

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and sometimes a center gable and fancy window treatment, as the Tate building at 1 N. First and the Chapman store, 100 Rittenhouse. After the 1888 opening of the local brickyard, local masons began to use the material for commercial building. The Bell Block built in 1892 at 2 N. Second is the best example of a brick block with brownstone trim. Other brick blocks, as the two at 122 and 126 Rittenhouse, are far simpler with only a metal cornice for detail. Brownstone was used for only two commercial buildings. Captain R.D. Pike, owner of a quarry just south of Bayfield, built the power house at 125 S. First, the present city hall. He also built the present Washburn State Bank building across from the Bell Block at 201 Rittenhouse in 1905 using a brownstone front.

Bayfield's public structures are far more imposing stylistically than its commercial buildings but they are nevertheless simplified versions of Classical, Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles. Bayfield's finest expression of civic pride and an advertisement for its local stone is the old county courthouse (NRHP 12/27/74). Completed in 1884, it is a large two story structure in a Neo-Classical Revival style. The Holy Family Catholic Church and school complex also make an imposing unit. The rectory and school are large brick structures, simple in detail to match the brownstone church. The Carnegie Library, 37 N. Broad, was completed in 1904 by architect Henry Wildhagen in the Classical Revival style popular for civic buildings at that time. The diminutive Christ Episcopal Church (NRHP 12/27/74) on N. Third Street is one of the finest remaining examples of Carpenter's Gothic in northern Wisconsin.

For the most part Bayfield is composed of quiet tree-lined residential streets set against wide lakeview panoramas. Large vacant areas, wooded ravines and steeply sloped hills give the streets an almost rural sense. With few exceptions residents live in detached houses. Residences built between 1880-1924 are most commonly one and one-half story, rectangular frame houses painted white on one or two 40 x 120 foot lots. Many are gable roofed but hip roofs are also common. Most residences are covered with clapboard or shiplap with generous porches and verandas and simple detailing. A striking sense of homogeneity prevails.

As with Bayfield's commercial buildings, stylistic labels are difficult to apply to these houses with some notable exceptions. There are three large homes of the Queen Anne influence: the 1895 William Knight house (108 N. Third), the 1890 summer home of General Allen C. Fuller (301 Rittenhouse, now an inn), and the 1908 Frank Boutin, Jr. home (7 Rice- NRHP 12/27/74). Bungalow homes are found as well and one of the earliest and best examples is that of J.P. O'Malley (333 Wing Ave.). Much more typical are the early carpenter built homes of Alonzo Knight (203 N. Third) and Michael Duclou (30 N. Sixth) and the modest homes built

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for Scandinavian and German millworkers in the Swede hill area, as 707 Old Military Road and 829 Manypenny.

Boundaries-Delineation

Starting from the North City Limits Road, the boundary proceeds easterly for one block and a half to the intersection of Pine Street and turns south to Lynde Avenue. There are no buildings east of this boundary line. At the intersection of Pine and Lynde Avenue, the boundary turns eastward again (Lynde Avenue is not open from here to Wing Avenue). At this junction the boundary turns southwest following Wing Avenue to its intersection with Washington Avenue. East of this line is a steep incline that slopes to the lakeshore. Only a few summer cabins and a new motel are wedged in between the bluff and shore. Along the shoreline, the Bayfield Transfer Railroad ran to Red Cliff.

At the intersection of Wing and Washington Avenues, the boundary turns eastward once again along Washington Avenue and jogs to include the two buildings on the north, the old Bayfield Transfer station and Booth Cooperage. From here the boundary follows the irregular shoreline in a southerly direction, including the "waiting" pavilion and the municipal park that offers a superb water front vista.

At this point on S. First Street and Manypenny (lot 11 of Block 88), the boundary line jogs south to include the present city hall, housed in the 1895 power house and the old Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad engine shed. South and west is the site of the early sawmills, now a mixture of recent developments. The abandoned railroad right-of-way is an obvious visual southern boundary as the district line proceeds westward.

At Third Street and Manypenny Avenue, the steep incline of Cooper hill begins. The boundary jogs south to include five older frame homes. The boundary line is the lot line of 113 S. Fourth and 112 S. Fifth Streets. At S. Fifth the line proceeds southward to the south end of Block 123. Old Military Road is not open to S. Fifth. The boundary continues west on Old Military Road, jogging south to include 309 S. Seventh, a nice early frame house. It turns north at the alley of Block 125 to Wilson Avenue, thence west to S. Eighth, then north to lot line line of 105 S. Eighth. It turns west once again to lot line of 105 S. Ninth and north to alley of Blocks 98 and 82 to Washington Avenue. This northwest area includes most of Swede hill, developed during the most active period of the lumber industry. The mill employed many Scandinavians and Germans. Development is scattered and there is much open space between residences.

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At Washington Avenue the boundary turns eastward to N. Sixth, north on N. Sixth, then east on Rice to the alley of Block 46, turning north to Sweeny Avenue. Then it continues east to include all of Block 27, the high school complex. The school sits on the west side of the big ravine and only by leveling a large area was construction possible. To the north and west lies an undeveloped area presently in public ownership.

From N. Fourth and Lynde Avenue, the district line proceeds east, bisecting the big ravine to the alley of Block 5, and north to the North City Limits Road. The ravine area was included because it has played an important role in the development of the village. Here the hydraulic works, dammed to give sufficient pressure to water fed from them through hollowed logs, were located to protect the sawmill roof and lumber piles and for city residents to have a supply for domestic uses and outdoor fountains. In the last few years, residents have developed a nature trail that follows the ravine up. The Rice Avenue bridge, now a pedestrian walkway, contributes to the visual character of the village.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF PIVOTAL BUILDINGS

COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC

37 N. Broad Bayfield Carnegie Library 1903-04

Bayfield's Carnegie Library is in a classical revival style popular for civic buildings at the turn of the century. The building is a typical example, one story with end gables on a raised basement. The pedimented portico is supported by gigantic ionic brownstone columns. Brownstone quions, sills and lintels contrast with the yellow brick.

The library was designed by Henry Wildhagen of Ashland, Wisconsin. With \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie, Bayfield residents donated the \$1,000 needed annually for upkeep. The land was provided by the William Dalrymple estate. The cornerstone was laid in August, 1903.

34 S. Broad c. 1880

This large rectangular building has occupied a prominent site since early days. The two story structure is covered with white clapboard siding on the front facade and asbestos on the sides and rear. The front facade has undergone some changes but the original second story level and projecting cornice are still in place. The building had a long life as a saloon. In 1920 Halvor Reiten installed a new street level front in the structure that then served as a motor supply until a few years ago.

1 N. First 1883 Andrew Tate Building

One of the oldest extant commercial buildings in Bayfield, this structure is similar to four other early clapboard commercial blocks. A long, rectangular building of two stories, it has a high false front with center gable. The projecting eaves are supported by decorative brackets. The 4/4 windows are framed by decorative trim. The street front has been changed and an outside staircase enclosed. It now houses the Rebekah fraternal order.

Andrew Tate, one of the first settlers in Bayfield, operated a drug store that was a center of activity for the community. Tate, a self-taught lawyer, held many positions in the village including district attorney, county treasurer and school superintendent.

21 N. First c. late 1880's

This one and a half story house has recently been converted to commercial use. It was built as a residence probably by an early settler, Henry Wachsmuth, not far from the busy east docks. It has an intersecting gable roof and clapboard siding. Decorative window trim frames the 4/4 windows. A gable projects from the front facade. A front shed-roofed veranda is supported by columns. A second story veranda once stretched across the front. A retail shop occupies the ground level.

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232 N. First Holy Family Catholic Church and Rectory 1891; 1898
231 N. First Holy Family Catholic School 1910

The Holy Family Catholic Church and school complex is situated on the northeast hills with a wide vista of the lake. The Catholic church was the third denomination to be established in Bayfield. Father John Chebul from LaPointe in 1869 organized the Bayfield parish. In 1861 a small frame church and rectory were built. The present brick rectory, built in 1891, was the first masonry building in Bayfield. It is a symmetrical structure with hip roof and projecting gable front. Segmentally arched windows have 4/4 panes. The rectory rests on a full basement of brownstone. A compound arch accentuates the front entry.

The brownstone church to the north of the rectory, and now joined by an enclosed walkway, was begun in 1888, but not completed until some ten years later. Brother Adrian Wewer, OFM, was the designer. It is a large rectangular structure with gabled roof and central tower. The steeple is one of the most prominent landmarks in Bayfield, particularly from the water. The brownstone is in a coursed rock-faced ashlar.

To the west across N. First is the Catholic school built in 1910. It is a large rectangular hipped roof building in a classical revival style. A bell tower cupola is centered on the roof and is topped with a cross. The red brick building is similar in scale and design to the rectory.

125 S. First 1895; 1911 Bayfield City Hall

The structure that presently houses the Bayfield City Hall was constructed in 1895 as the city's first water works and power supply. One of the few buildings made out of local brownstone, it is rock-face coursed ashlar supporting a sloped roof and high parapet wall on the front and rear. It has undergone considerable change, probably in 1911, when the attached addition to the north was constructed. New wide windows replaced the high rectangular ones and the gable roof was changed to accommodate the addition. Large doors in the north addition allow access for the city trucks.

19 N. Front c. 1911-1923

This structure is one of the few remaining fishing-related structures. Although not as old as the Booth Cooperage, it was probably used for all phases of fishing: storage, fishnets, drying reels, barrels and boat repair. Situated north of the city dock area, the west facade is a one story street level used for a small retail shop now. The water side or east end is a two story with large doors for easy access from the water. It is a long rectangular gabled building sided with shiplap, covered with metal sheeting. Henry Johnson, a fisherman active during the early years of the century, occupied the structure for many years.

Rice Avenue between Second and Third Streets 1912-1913 Rice Avenue Bridge

This ornate and unusual steel arched bridge is a picturesque reminder of the topographical irregularities of Bayfield. A wooden bridge was constructed in 1894 to allow residents to cross from Catholic hill to School hill. When the bridge collapsed in 1910, this bridge

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was built as a replacement. It has been closed to vehicular traffic since the devastating floods of the 1940s and 1950s swept through the ravine resulting in ground instability.

The Wausau Iron Works of Wisconsin constructed this bridge in 1912. It consists of five spans: a twenty-five foot simple span at each end and three deck truss spans sixty feet long in the middle for a total length of 230 feet. The bridge opening was delayed until the fall of 1913 because additional reinforcement was needed. The "big ravine" that the bridge spans was maintained as a picnic park for many years and later the mouth of the ravine was used as a ball field.

Rittenhouse and Front Streets "Waiting" Pavilion 1913

One of the most charming reminders of old Bayfield is this "waiting" pavilion at the foot of Rittenhouse and Front at the east municipal pier. It measures about 20 x 20 feet. Decorative columns support the flared hip roof. Backless wooden benches line the open sides. Lattice covers the foundation.

In 1913 the Civic League, a Bayfield women's group, constructed this "waiting" Pavilion, as it was called, for about \$300. The Bayfield Progress recorded on July 17, 1913, that the pavilion was "not only for ornament...convenient and comfortable (especially when waiting with children for the boats)..." It was first located north of the pier, across Rittenhouse from the present site. A weather tower stood on the south side of the pier. The waiting pavilion was probably moved in the late 1920s to the present location. Today, the pavilion still provides a comfortable shelter from rain or sun for passengers waiting for the Apostle Islands excursion boats.

100 Rittenhouse pre 1886

Another early commercial building, this two story structure is very similar to the one diagonally from it at 1 N. First. It features the same front with center gable but with more elaborate window treatment. The store front has been changed. The building has recently been re-sided with narrow aluminum siding.

126 Rittenhouse c. 1886-1892

This commercial block is typical of the brick blocks constructed during the late 1880's and 1890's. It is a two story block with a high parapet wall and large front metal cornice. A shed roof addition is attached to the rear. Metal columns and lintel encase a remodeled store front. High rectangular segmentally arched windows pierce the second story.

200 Rittenhouse c. 1884

Similar to 34 S. Broad, this two story square commercial building is sided with clapboard. The projecting cornice is supported with decorative brackets. A new store front installed sometime in the 1930s and new second story windows have changed its early appearance. William Haskins sold meat and groceries in the original 22 x 60' building. In later years, it was used as a saloon with rented rooms above, a rear second story entrance serving as a entry.

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201 Rittenhouse 1904-1905 R. D. Pike building

This small one story bank is the only brownstone faced commercial block in Bayfield. It is of coursed ashlar, some of the blocks stippled. Large rectangular windows, now with transoms boarded over, frame the corner entry. The interior has been remodeled. The name R. D. Pike is chiseled over a side entrance.

225 Rittenhouse 1883 D. J. Etsell building

Built in 1883 by D. J. Etsell, the building was a twin to a now demolished commercial block directly across Rittenhouse Avenue. The block has an interesting shape, a lopsided rectangle that addresses the corner diagonally topped with a hip gable roof. Like the other early commercial blocks, it is sided with white clapboard, a projecting cornice supported by brackets. Detailing is limited to the decorative brackets and window trim. An early store front is still in place.

250 Rittenhouse prior to 1886

Perched on the rise of Rittenhouse Avenue, this building is one of the furthest from the commercial center. A very high false front with projecting cornice gives the two story rectangular building an imposing front face. It is sided with clapboard and the store front dates from about the 1920s. An attached small one story shed is on the east. Four generations of the Frank Stark family ran a grocery and feed store here until recently. An antique store now occupies the first level and apartments are on the second.

109 S. Sixth Bethesda Lutheran Church 1895

Located appropriately on Swede Hill, this church reflects the simple taste of its Scandinavian builders. It is a modest frame structure, clapboard sided with central steeple. Recent additions include a new front entry and rear addition. The structure rests on a cement block foundation. Built in 1895, the Bayfield Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Free Church shortened its name to Bethesda Norwegian Free Church in 1905 and finally in 1962 to its present name.

2 N. Second 1892 Currie G. Bell block

This commercial block is one of the best examples of a brick business block in Bayfield. Located on the busy intersection of Broad and Rittenhouse, the building was constructed in 1892 by Currie G. Bell, editor and publisher of the local newspaper. Reported to be the first commercial building constructed from brick, its brick detailing and brownstone trim are gracefully executed. Details included a parapet wall and segmentally arched windows. Canvas awnings shade a recent storefront remodeling. Attached to the rear and north elevations are one story additions.

Bell purchased the Bayfield Press in 1882, changing its name to the Bayfield County Press. He was editor for more than twenty-five years and was very active in community affairs.

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35 N. Second Masonic Temple 1910

Another public structure based on classical influence, the Masonic Temple is a one story brick structure on a raised basement. It has a flared hip roof. An attached flat roofed front veranda is supported by columns. A stone stringcourse marks the basement and street level stories.

125 N. Third Christ Episcopal Church 1870 and later additions

(NRHP 12/27/74)

This small frame church is one of the earliest extant structures in Bayfield. It is an excellent example of Carpenter Gothic architecture.

Bayfield County Courthouse 1884 Washington Avenue between 4th & 5th Streets

(NRHP 12/27/74)

This large two story brownstone is perhaps Bayfield's finest architectural expression. Designed by Madison architect John Nader in a neo-classical style, it advertises civic pride and the local stone product.

Booth Cooperage c. 1900 Washington Ave. & Front Street

NRHP 8/13/76)

This structure is a large frame two story building that was used for producing and storing kegs and barrels for packing fish.

207 Washington Avenue Old City Jail 1926

This unlikely looking structure functioned as the village jail for many years. It was built in 1926 and in the following year, the adjacent firehall and tool house was constructed. The jail is about 25 x 25 feet. The thick uncoursed fieldstone walls support a hip roof with projecting eaves. The iron grating that covers the door and windows probably came from the old courthouse or the old town jail.

Halvor Reiten, then a member of city council and chief of the fire department, drew the plans for the jail and firehall. Pete Wick, a local mason, was in charge of construction. The site is located on the east side of the big ravine, a site occupied for many years by the town hall. The jail stands vacant today. The firehall received heavy damage in the 1942 flood and has since been remodeled. Although the jail was constructed a few years after Bayfield reached its peak, it nonetheless merits recognition as unique among the more traditional buildings.

RESIDENTIAL

17 S. Broad prior to 1886

This residence is one of the early homes in Bayfield and one of the few square hipped roof structures. The projecting eaves are supported by decorative brackets. A one story bay window on the south facade and a shed roof front veranda help to break up the squareness of the house. Charles Leihy was living here in 1900 and he resided here for many years.

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29 S. Broad prior to 1886 Robert A. Inglis house

Another early home, this two story clapboard structure is just south of the Leihy home. It is a simple rectangular shape with end gable roof. An early addition to the rear and north forms an ell with the main structure. The original shutters flank the 4/4 windows. A second story door on the front facade indicates that a veranda has been removed.

Robert A. Inglis, a 1869 arrival in Bayfield, was ticket agent for the lake steamers and later, the railroad. Born in Scotland, he was married aboard the steamer "Japan" in 1891. The occasion was notable for its seasick wedding party. He was founder of the local Masonic fraternity.

17 N. Fifth c. 1886

This small one and a half story frame house is similar to 409 N. Front in its shape and display of fancy trim. Front and south shingled gables sport bargeboards. A wraparound veranda on the front and south sides has a turned balustrade and posts. Heavy trim around the door and windows also adds to the interesting detail. Lattice work covers the foundation. There is little information on the longtime residents, the Wahlquists.

20 N. First c. 1876 Andrew Tate house

Although altered, this one-story clapboard house is significant as the home of Andrew Tate, one of Bayfield's pioneer settlers and most public-spirited citizens in the nineteenth century. Tate came to Bayfield in 1857. In 1858 he began practicing law and until his death in 1900 he held many positions in the local and county government. In 1902 the house became the residence of Andrew Tate's daughter, Lillian, and her husband, Alonzo H. Wilkinson. Wilkinson also held several public offices, including that of state senator.

141 N. First before 1890 William F. Dahlrymple's summer home

This one-and-a-half-story frame cottage with wide verandas was built by Dahlrymple, an important figure in the development of Bayfield. Dahlrymple, who envisioned Bayfield as a port more accessible than Chicago, bought large tracts of land in the area. In 1892 he had 281 lots platted, now called the Dahlrymple Addition. He organized both the Bayfield Harbor and Great Western and the Bayfield Transfer Railways to connect with the Northern Pacific at Iron River in western Bayfield County. Only about 15 miles of track were ever layed, which eventually became important to the local logging industry.

Dahlrymple summered at Bayfield for many years. His house was placed on a stone foundation in the early 1920s, when a stone fireplace and massive chimney were added on the south wall. Otherwise, the appearance of this modest home is much the same as when Dahlrymple was its occupant.

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17 N. Fourth 1885 Theodore Ernst house

One of the most elaborate houses in Bayfield, this house was built by Theodore Ernst, a carpenter, in 1885. An elaborate variation on the more simple gable Bayfield house, the structure has a variety of projecting gables and a mansard tower on the southeast corner that is capped by iron cresting. Fancy work on the bargeboards, balustrade and window detail attest to Ernest's skill with jigsaw and lathe. The clapboard structure rests on a brown-stone foundation. Attached to the house are several additions stretching back to the barn on the rear lot line. The entire structure measures about 120 feet long. It is said that in this manner that Ernst could reach his cow barn and carpenter shop without having to brave the inclement elements. Ernst, a German immigrant, was responsible for much of the gingerbread work around Bayfield. The September 12, 1885, Bayfield Progress reported that the house was the "most showy and ornamental structure of the kind in the village."

141 N. Front c. 1907 Theodore Wieland house

Perched on one of the many steep Bayfield hills, this large white house is one of the first structures glimpsed by water-borne travelers. The two and a half story house has a flared gable roof with returns. It is sided with narrow white clapboard. A veranda wraps around the east and south facades from which one has a spectacular view of the lake. A detached garage to the west was built about 1922 to house the owners' first auto.

409 N. Front c. 1895

Located near the north city limits on Catholic hill, this small one story frame house enjoys a spectacular view of the lake. The house has a gabled roof with projecting gables on north and south facades as well as square bay windows. A recessed veranda stretches across the front and south facades. It has much of the decorative jigsaw and lathe trim that most Bayfield homes never had. George McNeil was an early owner.

429 N. Front c. 1893

One of the handful of log buildings remaining in Bayfield, the barn is a one and a half story squared pine log structure. It has a simple gable roof with a slab wood door on the west facade. The north face is covered with metal sheeting. Vertical corner boards cover the corner notching of the barn. The chinking has fallen out in many places.

The barn was probably built as a cow barn for a small farm. It was used by the Green family for many years. It is now attached to the house by an enclosed walkway.

829 Manypenny 1904 Oscar Anderson house

This simple frame one story house was built in 1904 by Oscar Anderson, a Scandinavian millworker, in the outlying Swede hill area. The one and a half story frame house is covered with white shiplap siding. An attached front veranda with turned columns and balustrade adds interest to the simple form.

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33-27-21 S. Ninth c. 1893-1894

These three houses best represent the basic clapboard gabled one and a half story Bayfield house. These three vary little from this simple form. They are located on the western edge of the district in the Swede hill area.

33 S. Ninth

This house is one and a half story frame, white clapboard structure covered by a gabled roof with full gabled dormer on the south facade. A one story bay window juts out from the north and south facades. The house sits on a brownstone foundation. An older addition with dormer is attached to the rear.

27 S. Ninth

This house is similar to its neighbor. It has attached veranda on the front and south facades with turned columns and balustrade. Decorative window molding frames the windows. The house sits on a brownstone foundation. A new addition is attached to the rear.

21 S. Ninth

Like its two neighbors, this house is a one and a half story gables structure. A hood porch covers the front entry. A large single story bay window is on the south facade. There are no dormers. Moldings frame the windows.

621 Old Military Road 1905 Harvey Nourse house

This is an interesting complex on the outskirts of the district composed of the main house, a barn and a storage shed. The house and barn are one and a half story with gambrel roof. The first floor is clapboard and the gable is shingled. Gambrel dormers are in the west and east facades of the house. A shed roof veranda supported by columns is now enclosed. A recent flat roof addition is on the west facade.

7 Rice Avenue 1908 Frank Boutin, Jr. house

(NHRP 12/27/74)

This large two and a half story house shares with the Fuller house the rambling, complex Queen Anne form. The first story is beige brick with a shingled second level. A three story rounded tower is on the southeast corner. A large wraparound veranda on the south and east facades affords a wide panorama of the lake.

301 Rittenhouse 1890 General Allen C. Fuller house

This large Queen Anne residence was built in 1890 as a "summer cottage" for General Allen C. Fuller. The two and a half story structure occupies a prominent site on Rittenhouse Avenue. The pressed beige brick used in the first story was brought from the east by Fuller. The second story is shingled as are the two dormers and one full dormer on the south facade. A curved wide veranda wraps around the south and east facades. The house contains twenty-one rooms with seven fireplaces. A kitchen and servants quarters originally occupied the basement. Interior trim is maple, oak, and cherry. Brownstone is used for porch piers, retaining wall and foundation.

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The General, an asthma sufferer, came to Bayfield to escape the Illinois humidity. During the Civil War he served as the Illinois adjutant general. Today the house is operated as an inn.

36 N. Second c. 1886-1892

This large two story frame house is gable roofed with several gabled projections. A two story bay window on the south facade and enclosed pedimented entry add interest to the basic square plan. A curved veranda wraps around the north and east facades. The simplicity of this house is set off by the elaborate window and entry treatment.

M. B. Johnson, manager of the Booth Co., lived here. Later this was the home of John Kranzfelder who came to Bayfield in 1895. He purchased William Dittus' meat market business. Kranzfelder also served as a vice president of the local bank and as a county supervisor.

138 N. Second before 1886 Bally house

This two story frame house appears on the 1886 lithograph of Bayfield drawn by Beck and Pauli in 1886. It is in an excellent state of preservation, the major alteration being a one-story shed-roofed addition on the rear. The wood trim on the house is notable, presently accentuated by contrasting paint.

12 S. Second c. 1890 William Dittus house

One of the two brick residences in Bayfield (the other is a store and house combination at 118 Rittenhouse), this house was built by William Dittus, a meat market entrepreneur. Made from local brick, the house is two story, with a flared hip roof with gable projections. The projecting eaves are supported by decorative brackets. A wide veranda stretches across the front facade, decorative posts and balustrade support the second story veranda. The double door entry is flanked by colored lights. Brownstone lintels, sills and foundation contrast with the red brick. A frame clapboard addition is attached to the rear.

105 S. Seventh 1888 Ervin Leihy house

This structure is a large two story square frame house with a flat hipped roof with a two story full gabled projection on the north and south facades. A band of shingles marks the course between the first and second stories. Bullseye windows pierce the gables. An attached front veranda on the front and south facades is supported by decorative balustrade and columns. The front entry is marked by sidelights and trim.

When this house was built in 1888 it stood on the outskirts of the village. Ervin Leihy, a local businessman and builder of the structure at 222 Rittenhouse, was an early Bayfield resident. The local paper noted that the house was elegant and a showcase in part because of the novelty of a basement. The house cost \$5000 to build. It rested on a brownstone foundation and was heated with a furnace. Peter DeBriae, a local builder, was the contractor.

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30 N. Sixth c. 1884 Michael Duclou

This house is still another variation of the simple gabled house found in Bayfield. It has four gables in a "L" shaped plan with a gabled addition on the north facade. Decorative window trim and colored lights frame the 4/4 windows. A hood entry covers the front porch. The house was converted into a two family unit but has since been returned to a single family dwelling. It is one of the earliest homes constructed in this area of the district.

5 S. Sixth prior to 1886; 1907 Frank Stark house

This house is a symmetrical two story white clapboard structure covered by a gabled roof. It retains much of its Classical Revival styling. A center front gable accentuates the entry and second story veranda. An attached hip roof veranda is supported by clusters of three columns. The house rests on a brownstone foundation. Round arched windows on the north and south facades add to the classical detailing.

In 1907 Frank Stark, proprietor of a grocery business at 250 Rittenhouse, remodeled an early house. A Scandinavian contractor named Paulsen did much of the work.

17 S. Sixth c. 1886-1892 H.O. Cook house

This house just south of the Frank Stark home is an imposing two story residence with a flared hip roof. The projecting eaves are supported by decorative brackets. The first story windows and bay windows are protected by shingled flared hip caps. Colored lights lend interest to the window transoms. An attached front veranda has an intricately turned balustrade. There is a one and a half story barn at the rear.

The house was built by H.O. Cook, a local entrepreneur. Later a popular Dr. Pickett occupied the house, installing brownstone carriage steps on the front curb with his name chisled in the top step.

136 S. Sixth c. 1900

This house is one of the few "saltbox" structures in Bayfield. The simple steep gabled house is one and a half story with the shed addition across the rear. The front entry is sheltered by a gabled overhang supported by columns. Windows are 6/1. The house was built about 1900, probably for a millworker. Dan Shea was an early owner.

229 S. Sixth 1902 Henry J. Wachsmuth house

This large two story residence has a flared hip roof with clapboard siding. The wraparound veranda on the front and south facades is supported by ionic columns resting on shingled piers and foundation. An enclosed summer sleeping porch and a shed addition are attached to the rear.

This large house was of suitable size for the founder of the Wachsmuth Lumber Company. Wachsmuth took over Captain R.D. Pike's operation in about 1904. He came to Bayfield in 1884 at the age of seven with his German parents. The mill sawed 8 million feet of lumber before it closed in 1924.

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108 N. Third 1892 William Knight house

One of the few residences in Bayfield influenced by the Queen Anne style, this large two and a half story house has a steep, flared gabled roof. The first story is brick painted white and the second level is shingled. A two and a half story turret with a cap roof stands on the southeast corner. A wraparound veranda on the west and south facades is supported by shingled columns. Two gabled dormers pierce the west roof.

William Knight came to Bayfield in 1869 at the behest of his brother, Col. John H. Knight, the Indian agent. Knight married in 1885. Family members lived in the home until the 1940s. Knight was prominent in Bayfield businesses. He organized the Lumberman's Bank in 1890 and had many other interests. As a great exponent of fruit growing in the area, he was the first president of a local horticulture group in 1910 that promoted the raising of fruit. At the southeast corner of his property, near the edge of the big ravine, he built a fruit storage cellar out of fieldstone sometime in the 1920s. The cellar is now owned by the Bayfield Historical Society.

203 N. Third c. 1895 Alonzo Knight house

This two story house is typical of the early residences, graceful in its simplicity. Steep intersecting gables cover the white clapboard frame siding. Decorative window trim encases the 1/1 windows. A shed roof veranda is attached to the front facade. Original shutters complete the simple detailing.

Alonzo Knight was the brother of William and John Knight, both prominent Bayfield businessmen.

333 Wing Ave. c. 1910 Joseph Patrick O'Malley house

One of the best examples of the bungalow style in Bayfield, this residence is located on Highway 13 on the northeast edge of the village. Set on spacious grounds, the house has many of the characteristics of the bungalow: flared hip roof, full front dormer, projecting eaves. An attached shed roof veranda is set on a brownstone foundation.

Joseph Patrick O'Malley, born in La Pointe in 1873, built this home not long after his marriage in 1908. O'Malley was president of the local bank as well as an insurance and real estate agent. He also played a role in the founding of Pureair Sanitarium, south of Bayfield, a tri-county project about 1920.

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INVENTORY OF SITES

Evaluations are indicated after each property: P=pivotal C=contributing N=non-contributing
 Owners of undeveloped lots or lots only with outbuildings are indicated,
 but such buildings or property are not evaluated.

<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>OWNER'S ADDRESS</u> <u>IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY</u>
<u>Block 4</u>		
409 Pine (C) BK 4, L 3-4	Phillip T. Cameron Carl E. Dahl	Box 664, Bayfield 54814
433 Pine (C) BK 4, L 11-20	Eligius Meierotto William H. Green	424 W. Cedar, Medford 54451
<u>Block 5</u>		
409 N. Front St. (P)	Bernice I. Maki & Alice Maki Hardy	Box 28-A, Bayfield 54814
411 N. Front (N)	Robert H. Biegert	4901 Timbercrest, Cedarburg 53012
429 N. Front (C-house) (P-barn)	Henry Morrin	
BK 5, Lot 10	Bayfield County	
<u>Block 21</u>		
15 Sweeny Ave. (C) BK 21, L 3, 4, West of Wing Ave; 5, 6	Christine H. Jacobson	P.O. Box 248, Bayfield 54814
Hwy. 13 (P)	Christine H. Jacobson	P.O. Box 248, Bayfield 54814
B 21, L 17-20	George Chappa Neil Schultz	41 S. Broad, Bayfield 54814
<u>Block 22</u>		
17 E. Sweeny (N)	Robert L. Netz	Rt. 1, Washburn 54891
19 E. Sweeny (N)	Philip LaPointe	
BK 22, L 4-10	Christine H. Jacobson	P.O. Box 248, Bayfield 54814

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Inventory of Sites - 2

<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>OWNER'S ADDRESS IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY</u>
<u>Block 22 (continued)</u>		
316 N. Front (N)	Donald Wojcieszak	
BK 22, L 16-17	Patricia Lamoreaux	1104 W. 3rd., Ashland 54806
BK 22, L 18-20	John A. Spencer	Box 187, Bayfield 54814
<u>Block 23</u>		
321 N. Front (C)	Leo Gonia	
BK 23, L 7 (portion), 8	Richard A. Nelson	Bayfield 54814
BK 23, L 9-10	Robert H. Biegert	4901 Timbercrest, Cedarburg 53012
320 N. First (N)	Raymond Gonia	321 N. Front, Bayfield 54814
BK 23, L 13-14	John W. Gildersleeve	Rt. 3, Box 28, Marshfield 54449
BK 23, L 15-16	Donald L. Pritchard	13851 23rd St., N, Stillwater, MN
BK 23, L 17-18	Merton Heuer	Bayfield 54814
340 N. First (C)	J. David & Cecelia A. Manson	P.O. Box 242, Washburn 54891
<u>Block 24</u>		
303 N. First (N)	F. E. Backhuber & F. E. Backhuber, Jr.	207 6th, Wausau 54401
BK 24, L 5	Arthur Pankowski	Bayfield 54814
337 N. 1st (C)	Edward Dishaw	
308 N. 2nd (N)	Conrad Meyers	
320 N. 2nd (C)	James R. Deragon	Box 242, Bayfield 54814
BK 24, L 17	Second National Bank of Houston	Houston, TX
322 N. 2nd (C)	Clarice Bonney	
BK 24, L 19-20	David Wojcieszak	Bayfield 54814
BK 24, L 6-7	Robert L. Fizell, Sr.	217 N. 5th, Bayfield 54814
(BK 24, L 8): 333 N. 1st (C)	Eugene Lamoreaux	P.O. Box 181, Bayfield 54814



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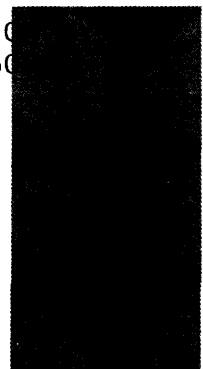
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<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>OWNER'S ADDRESS IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY</u>
<u>Block 25</u>		
309 N. 2nd (C)	Wilfred L. Jensen	P.O. Box 798, Bayfield 54814
313 N. 2nd (C)	Ruby M. Holcomb	1661 Garfield, Denver, CO
BK 25, L 5	Ruby M. Begin	1661 Garfield, Denver, CO
315 N. 2nd (N)	Michael J. Deragon	P.O. Box 811, Bayfield 54814
333 N. 2nd (C)	Catherine Bonney	
BK 25, L 9-10	Clara R. Meyers	2409 Freemont Ave., S., Apt. 2 Minneapolis, MN 55408
BK 25, L 11-16	City of Bayfield	Bayfield 54814
21 N. Broad (N)	Judith Lynn Christenson	P.O. Box 726, Bayfield 54814
25 N. Broad (C)	Joyce C. Meyers	
S Block 26 (ravine)	City of Bayfield	Bayfield 54814
Block 27 (C-school) (Sweeny St.)	City of Bayfield	Bayfield 54814
<u>Block 28</u>		
309 N. 4th (C)	W. L. Wasmuth	
409 Sweeny (C)	Thomas C. Hartman	904 E. 8th, Superior 54880
<u>Block 39</u>		
BK 39, L 1-3	Edwin Erickson	P.O. Box 368, Bayfield 54814
233 Wing Ave. (C)	Roberta Durham	
BK 39, L 9-10	David Moody	17 Skillman Lane, St. Paul, MN 55110
BK 39, L 11-16	Thomas Kennefick	3520 S. Halstead St., Chicago, IL 60
226 N. Front (C)	Elmeda Kovachevich & Anna Gautsch	



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OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 40

7 Rice Ave. (P-house,
C-carriage house)
232 N. 1st (P)

Paul Turner & Robert A. Turner
Holy Family R.C. Church & Rectory

Block 41

BK 41, L 1-3

Colin J. Mac Kenzie

1351 W. Arthur Ave.,
Chicago, IL 60626

204 N. 2nd (C)
212 N. 2nd (N)
231 N. 1st (P-school)
214 N. 2nd (N)

Eugene C. Ahnen
Tony Kovachevich
Holy Family R.C. Church
Andrew E. & Fern Polaski

1707 Logan Ave., Superior 54880

Block 42

205 N. 2nd (C)
229 N. 2nd (N)
BK 42, L 7, 12-13,
17-18
233 N. 2nd (C)
241 N. 2nd (C)
BK 42, L 11
BK 42, L 20

Donald Gordon
James Boutin

Bayfield County
Elmer A. C. Vehring
Marie Brauns & Fred Brauns
City of Bayfield
Fred Brauns

P.O. Box 154, Bayfield 54814
P.O. Box 342, Bayfield 54814

Box 256, Bayfield 54814
Bayfield 54814
241 N. 2nd, Bayfield 54814

Block 43

BK 43, L 5, 18 (ravine)
BK 43, L 10
202 N. 3rd (P)

City of Bayfield
Second National Bank of Houston
Anita I. Brander

Bayfield 54814
Houston, TX
Bayfield 54814

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PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 44

BK 44 L 1-10
16-20
321 Rice (C)
240 N. 4th (C)

Jt. School District #1
City & Town of Bayfield
Craig B. Johnson & John Hunt
Peter G. Jesunas

Bayfield 54814
Bayfield 54814
P.O. Box 108, Bayfield 54814

Block 45

409 N. 4th (C)
225 N. 4th (C)
411 Rice (C)
233 N. 4th (C)
237 N. 4th (C)
241 N. 4th (C)
421 Rice (C)
208 N. 5th (N)
BK 45, L 15-20

Hjalmer Olson
Marvin W. Paavola
Alan B. Kuepfer
Rose Belanger
Walter H. Torke
Joseph A. Goslin
James A. Wollen
Wm. Soulier
Edwin Erickson

P.O. Box 159, Bayfield 54814
P.O. Box 196, Bayfield 54814
P.O. Box 127, Bayfield 54814

Bayfield 54814
P.O. Box 323, Bayfield 54814
121 N. 1st, Bayfield 54814

Block 46

205 N. 5th (C)
217 N. 5th (N)
229 N. 5th (C)
BK 46, L 9-10

Robert W. & Olive S. Jones
Robert L. Fizell, Sr. &
Diane Fizell
Hurbert F. & Claire Japs
Thomas F. Voelz

Rt. 1, Box 5, Bayfield 54814
Box 722, Bayfield 54814
838 Howard St., St. Paul, MN
55119
4419 N. 53rd St.
Milwaukee, WI 53218

Block 55

1 E. Washington (P-Cooperage
C-The Landing)

Bodin, Inc.

208 Wilson Ave., Bayfield 54814

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OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 56

BK 56, L 1-2
3-5 (less highway)

BK 56, L 6

135 N. Front (N)
141 N. Front (P)
124 N. 1st (N)
130-132 N. 1st (N)
20 Rice Ave. (N)

City of Bayfield
Gilbert L. Larsen

Heidi Jo Pierpont
Wilfred L. Jensen
Steward Aiken
Richard Williams
Elizabeth A. Lynn

Bayfield 54814
104-A Paseo Santa
Green Valley, Arizona 85614
White Pine, MI

P.O. Box 287, Bayfield 54814
23 E. 5th, Washburn 54891
P.O. Box 219, Bayfield 54814

Block 57

BK 57, L 1-4
121 N. 1st (N)
129 N. 1st (C)
141 N. 1st (P)
104 N. 2nd (C)
106 N. 2nd (C)
116 N. 2nd (C)
120 N. 2nd (C)

Julian B. Nelson
Edwin Erickson
David R. Kangas
Ernest G. La Pointe
Wm. J. Smith
Ed Smith
Margit Granheim
William J. Lynch

2 N 2nd., Bayfield 54814

1110 Eldridge Ave. W
Roseville, MN 55113
Bayfield 54814

124 N. 2nd (C)
136 N. 2nd (C)

138 N. 2nd (P)

Stanley L. Ujke & John Ujke
Katherine Lambert Howe &
Ruth O'Connell
Florence D. Skovald

Block 58

BK 58, L 1-2 (P-rail, C-Fire St.)
113 N. 2nd (C)

City of Bayfield
James Gary

Bayfield 54814
133 N. 2nd, Bayfield 54814

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<u>Block 58 (continued)</u>		
121 N. 2nd (C)	John Defoe, Jr.	Bayfield 54814
125 N. 2nd (C)	James V. Lien	Bayfield 54814
133 N. 2nd (C)	James Gary	
137 N. 2nd (C)	Art Feige	
141 N. 2nd (C)	Harvey M. Baker	
BK 58, 1 11-18	Bayfield County	Bayfield 54814
BK 58, L 19	L.W. Gunnell	6007 Mayfaire Lane Alexandria, VI 22310
<u>Block 59</u>		
BK 59 L 1 (W1/2) 2 (E1/2)	Bayfield Historical Society	Bayfield 54814
120 N. 3rd (C)	Preston G. Gee	
108 N. 3rd (P)	W. Thomas Webner	1733 Q St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009
136 N. 3rd (N)	John F. Povaser	
BK 59, L 1 (W1/2), 5	Bayfield County	Bayfield 54814
BK 59, L 2 (W1/2), 3, 4, 6, 7, 10	City of Bayfield	
<u>Block 60</u>		
BK 60, L 102 (N)	Wisconsin Telephone Co.	316 W. Washington, Madison
113 N. 3rd (N)	William Noring	
121-125 N. 3rd (P)	Christ Episcopal Church	
129 N. 3rd (C)	Leonard E. La Pointe	
141 N. 3rd (C)	Josephine Stark	
321 Washington and 118 N. 4th (N)	Fred W. Roffers	321 Washington, Bayfield 54814
128 N. 4th (C)	Roger L. Anderson	Bayfield 54814
136 N. 4th (C)	Allen H. Franzen	

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PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 61

Bayfield County

Bayfield 54814

Bayfield Co. Courthouse (P)

Block 62

507 Washington (N)
127 N. 5th (N)
129 N. 5th (C)
137 N. 5th (C)

Donald R. McCutcheon
John D. DeFoe
Randolph Bresette
Cecilia DeFoe

Old Fire Lane Road
Bayfield 54814

141 N. 5th (C)
521 Washington (C)
116 N. 6th (N)
132 N. 6th (C)
520 Rice (C)

Robert G. Stenson
Philip Winslow
William G. Bodin
David J. Borth
Kenneth H. Larson

Block 71

19 Front St. (P)
BK 71, L 5-10
15-20 (C)

Edwin Erickson

121 N. Front, Bayfield 54814

Madeline Island Ferry Line, Inc.

La Pointe, WI 54850

Block 72

13 Front St. (N-Restaurant
(C-House)
17 Front St. (C)
21 Front St. (C)
23 Front St. (C)
6 Washington St. (C)
Rittenhouse + First St. (P)
NW Corner (C. 2 N. 1st)
12 N. 1st (C)

John V. Johnson
Arden J. Saunders
Harold Kerr
Albert J. Pechaver
Gibeau-Johnson, Inc.
Helen Hyde-Trustee
Shamrock Rebekah Lodge #189

Bayfield 54814

100 Rittenhouse, Bayfield 54814
Rt. 1, Bayfield 54814

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Inventory of Sites - 9

<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>OWNER'S ADDRESS IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY</u>
<u>Block 72 (continued)</u>		
20 N. 1st (P) BK 72, L 17 (N) BK 72, L 18-20 (N)	Carmine Costanzo Wisconsin Telephone Co. Bayfield County	316 W. Washington, Madison, WI Bayfield 54814
<u>Block 73</u>		
17 Rittenhouse (C)	Edmund L. Bashor & Judith E. Lokken	
21 N. 1st (P)	Allen J. Smiles	1121 VAughn Ave., Ashland 54806
29 N. 1st (C)	Harold Maki	Bayfield 54814
117 Rittenhouse (C)	Eugene Keran	110115 Arboreteum Way Chasha, MN 55318
113 Rittenhouse (C)	Lawrence Wachsmuth	315 Rittenhouse, Bayfield 54814
2 N. 2nd (P)	Julian B. Nelson	
12 N. 2nd (C)	William J. Arseneau	
20 N. 2nd (C)	Thomas D. Barningham	Rt. 1, Bayfield 54814
BK 73, L 16-17	Katherine D. Anich	1401 Mac Arthur Ave. Ashland 54806
36 N. 2nd (P)	Ada I. and Archie E. Durand	
<u>Block 74</u>		
201 Rittenhouse (P)	Washburn State Bank	
213 Rittenhouse (C)	Andrew E. Polaski	1707 Logan Ave. Superior, WI 54880
17 N. 2nd (C)	George Klein	
19 N. 2nd (C)	Richard J. Gorman	
29 N. 2nd (P)	Masonic Temple	
37 N. 2nd (C)	Victor Goodlet	
41 N. 2nd (C)	Morris Boutin	
BK 74, E 261, L 12, L 11-13	John V. Johnson	13 Front, Bayfield 54814

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OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 74 (continued)

217-219 Rittenhouse (C)	Andrew Polaski	1707 Logan Ave. Superior, WI 54880 Box 105, La Pointe, WI 54850
225 Rittenhouse (P)	Edward R. Novak	
16 N. Broad (C)	Arthur Grant	
20 N. Broad (C)	Eugene L. Hood	Bayfield 54814
30 N. Broad (N)	Herman Johnson	
BK 74, L 19-20	City of Bayfield	Bayfield 54814

Block 75

315 Rittenhouse (N)	Lawrence Wachsmuth	
11 N. Broad (C)	Bayfield Presbyterian Church	27 N. 3rd, Bayfield 54814
21 N. Broad (N)	Bayfield Co. Housing Authority	Bayfield 54814
37 N. Broad (P)	City of Bayfield	Bayfield 54814
251 Rittenhouse (C)	McCarty Machinery Sales, Inc.	112 Rittenhouse, Bayfield 54814
10 N. 3rd (C)	Franklin E. French	Bayfield 54814
20 N. 3rd (C)	Robert J. Schumacher	
24 N. 3rd (N)	Eleanora J. Frostman	Bayfield 54814
BK 75, L 18	Sarah A. Taylor	Ashland, WI 54806
	% Thomas Anich, Atty.	

Block 76

301 Rittenhouse (P)	Jerald J. Phillips and Mary M. Phillips	
21 N. 3rd (N)	Robert J. McGillivray	Box 166 Black River Falls, WI 54615
27 N. 3rd (C)	Presbyterian Church	

Block 77

407 Rittenhouse (C)	Haugen Oil Co.	
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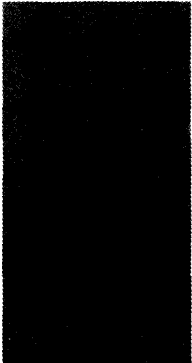
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OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 77 (continued)

9 N. 4th (C)	Lawrence F. Abrams
17 N. 4th (P)	Lloyd Goldman
33 N. 4th (C)	John Boehme
41 N. 4th (C)	Anna B. Meyers & Lillian E. Green
BK 77 L 8-11	Thora E. Larsen & Swanhild Zaborek
24 N. 5th (C)	Gladys Johnson
420 Washington (N)	Ray Cahill

Rt. 3, Box 383 A,
Wausau 54401

Bayfield 54814
1321 E. 1st, Apt. 311
Duluth, MN 55805

Block 78

BK 78, L 9-10	Donald Wojcieszak
BK 78, L 11-13	Larry Reiten & D. Duquette
24 N. 6th St. (C)	Mary B. Kniffin, et al
30 N. 6th St. (P)	Harry A. Jensen
40 N. 6th (N)	Celia A. Schultz
BK 78, L 14	Bayfield County
13 N. 5th (C)	Ann Parks
17 N. 5th (P)	C. O. Beebe
39 N. 5th (N)	Rasmus Olsen

Box 307, Bayfield 54814
Rt. 1, Box 314, Bayfield

41 S. Broad, Bayfield 54814
Bayfield 54814

Block 79

9 N. 6th (C)	Virginia H. Sundquist
25 N. 6th (C)	Cyril Dean Halvorson
29 N. 6th (C)	James A. Smith
41 N. 6th (C)	Ralph W. & Marilyn K. Neff
621 Rittenhouse (C)	Michael B. Wachsmuth
12 N. 7th (N)	Ardath R. Kennedy

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Inventory of Sites - 12OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTYPROPERTYOWNERBlock 79 (continued)

20 N. 7th (C)	Francis Meyers	
24 N. 7th (C)	LeRoy Olson	
BK 79, L 19-20	Mrs. Grace Mackenzie	1351 W. Arther Ave. Chicago, IL 60626

Block 80

701 Rittenhouse (N)	Roy R. Burgener	
17 N. 7th (C)	Charles F. Walsh	
21 N. 7th (C)	Helen Cease	
700 Washington (N)	Jerome L. Merkel	
8 N. 8th (C)	Sherman J. Edwards	720 Washington, Bayfield 54814
BK 80, L 14-15	Lawrence C. Young	Rt. 1, Bayfield
28 N. 8th (N)	George Merila	
720 Washington (C)	Frances T. Edwards	

Block 81

807 Rittenhouse (C)	Lulu Shelvin	
BK 81, L 11-13	Lulu Shelvin	
BK 81, L 5-7, 17-18	Thomas A. Gunderson	51 Neptune, Mahtomedi, MN
802 Washington (N)	Marjorie Benton	
20 N. 9th (N)	Richard C. Kelly	
BK 81, L 19-20	William Bechtel	5205 Milward Dr., Madison 537 1

Block 82

901 Rittenhouse (C)	Edwin A. Olson	
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Block 88

32 S. 1st (C)	All-Wood, Inc.	121 Manypenny, Bayfield 54814
BK 88, L 4-10	City of Bayfield	Bayfield 54814

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Inventory of Sites - 13

OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 88 (continued)

28 S. 1st (C)	John C. Andresen
20 Rittenhouse (N)	Bayfield Inn, Inc.

14 E. Michigan St.,
Duluth, MN 55800

Block 89

BK 89, L 1-2	All-Wood, Inc.
31 S. First (C)	Leonard M. Erickson
17 S. 1st (C)	Joel D. Overholser
100 Rittenhouse (P)	Gibeau-Johnson, Inc.
104 Rittenhouse (C)	Gibeau-Johnson, Inc.
108 Rittenhouse (N)	Gregory F. Kinney
112 Rittenhouse (N)	McCarty Machinery Sales, Inc.
118-120 Rittenhouse (C)	Robert L. Skulan
122-124 Rittenhouse (C)	American Legion
126 Rittenhouse (P)	Norman Glovsky
121 Manypenny (C)	All-Wood, Inc.
28 S. 2nd (C)	Leon Beauchamp
24 S. 2nd (C)	Richard Erickson
16 S. 2nd (C)	H. A. Reiten, et al
12 S. 2nd (P)	Agnes Nelson
BK 89, N 1 ' L 8	City of Bayfield

121 Manypenny, Bayfield 54814
Bayfield 54814

100 Rittenhouse, Bayfield 54814
100 Rittenhouse, Bayfield 54814
621 Old Military Road, Bayfield
54814

City Heights Rd. Ashland 54806
121 Manypenny, Bayfield

34 S. Broad, Bayfield 54814

Bayfield 54814

Block 90

BK 90, L 104 (N)	All-Wood, Inc.
25 S. 2nd (C)	Andrew S. Peterson
21 S. 2nd (C)	Allison Boutin
13 S. 2nd (C)	Hilda Reynolds
200 Rittenhouse (P)	Anna Meyers
202 Rittenhouse (N)	Anna Meyers

121 Manypenny, Bayfield 54814

Bayfield 54814
41 N. 4th, Bayfield 54814
41 N. 4th, Bayfield 54814



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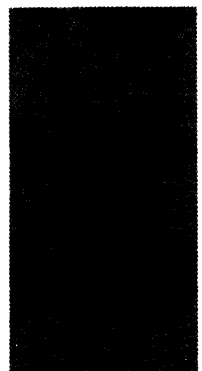
Bayfield Historic District
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Inventory of Sites - 14

<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>OWNER'S ADDRESS IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY</u>
<u>Block 90 (continued)</u>		
204 Rittenhouse (N)	Wilfred L. Jensen	141 N. Front, Bayfield 54814
222 Rittenhouse (N)	Ardath Kennedy	12 N. 7th, Bayfield 54814
BK 90, L 11	Gary Connell	120 S. 11th, Bayfield 54814
34 S. Broad (P)	H.S. Reiten	
22 S. Broad (N)	Gordon Bengston, M.D.	Dassell, MN
20 S. Broad (N)	Leone Alice O'Connor	
14 S. Broad (C)	Stephanie Brazzerol	
10-12 S. Broad (C)	Wallace D. Nordin	Rt. 1, Bayfield, 54814
<u>Block 91</u>		
41 S. Broad (C)	Neil Schultz	
39 S. Broad (C)	Burdette O. Briner	Balsam Lake, WI 54810
29 S. Broad (P)	Ted Bainbridge	
21 S. Broad (C)	Isabel Johnson	
17 S. Broad (P)	Irene Bergstrom	8631 N. Servite Dr., Milwaukee 53223
9 S. Broad (C)	John J. Bock	Rt. 1, Bayfield 54814
7 S. Broad (C)	Carl A. Larson	
257 Manypenny (C)	Robert W. Bissell	La Pointe 54850
253 Manypenny (C)	Bayfield Lumber & Supply Co.	
256 Rittenhouse (C)	Annette K. Johnson	
250 Rittenhouse (P)	Lony Weber	Star Rt., Bayfield 54814
<u>Block 92</u>		
41 S. 3rd (C)	Agnes J. Lee	
21 S. 3rd (C)	Stewart Isaksson	Box 100, Durand, WI
11 S. 3rd (N)	Gerald P. Haskins	Bayfield
3 S. 3rd (C)	heirs of June Stuessy	Box 77, Bayfield 54814



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OWNER'D ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 92 (continued)

40 S. 4th (C)
12 S. 4th (C)
BK 92, W 40', L 9-10
13-15, 19-20

Vincent Kelly, Jr.
Walter Daniels

Bayfield County

Rt. 1, Box 347, Bayfield 54814

Bayfield 54814

Block 93

209 Manypenny (C)
33 S. 4th (C)
BK 93, E 60' L 9-10

Robert J. Van Duser
Allen J. & Diane Bear
State of Wisconsin
State Highway Commission

Bayfield 54814

40 S. Fifth (C)
28 S. Fifth (C)
20 S. Fifth (C)
14 S. Fifth (C)
10 S. Fifth (C)
12 S. Fifth (C)
BK 93, L 6-8,
W 60', L 9-10

Anna G. Carlson
Reuben Gustafson
Reuben Gustafson
William E. Hepner
Gibeau-Johnson, Inc.
Bernard J. Ujke
Bayfield County

Madison, WI
Bayfield 54814

28 S. 5th, Bayfield 54814

100 Rittenhouse, Bayfield 54814

Bayfield 54814

Block 94

41 S. 5th (C)
33 S. Fifth (C)

25 S. Fifth (C)
17 S. 5th (N)
12 S. 6th (N)
32 S. 6th (C)
40 S. 6th (N)
36 S. 6th (C)

20 S. 6th (N)

Judith Henderson
John Benson & Charles Benson
% Casper Benson
Bernard Gustafson
Arney Lindquist
Faith Baptist Church
Faith Baptist Church
Florence Hessing
Fred Benson

Orville Powers

5520 Bryant Ave.,
Minneapolis, MN

Bayfield 54814
Bayfield 54814

2315 South Hampton
Flint, MI 48507



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Inventory of Sites - 16OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTYPROPERTYOWNERBlock 95

33 S. 6th (C)
17 S. 6th (P)
5 S. 6th (P)
32 S. 7th (C)
28 S. 7th (C)
BK 95, L 11-12

Julian Wachsmuth, Jr.
Haldor Haugen % Vermont Johnson
William McCarty
Carol J. Bates
Lee E. Anderson
City of Bayfield

Apostle View Motel, Bayfield 54814
Star Route, Bayfield 54814

Bayfield 54814

Block 96

37 S. 7th (C)
25 S. 7th (C)
BK 96, L 6-7
11 S. 7th (C)
1 S. 7th (C)
38 S. 8th (N)
32 S. 8th (C)
BK 96, L 15-20

Elmer Hendrickson
Bernard Gustafson
Vincent Kelly, Jr.
Martin Peterson, Jr.
Ida Fizell
James D. Spencer
Richard Shutes
Donald Kroseman

317 2nd, P.O. Box 388
Hayward 54843
Bayfield 54814

BK 96, L 3

Bayfield County

Block 97

37 S. 8th (C)
27-33 S. 8th (C)
17 S. 8th (C)
1 S. 8th (C)
829 Manypenny (P)
BK 97, L 19-20
BK 97, L 6

Amanda Jensen
Allen Torstveit
May C. Pinckney
Bonnie L. Livingston
Mary Anderson
George W. Pinckney
Bayfield County

Rt. 1, Box 281, Bayfield 54814

17 S. 8th, Bayfield 54814

Block 98

27 S. 9th St. (P)

Margaret J. Peterson
Andrew S. Peterson

25 1/2 S. 2nd, Bayfield 54814

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Inventory of Sites - 17

OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 98 (continued)

33 S. 9th St. (P) 21 S. 9th St. (P) BK 98, L 10 BK 98, L 9	Genevieve Nilsen Annie S. Houtary Bayfield County City of Bayfield
---	---

Bayfield 54814
Bayfield 54814

Block 104

125 1st st. (P) (BK 104, L 4+6, 51/2-7) BK 104, N1/2 7, 13 C. 101 1st St. (C) (BK 104, L 8-10, 17-20) C. 120 S. 2nd (C) (BK 104, L 14-16)	City of Bayfield Lake Superior District Power Chicago & Northwestern Railroad All-Wood, Inc.
---	---

Bayfield 54814

Bayfield 54814
220 S. 1st Ave., E.,
Washburn 54891
121 Manypenny, Bayfield 54814

Block 108

BK 108, L 1-7 113 S. 4th (C) 109 S. 4th (C) 101 S. 4th (C) BK 108, L 11-12 BK 108, L 13-15 112 S. Fifth (C) 420 Manypenny (C)	Patricia Lamoreaux Duane and Nancy Peterson Norma Chape Ben Hudak Henry Johnson James Frostman Bernard J. Beauregard Melvin Erickson
--	---

1104 W. 3rd St., Ashland 54806

Bayfield 54814

11201 S.W. 55th, Miami, FL 33025
125 S. 5th, Bayfield 54814

Block 109

141 S. Fifth (C) 125 S. Fifth (C) 119 S. Fifth (C)	Betty W. Cushman & Florence Cushman James Eastman George M. Hof
--	---

5437 Park Place
Minneapolis, MN 55424



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OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 109 (continued)

502 Manypenny (C)
138 S. 6th (C)
136 S. 6th (P)
120 S. 6th (C)
BK 109, L 20
BK 109, L 7, 8
(less R.R.) 18-19

Herman Johnson & Agnes Johnson
McCarty Machinery Sales, Inc.
George Meyers
Lucy Shovick
Wisconsin State Highway Comm.

Bayfield County

30 N. Broad, Bayfield 54814
112 Rittenhouse

Madison, WI

Bayfield 54814

Block 110

135 S. 6th (C)
137 S. 6th (C)
133 S. 6th (C)
125 S. 6th (C)
119-121 S. 6th (C)
109 S. 6th (P)
BK 110, L 11-12
BK 110, L 13
BK 110, L 14-15
112 S. 7th (C)
104 S. 7th (C)

John S. Johnson
Gladys Hyde
Scott Quiggle
Forrest D. Nawlen, Jr.
H.G. Nordling & Carl A. French
Bethesda Lutheran Church
Larry Reiten
Verdayne Hanson
Lloyd Sichsten
William Hauser
Elizabeth Morrin

1031 Colby, St. Paul, MN 55116
Rt. 1, Box 234, Washburn 54891

137 S. 7th, Bayfield 54814
712 Wilson, Bayfield 54814
129 S. 7th, Bayfield 54814
Rt. 1, Box 293, Bayfield 54814

Block 111

141 S. 7th (C)

137 S. 7th (C)
133 S. 7th (C)
129 S. 7th (C)
121 S. 7th (C)
105 S. 7th (P)
BK 111, L 11-14
112 S. 8th (C)
BK 111, L 19-20

Glenn H. Hagberg

Larry Reiten
Verdayne Hanson
Lloyd Wicksten
Anna A. Nelson
Robert Hadland
Philip McQuade
Irene S. Broderick
Harold Maki

1140 Tanglewood
Manitowoc, MN 54220
Rt. 1, Box 297, Bayfield 54814
712 Wilson Ave., Bayfield 54814

209 S. 7th, Bayfield 54814
Rt. 2, Box 81, Dixon, IL
Bayfield 54814

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OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 112

105 S. 8th (C)

Michael Bonney

Block 113

105 S. 9th (C)

John Thompson

Block 123

237 S. 5th (C)

Gertrude Garrigan

229 S. 5th (C)

Raymond Humphrey

225 S. 5th (N)

Wilmer L. Compton

217 S. 5th (C)

Carl Carlson

213 S. 5th (C)

Gladys O. Larson

1424 Main St., Eau Claire 54701

205 S. 5th (C)

Thora E. Larson

240 S. 6th (C)

Henry Korseberg

BK 123, L 13

Gertrude Garrigan

237 S. 5th

220 S. 6th (N)

Dr. John Pierpont

White Pine, MI

212 S. 6th (C)

Robert J. Defoe

204 S. 6th (C)

Walter Lindquist

Block 124

BK 124, L 1-2

Bayfield County

Bayfield 54814

229 S. 6th (P)

Bernice Erickson

221 S. 6th (C)

Kermit & Julia Hanson

112 River Forest Ln., Labor, MI 20222

213 S. 6th (C)

John A. Spencer

BK 124, L 9-10

Leonard Moe et al

84-580 Upana St., Waianae, Hawaii 96792

621 Old Military Road (P)

Gregory Kinney

BK 124, L 15

Bernice Erickson

229 S. 6th, Bayfield 54814

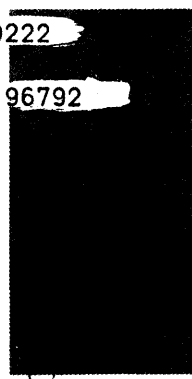
216 S. 7th (C)

Charles T. Johnson

229 S. 6th, Bayfield 54814

208 S. 7th (N)

Anna J. Ladd



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Inventory of Sites - 20

OWNER'S ADDRESS
IF OTHER THAN PROPERTY

PROPERTY

OWNER

Block 125

707 Old Military Road (C)
233 S. 7th (C)
217 S. 7th (C)

209 S. 7th (C)
704 Wilson Ave. (C)

Allen E. Reynolds
Jimmie Terrell
Harvey Hadland &
Clifford Hadland
Philip McQuade
Pearl McQuade

741 Timberland, St. Paul, MN

105 S. 7th, Bayfield 54814

209 S. 7th, Bayfield 54814

Block 134

309 S. 7th (C)

Melvin Mattson



8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) well preserved Lake Superior city
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1883-1924

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bayfield Historic District encompasses most of a well-preserved Lake Superior village. Bayfield's spectacular physical setting, long economic decline and relative isolation has allowed the village to retain much of the flavor of its heyday years, 1883 (with the coming of the railroad) to 1924 (when the lumber mill shut down). Its rich architectural and historical resources are significant as a record of cultural patterns of ordinary people living in a northern Wisconsin lumbering-fishing community.

Architecture

The Bayfield Historic District contains fine examples of vernacular building of the 1880-1924 period. Similar size, scale and materials attest to the local building skills and to the modest economic means. Early residences differ little from later ones although some influences of the shingle and bungalow styles can be seen. As prosperity began to be realized by a few of Bayfield's entrepreneurs, their success was reflected in a few large homes (5 S. Sixth, 229 S. Sixth, 621 Old Military Rd) and several even larger homes (108 N. Third and 7 Rice). Commercial structures remained less important, although the Bell Block (2 N. Second) and the First National Bank (201 Rittenhouse) are good examples of turn-of-the-century building on a modest scale. The district has suffered few major intrusions and these are primarily in the commercial area and at the outer district edges. Bayfield's architecture merits recognition as a record of a north country village during its most active period.

History

Chequamegon Bay area had a long and colorful history well before the settlement of Bayfield. Before the time of written records, Ojibway (Chippewa) legends have placed this group and others, including the Huron, Ottawa and Sioux, here sometime prior to European discovery.

Recorded history of this area began when the first French explorers and missionaries paddled into Chequamegon Bay. One such explorer, Etienne Brule, may have visited Madeline Island, one of the twenty-two Apostle Islands, about the same time as the Pilgrims were landing at Plymouth Rock. Brule

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 174

QUADRANGLE NAME Bayfield, Wis.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	5	6	6	7	0	3	0	5	1	8	6	8	5	0
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D

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E

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F

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G

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See text

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Marilyn McMillan, Preservation Assistant

ORGANIZATION Northwest Regional Planning Commission

DATE October 1979

STREET & NUMBER 302 Walnut Street

TELEPHONE (715) 635-2197

CITY OR TOWN Spooner

STATE Wisconsin ZIP 54801

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Rebecca Mearns

TITLE Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

DATE 4/14/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Carol O. Shiel
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11-25-80

ATTEST: *Sandra J. McCalland*
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 11-25-80

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was searching for the elusive passage to the Orient. About 1660 two explorer-fur traders, the Sieur des Groseillers and his brother-in-law, the Sieur Radisson, made their way to Madeline Island and on to Lake Owen and the Namekagon River. Five years later, Jesuit Father Claude Allouez appeared, followed by Father Marquette. A mission was soon established at La Pointe, Madeline Island.

For the next 150 years, the region was exploited by the French, followed by the British and Americans. La Pointe served as the meeting point for both whites and Indians. With the fall of the French political power in 1763, the British established their trading post at La Pointe and after the War of 1812 American John Jacob Astor organized a post here for his American Fur Company.

The 1850s were a turning point for the Chequamegon Bay region. In 1855 the "Soo" locks at Sault Ste. Marie opened, allowing for the first time large ships to enter Lake Superior. In addition, these years were a time of optimism and available credit. Men began to dream of great inland harbor cities that would rival Chicago as port terminals for midwest grain and lumber.

One of these optimistic dreamers was Henry M. Rice. As an agent for the American Fur Company some years before, Rice had come to know the Chequamegon Bay region. Rice saw the potential of a great shipping and industrial port on the mainland opposite from La Pointe. Its natural deep harbor protected by the Apostle Islands was a likely terminus for St. Paul grain.

In 1856 Rice, then a United States Senator from St. Paul, organized the Bayfield Land Company. Purchasing land for such a development, he platted the town that year. He called it Bayfield for his British friend Henry Wolsey Bayfield, surveyor of Lake Superior in 1823-25. Rice promoted the development among his friends and peers. Former U.S. Vice Presidents, John C. Breckinridge and Thomas A. Hendricks, financier Jay Cooke and Wisconsin Senator William F. Vilas were among the investors. A year later the U.S. Congress passed a land grant that would encourage a rail line from the mid-continent (St. Paul) to Lake Superior (Bayfield). The project took almost thirty years to be realized.

Generally unaffected by the Panic of 1857, the village began to grow in the next few years. A wagon road was hacked through the wilderness from Bayfield to St. Paul and to Superior a few years later. The first settlement centered around the south and east shores, gradually fanning out on the plateau. From the beginning the south shore was the sawmill site and the east piers were used for fishing and passenger docks. In 1871 the Bayfield Hydraulic Company was organized and a dam in the big ravine was constructed four years later. Remnants of the dam and reservoirs are still evident. Wooden pipes banded with iron supplied necessary water for the sawmill on the south shore as well as for domestic needs and fire protection.

Early Bayfield was dependent on lake transportation to provide goods and passage to the outside. Boats stopped running in December or January when the lake froze over. Ice boats might carry travelers to La Pointe or Ashland over the long winter. Service resumed only after four or five months when the spring thaw melted the ice.

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When the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad finally steamed into Bayfield in 1883, lumbering and fishing were already established. Brownstone quarrying and tourism were just beginning to gather strength. The population exceeded 500. Bayfield was becoming civilized, boasting schools, churches, lodges, hotels and boarding houses. An impressive sandstone courthouse was constructed the same year to herald the booming quarry industry and the village's passage into maturity.

In the following four decades, Bayfield was filled with activity. Optimism ran high. One such optimist was William F. Dalrymple. As one of the owners of the huge farms in North Dakota and Minnesota, he formed the Bayfield Transfer Railway in 1883 in order to cheaply transport his midwest grain to Bayfield elevators and then to eastern ports. Ten years later, only 3.9 miles of track had been constructed, from Bayfield to Red Cliff. In 1914 Wachsmuth Lumber Company purchased the right-of-way and ran the Transfer for ten years.

By 1910 the population peaked at 2692. In addition to the major economic activities, interest in horticulture, primarily strawberries and apples, was promoted by William Knight and others. Fruit growing provided seasonal work for Bayfield youngsters; although production waned in later years.

A building boom of large public structures marked Bayfield's sense of permanence and prosperity. Holy Family Catholic Church built a large rectory in 1891, a sandstone church seven years later and a brick school in 1910. Bayfield High School was constructed in 1896 and the Carnegie Library was completed in 1904. Brick business blocks sprang up during the 1890s and early 1900s. Large homes, such as those of William Knight and Frank Boutin, Jr., denoted confidence in the future of Bayfield. Civic improvements included replacing the wooden bridge across the big ravine with an impressive five span steel bridge in 1912 and the Civic League's "waiting" pavilion for lake traffic in 1913.

Exploitation of natural resources followed an inevitable course. By 1920 the timber was stripped, fishing was reduced and tourism decreased. The population had fallen by more than 1000. An increasing number of farmers moved into the cut-over lands, harvesting berries and apples and cherries. Enough string beans were grown to warrant a cannery, at least for a time.

Lumbering

Bayfield's early economy was based on its sawmills located on the south shore. Within months of the town's 1856 platting, construction of the first sawmill had begun. John T. Caho of Virginia had been induced by the Bayfield Land Company to begin construction of a mill at the foot of Fourth Street. The mill burned soon after, was rebuilt and later moved to Ashland, Wisconsin.

In 1869, R.D. Pike's Little Daisy mill began operation. It was built very close to Caho's original mill on the south shore, operating first as a shingle mill, then expanding to produce barrel staves and building lumber. In the following years, the mill expanded again to encompass most of the south shore and dock area.

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In 1904, Pike sold the mill operation to Henry J. Wachsmuth, a German immigrant. Four years later the mill burned. Wachsmuth immediately rebuilt and bought the Bayfield Transfer Line as a shuttle between the lumber camps and his mill. At its peak, the Wachsmuth Lumber Company operated as many as ten logging camps, the Transfer Railroad and several tugboats.

But by 1924 the timber resource was exhausted and the mill closed. In comparison to the mills in Ashland, Wisconsin and other regional towns, the Bayfield operation was relatively small. But in more than sixty years of operation, Bayfield's sawmills were the major economic base, contributing to the cultural pattern by its many Scandinavian and German employees. When the mill was dismantled, the south shore was left open to a patchwork of later development.

Fishing

Commercial fishing provided Bayfield with a second and generally more stable economic base. Commercial fishing in the region actually began with the 1836 activities of the American Fur Company's shipment of salted fish in barrels to eastern markets. Hedging against the failing fur trade, it sustained the company for some years.

Fishing assumed significant proportions in the early 1870s when the Boutin family began to fish and pack their catch. In 1880 Booth Fisheries increased Bayfield's fishing production by a large measure. The east shore became crowded with ice houses, coopers, packing sheds and dry docks. In 1882, 160 men were involved with the fish industry and a few years later, more than 500 men found employment. November herring runs provided seasonal employment for additional villagers. Herring sheds such as the one at 19 N. Front provided all-purpose boat storage and repair. After fifty years of exhaustive fishing, the catch began to level off during the 1920s. With the introduction of the lamprey eel in the 1950s to Lake Superior waters, fishing in Bayfield has been reduced to a fraction of its onetime strength.

Brownstone Quarrying

Quarrying native sandstone around the Bayfield area had a relatively short life. Early efforts began on Basswood Island, one of the Apostle Islands in 1868. The use of brownstone reached its peak during the 1880-1890s when six quarries in the area were supplying eastern markets with the stone. Regional quarries had a much easier time transporting their product with the arrival of the railroad in Bayfield. One of the quarries was located about four miles south of Bayfield, owned by R.D. Pike. The popularity of brownstone peaked in the 1890s and by 1900 changes in architectural styles and building materials spelled the demise of the industry. The quarries had little long-term impact on Bayfield's economy but the native stone left a lasting heritage to its architecture.

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Tourism

From the early days, Bayfield's fresh air and spectacular setting attracted tourists, particularly those seeking relief from the pollen-laden humid air of the midwest. The hotels were generally located in proximity to the passenger dock on the east pier. The Island View Hotel built by the Omaha Railroad, was located on N. First and Washington Avenue on a bluff overlooking the lake. It later expanded across Washington Avenue and the two buildings were connected by a bridge. Other hotels flourished, such as the LaBonte Hotel (119 N. First) and the Bayfield Inn, (Rittenhouse and First).

Some summer visitors built homes. No doubt the largest and grandest of these summer "cottages" was built by General Allen Fuller (301 Rittenhouse), a midwest asthma sufferer. Passenger excursion boats were busy during the short summer. Many excursionists made use of the "waiting" pavilion at the foot of the pier. But by the 1920s the private automobile and post-war depression closed most of the large hotels. None of these early ones exist today. Now the tourist, the sailing enthusiast, the sightseer is rediscovering Bayfield and the Apostle Islands.

Boundaries-Rationale

The boundaries of the Bayfield Historic District have been drawn to include as much of the extant early settlement as possible. Because development came slowly and fanned out over a relatively large area, the district is necessarily sizeable to include the greatest concentration of significant structures. There have been no additions to the original plat because there simply has not been the growth to warrant additional development. Two large areas of the original plat have been excluded from the district. One area is a portion of the original plat that has yet to be developed, primarily in the west and northwest. About twenty blocks are in county ownership. The steep slopes are above the present city water gradient, making development extremely difficult. Only in the last few years has the west experienced subdivision development and these areas have not been included.

The second area of exclusion has been the land below Manypenny Avenue to the south dock area. Bayfield's history has been bound to the transportation of its resources by water or rail. The south lakeshore was the site of Bayfield's sawmills for nearly sixty years and the Omaha railroad depot and train shed for nearly one hundred years. When the mill operation closed and was dismantled in the 1920s, virtually nothing remained of the once sprawling mills, yards and docks. In the succeeding years, the large vacant area slowly began to fill in, piecemeal. At first some of the fields were used for playing fields in summer and a skating rink in winter. Today vacant land remains but now a private marina, mobile home park and new commercial structures dot the area.

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Archeological, Planning, and Restoration Activity

An ongoing archeological survey program is being conducted in the Bayfield area. Survey results are not available at this time.

Planning activities for the village of Bayfield have included two comprehensive plans, one in 1971 and an update completed in early 1979. In February of 1979 an architectural review board was instituted as part of an amendment to the zoning ordinance. The board reviews all zoning applications.

In addition to municipal activities, private Bayfield citizens have been particularly active in several preservation projects. One notable achievement has been the acquisition and restoration of the old Bayfield County Courthouse which will serve as the National Park Service headquarters for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The Bayfield chapter of the Bayfield County Historical Society, Inc. received a fifty percent matching grant from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service for the purchase of the courthouse.

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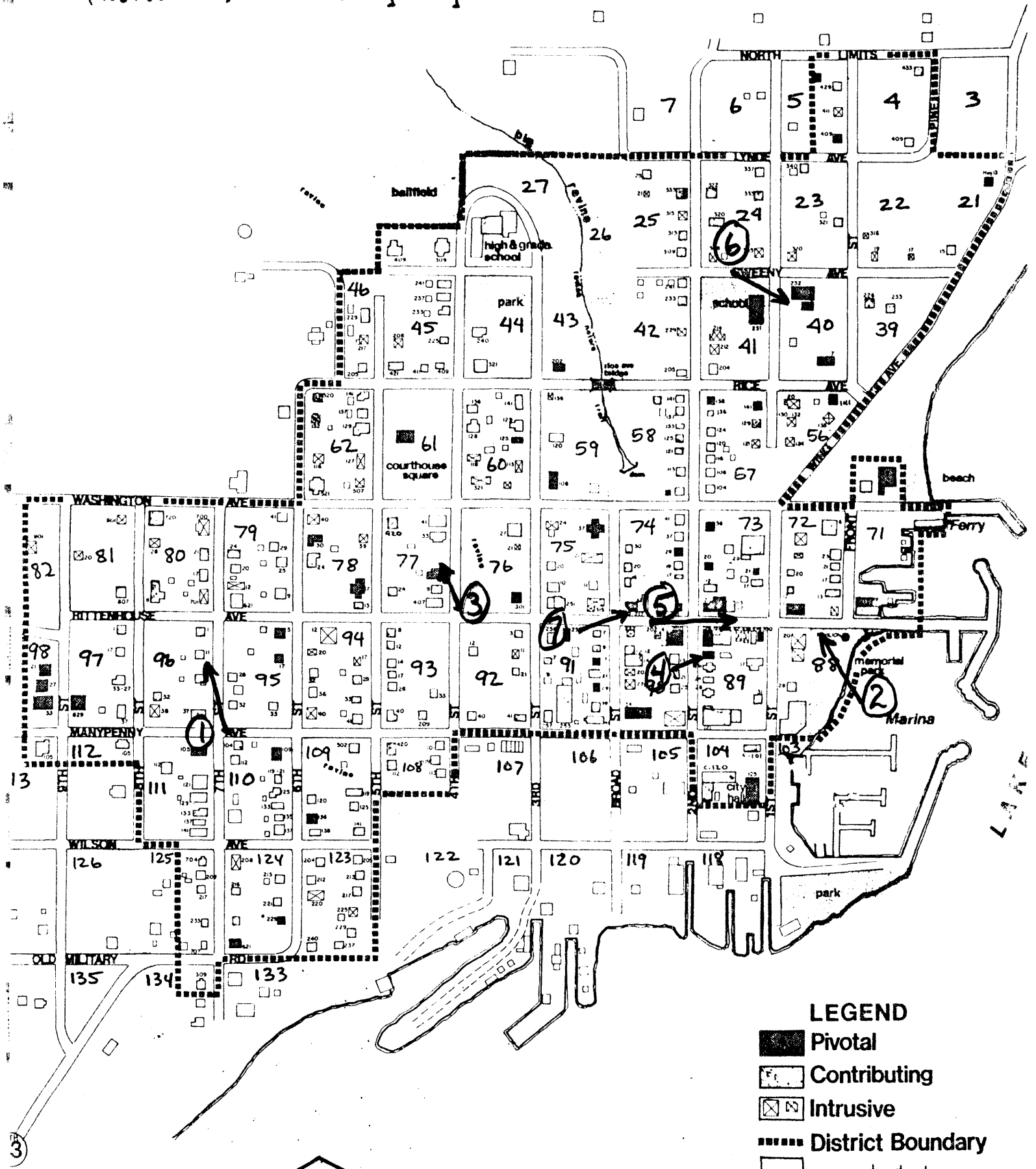
Tull, Royden E., and William H. Tishler. Historic Preservation in Coastal Communities-Bayfield: A Case Study. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, 1978.

Personal Interviews. July-October, 1979; Florence Ahnen, Marjorie Benton, Elisabeth Fisher, Andrea Jensen, Halvor Reiten, Charles Twining, Lawrence Wachsmuth.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - UTM References

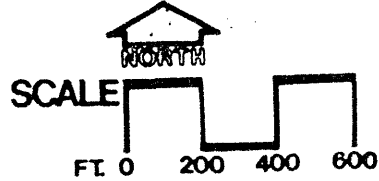
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Key to Bayfield Historic District Photos Submitted Originally



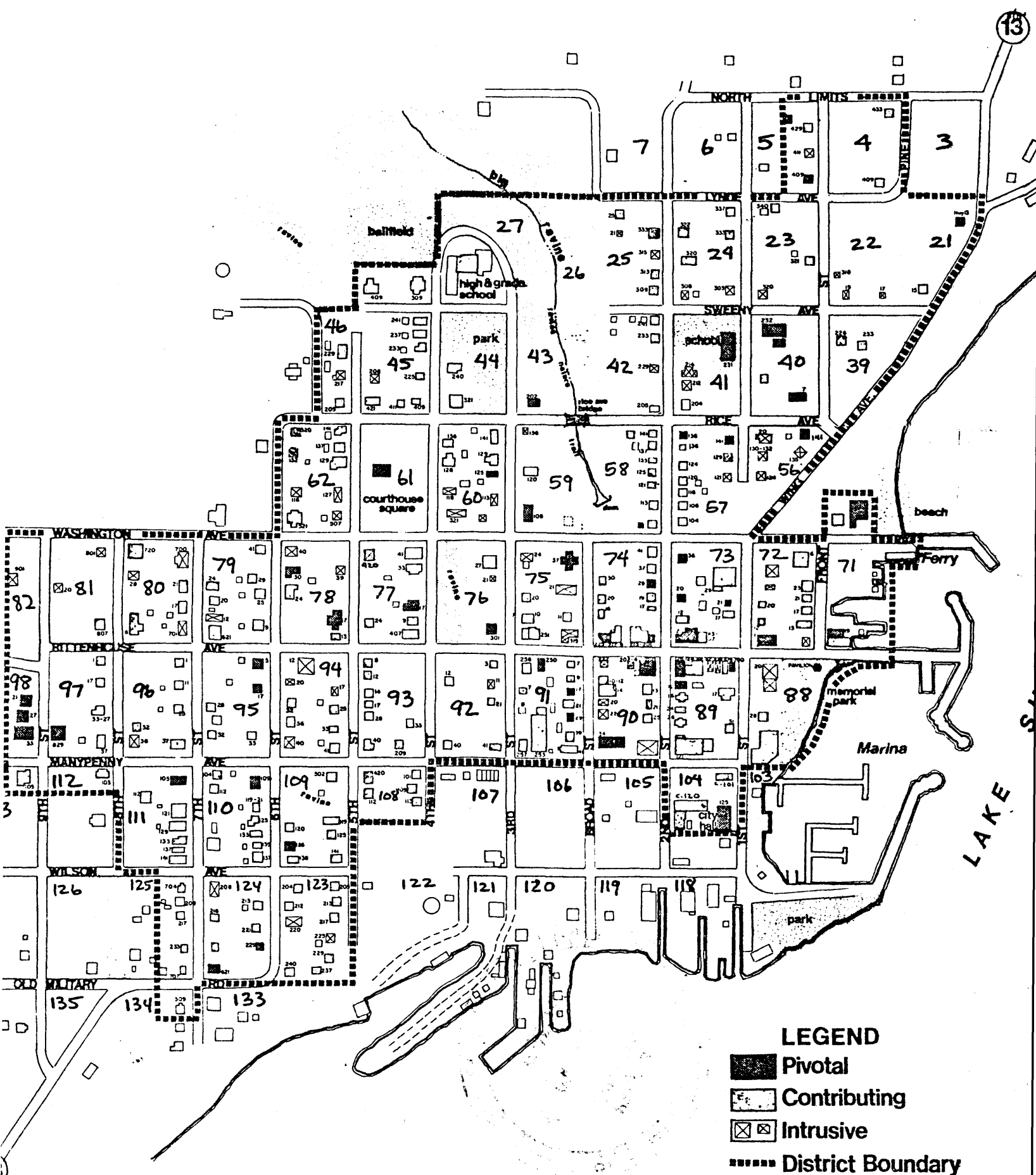
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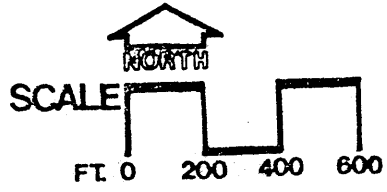


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Bayfield, Wisconsin

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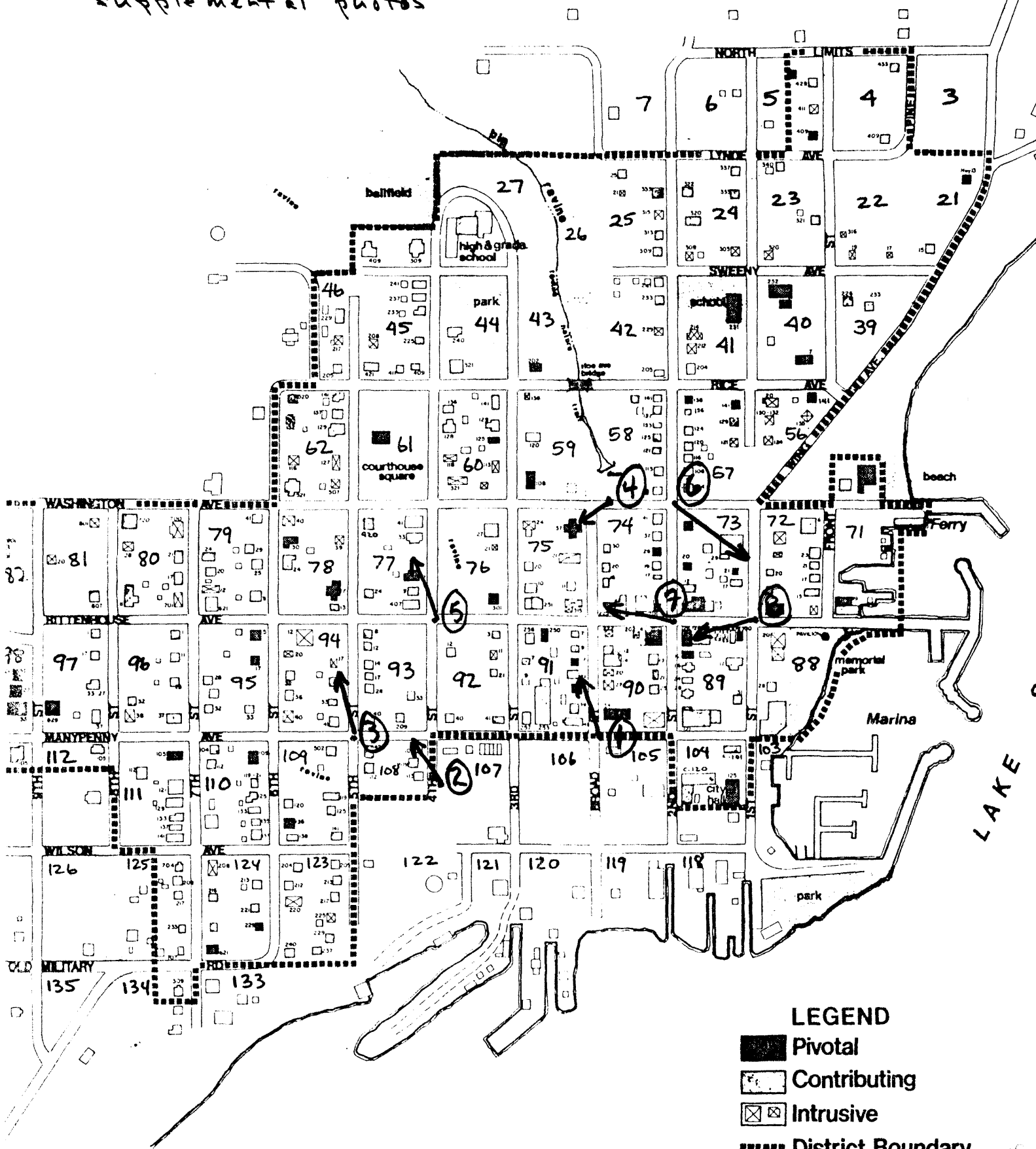
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

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Bayfield, Wisconsin

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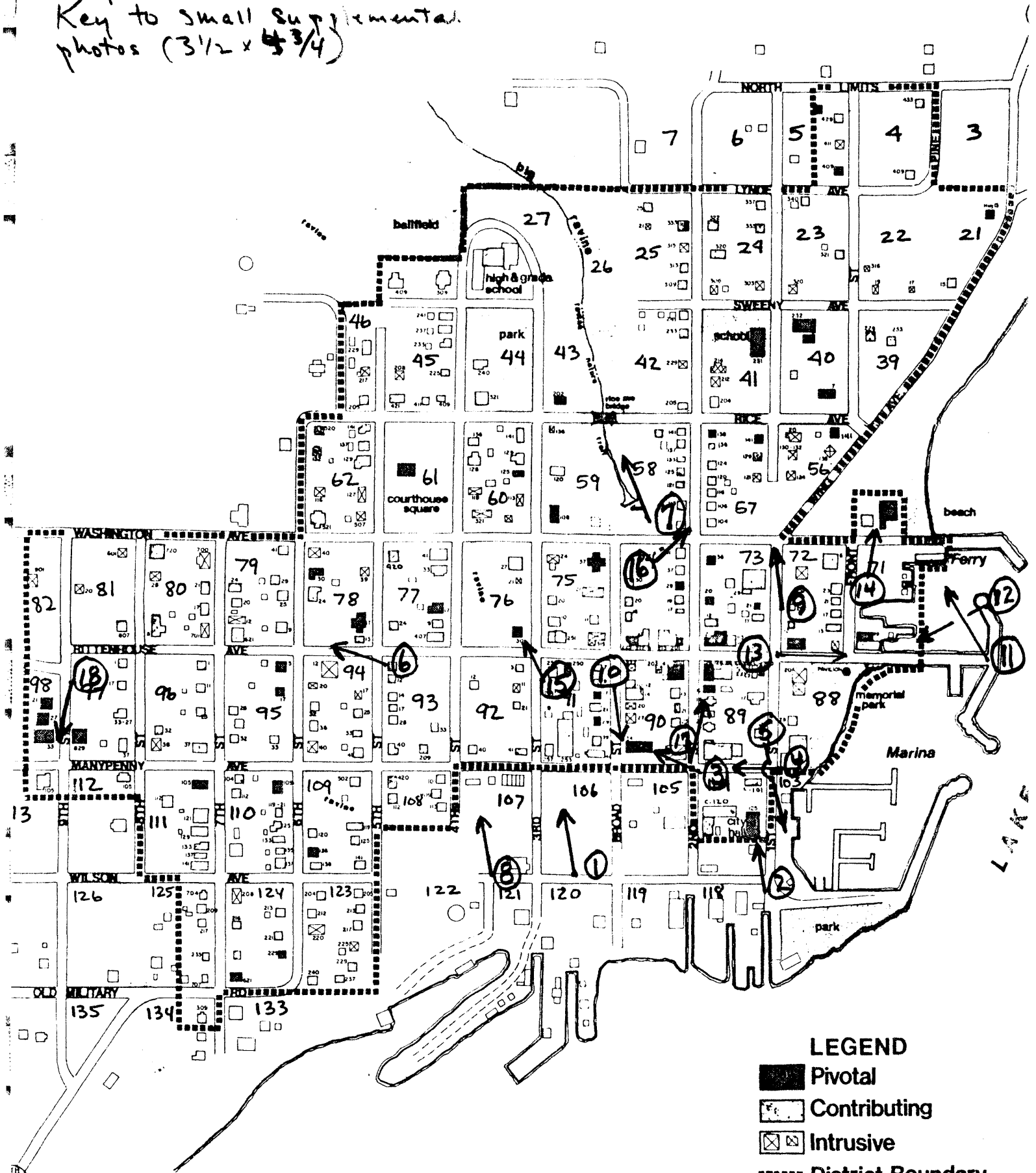
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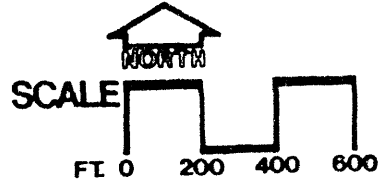
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Bayfield, Wisconsin

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Bayfield Historic District
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