

1420

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

AUG 15 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wausau Club
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 309 McClellan Street
city, town Wausau
state Wisconsin code WI county Marathon code 073 zip code 54401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [ ] public-local, [ ] public-State, [ ] public-Federal
Category of Property: [X] building(s), [ ] district, [ ] site, [ ] structure, [ ] object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0 buildings, 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects, Total 1
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature]
Date: 7 AUG, '89
State or Federal agency and bureau: State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official:
Date:
State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
[X] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:)
Entered in the National Register: [Signature] 9/14/89
Signature of the Keeper: [Signature]
Date of Action:

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Social/Clubhouse

Social/Clubhouse

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

foundation Stone

walls Weatherboard

Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

an opulent

The Wausau Club is located in a setting much like it was when it was built in 1901-1902. In 1900 this area still had many large homes; in fact, the Rufus Manson home was purchased and moved to provide the site for the Wausau Club. During the next decade, however, the character of the neighborhood changed from residential to commercial and civic, and the Wausau Club was one of the first structures contributing to this change. Across the street to the north, the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, 330 McClellan Street, was considering expanding, and their Tudor Revival church was completed in 1914. The architects were Zena Speer and Harvey Swarthout of Wausau. To the east, at 521 Fourth Street, would rise in 1912, the three-story Wausau Telephone Company building designed in Classical Revival style, with a terra cotta facade, by Milwaukee architects Henry J. Van Ryn and Gerrit de Gelleke. Behind the Wausau Club, at 324 Scott Street, was the 1901 two-story Victorian commercial building designed by Philip Dean, Wausau architect, for the Pilot newspaper. The Wausau Club and its neighboring building were part of the expansion of the central business and civic core of Wausau. In 1900 the population was 12,500 compared to the 1980 census of 32,279.

The present structure of the Wausau Club is a clapboard-sided Classical Revival style building; it is two stories, with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and has one chimney. The foundation is a smooth-faced field stone with colored mortar, running four feet above the grade line. The overall dimensions of the L-shaped building are 139 feet, east to west, and 112 feet, north to south. The building is covered in narrow clapboard on the north and east facades; the south and west walls have red brick fire walls. Originally, there was a balustrated deck on the hipped roof and two tiered piazzas. These piazzas were twelve feet wide and extended across both the north and the east sides of the building. In the 1960s the balustrated deck and the piazzas were removed. The area on the second floor, where the north west porch had been, was enclosed and the area became the terrace lounge. Shutters were added at this time and metal railings, where wood ones had been before. A wheel-chair ramp was added, running along the north side, starting at the sidewalk near the dormitory. It was well done, and does not detract from the overall beauty of the club. The main entrance is enhanced by a semi-circular drive which allows guests to be dropped off at the main entrance. Originally the drive went from the west around to the south side and to where the ladies could be dropped off at the side entrance.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

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This side entrance (east) was the main entrance for the ladies. Smaller in size, with only a hint of the classicism of the main entrance, it features two small unfluted columns on raised posts with Doric capitals. These columns support a flat, square roof over the wood-paneled door, which features a transom. Another entrance is south of the side entrance on the east side. This has a simple surround composed of two unfluted pilasters on either side of the entrance, topped by a plain entablature. It is the service entrance and it leads to the basement.

The Wausau Club is placed at the rear of the original three lot parcel (180 feet by 120 feet - the longest part running east to west) of land. The original two story projecting pedimented portico, and focal point of the club, is the main entrance on the north end of the main facade. The portico has a denticulated full entablature and four colossal fluted columns with Ionic capitals that are 18 feet high and 24 inches in diameter. The wood-paneled double-door entrance projects slightly and features a semi-circular fanlight supported by two unfluted columns with Doric capitals, which are on either side of the doorway. The windows on the main section of the club are the original eight-over-one with double-hung sash, and on the first floor are surmounted by pediments. As you approach the main entrance you notice the asymmetry of the main facade; to the right of the portico is a one story projection with the original windows and indented back from the projection is a series of three windows on the main floor, separated by four small, unfluted Doric columns. Each window is tripartite with multi-paned glazing. On the second floor, the former porch that has been enclosed, features three windows, also, but these windows are divided vertically in three sections, with no small panes of glass.

On the south side of the building is the brick fire wall. It has the wooden entablature continued from the other facades. The high foundation features fieldstone with a cement water table above it. Fenestration is functional; a broad band of large windows on the first floor have been bricked in.

The landscaping is complimentary to the building, but it was done at the time of the 1960s remodeling. There are three mature trees on the property - one very large spruce and two deciduous. Small shrubs have been planted around the foundation on the east, north and west front sides.

In 1912, a kitchen was added to the end of the billiards room on the west side. The next major addition occurred in 1922 when the two story sixteen room dormitory was built on the west end of the property. The dormitory was attached to the end of the kitchen, with a brick fire wall rising out of the roof to separate the two. Rectangular in shape, the dormitory extends north almost to the lot line. It compliments the main structure, as it has the same narrow clapboard siding on the east and north sides; symmetry of window placement, the same Doric surround as found throughout the exterior. The entrance

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

is surmounted with a pediment; the windows are smaller versions of the original eight-over-one windows with double-hung sash. However, instead of single windows, they are paired. It sits on a raised random ashlar foundation with a cement water table, like the other brick wall, some of the windows have been bricked. Also there are large vent pipes extending from this wall. The wooden entablature continues on this facade also.

The original floor plan featured a thirty-foot square main club room which is reached by both the main and side entrances, through French doors. There were vestibules inside of each entrance - the main one being eight feet square. The club room has been altered by the removal of the French doors, closing the wall on the south side, on either side of the fireplace. The doors have been replaced with wood paneling. The room still retains the wood wainscoting, however, it has been painted to match the wood paneling - originally the wooden wainscoting had been stained quarter-sawn oak. The fireplace, of quarter-sawn oak also, still retains its beauty, even though it has been painted white. The intricately carved acanthus leaves and floral garlands, plus dentils, makes the fireplace the focal point of the club room. This same detailing is repeated in the heavy crown molding around the ceiling. The 12-foot ceiling has been lowered by 6" with the addition of accoustical tile. The room is carpeted, except for a walk way of tile connecting the two hallways. The appearance of the room today, as it was when it was built, is still that of a gracious living room. The ladies parlor (east lounge) has the original windows of eight-over-one, with double-hung sash. The wainscoting in this room has been removed, the walls are papered. The ceiling has been lowered by 6" with the addition of accoustical tile. The French doors on two sides have been replaced with three sets of wood-paneled double-doors, painted black. The south door leads to the side hall, the two west doors lead to the club room and the main hallway. Three lovely brass and glass candle chandeliers hang from the ceiling. The room serves as a small parlor, but mainly it is used as a small private dining room.

The dining room, which was originally the billiards room, has lost some of its windows because of the 1912 addition of the kitchen on the west wall. The dining room, kitchen lounge and ballroom were all enlarged when the dormitory was added in 1922. The floors in the dining room are all carpeted; originally the floors were all narrow-striped maple. The walls are papered and the oak wainscoting has been painted. Accoustical tile has been added here also. The room is furnished with small, linen-covered tables with chairs. There are several plants in the room, which helps to add a homey touch. In the evening soft lighting and candle light make for intimate dining. During the day this room is filled with business and professional men and women, conducting their business over lunch. A small private dining room, to the northeast of the main dining room, has double wood-paneled doors opening to the main hall on the east and to the dining room to the west. There is a small bar in this room also.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

The main floor now contains: Main club room, ladies parlor or east lounge, main dining room, cloak rooms and rest rooms, kitchen, three small offices and three banquet/meeting rooms. The three banquet/meeting rooms and two of the offices are located in the former dormitory section. The eight small bedrooms have been combined into three large rooms for banquets and meetings. They all have long dining tables with chairs. There are also two offices in this section.

Near the side (east) entrance is the wide gracious staircase of quarter-sawn oak, with handsomely carved newells and square spindles, leading to the second floor. The stairway has short risers for ease of rising and three spacious landings. At the top of the stairs is the reception room with its two original light fixtures of antique brass and cylindrical-shaped glass. There is a ladies rest room to the west end of the reception room. Off of the reception room, to the north, are two sets of French doors which lead to the grand forty-two by sixty-foot ballroom, or assembly hall, as it was named in 1902.

The two massive crystal chandeliers are original, as is the open timber-frame structure of Norway pine. The trusswork was left exposed, in the Craftsman style allowing the structural design of a building to be exposed, rather than to cover it with plaster, etc. This architectural detail contrasts with the over-all Classical Revival style and appearance of the building. There is a wooden stage in the middle of the north wall. The flooring of narrow maple has not been covered as this room is used for dancing mainly, however, it is also used as a dining area if necessary. There are two arched doorways to the west that lead either to the terrace room on the north side or to the terrace barroom on the south side. There is a small stairway leading down to the main desk, which begins from the south doorway.

The second floor now contains: The reception room, which is another small parlor, plus ladies rest room at the west end, the large ball room and the terrace room and the barroom. The terrace room/lounge and terrace barroom were made after the open porch was enclosed in the 1960s. These rooms have vinyl flooring and accoustical tile ceilings. The three large windows to the north are three-sectioned vertical windows. The lounge is furnished with a few small round tables and chairs, as it is used as a reception room, or it can become another banquet room with the addition of the long tables. The room to the south is the terrace bar room. This room is furnished with padded benches around the room on the north and east sides, plus little tables and chairs. These two rooms are usually used together. On the west end of the bar room is a door which leads to the hallway of the former dormitory. Like the main floor, these dormitory rooms have been combined and made into three large banquet/meeting rooms. They all have long tables and chairs - carpeted floors and paint or wallpaper on the walls. There is another stairway which leads to the lower floor of the dormitory.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

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The basement level of the club contains a dining room which was remodeled in the 1980 s from the original bowling alley. There is also a kitchen and a barroom down here, plus rest rooms. Originally, when the club was built, liquor and smoking were not allowed in the club - neither were women - unless they were specially invited.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Social History  
Architecture

1901-1938

1901-1902\*

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Jeffers, J. H.    1.  
Builder: Anderes, John    2.

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

The Wausau Club built in 1901/1902 is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of architecture and local historical development under criteria A and C. Historically the building is important because it was the physical manifestation or symbol that the wealthy lumbermen had decided to make Wausau their permanent home. "The Pinery" was disappearing at the turn-of-the-century and many men were leaving the area. However, others were staying and investing their wealth in the city of Wausau. The Wausau Club, the visible image of their intentions, became the hub of their activities, be it business, political or social. Architecturally, the building is recognized as one of Wausau's outstanding Neo-Classical buildings.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE - SOCIAL HISTORY

The large majority of industry and commerce in Wausau has been created as a result of the lumbering industry.

A quotation from City in the Pinery gives a brief history of Wausau:

"The Pinery, magical words almost 150 years ago; a legend today. Thousands of acres of centuries-old white pine forest, it stretched north from central Wisconsin to Lake Superior in the early 1800s. The prospect of millions of board feet of mature timber to be logged, plus an elaborate waterway system to float the logs to downstream sawmills, drew white men to the site of present-day Wausau on the Wisconsin River." 3.

The 1836 treaty transferred land along the river from the Menominee Indians to federal ownership. The door was now open for the lumbermen. George Stevens wrote, "it is decidedly the best Mill Site I ever saw or heard of in the Union." 4. The twenty-foot drop in the river caused the town to be called Big Bull Falls. Two explanations have been offered - either the roaring of the falls which sounded like a bull, or the French word "bulles" meaning rapids might have been the reason. By 1840, George Stevens had built a sawmill and a dam. In the mid 1840's, 28 men and 2 women were living on two

See continuation sheet

\*The significant date corresponds to the construction period of the building.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County

islands in the river. The camp at Big Bull Falls was considered only temporary.

Walter McIndoe arrived in Wausau by 1850 and due to his efforts, Big Bull Falls was named Wausau, which meant far away place in Chippewa. Marathon County was born in 1850 and Wausau was the county seat. A post office was established and also a newspaper, Central Wisconsin began publishing in 1857. Throughout the 1850s and 60s, Wausau existed only for its logging industry. The construction of a Greek Revival style court house in 1868 brought the first hint that Wausau might be a permanent settlement. In 1872, the state granted a city charter and Wausau elected its first mayor. When the railroad arrived in 1874, it opened communications and services outside of the Pinery, plus it helped in the development of lumber-related businesses. Box factories, sash and door manufacturers were able to ship their products out of Wausau.

The most important and significant event in Wausau's industrial history was the foundation of the Wausau Group. As the white pine forests of Wisconsin diminished, the Wausau lumbermen were forced to re-invest their money elsewhere. Rather than move on, this group of men decided to stay in Wausau. The success of the Wausau Group lay in their ability to mobilize and pool adequate amounts of capital without subjecting one investor to large risks. These business leaders organized industrial expansions and paper and pulp production. Between 1899 and 1914, Wausau Paper Mills, Marathon Corporation, Wausau Sulphite Fibre, Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company (Wausau Insurance) and Marathon Electric were organized and invested in by the Wausau Group members and their associates. This same nucleus of men organized the Wausau Club.

Up until this time, the only organized meeting places were fraternal organizations such as the Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Herman, and the Odd Fellows. The German immigrants had formed a workmens aid society and built a meeting hall called the DAUV Hall. This hall was on the west side and it became the center for social and cultural events for the Germans. Other cultural and social groups sprang up but they were small groups that met in private homes. The lumberjacks and working men could always meet in the saloons - there were 52 in 1900. The Wausau Group began to coalesce because of economic conditions, however the process was aided by the strong interaction of the established upper stratum of local business leaders. As the wealth of the lumbermen and business men grew, the class differences became greater and social interaction of the upper and lower socio-economic levels decreased. The Wausau Group needed a place to meet .

The Wausau Club was the center for business and social transactions. In addition to their economic and social activities, many of the business leaders became heavily involved in politics at the state and national level as well as the local level, because it affected their industries. Members of the Group participated in politics at all levels.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

The Wausau Group was a closely knit group in one sense, yet it allowed room for divergence of opinions. The Group wielded an immense amount of power politically and economically but they did not promote any kind of unity in their political opinions. After 1900 they had no control over local politics. The Group showed different alignments in business and politics. The economy of Wausau profited tremendously from the Group's style of investment. The city moved from an economy based solely on lumbering to a widely diversified economy.

"The Wausau Club is to be something after the nature of a public enterprise and is to work for the advancement of the city. Those who are privileged to become members should not shirk a plain duty." The preceding quote appeared on the front page of the Central Wisconsin on May 4, 1901. The by-laws of 1901 stated that the club was to "promote the business interests of the city of Wausau and community and the social enjoyment of the members there of."

"The club philosophy in the 80s is still very much the same as it was in its early beginnings. Many of the families of the early founders have continued the tradition of the club. Most of the industrial and commercial business have prospered because of the lumbering industry which was instrumental in the growth of Wausau and the club."<sup>5</sup>

In March of 1901, ten wealthy men met to organize the club. These men put up \$16,000 for the transactions involved. Bonds were sold and the men who bought the bonds were added to the list of charter members. Subsequently members who joined the club after it was built were charged \$20 annually for the cost of maintenance. In July of 1923, the Wausau Club Holding Company was formed as the club was in need of repairs and redecorating. \$1,000 shares of stock at \$100 a share were sold. This Holding Company still owns the Club today.

The club became an important place for professional groups such as medical and dental societies to meet, as well as the Ladies Literary Club and the Tuesday Musical Club. Socially it was used for weddings, receptions and social dances. As the Wausau Daily Record-Herald stated in March 13, 1939, the Wausau Club was a place for attorneys, lumbermen, merchants and doctors "to escape the press of daily affairs".

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Wausau Club was constructed in the Classical Revival style which was extremely popular throughout the United States between 1890 and 1920. The revival of interest in classical models dates from the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The planners mandated a classical theme and many of the best-known architects of the day designed dramatic colonnaded buildings arranged around a central court. The exposition was widely photographed, reported and attended, soon these Classical models became the latest fashion throughout the country.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

Greek orders are employed much more often than Roman, and in keeping with this windows and doorways are linteled rather than arched; pedimented porticos are frequent features. The United States was the only country around 1900 that was using the Neo-Classical style so abundantly. Nowhere outside of the United States were fine materials so lavishly employed.<sup>6</sup>

The prominent leaders who organized the Wausau Club were mostly lumbermen who wanted a monumental building that would stand out in the community, one that would symbolize their strength in the community. It was always referred to in the early newspaper accounts as a home rather than a clubhouse. There were no other commercial buildings in Wausau built in this style.

The architect chosen for the Wausau Club was J. H. Jeffers, a well known regional architect. He practiced architecture in central Wisconsin between 1898 and 1906. First in Stevens Point from 1898 to about 1900 and then in Wausau until 1906. He designed residences, commercial and civic buildings, many of them in Classical Revival style. In the Wright's Wausau City Directory for 1901-1902, Jeffers firm was listed as J.H. Jeffers & Co. and the principal were Jeffers and Marshall O. Pillsbury.

In 1912 Jeffers headed an architectural firm called Jeffers and Company in Mason City, Iowa. In 1915 he took on a partner named Einar O. Broaten. They designed a number of Prairie style houses in Mason City.

Among Jeffers's central Wisconsin buildings are these: Tomahawk City Hall, 1900 in Tomahawk, WI; J. L. Jensen house, 1901, Stevens Point, WI (NRHP); Philosopher Press, 1902, a log cabin at 802 McClellan Street, Wausau; Langlade County Courthouse, 1903, Antigo, WI (NRHP); a notable Jeffers building elsewhere was the Wisconsin Building for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a world's fair in St. Louis in 1904.

There were several residences being built about the time of the Wausau Club that were done in the Classical Revival style. It is interesting to note that the leader of the Wausau Group, a wealthy lumberman by the name of Cyrus C. Yawkey built a home in the same architectural style. His home is only two blocks from the Wausau Club, at 403 McIndoe Street. Built in 1901 by the architects Henry Van Ryn and Gerrit DeGelleke, the house features Ionic columns with a pedimented portico. The builder, John Anderes was the same as the Wausau Club. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it is now the Marathon County Historical Society's museum. Mr. Jeffers designed the Neo-Classical Revival house at 802 Fulton Street in 1901 for Harvey Rosenberry, M.D. Another excellent example of this style is the Margaret Schofield house at 1301 Steuben Street, built in 1904, and moved in 1940 to its present site. Originally it had been right across the street from the Wausau Club at 410 McClellan Street, but it was moved so that Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company could construct their new building at 401 Grant Street. At 722 McIndoe Street is another noteworthy house built in the same style before 1912 by S. Knox Kreutzer.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

Architecturally, it remains a fine example of Classical Revival design by a regionally distinguished architect. It has been well maintained, and each addition or alteration to the exterior has been done with sufficient care as to not appreciably change the architectural style. Excepting the basement, which has been substantially altered in space configuration and use, changes to the building's interior are largely cosmetic, and, given club leadership and membership sympathetic to the building's style, the appearance could easily be restored to what it was originally. The early 20th century architectural fabric of the area is intact, with the Episcopal church and the Pilot building and the telephone building (even though absorbed within a larger generally nondescript GTE office) all still standing. And, nearby on Wausau's main commercial street, Third Street, there are buildings from the late 19th and 20th centuries. Socially, the club serves as setting for organizational fund-raisers, wedding receptions, dances in the ballroom, and similar events. Civically, the club is where our leaders often meet, privately and publicly, to consider the future of Wausau. The Wausau Club continues to be a "home" as it was often described in our newspapers and promotional literature, for our community.

The period of significance corresponds to the building of the Wausau Club in 1901/1902 until 1938. It was during this period that the Wausau Club achieved its greatest historical significance for its contributions to the Social History of Wausau.

## FOOTNOTES:

1. Malaguti, Mary L., Norton, Maryanne C., Chilicki, Constant, Final Report Intensive Historic Survey, City of Wausau, May, 1984. p.84.
2. Central Wisconsin (Wausau newspaper) 17 August 1901. p.1.
3. Norton, Maryanne and Aucutt, Donald M., City in the Pinery, n.p. 1984. p.4.
4. Central Wisconsin, 10 May 1901. p.1.
5. Welcome to the Wausau Club (pamphlet) n.p. 1984. p.3.
6. Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780. Cambridge, Massachusetts, M.I.T. Press, 1969. p.167 and 168.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

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The ten founders of the Wausau Club were the following individuals: Cornelius Curtis, founder of Curtis and Yale; Walter Alexander, lumberman and co-founder of the Wausau Group; Benjamin Heinemann, lumberman; Frank Kelly, lumberman; Charles Winton, lumberman; Granville D. Jones, lawyer and lumberman; Neal Brown, philosopher and lawyer, cofounder; Claire Bird, lawyer, Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; Andrew Kreutzer, lawyer, Wisconsin Senator; Marvin Rosenberry, lawyer and Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court for 34 years.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Written Documents:

Books:

Malaguti, Mary L., Norton, Maryanne C., Chilicki, Constant. Final Report - Intensive Historic Survey, City of Wausau, Wisconsin, n.p. May, 1984.

Marchetti, Louis. History of Marathon County Chicago, Richmond-Arnold, 1913.

Norton, Maryanne C., Aucutt, Donald M. City of the Pinery. Wausau, n.p. 1984.

Pfaller Herbst Associates, Inc. Architectural Survey and Historic Preservation Planning Analysis for Central Wausau, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, n.p. 1981.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 16 292800 4981790  
 Zone Easting Northing

C         

B           
 Zone Easting Northing

D         

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 5, 6, and 7, Block 16, original plot in the city of Wausau

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire portion of the property lot historically associated with the Wausau Club.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Mary Jane Uecker-Hettinga/librarian  
 organization Marathon County Historical Society date February 16, 1989  
 street & number 403 McIndoe Street telephone 715-848-6143  
 city or town Wausau state Wisconsin zip code 54401

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

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Wausau Club

Major Bibliographical References Con't.

Written Documents:

Books:

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780. Cambridge, Massachusetts, M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison, WI: State Historical Society, 1986.

Newspaper Articles:

Cota, Sandra. "The Wausau Club". The Milwaukee Journal, 11 February 1962, Women's Section, p. 1 and 3.

Haas, Joanne M. "Wausau Club: Haunted by a Ghost and other Misconceptions". The Daily Herald (Wausau and Merrill, WI) 26 September 1985. Focus p. 10 and 11.

no by line. "The Wausau Club". Central Wisconsin, 10 May 1901, p. 1.

no by line. "A Club House". Central Wisconsin, 18 May 1901, p. 1.

no by line. "New Club House", Central Wisconsin, 17 August 1901, p. 1.

no by line. "New Club House", Central Wisconsin, 22 February 1902, p. 1.

no by line. "New Club to Open". Wausau Pilot, 13 March 1924, p. 1.

Pamphlet:

Welcome to the Wausau Club. (pamphlet for members) n.p. 1984.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1 Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

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Photo #1 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View looking southwest.

Photo #2 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View looking southeast.

Photo #3 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View looking west.

Photo #4 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View looking south

Photo #5 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View looking south.

Photo #6 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View of fireplace detail.

Photo #7 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View of fireplace detail.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

Wausau Club  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI

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Photo #8 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View of fireplace detail.

Photo #9 of 13  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View of fanlight over north entrance.

Photo #10 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View of stairway.

Photo #11 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View of chandelier in ballroom.

Photo #12 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View of light fixture reception room.

Photo #13 of 13.  
WAUSAU CLUB.  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI.  
Photo by Donald Aucutt, Nov. 1988.  
Neg. at WI Historical Society.  
View of timbering in ballroom.