

PH 0661945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED JAN 31 1978
DATE ENTERED NOV 16 1978

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

Evansville Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

roughly bounded by Allens Creek, Liberty, 4th, & Fairfield Sts.

CITY, TOWN

Evansville

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Wisconsin

CODE

55

COUNTY

Rock

CODE

105

3 CLASSIFICATION

District 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:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Rock County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

51 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Janesville

STATE

Wisconsin 53545

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Rock County Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE

1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Rock County Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Janesville

STATE

Wisconsin 53545

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

GENERAL CHARACTER

110 ON BACK?

The Evansville Historic District is a 120 acre area of residential and commercial structures encompassing most of the original (1855) plat of the village west of Allens Creek, plus an extension to the north which includes significant mid- and late-19th century dwellings. The major part of the district consists of straight residential streets, three or four blocks long, lined with a fine representation of 19th century Greek Revival and Victorian styles. Painted frame construction predominates, and most of the brick construction is painted as well. The residential area is also characterized by the canopy of street trees, primarily maples, of which Evansville is justly proud. The commercial portion of the district contains the greatest concentration of 19th and 20th century commercial buildings in the city. Relatively unaltered, they are built largely of brick in vernacular Commercial Renaissance styles, with some sprinkling of frame commercial "false front" Italianate. Here, as well as in the residential sector, limestone foundations predominate.

Topographically, the land is relatively flat except for a slope downwards to Allens Creek in the eastern (business) area. The slightly elevated "Seminary Park" with its red brick school building of 1855 is the western focal point of the district. Five churches of brick or frame raise their spires through the residential area, concentrating naturally enough on Church Street, and the cream brick, Queen Anne City Hall of 1892 affords a transition between residential and commercial areas. Intrusions are limited to a few commercial structures, particularly at the northwest corner of the principal intersection (Main and Madison) and to scattered modern outbuildings and "ranch" houses in the residential area.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1839-

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Evansville Historic District is primarily architectural. Evansville's collection of over 125 years of various architectural styles and vernacular building types is distinctive for a town of 3,000 people. The historic district retains a high proportion of relatively unaltered buildings constructed in a gamut of 19th and early 20th century styles.

While most of the structures fall into the category of local significance, there are examples which can be considered outstanding on state and national levels. The Sullivanesque Eager Free Public Library of 1908 by Madison architects Claude and Starck shares an intersection with three neighbors of high architectural quality: the frame Greek Revival Quivey-Allen Funeral Home of ca. 1850, the vermilion brick Gothic Revival house of Dr. John W. Evans, and the fanciful Stick Style Campbell-Willoughby house.

Quality is high through the district for buildings of local significance, including many carpenters' Greek Revival buildings such as the Elijah Robinson house at 340 West Main, the Singer Smith house at 325 West Main and the 1854 Free Baptist Church on West Church Street. Noteworthy transitional Greek Revival-early Italianate hip-roofed bracketed houses can be found, such as the vermilion brick Lawry house at 42 North Montgomery Court and the frame Prentiss-Green house at 7 North Fourth. Similar in style but more imposing in scale is the three-storied mass of the red brick, straight linteled, double bracketed Evansville Seminary of 1855.

Evansville is particularly rich in Picturesque buildings, especially in Italianate and Late Picturesque styles. Fine Italianate frame houses with broad overhanging eaves and a variety of window mouldings are typified by the Andrews-Spratler house at 262 West Church, the Eager house at 228 West Main and the Johnson-Morrison house at 224 West Church. Outstanding Late Picturesque houses are the Pullen-Buckeridge Stick Style residence at 137 West Main, with its fan porch and spindle decoration and the multi-porched Queen Anne style Richardson residence of 1896, at 117 West Main. With the exception of the delightful mansard-roofed Second Empire Austin-Kauth residence at 133 North Madison, most late 19th century residences ranged from Stick Style, to early Queen Anne, to builders' guide vernacular Late Picturesque houses. A typical example of the latter is the multiple-roofed Richard Eager house at 43 North Second.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 110

UTM REFERENCES - See continuation sheet

A	<u>1,6</u>	<u>3,1,1,5,6,0</u>	<u>4,7,3,9,0,2,5</u>	B	<u>1,6</u>	<u>3,1,1,9,9,0</u>	<u>4,7,3,9,0,2,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>1,6</u>	<u>3,1,2,1,2,5</u>	<u>4,7,3,8,9,2,0</u>	D	<u>1,6</u>	<u>3,1,2,1,8,0</u>	<u>4,7,3,8,7,2,5</u>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Nancy Belle Douglas, Preservation Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

Rock County Historical Society

DATE

March 4, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

Post Office Box 896

TELEPHONE

608/756-4509

CITY OR TOWN

Janesville

STATE

Wisconsin 53545

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

Richard A. Curney

TITLE Director
State Historical Society of Wisconsin

DATE 1/25/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: *William Leborich*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 4/16/78

DATE Nov 15, 1978

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Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places
1975 State
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Madison Wisconsin 53706

At the request of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, a portion of the Evansville Historic District was determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places on April 8, 1977. That portion includes buildings located on the east side of Madison Street from East Main to Mill Street, the Kauth Office located on the northeast corner of Madison and Mill Streets, and the buildings on the north side of East Main from Madison to 39 Mill Street.

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BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the Evansville historic district generally enclose a large rectangular area, along an east-west axis, with a polygonal bulge wrapped around the northeast corner. With the exception of Madison Street which has been subjected to the greatest alteration, and where the line runs down the center of the street, the boundaries are generally drawn so as to include both sides of all streets within the district, thus providing visual continuity or, in a few instances such as the northeast and southwest corners, adequate buffer zones. The lines as drawn encompass the bulk of the original Plat of Evansville and the historic 19th century core of the community. In part because Evansville was platted after the early settlement, the city includes a high proportion of lots with unusual shapes, sizes or locations. Some lot lines near the eastern edge of the district, for example, follow the diagonal route of a railroad that was never built; others follow the angled mill race which no longer exists; and two of the original Out-lots are only 8 feet wide. Thus, modern property ownership rather than historic lot lines has been followed, where such ownership was readily apparent, and as a result, there are a number of minor jogs in the boundaries.

The easternmost boundary of the historic district follows Allens Creek southeasterly from the intersection of the north line of Out-lot 51 with the creek, to its intersection with the south edge of the right-of-way of East Main Street. The boundary line then jogs westerly along the north line of Out-lot 14 to the northeast corner of Out-lot 13 and continues southerly to the southeast corner of Out-lot 13. Although isolated historic commercial, industrial and residential structures are scattered outside of the district to the east, the property lines along or near the creek form a natural boundary for the district because of the higher density of historic structures to the west. Here, both sides of Main Street retain a strong concentration of 19th and early 20th century business blocks.

From the southeast corner of Out-lot 13, the boundary continues westerly along the south lines of Out-lots 13, 12, 11 and that portion of Out-lot 10 known as 125 East Main. From the southwest corner of that property, the line jogs southerly along the east line of the property known as 119 East Main (including portions of Out-lots 9, 10, and 19 and a portion of Lot 10, Block 10). From the southeast corner of 119 East Main, the line continues westerly along the south lines of that property and of the properties known as 115 East Main (including all of Out-lot 8 and a portion of Lot 10, Block 10); 111-113 East Main (including portions of Lots 9 and 10, Block 10); and 10 Maple Avenue (including all of Lots 5 and 6 and a portion of Lot 9, Block 10), to the southwest corner of 10 Maple. There the line jogs back northerly along Maple to the northwest corner of Lot 5. From that corner, the line angles across Maple Avenue, and then continues westerly along the center line of the platted east-west alley between East Main and East Church as far as the center line of South Madison Street. This portion of the district includes a series of 19th and early 20th century structures on the south side of East Main Street between Allens Creek and Madison Street.

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The east side of Madison Street, south of the aforementioned alley, contains a mixture of isolated residential structures and mid-20th century commercial structures. The eastern district boundary therefore proceeds southerly along the center line of Madison Street through Church and Liberty Streets, as far as the south line of the property known as 211-13 South Madison (Out-lot 20), extended to that center line.

The southernmost boundary continues westerly along the south property lines south of Liberty Street through First, Second, Third and Fourth Streets, as far west as the southwest corner of the property known as 411 West Liberty (Lot 29, Brzezinski's Addition), with three slight jogs. These jogs are at the rear of Out-lot 14, which is somewhat shorter than its neighboring lots; a slight northwesterly angle across First Street due to the variation in depth of the lots east and west of First Street, and a jog into the district in order to omit the south 76 feet of Lots 1 and 2, Block 21 on South Third (known as the Probst property), upon which a new house was recently constructed. This boundary line is justified for most of its length by the consistent quality of Victorian housing which extends along both sides of Liberty Street.

The westernmost boundary extends from the southwestern corner of 411 West Liberty northerly along the west property lines west of Fourth Street through Liberty, Church and Main Streets as far north as the northwestern corner of the property known as 7 North Fourth (part of Out-lot 1); this line angles northwesterly when crossing both Liberty and Main Streets in order to adjust for the variation in depth of property lines. These district lines, west and southwest of the Evansville Seminary and park (now known as the Wyler School), were extended to constitute a buffer zone for the Seminary site. The Seminary itself, bounded on the west by Fourth Street, was the historic western focal point of the 1855 town plat.

The Prentiss-Green house at 7 North Fourth is a distinctive Italianate house which, because of its fine porch wrapping around both street facades, serves as a pivotal point of reference for both adjacent streets. It clearly marks the beginning or ending of the historic district as one proceeds along Main Street; and together with the interesting house known as 354 West Main (part of Out-lot 1) it also creates a "portal" on Fourth Street. Thus, the northern boundary of the district begins at the northwest corner of 7 North Fourth, continues easterly along the north property line of that property, angles southeasterly across the street to follow the north property line of 354 West Main, and then jogs northerly to the northwest corner of Out-lot 2. The northern boundary line then continues easterly along the north lot lines of Out-lots 2 through 10, and of Out-lots 15 through 18, as far as the southwest corner of the property known as 15 North Second Street (including a portion of Out-lot 20 and all of Lot 2, Block 4, Leonard & Mygatt's Addition). This boundary line along West Main, which bisects Out-lot 14, is well justified by the strong concentration of historic structures, in a variety of styles, on both sides of Main Street between Fourth and Second Streets.

Both Second and First Streets north of Main, as well as Garfield Street which connects them both, have a variety of Late Picturesque style houses of the 19th century, and

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some early 20th century houses. These houses justify the northern extension of the district to include those blocks, while later 20th century housing to the north and west is excluded. Thus, the boundary jogs northerly from the southwest corner of 15 North Second, wrapping around the northwest corner of that property as far as the southwest corner of Lot 3. From that point the western line continues northerly along the west property lines west of Second Street, through Garfield Avenue as far north as the northwest corner of the property known as 115 North Second (portions of Lots 1 and 2, Block 3, Leonard and Mygatt's Addition). From that point the north boundary runs easterly across Second Street north of Garfield Avenue and along the north property line of the property known as 114 North Second Street (including a portion of Lot 3, Block 2, Leonard & Mygatt's Addition; all of Out-lot 55; and a portion of Lot 5, George Pullen's Addition), including the jog northerly and easterly at the northwest corner of Lot 5. The northernmost boundary line then continues easterly along the north property lines north of Garfield Street through North First Street, including Lots 6 and 7, George Pullen's Addition; Lots 1 and 4 of Evan's Addition; Lots 4 and 7 of Steven's Addition; and Out-lot 50, to the northeast corner of the property known as 14 West Garfield (all of Out-lot 49 and a portion of Out-lot 52). The boundary then jogs southerly along the east property line of 14 West Garfield to the northwest corner of the property known as 8 West Garfield (a portion of Out-lot 48), and then easterly along the north property lines of 8 West Garfield and of the property known as 103 North Madison (a portion of Out-lot 48) and the extension of that property line to the center line of Madison Street. This boundary thus includes several houses as a buffer zone near the intersection of North Madison Street and Garfield, as well as consistently good quality turn-of-the century houses on both sides of Garfield, further west.

The boundary then proceeds southerly along the center line of Madison Street as far as the intersection with the north property line of the property known as 102 North Madison Street (a portion of Out-lot 39), extended to the center line. The line then turns easterly again, and follows the north property line of Out-lot 39 to the corner directly north of the rear lot lines of Out-lots 40 through 45. From that corner, the boundary line follows the lot line between Out-lots 37 and 39, southerly to the southwest corner of Out-lot 37, and then continues southerly to the northeast corner of Out-lot 40 (thereby omitting the portion of the property at 102 North Madison located at the lower grade). Here the line turns southeasterly and follows the irregular line along the north property lines of Out-lots 46, 47, 48 and 49, as far as the northwest corner of Out-lot 51, where the line angles northeasterly along the north property line of Out-lot 51 to the point of beginning at the intersection with Allens Creek. This unusual boundary line, which largely follows the former mill race, thus includes in the district the site of the former mill at the intersection of Railroad and Mill Streets; a group of historic houses along those same streets, and a pivotal building on the northeast corner of Mill and Madison (known as 4 Mill Street and 34 North Madison). This latter is Evansville's only true Second Empire mansard-roofed house. An interesting Stick Style house is located across Mill Street at the south, and a series of vernacular late 19th and early 20th century houses to the north along Madison Street form a buffer zone for 4 Mill Street and a fine (although deteriorated) Greek Revival house on the southwest corner of Madison and Garfield, known as 53-55 North Madison.

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STREETS AND SITES

The primary streets are each discussed below, after which is a list of sites of primary significance on each street with a brief discription of each site. The known historical information is included here for the sake of clarity and brevity, but Evansville records are limited in scope (see bibliography) and, therefore, so is information on construction dates, etc.

EAST AND WEST MAIN STREET

Main Street is the primary historic axis of the city. From the principal intersection at Main and Madison Streets, there is a view of the entire commercial district, and some of the residential area to the west as well. According to Zellie, Hunton & Adler:

The commercial district includes several fine nineteenth century commercial blocks, and an assortment of buildings of the early twentieth century. Several new buildings have been added to Main Street as well. Between Main and First, the architectural strengths are on the south side of the street, where Italianate window details and metal cornices are still intact despite alterations at the first story level. Although the brick paved street is asphalt covered, brick and stone surface and textures are important.

To the east, there is a strong architectural corridor between Madison and Railroad Streets. Main Street dips sharply east of Madison, a break in the otherwise even grade of the city. At Maple, the rear portions of the Central Building and Old Grange Store form an interesting enframement of the street, with a variety of wood, stone, brick, and metal treatments....

Located at the opposite end of Main, along West Main, are some of Evansville's most outstanding residences. The strongest intersection, architecturally, of this tree-lined boulevard is at Main and First Street. Here the Claude and Starck- designed Eager Library, the Quivey-Allen Funeral Home, the John Evans-Masonic Temple, and Campbell-Willoughby house preface an avenue of excellent examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, and Late Picturesque styles in frame and brick. Notable about West Main is the generous setback of residences from the street, open space at the rear of the structures uninterrupted by alleys,

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many small barns and carriage houses, and the tree canopy.¹

Buildings of primary significance within the district on Main Street include (from east to west):

19-21 East Main/5 Maple, the Old Grange Store. The original 28' x 70' portion of this two-story vernacular Italianate commercial building was constructed of frame over limestone foundations in 1876. The store was built for the Evansville Mercantile Association (organized 1874), the mercantile arm of the local Grange or Patrons of Husbandry. The local branch of this influential farm organization had been founded in 1872. Mr. T. C. Richardson was hired as agent for the store in early 1876; the cellar was dug in July and the roof was constructed in August of that same year. The tall, nicely framed second story windows and the bracketed "false front" are intact, except for new narrow metal vinylclad clapboarding which does have an appropriate appearance. The bar on the main story has also received improvements which do not materially affect the character of the structure. Because Maple Street slopes downhill from the front of the store, the limestone foundations provided a usable ground story with windows and an entrance on Maple Street. Curved lintels are used on smaller windows on the ground and main stories on the east side. Similar fenestration is continued on the brick extension to the south, over limestone foundations, which was added in the later 19th century. A late 19th century wooden bay with iron cresting remains on the southeast end of the wooden portion. Neither the bay nor the rear addition are illustrated in the 1883 birdseye view of Evansville (Evansville Review, Vol. 11, 1876).

18, 16, 14, 10, and 6 East Main, a contiguous grouping of five two- and three-story red brick Commercial Renaissance structures of the 1890's, forms the most cohesive business block in the district. It is flanked on the east by a vacant lot, the site of the Magee Opera House, and on the west by the Union Bank of 1952 and later, at 2 East Main. A flat-roofed granite and cream brick structure, of compatible scale and setback, the bank retains the strength of the corner. The two easternmost of the five older buildings, 18 and 16 East Main, have retained their first story cast iron columns. Number 16 has also kept its two-story foliated red metal bay of cornice height, and number 18 its metal cornice. The stone texture on the exposed east side (party) wall of the latter should be preserved, if possible. The wide building at the middle of the group, 14 East Main, is also completely intact above the first floor, with five stilted -arched windows, a brick string course, a metal cornice and two "1892" date plates on the cornice. Next west, the facade of the narrow building at 10 East Main is nearly all glass and metal, with its wide second-story bay surrounded by stamped metal wall panels and cornice, all above the ground floor show windows. Next door, the S & M building, at 6 East Main, is dated 1897 on an ornate metal architrave, above a decorative brick frieze. The two sheet metal bays are original to the building,

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whose first story has suffered the most detrimental alteration on the block as Zurfluh's bar.

1 East Main and 8 South Madison, 1866 and 1867. These two related structures hold the visual strength of the intersection, and the corner building (1 East Main) was once the Pioneer Drugstore, an historically important site. The original brick building at this location was built in 1857 by A.H. West, nephew of Jacob West, Evansville pioneer. Seman and Adler operated the drugstore there until 1865, when Dr. John M. Evans, the town's namesake and early postmaster, obtained the business. In 1866-7 Drs. J.M. Evans, C.M. Smith, and William Quivey demolished the store and within one year's time erected two new attached two-story brick structures, which still stand. Evans, Quivey and Smith combined to operate the drugstore there, called "the Brick Drugstore" in 1879 and "the Pioneer Drugstore" by 1895. The present 1 East Main and 8 South Madison differ in their fenestration, with bow-arched windows on the front (Main, or north) section and round-arched windows on the rear (South Madison), but they are unified by the roof treatment of a continuous dentiled and acroteriaed metal cornice of a low mansardic profile (The Citizen, Evansville, 1866-67; Janesville Gazette, Jan. 28, 1971).

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, & 17 West Main, another relatively intact grouping of 19th century commercial structures, is located at the southwest corner of the prime intersection of Main and Madison. The easternmost building in the group, 1 West Main, is a pivotal building because of its location at the intersection,

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and also as an early building which may in fact date back prior to the platting of the community in 1855. Greek Revival in style, it is a two-story store front with a pediment and a denticulated cornice. It was the site of Winston & Sons in 1858, and in the early 20th century was Clark's Grocery, when its exterior was still frame. The Women's Relief Corps met on the second floor during World War I (1858 Map of Evansville; Evansville Prospectus, 1910; interview with Blanche Devine, 1975 Survey). A parapet on the west roof slope of 1 West Main connects it to the narrow adjacent structure, 3 West Main, which has a rusticated parapet roof and tall blocky windows. The next building, 5 West Main, now re-sided, is topped with a hexagonal turret. The balance of the grouping, west to the numbers 7 through 17, are interesting intact late 19th century brick commercial structures, with full metal cornices (with the exception of 15 West Main which has been re-sided and is considered only as linkage). These buildings are 7 West Main, cream brick Italianate, now Willis Drugs; 13 West Main, the red brick Commercial Renaissance Eager Block, dated 1897, with double projecting bays; and 17 West Main, a fine cream brick Italianate building with sheet metal bays decorated with an Adamesque frieze.

19-27 West Main, the Grange Store of 1904, is probably the foremost single commercial structure in Evansville, on both historic and architectural grounds. Although always privately owned, the store was an outgrowth of the local Grange, organized in 1872. The store itself was founded in 1874 as the Evansville Mercantile Association, made up of several members of the Grange, and was intended to be a service to the members. In addition to its provision of furniture, paint, and groceries, the 1904 building originally included a bank. In 1910 the Grange Store was reputed to be the largest retail store under one roof in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee. The building is straightforward in style, on a 168' x 104' foundation. The ground floor facade is nearly all glass, while the upper floor, where the Grange Lodge met, is virtually unornamented tan brick, although the upper facade bulges out into round bays at each end. Beneath each bay, and at the center, are Neoclassic entrance porches with Ionic columns: two at the center, and three at each corner. These porches seem almost to float separately from the building itself, and serve as effective foils to the mass of the walls and sheets of plate glass. The broad span of the interior is broken only by massive columns, while smaller columns support a mezzanine to the rear. The foreman for the construction of the building was William Meggott, a local builder who was known to have worked on other commercial buildings such as the 1910 Eager Block on East Main, and also to have designed and built several houses. In addition, Meggott acted as foreman for Claude and Starck, the Madison architects who practiced in the Prairie Style and who designed the Eager Library next door to the Grange Store (Evansville Review, October 17, 1974; Janesville Gazette, October 19, 1974; interview with Eunice Meggott Mattakat, January 29, 1975).

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32 West Main, ca. 1907, Neoclassic, the Spencer-Helgeland house. This well-maintained house, representative of the false stone concrete block era in the early 20th century, marks the beginning of the residential portion of West Main. Its functional material, date and style, along with the handsome recent adaptation of the garage for commercial purposes, form an excellent buffer and transition between the commercial and residential areas. It is particularly effective as such between the structures of primary importance to the south and west on the one hand, and the intrusions to the east and north on the other.

The following four structures at the intersection of Main and First Streets undoubtedly constitute the strongest architectural focal point of the district:

39 West Main, 1908, Prairie School, Eager Free Public Library, Claude and Starck, architects, NRHP nomination submitted to NPS 11-3-76. Significant as one of the earliest of a series of Prairie School libraries designed by this Madison firm, this tile, hip-roofed building of dark pressed red brick features a fine terracotta Sullivan-esque frieze. The library is named for its donor, Almeron Eager (1838-1902), a prominent local businessman and industrialist of Evansville.

44 West Main, 1881, Late Picturesque, the Campbell-Willoughby house. This fine frame Stick Style house, with an intersecting gable roof, corner tower, and a projecting rounded front bay with curved glass, was painted in 1975 to bring out the handsomely detailed contrasting trim, bargeboards, window frames, and ornamental porches (Evansville Review, March 16, 1881 and May 4, 1881).

103 West Main, before 1858, Greek Revival. Constructed for Dr. W. Quivey, an early physician, and neighbor of Dr. Evans, this fine Greek Revival frame house is the only one in the county which is fronted by a full Doric portico. Its four fluted columns are surmounted by a Doric entablature with triglyphs and metopes in the frieze and mutules with guttae above the triglyphs. The house was remodeled and enlarged, including a bay to the east, sometime after 1883 and presently serves as the Allen Funeral Home (1858 and 1883 maps).

104 West Main, after 1873, High Victorian Gothic. Dr. John M. Evans (1819-1903), first physician, first postmaster, first mayor and namesake of Evansville, was the builder of this vermilion brick residence with ornate white hoodmolds and a pointed gable roof. The Gothic style and the use of unpainted brick is rare for Evansville. At the time of construction the house was considered to be the most elaborate in the village. The interior had fine woodwork including hardwood cornices. The bedrooms contained sinks with running water fed by two large rainwater tanks in the

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attic. The builder's son, Dr. John Evans, Jr., lived in the house from the death of his parents until his own death in 1920. Subsequently the Evansville Masonic Lodge acquired the property and added, in 1921, an orange-tan brick wing to the north to accommodate dining and lodge rooms. The building still houses the local Masonic Temple, but the Evans residence portion remains largely unchanged (Janesville Gazette, July 26, 1962 and January 28, 1971; Dr. Evan's first house on the site, a frame Greek Revival cottage, shows on the 1858 map and is illustrated in the 1873 Atlas of Rock County).

117 West Main, 1896, Queen Anne. One of the finest Queen Anne style residences in Evansville, this frame house was built by T. C. Richardson and is now owned by Mrs. Lyell Richardson, having been continuously owned by the same family. Hip-roofed dormers and large gables extend from the steep truncated hip roof of the main block. Noteworthy are the second story arched porch over a pedimented veranda with small Doric order columns, and the floral motif panels above both the pediments and the fine Palladian window in front.

120 West Main, 1880's, the Porter-Wilson house. This large frame Late Picturesque structure is the most complete four-story house in Evansville. Pairs or triplets of windows appear at multiple gabled roofs. The clapboard and shingled covering is intact, as are porches on the first and second stories, pendant mouldings at chamfered corners, elaborate window frames, and a paneled double front door. The house has recently been painted to bring out the richness of the trim.

128 West Main, 1850's, Italianate. Recently owned by Mr. & Mrs. John Wyse, this clapboard covered house with a bracketed hip roof has corner pilasters and a door with lights. The gabled wing is probably earlier than the rest of the house and the Wyses believe it may have once been Dr. Evans' office. In 1858 W. Winston occupied the approximate site.

129 West Main, ca. 1860, Italianate. The L. T. Pullen-Richmond house. A two-story frame residence, hip-roofed with scroll brackets, this house has many nice details, including segmentally-arched and flat linteled windows, a pilastered door, an eyebrow window at the rear, and a projecting east bay. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roderick recently purchased the house and intend to strip off later additions as part of a restoration project.

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137 West Main, ca. 1880, Stick Style. Now owned by Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Buckeridge, this 2-1/2 story frame house with its interior largely intact was built by L. T. Pullen, next door to his earlier home. Pullen was one of the founders of the Bank of Evansville, which stood on the present site of the Union Bank and Trust Company. Although now sided with asbestos shingles, the house retains its most striking features: fantastic front and side porches. All of the spindle decoration on the porches, including the fan shaped portions of the front porch, as well as that within the front and canted corner gables is in excellent condition, as are the ornate bargeboards.

143 West Main, ca. 1875, Italianate, the Wilder-Vaughn house. This double bracketed, hip roofed clapboard residence is an excellently preserved example of carpenter's detailing such as the denticulated cornice, punched and hooded lintels over the windows, double doors with a bracketed entrance portico, and a projecting east bay, with its details repeated on the rear addition.

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228 West Main, 1874, Italianate. Built by Almeron Eager, prominent early businessman, the house is presently owned by his grandson, L. P. Eager, head of the Union Bank. A well preserved two-story gable-roofed residence of white clapboard, its handsome rope-beaded stilted arch windows and doors and the veranda with bracketed cornice are noteworthy.

242-4 West Main, 1870's, Italianate. A frame, two story gable dwelling built by William Smith, and later acquired by Almeron Eager; the Eager family retains ownership today. The plan and the use of rope-beaded hood moldings is similar to 228 West Main and 242-4 West Main also incorporates incised crests over its roped hoodmolds, but the placement of fenestration and addition of porches and verandas differs.

250 West Main, ca. 1855, Greek Revival, Vervalin-Rennels. Though long known locally as the Coleman house, after Rev. Coleman, who owned and lived in the house from 1867-1876 and who taught at the Evansville Seminary, this cream (Watertown) brick Greek Revival house with returned cornices was probably built and first lived in by Moses Vervalin (b. 1810), a mason by trade. Vervalin may be a son of the Col. J.H. Ver Valin, War of 1812 veteran who built the grout house which still stands at 1257 6th Street, Beloit. Flat lintels were set flush with the surface of the brick, while sills project only slightly. The brick is now painted white and the walls have been strengthened with tie rods. The present shutters are appropriate to the building, but an ornate neo-New Orleans grilled front porch, which was added 1950-55, at the same time as a modern one-story wing on the west, is not in character (The Citizen, Evansville, Vol. 2, 1867).

263 West Main, ca. 1860, Greek Revival-Transitional Italianate, the Hawley-Morrison house. A frame, gable roofed, two story house at an important corner site, this house features decorative window lintels and a door with garlanded panels.

318-20 West Main, 1850's, Greek Revival double house. Built by J & N Winston, this broad symmetrical house spreads its 1-1/2 story wings to both sides of a gabled 2-story block with a three bay front. The entrance with sidelights is presumably original, but a dormer on the right wing and broad verandas across the front were probably added in the later 19th century. The house is at present detrimentally sided with wide aluminum clapboards.

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340 West Main, ca. 1855, Greek Revival. This modest two story gable-roofed house with a returned cornice, now covered with white asbestos siding and owned by Gordon Jones, is included for historical reasons. It was built by Elijah Robinson, a Methodist minister from Vermont. His son, Theodore Robinson (1852-96), lived in the house as a youth. In later life Theodore Robinson became one of America's most important Impressionist painters; his works are presently exhibited in major museums in the United States ("Theodore Robinson" in Bauer, Three Nineteenth Century American Painters, N.Y.: Arno, 1969).

7 North Fourth Street, northwest corner Main and Fourth, 1860's, Italianate, the Prentiss-Green house. This handsome hip-roofed, clapboard-covered, two story residence is surrounded by a long veranda with fluted columns. First story windows are floor length. The eaves of the hip roof are supported by two-dimensional brackets. A horse barn accompanies the house.

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WEST CHURCH STREET

Three of the city's churches are located on this street. The First Baptist of 1903 and the First Congregational of the 1880's face each other at the strong intersection of First and Church Streets, while the third structure, the Free Will Baptist Church of 1854, is somewhat east of the corner. Looking west from this ecclesiastic cluster at Church and First, the Evansville Seminary (now the Wyler School for Boys) provides a focal point at the historic end of the street. The gentle rise of the slope on which Seminary Park and its trees are located blocks off any view of the modern continuation of the street further west. The view along tree-lined Church Street is framed by residences in Greek Revival, Italianate, Late Picturesque and 19th-century vernacular styles, nearly all of which are white in color. Three modest two-story dwellings just west of Second Street, of similar plan and varied vernacular or vernacular Italianate dressing, may have been built as speculation houses in the 1850's or 1860's. They are 204 West Church, bracketed and hip-roofed; 210 and 214, both gable-roofed. Although the easternmost block of West Church, between Madison and First, is within the district and includes the Free Will Baptist Church in the middle and the City Hall (facing Madison) at the eastern end, the strength of Church Street is found along the two blocks which are framed by the church structures at First Street and terminated by the Seminary, and which feature four other sites of primary importance in between.

23 West Church Street, The Free Will Baptist Church, 1854, although altered over the years, retains Greek Revival elements with its low gabled roof with broad frieze and corner pilasters at the rear. The white clapboard siding is broader on the sides and narrower across the front and also on the northeast corner tower, which was added about the turn of the century. Four severe rectangular pairs of windows line the sides, while round arched windows appear across the front. The two story tower is surmounted by a stubby pyramidal steeple punctuated by four corner pyramidal rooflets. The church structure, the oldest remaining in the city, was purchased in 1914 by the Free Methodists and is now the Grace Independent Baptist Church.

101 West Church Street, First Baptist Church, 1903. A handsome Romanesque Revival brick structure with a brownstone foundation, the church dominates the corner by its three story, balconied tower which projects at 45 degrees from the mass of the building. The walls of deep red brick form a smooth skin in distinction to Richardsonian Romanesque buildings. The round arched windows are filled with leaded glass panels of distinctive patterns. The building is extremely well preserved with no significant alterations to the exterior.

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102 West Church Street, First Congregational Church, after 1883. A substantial Picturesque building of white painted brick with a decorative brick frieze and pointed Gothic windows, the church probably dates to the late 1880's. A one-story Sunday school addition to the rear is relatively inconsistent with the scale and style of the building.

113 West Church, 1880's. The Gillies - Capron house is a rather restrained but complete statement of a late Picturesque frame house in fine condition. Its steep gabled wings project slightly from the bulk of its square two-story core, which is topped with a steep truncated hipped roof with its iron cresting intact. A semi-circular attic window appears in the north gable, and a vertical "Gothic" window at the east. Window frames with a pointed-bow motif are a reminder of Italianate styles. Nice porches and a bracketed east bay are still topped with their original iron cresting. Foundations are of well-cut limestone block.

127 West Church Street, 1865, Italianate. The Gray-Waddell house of white frame is a long two-story bracketed hip-roofed house. A front gabled wing projects on its right side and a 1-1/2 story hip-roofed wing extends to its left, with a projecting bay. Over the tall rounded windows are arched mouldings with inverted keystones. The house, with its long veranda, is well preserved and in fine condition, and has recently been renovated by new owners.

224 West Church, ca. 1865-80. The Johnson-Morrison residence is a well-maintained late Italianate frame house. A one-story, double-bracketed, enclosed porch nestles in the southwest corner at the intersection of the two main blocks, which are hip-roofed with a double-bracketed and denticulated cornice. Elaborate window frames are topped with gable-shaped hood molds, under which are keystones and guttae. A neat Italianate porch encloses a panelled double door entrance.

227 West Church Street, ca. 1885, Stick Style, the Pearsall-May house. Corner balcony porches are a feature of this very vertical-appearing 2-1/2 story frame house with a steep gable roof. As with many Evansville residences, its fine horse barn is still intact.

233 West Church Street, ca. 1860, Greek Revival, the Pettigrew-Pearsall house. This three-bay clapboard-covered two story house is framed with a broad boxed cornice and frieze board under its gable roof. It has six-over-six windows and a front door with cornice, pilasters, and sidelights.

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262 West Church, 1864-65, Italianate. The West-Spratler house is located at an important corner site near the Seminary. It is across the street from 33 South Third, a late 19th century frame house whose shingled "mansard" roof resembles a flat mortarboard cap above the second story window level. 262 West Church is a handsome frame, clapboard covered, two story house with a hipped roof, pilastered corners, and scroll brackets. It was built by an early settler, Jacob West, and his sons and sold about four years later in 1868 to John Andrews, an Ohio stock-breeder who came to Evansville so four of his five children could attend the Evansville Seminary, a short block to the west. Andrews planted the Norway pines still remaining on the site and also transplanted maples there. Some years ago the Spratlers, who presently own the house, relocated the front entrance and made other changes in a sympathetic manner (Evansville Centennial, 1939, p. 16).

263 West Church, ca. 1860, Victorian Vernacular, Brigham. This two-story gabled brick house, now painted white, shows lingering elements of the Greek Revival in its two simple, intersecting blocks, with a broad cornice and wide frieze board at the roof line, as well as in the low "frieze" windows at the second story of its east wing. But the proportions are somewhat taller and narrower, and the window lintels, with straight, projecting mouldings over a bow-motified panel, are more elaborate than in the Greek Revival and reflect the contemporary Italianate style. Additions such as 20th century one-story porch and a one-story wing to the rear blend fairly well with the whole.

338 West Church, Evansville Seminary, now Wyler School. The main building of 1855-56 is a "substantial brick edifice, 40 x 70 feet, standing on a slight eminence...."² It is a three story, seven-bay red brick block in transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style, with straight lintels over the windows. The original paired bracketing below the hip roof has been retained, but four corner chimneys and a central tower and balustrade or "widow's walk" were removed about the turn of the century. Presumably at this time the small entrance portico was

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removed; the present entrance is framed by small Ionic columns. Two additional brick halls now stand to the south: a two story, hip-roofed and bracketed cream brick building with decorative string courses and a pedimented gabled wing, Renaissance-Italianate in style, added after 1883; and a dark red brick two story building of about 1910 of no distinction. Distinguished alumni of the school include Theodore Robinson, the American Impressionist painter; Burr Jones, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; Charles Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin; and "fighting Bob" La Follette, Wisconsin Governor and United States Senator (Prospectus... of Evansville Seminary; birds' eye view; "Evansville, Wis. 1883"; Evansville Centennial, 1966, p. 23).

NORTH AND SOUTH MADISON STREET

From either approach to Evansville on Madison Street, the historic cross-axis of the city, the steeple of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1867) is the most visible vertical orientation point, with the square tower of the adjacent City Hall (1892) serving as a secondary focal point. Both the City Hall and the church to its north are pivotal buildings at the south end of the historic business district and are transitional to the residential areas. Vernacular late 19th and 20th century houses bordering the street are infill to some of the handsomer historic houses of the city.

34 North Madison, 1870's, Second Empire, the G. H. Austin-Dr. Kauth house. This neat and compact clapboard house is in a good state of preservation, with its second story contained within a bracketed, green shingled mansard roof. The doorway at the central pavilion and the window frames on the sides are topped with curved lintels. It is the only true Second Empire house in Evansville. The house is pivotal at the northern edge of the commercial district and across the street from a handsome Stick Style house at 22 North Madison.

21 South Madison, Methodist Episcopal Church. This modified High Victorian Church was built in 1867 for \$6,000. While less "coloristic" than full blown examples of the High Victorian Gothic style, its cream brick is contrasted with ornate frame front towers, with steeples of differing heights. The building is fronted by a stick-like gabled porch. The brick was recently cleaned, and the church, now the United Methodist Church, is in fine condition. An addition to the rear in 1956 does not detract from the integrity of the building (Evansville Centennial, 1966).

31 South Madison, Queen Anne. "City Hall 1892" is inscribed in an inset over the entrance. Cream brick, with overhanging shingled gables incorporating the upper stories of the 3-1/2 story building, the plan includes a four-story square tower at the southeast corner, nestled between the intersecting gables of the third floor. The tower is capped with a flared, steep hip roof. Alterations done ca. 1955 include the blocking up of the old windows in the third floor gables; the insertion there of a new but rather unfortunate stock lumberyard window opening; and the insertion

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of new glass in a metal frame in the arched entry opening. The metal garage doors on the south side are out of character, however. The original fire bell was removed to the city park, and the interior of the tower remains unfinished. Many of the interior rooms are altered, but original beaded paneling remains in the top story meeting room, and the upper stairway is original (Survey, 1975).

133 South Madison, ca. 1880, Stick Style, the Libby-Zweifel house. At a pivotal corner on the southeast edge of the district, this striking two story clapboard-sided house retains its spindled porch and trim intact. Its high hipped gable roof is fronted with decorated bargeboards. The foundations are brick covered above the ground.

NORTH AND SOUTH FIRST STREET

First Street might be considered the primary residential cross axis of the city. The significant buildings at important intersections with West Main and West Church Streets have been discussed in connection with those streets. First Street is tree-lined and residential within the boundaries of the district, but does include three churches: First Baptist and First Congregational, already discussed, and St. Paul's Catholic Church. The west side of the street between Garfield and Main is strong in Greek Revival and Late Picturesque houses.

43 West Garfield, (southeast corner of First and Garfield), St. Paul's Catholic Church, 1906. A good looking white painted brick church of 1906, which faces Garfield, but presents its long side to First Street, and serves as a focal point at that intersection. With its small and narrow pointed windows and blocky tower with flared pyramidal roof, the derivation is vaguely late Rhineland Romanesque. Supposedly local builder William Meggott provided a design for the church, but the archbishop, a conservative German named Messmer, turned down his plans.³

51 North First, 1905-12, Late Queen Anne. The Dixon-Gray house is one of the two known houses designed by Evansville builder, William Meggott (ca. 1867-1912), a foreman for the Madison firm of Claude and Starck. (The other house is the Spencer-Gray house at 116 Grove, a stuccoed and shingled Prairie-Western Stick house of ca. 1910 located one block north of the district.) A three-storied gray frame house with an intersecting gabled roof, it features a tripartite bay in the upper gable and garlanded Adamesque porch detail (Interview with Eunice Meggott Mattakat, January 29, 1975).

29 North First, 1885-90, Late Picturesque. A yellow frame, clapboard-covered house of two stories with an attic, and an intersecting gable roof. There are incised hood mouldings at the windows and an Eastlake porch.

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42 Montgomery Court, corner of First and Montgomery, 1850's, Greek Revival-Transitional Italianate. A fine vermilion brick hip-roofed house with simple bracketing, the type is reminiscent of houses in Cooksville, and may be of Cooksville brick. The plan of the Lawry house at 42 Montgomery is L-shaped, with two 1-1/2 story wings with eyebrow windows; the main hip-roofed block is two storied and is probably later than at least one of the wings. The porch is early 20th century.

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INTRUSIONS

Intrusions are relatively few, but the most notable and extensive one is the mix of post World War II commercial buildings, consisting of a partial block west and a full block north of the primary business intersection at Main and Madison Streets. First Federal Savings and Loan, at 1 North Madison, on the northwest corner of Main and Madison, is a plastic-trimmed Neo-Georgian one-story red brick structure, in contrast to the two-story 19th-century commercial blocks across the street to the south. To the west, a 19th century frame commercial vernacular Italianate store at 2. 16 West Main is now fronted with an unprepossessing 1950's one-story tan-brick facade, while 8³, 14⁴, and 26⁵ West Main are post World War II buildings featuring concrete block, brick, false mansards, etc. Just north of First Federal is 11 North 6 Madison, a laundromat occupying a garage-like early 20th-century textured concrete block and brick building which lies between First Federal and the brick, flat-roofed insurance building further north at 15 North Madison. The new Merchants Bank, at 8 25 North Madison on the southwest corner of Madison and Montgomery Court, is a flat-roofed, dappled brown brick mass 1-1/2 stories tall, with some distinction in materials and design. The Wisconsin Telephone Co., 35 North Madison, a fairly 9 well-proportioned brick and concrete structure, terminates this row of mid-20th century intrusions within the historic district.

Three commercial locations on East Main are somewhat out of character to the rest of the block, although they are probably undistinguished enough to go unnoticed. 10 Zweifel Bowling lanes, at 108 East Main, is a one-story structure of World War II vintage concrete block. On the south side of the street, the vertical metal sheathing on the stepped front of Connors Chevrolet at 119 East Main blends anonymously with the now broad-sided fronts of vernacular Italianate stores on either side. Across the street, 12 the auto lot at the northeast corner of East Main and Railroad Street flanks an undistinguished brick structure at 130 East Main and is backed by an early 20th-century metal shed.

Other intrusions within the district include the alterations to the 1892 City Hall 13 such as the aluminum garage doors on the south side of the building, and the brick 14 and aluminum firehouse structure, adjacent to the west. Across the street, the Gray offices at 11 West Church, a ca. 1960 one-story, flat-roofed brick structure, 15 is out of scale with its Late Picturesque neighbors.

The U.S. Post Office at 16 South First Street is a relatively undistinguished 16 one-story brick and "lannon stone" neighbor of the Eager Library and the Victorian houses on First Street to the south, as are the gambrel-roofed concrete block

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structure further south, at 128¹⁶ South First, and an out-of-character structure at the rear of 24 South Second¹⁷. The "ranch house"-appearing professional office at 39 West Church is also out of scale with its neighbors, including particularly the three nearby churches. ²¹

²⁴ There is a sprinkling of ranch house infill at the southwest edges of the district, 113-133 South Fourth Street and 411 West Liberty²⁵, also at the northeast at 8 Garfield and 130 North Madison (also known as 4 Garfield)²⁷. Generally their one or 1-1/2 story frame construction blends rather innocuously with the two- and three-story construction of the 19th-century vernacular houses near them. A quonset storage shed²⁸ just east of 318-20 West Main is an anomaly, as is a well-built ranch at 249 West²⁹ Main, in the heart of the historic district, and another good ranch house at 20 North Second Street. ³⁰

Along the south fringe of the district are three buildings whose style does not accord with those of the historic district: the house at 214 South Second and a former nursery school, now a store, at 209 South First, plus a greenhouse at 202 South Fourth. ³³

FOOTNOTES

1. Zellie, Hunton & Adler, Evansville Architectural Survey & Preservation Plan, Janesville, 1976, pp. 17-18.
2. Prospectus of First Annual Catalogue of Evansville Seminary, 1860, p.26.
3. Mattakat, Eunice Meggott. Interviewed by N.B. Douglas, January 29, 1975.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE Corrections, p. 1

Corrections to Nomination for Evansville Historic District, Evansville, Wisconsin

Item 7, p. 2: Omit boundary discussion (pp. 2-3a) and add:

Boundaries

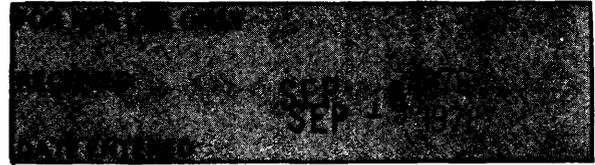
The boundaries of the Evansville historic district generally enclose a large rectangular area, along an east-west axis, with a polygonal bulge wrapped around the northeast corner. With the exception of Madison Street which has been subjected to the greatest alteration, and where the line runs down the center of the street, the boundaries are generally drawn so as to include both sides of all streets within the district, thus providing visual continuity. The lines as drawn encompass the bulk of the original Plat of Evansville and the historic 19th century core of the community. In part because Evansville was platted after the early settlement, the city includes a high proportion of lots with unusual shapes, sizes or locations. Some lot lines near the eastern edge of the district, for example, follow the diagonal route of a railroad that was never built; others follow the angled mill race which no longer exists; and two of the original Out-lots are only 8 feet wide. Thus, modern property ownership rather than historic lot lines has been followed, where such ownership was readily apparent, and as a result, there are a number of minor jogs in the boundaries.

The easternmost boundary of the historic district follows Allens Creek southeasterly from the intersection of the north line of Out-lot 51 with the creek, to its intersection with the south edge of the right-of-way of East Main Street. The boundary line then jogs westerly along the north line of Out-lot 14 to the northeast corner of Out-lot 13 and continues southerly to the southeast corner of Out-lot 13. Although isolated historic commercial, industrial and residential structures are scattered outside of the district to the east, the property lines along or near the creek form a natural boundary for the district because of the higher density of historic structures to the west. Here, both sides of Main Street retain a strong concentration of 19th and early 20th century business blocks.

From the southeast corner of Out-lot 13, the boundary continues westerly along the south lines of Out-lots 13, 12, 11 and that portion of Out-lot 10 known as 125 East Main. From the southwest corner of that property, the line jogs southerly along the east line of the property known as 119 East Main (including portions of Out-lots 9, 10, and 19 and a portion of Lot 10, Block 10). From the southeast corner of 119 East Main, the line continues westerly along the south lines of that property and of the properties known as 115 East Main (including all of Out-lot 8 and a portion of Lot 10, Block 10); 111-113 East Main (including portions of Lots 9 and 10, Block 10); and 10 Maple Avenue (including all of Lots 5 and 6 and a portion of Lot 9, Block 10), to the southwest corner of 10 Maple. There the line jogs back northerly along Maple to the northwest corner of Lot 5. From that corner, the line angles across Maple Avenue, and then continues westerly along the center line of the platted east-west alley between East Main and East Church as far as

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PAGE Corrections, p. 2

Boundaries (continued)

the center line of South Madison Street. This portion of the district includes a series of 19th and early 20th century structures on the south side of East Main Street between Allens Creek and Madison Street.

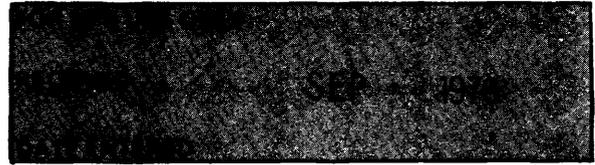
The east side of Madison Street, south of the aforementioned alley, contains a mixture of isolated residential structures and mid-20th century commercial structures. The eastern district boundary therefore proceeds southerly along the center line of Madison Street through Church and Liberty Streets, as far as the north line of the property known as 211-213 South Madison (Out-lot 20), extended to that center line.

The southernmost boundary continues westerly along the south property lines south of Liberty Street to the center line of First Street, thence northerly to the back wall of 203 S. First (excluding the garage-workshop behind it, which is a modern intrusion), thence westerly to the east lot line of 107 W. Liberty. The boundary continues westward along the south lot lines of the houses on the south side of Liberty, jogging north to exclude 213 and 214 S. Second. It continues westward to the center line of Fourth Street with one more jog into the district in order to omit the south 76 feet of Lots 1 and 2, Block 21 on South Third (known as the Probst property), upon which a new house was recently constructed. This boundary line is justified for most of its length by the consistent quality of Victorian housing which extends along both sides of Liberty Street. At the southwest corner of the district is an intrusion, a greenhouse which is included because it is attached to a vernacular Victorian house which contributes significantly to the southern blockface of Liberty. The westernmost boundary proceeds north to the southern lot line of 109 S. Fourth, then westerly to the back lot line of 109 S. Fourth. It continues northerly along the back lot lines to the center of Church Street, thence westerly to include the lot of 422 W. Church, then it proceeds back to the back lot lines of the houses on the west side of Fourth until it reaches the northwest corner of the property at 7 N. Fourth. The western boundary line is strongly demarcated by a sudden change to modern ranch houses.

The Prentiss-Green house at 7 North Fourth is a distinctive Italianate house which, because of its fine porch wrapping around both street facades, serves as a pivotal point of reference for both adjacent streets. It clearly marks the beginning or ending of the historic district as one proceeds along Main Street; and together with the interesting house known as 354 West Main (part of Out-lot 1) it also creates a "portal" on Fourth Street. Thus, the northern boundary of the district begins at the northwest corner of 7 North Fourth, continues easterly along the north property line of that property, angles southeasterly across the street to follow the north property line of 354 West Main, and then jogs northerly to the northwest corner of Out-lot 2. The northern boundary line then continues easterly along the north lot lines of Out-lots 2 through 10, and of Out-lots 14 through 18, as far as the southwest corner of the property known as 15 North Second

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PAGE Corrections, p. 3

Boundaries continued

Street (including a portion of Out-lot 20 and all of Lot 2, Block 4, Leonard & Mygatt's Addition). This boundary line along West Main is well justified by the strong concentration of historic structures, in a variety of styles, on both sides of Main Street between Fourth and Second Streets.

Both Second and First Streets north of Main, as well as Garfield Street which connects them both, have a variety of Late Picturesque style houses of the 19th century, and some early 20th century houses. These houses justify the northern extension of the district to include those blocks, while later 20th century housing to the north and west is excluded. Thus, the boundary jogs northerly from the southwest corner of 15 North Second, wrapping around the northwest corner of that property as far as the southwest corner of Lot 3. From that point the western line continues northerly along the west property lines west of Second Street, through Garfield Avenue as far north as the northwest corner of the property known as 105 North Second. From that point the north boundary runs easterly across Second Street north of Garfield Avenue and along the north property line of the property known as 106 North Second Street. The northernmost boundary line then continues easterly along the north property lines north of Garfield Street through North First Street, including Lots 6 and 7, George Pullen's Addition; Lots 1 and 4 of Evan's Addition; Lots 4 and 7 of Steven's Addition; and Out-lot 50, to the northeast corner of the property known as 14 West Garfield (all of Out-lot 49 and a portion of Out-lot 52). The boundary then jogs southerly along the east property line of 14 West Garfield to the center of Garfield, thence easterly to the center of Madison, thence northerly to the north lot line of 102 N. Madison. This boundary thus includes consistently good quality turn-of-the-century houses on both sides of Garfield, further west.

The line then turns easterly again, and follows the north property line of Out-lot 39 to the corner directly north of the rear lot lines of Out-lots 40 through 45. From that corner, the boundary line follows the lot line between Out-lots 37 and 39, southerly to the southwest corner of Out-lot 37, and then continues southerly to the northeast corner of Out-lot 40 (thereby omitting the portion of the property at 102 North Madison located at the lower grade). Here the line turns southeasterly and follows the irregular line along the north property lines of Out-lots 46, 47, 48 and 49, as far as the northwest corner of Out-lot 51, where the line angles northeasterly along the north property line of Out-lot 51 to the point of beginning at the intersection with Allens Creek. This unusual boundary line, which largely follows the former mill race, thus includes in the district the site of the former mill at the intersection of Railroad and Mill Streets; a group of historic houses along those same streets, and a pivotal building on the northeast corner of Mill and Madison (known as 4 Mill Street and 34 North Madison). This latter is Evansville's only true Second Empire mansard-roofed house. An interesting Stick Style house is located across Mill Street at the south, and a series of vernacular late 19th and early 20th century houses to the north along Madison Street form a buffer zone for 4 Mill Street and a fine (although deteriorated) Greek Revival house on the southwest corner of Madison and Garfield, known as 53-55 North Madison.

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There is a good collection of relatively unaltered 19th and early 20th century commercial blocks in Evansville. Although many are not individually outstanding, collectively they are of great value to the commercial district and community, with rows of Renaissance/Italianate window details and intact metal cornices. The Neoclassic Grange Store of 1904 is probably the single foremost commercial structure on both architectural and historic grounds.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Evansville has a rich concentration of historic buildings because of its slow but steady growth since 1839 as a rural market community, and as a manufacturing and an educational center for the surrounding countryside. This gradual continuous economic development, unmarked by periods of extreme boom, is an important feature in Evansville's history which continues into the 20th century. It is directly related to the character of the town's historical townscape. Much of the visual diversity of Evansville is due to the fact that its growth did not predominate at one time but continued in a succession of eras.¹

Evansville is located in the Town of Union in northwestern Rock County and is surrounded by rich farming land. Government land sales, from 1836 on, tended to go to early settlers in 40 to 160 acre tracts rather than to large land speculators. Union's first settlers were ten ex-New Englanders from LaPorte, Indiana, who arrived in 1839. The Yankee element remained prominent in the ethnic mix of the area.

The first log cabin within the later limits of the village plat was constructed by one of these Yankee settlers, in 1840. Evansville, first named "The Grove" after an oak opening which intersected what is now Main Street at Fourth Street, grew as a scattered rural community of farmers extending primarily along Main Street. Both the first frame house, built in 1845 by Henry Spencer, and the first church, a painted frame Methodist church of 1846, were built on Main Street and subsequently were replaced by other buildings. Settlement in the 1840's concentrated on the quarter section axis, now the corner of Main and Madison. The first discernible street pattern was the east-west route, Main Street, reputedly part of a territorial road, and a north-south axis, Madison Street, about half way on an early route between Beloit and Madison.

By the time the village was platted in 1855, a nucleus of Greek Revival and Transitional Italianate structures were in existence or under construction,

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including the original Seminary building. As described by Zellie, Hunton and Adler:

Since a good many structures already comprised Evansville, the adopted town plat fused existing land ownership and settlement patterns with an overall town plan. Unlike many communities in the Midwest which were platted before settlement began, Evansville existed fifteen years before the overlay of a town plan.

The original plat consisted of a rectangular elongated grid, and included Main, Church, and Liberty Streets crossed by Fourth Street on the west and extending to Railroad Street (now Maple) on the east side. Main Street continued eastward almost to Cemetery Road. There was no deviation provided for natural features such as winding Allen's Creek. Although there was no village green or town square, the ample square plot for the Free Methodist Seminary (built in 1855) provided a focal point at the end of Church Street. Its site on a knoll, now obstructed by tree canopy and subsequent town development, also contributed to its importance in the plan. This aspect of the original plat is cultural as well as visual, as the early settlers were traditionally religious-centered New Englanders. However, the center of the town's activity, then as now, was at the corner of Main and Madison.

Besides farming, the early economy of Evansville included a small saw mill and grist mill on Allen's Creek, built in 1847 and 1848 respectively by Erastus Quivey. A chair factory was constructed and operated by Wilbur Potter. The main center for trade in the township was still at Union a few miles to the north.²

The village benefited by the coming of the railroad in 1864, but residential and industrial growth was not explosive. In 1867, the year the village was incorporated, it was praised by a Chicago publication for its beautiful and shaded streets and its prosperity. Rather than springing up during a "railroad fever," the paper noted that the town "had grown up to meet the demand of the surrounding country."³ Surrounding agriculture was a stimulus to the principal local processing industries. Wheat was the primary crop before the Civil War, and tobacco was of increasing importance during and after it. Evansville, on the main line of the Northwestern railroad system, was rated the largest

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shipping point in the state for wool, one of the largest livestock shipping points and the largest lamb feeding center in the state.⁴

The 1847-48 saw and grist mills are long gone; so are the early shoemaking, tanning, wagon-making, threshing machine, brick and cheese making industries of the 1860's. Landmark industrial structures of the 1870's and 1880's, such as the early buildings of Baker Manufacturing (producers of windmills, pumps and other machines and pioneers in the profit-sharing movement) and the two remaining brick tobacco warehouses, are outside the historic district, but proved much of its economic base. Many of the frame and brick commercial structures along Main Street, whose growth was catalyzed by the coming of the railroad, are still in existence within the district.

Evansville in the late 19th century and the 20th century is best described by Zellie, Hunton and Adler:

By 1871, when the first bird's eye view of Evansville was drawn, the population was little over 1,400. West Main and Church Streets remained the major concentrations of population and structural growth, with newer houses along Liberty Street and South Madison Street. The Seminary still faced onto open fields to the west, and Mill and Montgomery Streets were the northern edges of development....[The 1873 town plat documents] the retention of long lots on the north side of W. Main; larger lots surrounding the older houses are still evident.

An 1883 bird's eye view reveals that the main change in the physical development of Evansville since the early 1870's is not the extension of streets, but rather the intensity of space within the older area of Main, Church, and Liberty Streets. It is also interesting to note the high number of barns and carriage houses, a feature of residential Evansville today....

Between 1890 and 1900 Evansville's population grew from 1,523 to 1,864. This spurt of growth, equal to that during the Civil War period, pushed the boundaries of the town southward down First, Second, and Madison Streets. In 1896 Evansville was incorporated

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as a city, and significantly the first subdivision of the long lots on the north side of W. Main began. The northern rim of settlement thus extended up N. First and N. Second Streets.... The cream brick City Hall, built on the site of the old Lyceum Hall, was erected in 1892.

The first decades of the twentieth century brought some of Evansville's finest and most substantial structures. These buildings represented a number of styles and structural types, including: Queen Anne, concrete block, Prairie School, Neoclassic Revival, and Bungalow. Thus the architectural diversity of Evansville's townscape continued. Many of the brick and masonry buildings existing today in the commercial area, including the Grange Store (1904) and the Eager Library (1908; Claude and Starck), were also built at this time, replacing older frame structures or filling previous open spaces downtown....

It is also significant that although new buildings were erected on the town periphery, many of the fine houses of the early twentieth century were constructed near the town center. Proximity to downtown was a value which directly influenced the continual visual prominence of Evansville's older streets, and West Main Street in particular.

Population growth stabilized at about 2,200 by the 1920's and 1930's, and correspondingly the boundaries of Evansville remained contained within the approximate area of the previous two decades. This explains the paucity of architectural styles from the 1920's to the 1940's.

Because of the relatively slow but consistent nature of the growth of the city and because of its conservative retention of much of its building, the overall quality of a midwestern rural community has been well preserved. With the recent creation of a Historic Preservation Advisory Committee and the formulation and passage of a new City Ordinance which created an historic district and provides for the designation of landmarks, there is demonstrated pride in the community's heritage and a vocal desire to preserve it in view of future pressures of growth and development.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Zellie, Hunton & Adler, Evansville Architectural Survey and Preservation Plan, Janesville: Rock County, 1976, p. 12. This publication is extensively quoted herein.
2. Zellie, Hunton & Adler, Op. cit., p. 6-8.
3. "Evansville, Wisconsin", Chicago Republican, June 27, 1867.
4. Evansville Centennial, 1966, p. 9.
5. Zellie, Hunton & Adler, Op. cit., pp. 12-16.

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EVANSVILLE

9. Major Bibliographic References

Birds' Eye View of Evansville. 1871.

Birds' Eye View of Evansville. 1883.

Campbell, Byron. Pioneer Days of Evansville and Vicinity. Evansville, 1915.

Combination Atlas Map of Rock County. Chicago: Everts, Baskin & Stewart, 1873, p. 89.

Douglas, N. B. and Hartung, R. P. Rock County Historic Sites and Buildings. Janesville, 1976, pp. 144-47.

Foote and Henion, Plat Book of Rock County. Minneapolis, 1891, pp. 46-47.

Mattakat, Eunice Meggott. Interviewed by N. B. Douglas, January 29, 1975.

"Theodore Robinson." Bauer, John. Three Nineteenth Century American Painters: John Quidor, Eastman Johnson & Theodore Robinson. New York: Arno, 1969.

Zellie, C., Hunton, G., & Adler, J. Evansville Architectural Survey and Preservation Plan. Janesville, 1976.

Files of the Rock County Historical Society.

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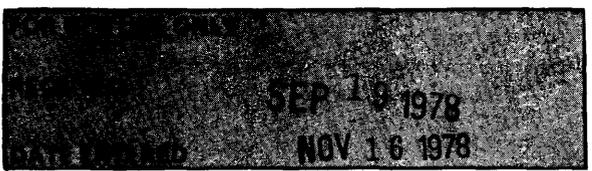
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UTM References:

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
E.	16	311940	4738730
F.	16	311930	4738440
G.	16	311100	4738475
H.	16	311110	4738845
I.	16	311550	4738840

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PAGE Corrections, p. 4

List of Owners

Omit:

- 211 - 213 S. Madison
- 209 and 213 S. First
- 213 and 214 S. Second ✓
- 411 W. Liberty ✓
- 113, 125 and 133 S. Fourth ✓
- 114 and 115 N. Second ✓
- 4 W. Garfield (aka 103 N. Madison) ✓
- 8 W. Garfield ✓

Add:

422 W. Church Donald DePue, 422 W. Church

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WEST CHURCH

*Evansville I. A.
Rock Co., Wisconsin*



- 11 ✓ Dr. Robert S. & Iona M. Gray, 11 W. Church
- 15 ✓ Joan A. Reese, 15 W. Church
- 19 ✓ J. W. Willoughby & E. H. Ziell, 19 W. Church
- 22 ✓ Albert Woodstock, 22 W. Church
- 23 ✓ Grace Independent Baptist Church, 23 W. Church
- 30 ✓ Marshall E. Gross, 30 W. Church
- 31 ✓ Grace Independent Baptist Church, 23 W. Church
- 38 ✓ Pearl Ringhand, 38 W. Church
- 39 ✓ Charles E. Nelson, 39 W. Church
- 42 ✓ Forrest & Ardis Brigham, 42 W. Church
- 101 ✓ Evansville Baptist Church, 101 W. Church
- 102 ✓ Congregational Church, 102 W. Church
- 113 ✓ Anita I. Capron, 113 W. Church
- 120 ✓ August W. Teuscher, 120 W. Church
- 127 ✓ Arnold R. Willis, 127 W. Church
- 128 ✓ Wayne E. Ballard, 128 W. Church
- 129 ✓ Raymond R. Huntoon, 129 W. Church
- 134 ✓ Lon Zhe, 134 W. Church
- 137 ✓ Daniel S. Helzem, 137 W. Church
- 138 ✓ Richard E. Fenrick, 138 W. Church
- 143 ✓ Fern J. Milbrandt, 143 W. Church
- 144 ✓ Peggy Johnson, 414 Ogden St., Madison, WI 53714
- 204 ✓ LaVerne E. Gallman, 204 W. Church
- 205 ✓ Evansville Baptist Church, 101 W. Church
- 209 ✓ C/O Janesville Savings & Loan, Richard F. Meyers, 100 W. Racine St.
Janesville, WI 53545
- 210 ✓ Marion Clark, 210 W. Church
- 213 ✓ Gladys E. Jensen, 213 W. Church

WEST CHURCH

- 214 ✓Margaret A. Black, 214 W. Church
- 224 ✓Dorothy F. Morrison, 224 W. Church
- 227 ✓Lester M. May, 227 W. Church
- 230 ✓Duane L. Updike, 230 W. Church
- 233 ✓Dave & Janice Turner, 233 W. Church
- 236 ✓Leslie Gilbertson, 236 W. Church
- 239 ✓David J. Ross, 239 W. Church
- 242 ✓Stanley K. Sperry, 242 W. Church
- 245 ✓Berry May, 227 W. Church
- 246 ✓Gordon L. & Rodney J. Klitzman, 246 W. Church
- 251 ✓George E. Lundy, 251 W. Church
- 257 ✓Mark H. Bruce, 110 Walker St.
- 262 ✓Walter S. Spratler, Jr. 262 W. Church
- 263 ✓Gordon Brigham, 263 W. Church
- 310 ✓Harold L. Erdman, 310 W. Church
- 338 ✓Chester M. DesRochers, 338 W. Church

422

DONALD DE RUE 9/19/78

NORTH COLLEGE

- 20 ✓Byrl & Wf Rowley, 347 W. Main St.

GARFIELD

- 4 ~~Donald P. & Gary E. Teasdale, 103 N. Madison~~ ²² ~~on 7/9/978~~
- 8 ~~Howard E. Gufaude, 8 Garfield~~ ^{on 7/9/978}
- 14 ✓ Blanche Devine, 14 Garfield
- 15 ✓ John Willoughby, 15 Garfield
- 20 ✓ Edward Erpenbach, 20 Garfield
- 21 ✓ Raymond & Esther Andrew, 21 Garfield
- 26 ✓ Oscar F. Dietzsch, 131 Garfield
- 27 ✓ Margaret Bong, 27 Garfield
- 28-30 ✓ C. R. Paulson, Clayton Paulson, Helen Sperry, 210 N. Third St.
- 35 ✓ St. Paul's Church Congrégation, 35 Garfield
- 36 ✓ Ronald E. DeKolver, 36 Garfield
- 43 ✓ St. Paul's Church Congregation, 35 Garfield
- 44 ✓ Mark J. Brzezinski, 60 N. Fourth St.
- 104 ✓ Allen J. Hipke, 104 Garfield .
- 110 ✓ William J. Bodeau, 110 Garfield
- 115 ✓ Larry & Bonnie Luchsinger, 115 Garfield
- 116 ✓ Mrs. S. E. Brenneman, 116 Garfield
- 119 ✓ Leonard & Mildred Meehan, 119 Garfield
- 120 ✓ Rowland W. & Terry Straka, 120 Garfield
- 125 ✓ Arnold A. Willis, 125 Garfield
- 126 ✓ Signe Hatlen, 126 Garfield
- 131 ✓ Oscar Dietzsch, 131 Garfield
- 132 ✓ Joe Polich, 132 Garfield
- 136 ✓ Randall W. & Patricia A. Thompson, 136 Garfield

WEST LIBERTY

- 3 ✓ Farryl L. Kluis, 3 W. Liberty
- 9 ✓ Austin H. Hunt, 9 W. Liberty
- 10 ✓ Mary George, 10 W. Liberty
- 15 ✓ Franklin H. Davis, 15 W. Liberty
- 20 ✓ Mary Loudden, 20 W. Liberty
- 21 ✓ Mrs. Fern L. Thompsen, 21 W. Liberty
- 26 ✓ Walter H. & Phyllis Keough, Bullard Rd.
- 29 ✓ Harry Jorgensen, 29 W. Liberty
- 34 ✓ James H. Broughton, 34 W. Liberty
- 35 ✓ Mathew D. & Mary L. Peterson, 35 W. Liberty
- 39 ✓ Lloyd E. Pickett, 39 W. Liberty
- 40 ✓ Ethel V. Lay, 40 W. Liberty
- 104 ✓ Kent H. Libby, 104 W. Liberty
- 107 ✓ Harold R. Norslein, 107 W. Liberty
- 111 ✓ Larry P. & Kathy Ringhand, 111 W. Liberty
- 112 ✓ Kenneth F. Kuelz, 112 W. Liberty
- 122 ✓ Clarence Nielsen, 4106 Birch Ave., Madison, WI 53711
- 126 ✓ Gordon R. Ringhand, 126 W. Liberty
- 129 ✓ Ronald L. Pierce, 129 W. Liberty
- 132 ✓ Clare B. Smith, 132 W. Liberty
- 135 ✓ Jerdis R. Wolff, 135 W. Liberty
- 136 ✓ John McElroy, 136 W. Liberty
- 143 ✓ Juliette E. Meredith, 143 W. Liberty
- 144 ✓ Kenneth R. Devlin, 144 W. Liberty
- 204 ✓ Donald L. Bratzke, 204 W. Liberty
- 209 ✓ Alice M. Denison, 209 W. Liberty
- 210 ✓ Donald F. Scott, 210 W. Liberty
- 213 ✓ Scott & Carolyn Sperry, 213 W. Liberty
- 214 ✓ Mabel Roberts, et al., 214 W. Liberty

WEST LIBERTY

- 219 Terry G. & Margaret E. Jones, 219 W. Liberty
- 220 James D. Schwartzlow, 220 W. Liberty
- 225 Oliver & Evelyn Christensen, 1713 Rae Lane, Madison, WI 53711
- 226 Helen D. Bly, 226 W. Liberty
- 231-233 Stephen J. & Ruth A. Conners, 231 W. Liberty
- 236 Roy Golz & Arvilla Elmer, 234-236 W. Liberty
- 239 Phillip & Nancy Kress, 239 W. Liberty
- 240 Russell R. Thompson, 240 W. Liberty
- 245 C. D. Powles, 245 W. Liberty
- 246 Myrtle E. Brown, 246 W. Liberty
- 251 M. J. Farrell, 251 W. Liberty
- 252 Duane K. Wentler, 252 W. Liberty
- 257-259 Helen A. Sperry & Catherine R. Paulson, 259 W. Liberty
- 268 Richard J. Luers, 268 W. Liberty
- 315 Calvin D. Anderson, 315 W. Liberty
- 321 Earl Dutcher, 321 W. Liberty
- 327 Glen Harper, 327 W. Liberty
- 333 Betty M. Schulthess, Rt. 2, Evansville, WI
- 339 Wilbur & Thelma Decker, 339 W. Liberty
- 345 Joseph A. Meredith, 345 W. Liberty
- ~~411 Robert L. & Lydia Seils, 411 W. Liberty~~ - omit 9/19/78

SOUTH MADISON

11

- 8 Jeffrey M. Jones, et. al., 8 S. Madison
- 11 ✓ Ronald R. Petterson, 11 S. Madison
- 13 ✓ R. M. Berg, 12 S. Madison
- 21 ✓ Methodist Church, 21 S. Madison
- 31 ✓ City Hall-City of Evansville, 31 S. Madison
- 103 ✓ R. J. & Iona M. Gray, 103 S. Madison
- 109 ✓ Mary C. Heimerl, 352 Garfield
- 115 ✓ Walter S. Gollmar, 115 S. Madison
- 123 ✓ C. Sperry & V. Paulson, 123 S. Madison
- 133 ✓ Walter H. Zweifel, Jr., 133 S. Madison
- 211-213 ✓ Beverly J. Haas & Gary R. Rollefson, 211-213 S. Madison



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NORTH MADISON

12

- ~~1 First State Savings & Loan, 1 N. Madison~~
- ~~11 Arthur Rasmussen, 11 N. Madison~~
- ~~15 Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 15 N. Madison~~
- 14-16-18 Robert A. & Lois Peterson, 14 N. Madison
- 22 Stella Lynch, 22 N. Madison
- ~~25 M. & S. Leasing Co., Inc., 25 N. Madison~~
- ~~35 Wisconsin Telephone Co., 740 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, WI 53202~~
- 38 Robert L. Erstad, 38 N. Madison
- 43 Blanche Devine, 14 Garfield
- 44 Donald Weaver, 44 N. Madison
- 47 James R. Cook, 47 N. Madison
- 48 Wayne E. Flisram, 48 N. Madison
- 52 John E. Edwards, 52 N. Madison
- 53-55 Peggy Johnson, 417 Ogden St., Madison, WI 53714
- 56 Robert W. Moore, 56 N. Madison
- 60 Violet Schluter, 60 N. Madison
- 102 Billy G. & Robin M. Ensor, 102 N. Madison

EAST MAIN

26

- 1 Roger M. Berg, 1 E. Main
- 2 Union Bank & Trust, 2 E. Main
- 6 Lee Zurfluh, 6 E. Main
- 5-7-9 Leonard P. Eager, Trustee, 7 E. Main
- 10 Everett K. & Rolland W. Propst, 10 E. Main
- 11 Erma B. Miller, 11 E. Main
- 12 Lewis B. & Marion Farnsworth, 12 E. Main
- 15 Dr. John Wilke, 15 E. Main
- 16 Burton C. & Theressa Janes, 16 E. Main
- 17 Steven F. Krattiger, 17 E. Main
- 18 Leonard P. Eager, Trustee, 18 E. Main
- 19 Jean E. Meredith, 30 S. Madison
- 24 Jean M. Petterson, 39 Mill
- 26 Harris Rosa, 26 E. Main
- 101-105 John Schlitzer, 101 E. Main
- 102 Roger M. & Pleasy Berg, 106 E. Main
- 107 Robert F. Brunsell, 222 N. Third
- ~~108 Felix J. Bougiorno, 6857 Estates Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94611~~
- 111-113 Dr. Karl R. Schoenenberger, 111-113 E. Main
- 115 E. W. Krueger, 115 E. Main
- 116 The Leader, C/O R. P. Ehle, 116 E. Main
- ~~119 Lloyd Heffel, 42 Grove~~
- 125 Mary Louden, 125 E. Main
- 129 Burle Williams, 129 E. Main
- ~~130 Arlyn J. Jensen, 130 E. Main~~
- 133 Vern W. Nevel, 133 E. Main
- 135 Melvin R. Allen, 132 Clifton
- 137 Melvin R. Allen, 132 Clifton
- 140 C. G. Briggs, 140 E. Main

WEST MAIN

251

- 1 ✓ Vladimir & Dagmar Jurco, 5 W. Main
- 3 ✓ Vladimir & Dagmar Jurco, 5 W. Main
- 5 ✓ Vladimir & Dagmar Jurco, 5 W. Main
- 7 ✓ Isabel M. Brown, 7 W. Main
- ~~8 ✓ Chas. H. Hyne, 8 W. Main~~
- 9 ✓ Eli Habeger, 9 W. Main
- 11-13 ✓ Leonard P. Eager, Trustee, 11-13 W. Main
- ~~14 ✓ R. L. Erstad & W. H. Bewick, 14 W. Main~~
- 15 ✓ Renee J. Gill, 15 W. Main
- ~~16 ✓ Leonard P. Eager, Trustee, 16 W. Main~~
- 17 ✓ Roger M. Berg, 230 E. Main
- 18 ✓ Rowland W. Straka, 18 W. Main
- 20 ✓ Oliver G. & Wanda H. Earleywine, 20 W. Main
- 21-33 ✓ Wm. C. Brunsell, et. al., 21-33 W. Main
- ~~26 ✓ R. E. Helgesen & R. Peterson, 26 W. Main~~
- 32 ✓ Rodney L. Helgeland, 32 W. Main
- 38 ✓ Reba J. Combs, 38 W. Main
- 39 ✓ Eager Library, 39 W. Main
- 44 ✓ Eugene H. Ziells & Barbara A. Willoughby, 44 W. Main
- 103 ✓ Allen Funeral Home, 103 W. Main
- 104 ✓ Union Lodge #32, Masonic Temple, 104 W. Main
- 111 ✓ Elizabeth Nelson Baker, 111 W. Main
- 114 ✓ Lee P. Richardson, 114 W. Main
- 117 ✓ Mrs. Harriet Richardson, 117 W. Main
- 120 ✓ Wayne W. & Pamela J. Wilson, 120 W. Main
- 129 ✓ Dorothy Richmond, 129 W. Main
- 137 ✓ Helen & Margery Buckeridge, 137 W. Main
- 143 ✓ W. R. Vaughn, 143 W. Main
- 128 ✓ Robert J. & Bonnie Kremer, 128 W. Main

WEST MAIN

28

- 132 ✓ Frank H. Gildner, Jr., 132 W. Main
- 138 ✓ John E. & Mary O'Connell, 138 W. Main
- 203 ✓ Richard Nimz, 203 W. Main
- 204 ✓ Fannie A. Peterson, 204 W. Main
- 208 ✓ Lillian M. Reckord, 208 W. Main
- 209 ✓ J. C. McKenna, 209 W. Main
- 216 ✓ Charlotte Thompson, 216 W. Main
- 217 ✓ Walter Graham, 217 W. Main
- 223 ✓ Dennis E. Reese, 223 W. Main
- 228 ✓ L. P. Eager, Sr., 228 W. Main
- 227 ✓ James E. Jones, 227 W. Main
- 236 ✓ Leonard P. Eager, Trustee, 236 W. Main
- 237 ✓ Caroline C. Heath, 237 W. Main
- 243 ✓ Ronald H. & Terri Lee Hyne, 243 W. Main
- 242-244 ✓ Leonard P. Eager, Trustee, 244 W. Main
- ~~249 ✓ Elwood & Patricia Heacox, 249 W. Main~~
- 250 ✓ Thomas C. Rennels, 250 W. Main
- 256 ✓ William H. Leopold, 256 W. Main
- 257 ✓ Lee & Phoebe Smout, 354 W. Main
- 262 ✓ Albert Fuchs, 262 W. Main
- 263 ✓ William Morrison, 263 W. Main
- 268 ✓ Merlin O. Reese, 268 W. Main
- 302 ✓ W. A. Steffen, 302 W. Main
- 303 ✓ Gordon E. Nipple, 303 W. Main
- 306 ✓ John R. Anderson, 306 W. Main
- 309 ✓ Robert R. Franklin, 309 W. Main
- 319 ✓ Harlin W. Miller, 319 W. Main
- 318-320 ✓ Richard T. Schwartz, 318-322 W. Main
- 324 ✓ William H. Wood, 324 W. Main



WEST MAIN

4

- 325 ✓ Mrs. W. C. Moldenhauer, 325 W. Main
- 334 ✓ Thomas N. Olmstead, 334 W. Main
- 335 ✓ Olive Antes, 335 W. Main
- 340 ✓ Ina Jones, 340 W. Main
- 341 ✓ Alma Straka, 341 W. Main
- 347 ✓ Byrl & Wf Rowley, 347 W. Main
- 354 ✓ Lee & Phoebe Smout, 354 W. Main
- 403 ✓ Harold D. Miller, 403 W. Main

MILL

- 4 ✓ P. S. Kauth, 4 Mill
9 ✓ Delbert E. Zwickey, 9 Mill
17 ✓ Victor Rasmussen, et. al., 17 Mill
19 ✓ Erma C. Rasmussen, 19 Mill
20 ✓ George Nevel, 20 Mill
23 ✓ Anna Williams, 23 Mill
28 ✓ Donald & Eileen J. Phillips, 28 Mill
31 ✓ Iris Sperry, 31 Mill
39 ✓ Ronald R. & Jean M. Peterson, 39 Mill
40 ✓ Earl Van Wart, 40 Mill

MONTGOMERY COURT

- 18 ✓ Raymond W. Bund, 18 Montgomery Court
21 ✓ James A. Davis, 21 Montgomery Court
22 ✓ Elizabeth M. Schultz, 22 Montgomery Court
25 ✓ Robert L. Erstad, 120 Clifton
34 ✓ Ralph W. Mackie, Route 3, Brodhead, WI
42 ✓ Myrtle Lawry, 42 Montgomery Court

RAILROAD

- 14 ✓ Glenn J. Tomlin, 14 Railroad
20 ✓ Oliver E. Draper, 20 Railroad

SOUTH FIRST

- 16 ✓ ~~Edwin N. Nelson, 209 S. Henry St., Stoughton, WI 53589~~
- 17-19½ ✓ Richard T. & Joan M. Schwartz, 17-19½ S. 1st
- 20 ✓ Eva R. Rivers, 20 S. 1st
- 23 ✓ R. L. Pierce & B. Willoughby, 129 W. Liberty
- 24 ✓ H. Norby, E. Zepka & C. Neer, 24 S. 1st
- 109 ✓ Bert Jones, 109 S. 1st
- 112 ✓ Charles E. Nelson, 39 W. Church
- 115 ✓ George H. & Viola Redlin, 115 S. 1st
- 118 ✓ Beatrice Hansen, 118 S. 1st
- 112 ✓ Barbara J. Collins, 122 S. 1st
- 123 ✓ Arlie Ross, 123 S. 1st
- ~~128 ✓ Ethel V. Lay, 40 W. Liberty~~
- 203 ✓ Mrs. Susan Finnane, 209 S. 1st
- ~~209 ✓ Mrs. Susan Finnane, 209 S. 1st~~ *omit 9/19/78*
- ~~213 ✓ Kenneth F. & Patricia Kueiz, 213 S. 1st~~ *omit 9/19/78*

NORTH FIRST

- 17 ✓ Ray Rosen, 17 N. 1st
- 20 ✓ Forrest & Cleve Durner, 20 N. 1st
- 23 ✓ W. Gillies, Elizabeth Spooner & Henze, 23 N. 1st
- 26 ✓ Harold A. & Bessie Krueger, 26 N. 1st
- 29 ✓ C/O First Wisconsin National Bank, Ida T. Conroy Estate, P. O. Box 1271
Madison, WI 53701
- 33 ~~Harry E. Roderick, 33 N. 1st~~ **George Knuckles, 33 N. 1st ST.**
- 39 ✓ Thomas M. Dunphy, 39 N. 1st
- 44 ✓ St. Paul's Church Congregation, 35 Garfield
- 45 ✓ Clair & Rose P. Ehle, 45 N. 1st
- 51 ✓ Richard H. & Lois F. Waller, 51 N. 1st

SOUTH SECOND

20



- 17 ✓ Ronald L. Crull, 17 S. 2nd
- ~~24 ✓ Lewis E. Peckham, 24 S. 2nd~~
- 25 ✓ Jennie F. Phillips, 25 S. 2nd
- 113 ✓ Jenat S. Edwards, 113 S. 2nd
- 116 ✓ C/O Wilma Ringhand, Mrs. Wm. Luchsinger Trust, 120 Sherman Ct.
- 119 ✓ Clara M. Breitzkreutz, 119 S. 2nd
- 124 ✓ Doral R. Wahl, 124 S. 2nd
- ~~213 ✓ Alice M. Denison, 213 S. 2nd~~ *omit 9/19/78*
- ~~214 ✓ Francis E. Erdman, 214 S. 2nd~~ *omit 9/19/78*

NORTH SECOND

- 11 ✓ Roger Schnabel, 11 N. 2nd
- 12 ✓ John Paulson, 12 N. 2nd
- 15 ✓ Ardith LeSandrini, 15 N. 2nd
- 16 ✓ Victor Moyer, 16 N. 2nd
- ~~20 ✓ Thea L. Brunzell, 150 Sherman Ct.~~
- 25 ✓ James R. Wegman, 25 N. 2nd
- 33 ✓ Eva M. Ahara, 33 N. 2nd
- 34 ✓ Wilma E. Knoff, 34 N. 2nd
- 40 ✓ Robert G. Crull, 40 N. 2nd
- 43 ✓ Richard B. Eager, 43 N. 2nd
- 46 ✓ Dean A. Devlin, 46 N. 2nd
- 53 ✓ Robert P. Levin, 53 N. 2nd
- 54 ✓ Karen L. Ortman, 54 N. 2nd
- 105 ✓ Richard A. Humberg, 105 N. 2nd
- 106 ✓ John D. Meredith, 106 N. 2nd
- ~~114 ✓ Emmanuel M. & Charlotte Paese, 114 N. 2nd~~ *omit 9/19/78*
- ~~115 ✓ Daniel S. Holzem, 115 N. 2nd~~ *omit 9/19/78*

SOUTH THIRD

- 19 ✓ James E. LaMont, 19 S. 3rd
- 20 ✓ Edwin W. Krueger, 20 S. 3rd
- 23 ✓ Arden Westby, 23 S. 3rd
- 33 ✓ M. Beerntsen & H. Loftus, 2061 Blake St., Racine, WI 53404
- 103 ✓ Clarence J. Yttrie, 103 S. 3rd
- 113 ✓ James J. Jorgensen, 113 S. 3rd
- 114 Ronald & Christine Maxwell, 114 S. 3rd
- 117 George J. Schuh, 117 S. 3rd
- 122 ✓ Jerry J. Krueger, 122 S. 3rd
- 123 ✓ Gwendolyn E. Walsh, 123 S. 3rd
- 131 ✓ A. A. Cornwell, 131 S. 3rd

SOUTH FOURTH

- 19 Lyman Farrell, 19 S. 4th
- 23 Donald L. Nieman, 23 S. 4th
- 33 ✓ Mrs. Delbert Jones, 33 S. 4th
- 105 Paul E. Gibbs, 105 S. 4th
- 109 William L. Harvey, 109 S. 4th
- ~~113 Irene Groft, 113 S. 4th~~
- ~~125 Dorothy C. Schrader, 125 S. Fourth~~
- ~~130 Mrs. Sarah E. Tresch, 14 N. Madison~~
- ~~133 Jerry Peter Shaw, 133 S. 4th~~
- ~~202 Ralph R. Hall, 202 S. 4th~~

NORTH FOURTH

- 7 Verda A. Green, 7 N. 4th