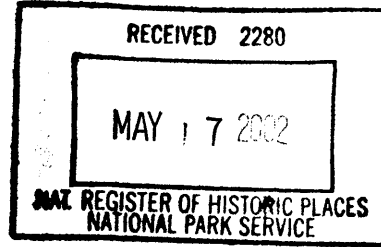


708  
OK



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Rothschild Pavilion  
other names/site number Pine Park Pavilion

**2. Location**

street & number	1104 Park Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Rothschild	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Marathon	code 73 zip code 54474

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Alicia L. Goeh Signature of certifying official/Title  
May 10, 2002 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Rothschild Pavilion | Marathon County | Wisconsin  
 Name of Property | County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  
 \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 \_\_\_ other, (explain:)

*Edson H. Ball*      *6/27/02*

*Joe*  
 Signature of the Keeper      Date of Action

**5. Classification**

<b>Ownership of Property</b> (check as many boxes as apply) ___ private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local ___ public-State ___ public-Federal	<b>Category of Property</b> (Check only one box) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) ___ district ___ structure ___ site ___ object	<b>Number of Resources within Property</b> (Do not include previously listed resources in the count) <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">noncontributing</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 buildings</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">structures</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 total</td> </tr> </table>	contributing	noncontributing	1	1 buildings	1	sites	1	structures	2	objects		1 total
contributing	noncontributing													
1	1 buildings													
1	sites													
1	structures													
2	objects													
	1 total													

<b>Name of related multiple property listing:</b> (Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.) None	<b>Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register</b> 0
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**6. Function or Use**

<b>Historic Functions</b> (Enter categories from instructions) Recreation and Culture/ Music Facility	<b>Current Functions</b> (Enter categories from instructions) Vacant/Not in Use
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**7. Description**

<b>Architectural Classification</b> (Enter categories from instructions) Late 19 <sup>th</sup> and Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century American Movements	<b>Materials</b> (Enter categories from instructions) Foundation stone walls stone stucco roof asphalt other wood
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**Narrative Description**  
 (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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The 1911 Rothschild Pavilion is located at 1104 Park Street in the Village of Rothschild, Wisconsin. Situated on over five acres of pine-studded land, including an island and overlooking the Wisconsin River, it is easy to tell why the site was once called Pine Park. Less than a quarter of a mile from Business Highway 51, new developments are now encroaching on the property. The 1997 Rothschild-Schofield Aquatic Center was built on the southeast; to the east, and slightly north, is the new water treatment plant; north is St. Theresa's Church and School on Kort Street.

A historic plaque was placed on the northeast corner of the property in 1998. The plaque is of insubstantial size and scale and is not included in the resource count. The plaque denotes the fact that John Schwister flew his homebuilt airplane on this site. The first homebuilt airplane in Wisconsin and the first motorized flight took place on June 23, 1911, the same year the pavilion was constructed.

On the west side of the building, which overlooks the Wisconsin River, there is a steep bank that leads to the water. A narrow man-made projection from the bank has a bridge at its terminus, which connects the main land to a slender peninsula-like island, also man-made. The configuration of the land provides a protected swimming area. This was engineered by the Wausau Street Railway Company to provide safe swimming as well as a sheltered boat landing for the visitors.<sup>1</sup>

The Rothschild Pavilion is a rectangular-shaped one and a half story building measuring 165 feet, north to south, and 93 feet, east to west. The building faces east; however, originally, the north elevation had the main entrance. A large asphalt-shingled hipped roof covers the main section of the structure. The roof has several metal ventilators on it. On the east and west elevations, secondary shed roofs have been added over the lower wings. The roofs obscure once open balconies. The secondary roofs were added in 1983 to cut down on leakage problems with the flat roofs.

The foundation consists of a combination of continuous foundation walls and isolated piers, constructed of irregular stone laid in a mortar bed. The width of the foundation walls is approximately two feet. The size of the piers is about three feet square.<sup>2</sup>

The north elevation presents the most imposing appearance, with its abundance of stonework. All masonry work on the exterior of the buildings consists of large rough-cut stones that are set in very deep mortar joints. These recessed joints make it appear as though it has no mortar. It is a distinctive method of building with stone. The exterior load-bearing walls are constructed of an irregular granite

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<sup>1</sup> "Plan to Beautify Rothschild Park." Wausau Daily Record Herald. July 16, 1910.

<sup>2</sup> Becker-Hoppe, Inc. Facility Study for Rothschild Pavilion. By Jeff R. Musson, Project Manager. March 1992. P. 4.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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stone laid in an uncoursed, random pattern. The mortar joints are recessed from the outer face of the wall exposing one-third of the stone.

A large stone wall corresponding to the location of the interior fireplace defines the central portion of the north elevation. On either side of the fireplace within the main block is an arched opening, with an additional arched opening in the side wings. The area within each arch is roughly eleven feet, eight inches in width, and five feet, seven inches in height. Originally each space within the arches contained triple windows; the historic windows remain in all but the far right opening, which now houses paired metal doors. Throughout the pavilion all of the windows were wooden double hung or casement windows with multipanes. On the second story above the main block arches are rectangular openings that once contained expanses of windows. These have been enclosed by wood paneling. Flanking the central chimney stack are two other, smaller former window openings, now enclosed.

The south elevation is similar to the north elevation. However, there is no fireplace at this end. The first floor features five arched openings on the first floor and three rectangular openings on the second floor. On the first floor, the left arch is now filled with paired metal doors. In the other arched openings the original windows have been replaced by glass block. This change was made during the historic period, reflecting the changing use of the pavilion. The second floors openings have all been enclosed.

The east elevation has seen the largest degree of alteration and now serves as the main entrance to the building. The once large openings of its nine bays have been filled in. The historic French doors were replaced with bands of glass block windows with wall below. Doors in all but the second, fifth, and eighth bays provide access to the interior. Again, these changes date to the period of significance and reflect the changing use of the pavilion. As noted above, the open balcony above the projecting side wing was covered with a shed roof. The shed roof also obscures the former French windows that provided access to the balcony.

The west elevation, overlooking the water, maintains its historic window openings. As on the other facades, the former wood frame windows have been replaced with glass block. The opening in the second bay has been bricked in.

**INTERIOR:**

On the 14,500 square foot interior of the building, the structural load is carried by stone and stucco faced steel columns. There are eight columns on both the east and the west side of the dance floor. Each column is approximately two feet square. The bearing for these columns is found in the crawl space on three foot square stone piers and in conjunction with the full height basement wall. The

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**Continuation Sheet**

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Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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interior walls are covered with a pressed cellulose-type paneling about a half inch in thickness. All interior wood walls are wood framed with two-by-four studs spaced approximately 16-24 inches on center.<sup>3</sup>

When it was first built, the vaulted interior was open to the rafters with the structural system exposed. The roof system of the building consists of steel trusses bearing on stone columns, spaced approximately 18 feet on center. The secondary framing members are nine-inch "I" beams with inset three-by-twelve rafters spaced 24 inches on center.<sup>4</sup> Because of the use of structural steel they were able to create the open spaces which made the building wonderful for dancing as well as allowed unobstructed views for other events.

A two- by four-foot suspended acoustical tile now covers the steel structure. The original roofing was probably rolled asphalt, which was at some time replaced with asphalt shingles. Wood framing was used to infill between the stone columns at both the lower and upper wall levels. In addition, the interior face of the stone walls has been furred out with wood framing, typically using two by fours, 16-20 inches on center. This framing is continuous around the perimeter of the building from the floor level to about eight feet in height.<sup>5</sup> As with the exterior, these changes were made during the period of significance and reflect the changing entertainment venues at the pavilion.

The wooden dance floor, which covers 6,725 square feet, is truly the outstanding feature of this building and probably the main attraction. Constructed of one and one half inch strips of maple, the entire floor rests on 24 large railroad springs. Each spring has a steel plate at each end; the top plate is attached to the flooring while the other end is set upon a large boulder. These springs are what give this floor the flexibility and the ability to handle a heavy load. At the same time it is a wonderful surface to dance upon. It was later used for roller skating.

At the north end of the building is an overhanging balcony or mezzanine that covers 1,700 square feet. This room used to be called the Club Room. It contains the stone chimney for the fireplace and clerestory windows that have been boarded over. A narrow wooden stairway on the west end provides access to the room. Here, the ceiling is open and the structural steel beams are visible as well as the heating system. The mezzanine that was once open for overlooking the dance floor has been boarded over.

Under the balcony on the first floor is an area known as the Fireside Room. This cozy room contained

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<sup>3</sup> Facility Study, p.4.

<sup>4</sup> Facility Study, p.4.

<sup>5</sup> Facility Study, p.3.

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Section 7 Page 4

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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the large fireplace and could be closed off from the dance hall by a series of eight sets of French doors that ran east to west under the balcony. This section is 1,730 square feet and also contains the cloak room and the ticket booth.

On the west side of the first floor is a thirty-foot wooden bar. The bar is strongly rectilinear in its design. The bar back consists of stepped and layered rectangular units. The east side of the building contains the rest rooms, the kitchen, storage rooms, and the stairway to the basement.

There are no other buildings directly associated with the pavilion. Once there was a small caretaker's home on the grounds, but that has been razed. The grounds also contain a small plank bridge with metal pipe railings that connect the pavilion grounds to the island. The bridge was built prior to 1950 and is a contributing resource to the property. Also located near the pavilion is a picnic shelter. This is of modern construction and is non-contributing.

**CONCLUSION:**

The Rothschild Pavilion has seen modifications over the years. The majority of these changes took place in the 1930s and 1940s when the pavilion became the location for evening dances and for concerts. The use of glass block, the large bar on the interior and the cellulose-paneling give the interior an Art Moderne flair and were made during the period of significance. The building is distinguished by its unique method of construction. The masonry work as well as the wonderful sprung dance floor are unusual.

The biggest damage was done recently when the Rothschild Village Board decided to close the building in 1997 and turn off the heat. The original heating system has been removed - a Peerless cast iron steam boiler and power flame burner. The main floor was originally heated by steam unit heaters placed throughout the area. Because of the heat being turned off the wooden floor has buckled in three areas.

While there have been changes in this building, the structure is still very sound because of the wonderful materials that were used in the construction. The building could easily be restored and once again become a wonderful asset to the community and the surrounding areas. The Rothschild Pavilion is a treasure that should be preserved. Generations of people have loved attending events here for 86 years and hopefully it will be restored so that future generations can enjoy it.

Rothschild Pavilion  
Name of Property

Marathon County  
County and State

Wisconsin

## 8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

**Period of Significance**

1911-1952

**Significant Dates**

1911

**Significant Person**  
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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Statement of Significance:

The Rothschild Pavilion is being nominated under Criterion A for the importance of this building to the broad patterns of the local entertainment and recreational history. It was the destination site for the Wausau Street Railway from 1909 to 1938, when the trolley tracks were removed. It continued to be used through the end of the period of significance in 1952 for concerts and other community activities. The facility was closed by the Rothschild Village board in 1997 and is now threatened with demolition, to be replaced with a small shelter house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Rothschild Pavilion has always been a popular destination site. When the Wausau Street Railway Company constructed the first building in 1908, it was built to encourage people to ride the trolley to Rothschild and spend the day. Rothschild is eight plus miles from Wausau and in 1908 the trolley made the trip easy for Wausau residents. In order that people would want to do this there needed to be a reason or a destination at the end of the trolley line. In 1908 the first building on the site was built of large timbers, smaller logs and rough slabs of bark, with burlap walls to pull down when it rained. Not surprisingly this building burned down in April of 1911 and was replaced with the present pavilion later that year.

An undated front page article of the Wausau Daily Record Herald, reporting the fire, stated: "The pavilion has proven one of the city's most popular amusement places and has daily been visited by crowds of people. At times during the summer months it has been estimated that as many as five thousand people have spent the day or evening there, and the traffic was such a source of revenue that it does not seem possible it could be abandoned."<sup>6</sup>

It has always been a very popular gathering place for area citizens. Not only was the pavilion a grand place for many activities, but the railway company also enhanced the surroundings, providing more enticements for people.

Pine Park, besides having the beautiful natural setting of the pine trees and the river, also had a picnic area, a baseball field, a zoo, plus swimming and boating in the summer. In the winter there was a hockey rink and a ski jump. One of the biggest attractions was the roller coaster, nicknamed "the whizzer." The whizzer was actually owned by the Kankakee Construction Company.

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<sup>6</sup> "Rothschild Pavilion Destroyed by Fire," Wausau Daily-Record Herald, April 1911.



**United States Department of the Interior**  
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Section 8 Page 2

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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To further enhance the site, the railway company decided when Lake Wausau was created in 1910 that they would have to change the course of the Wisconsin River. They channeled the river and filled in an area, which extended from the bank, to a bridge constructed to connect to the island that they also created. This configuration formed a semi-circle thus providing a protected swimming area.<sup>7</sup>

Louis Marchetti writes in his book The History of Marathon County in 1913: "The Rothschild Park is situated about a half a mile above this (Marathon) paper mill on the bank of the river is a popular amusement place for Wausau people. There is the splendid pavilion of the Wausau Street Railroad of stone and steel construction. The hall has splendid acoustics and is an ideal location for Chautauqua assembles. It will easily accommodate 2,000 people, and is visited summer and winter alike. On the lake so-called are row and gasoline boats for boating, a swimming pool, and other attractions, which make this park the popular resort that it has become. The street cars run to the park and on particular occasions give a reduced rate which otherwise is ten cents."<sup>8</sup>

Many events took place at this lovely park and pavilion. Every Sunday in the summer an area business had a company picnic. The Chautauqua was held for one week each July for many years. Family reunions, church picnics, wedding receptions, proms and sock hops were all held here. Whenever a large facility was needed, the Rothschild Pavilion provided the huge open space.

**BACKGROUND HISTORY:**

Rothschild began in 1909, the same year that the Wausau Group decided to develop a paper mill on the Wisconsin River. The name Rothschild, according to local legend, came about because of a transient man who lived in a cave near the Cedar Creek. He told people that he was from the wealthy family of Baron de Rothschild in France. No one was able to document this as he moved on.<sup>9</sup>

Rothschild was originally a part of Weston until 1917 when it became incorporated as a village. It grew out of the birth of Marathon Paper Mills. In 1909 the paper mill was organized by a handful of prominent businessmen known as the Wausau Group. The Wausau Group, an unofficial name given to a group of lumbermen, was instrumental in diversifying the economy of the area after the white pine was gone. They had moved to the area to reap the benefits of the wonderful mature white pine. After the logging was over, before the turn of the century, these men and their families decided this was a perfect place to settle permanently. In order to make it a good place to live there needed to be some

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<sup>7</sup> "Plan to Beautify Rothschild Park," Wausau Daily Record-Herald, July 16, 1910.

<sup>8</sup> Louis Marchetti, The History of Marathon County, c.1913, p.534.

<sup>9</sup> "History of Rothschild," 1916-1917, no pagination.

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Section 8 Page 3

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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new industries. Not only did this group start new industries and all of the paper mills, it also started the utility companies.

In 1905 the Wisconsin Legislature declared that all holders of state-granted rights to use water power along navigable streams, had to make use of these water powers by 1909, or lose their franchise. Wausau Group members John D. Ross, Charles Winton and E. Wellington Brooks held the franchise. Attorney Neal Brown conceived the idea of building a paper mill.

The location chosen offered a favorable site for a dam and hydroelectric plant which they would need to power the paper mill. Land was purchased from William Hewitt and William Schmidt.<sup>10</sup> In February of 1909, D. C. Everest was hired as general manager by the group. Everest is credited with making the business a success. He was the moving force who became well-known throughout the country. He was elected president of the American Pulp and Paper organization, was also the first president of the Marathon County Historical Society in Wausau and was also the president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Locally both the junior and senior high schools were named in his honor.

Before the start of the Marathon Paper Mill, the Wausau Group had started the Wausau Street Railway Company. It was organized on August 28, 1906 when Neal Brown, G.D. Jones, V.A. Alderson and Mark Ewing signed the articles of incorporation. They sold 600 shares of stock at \$100 a share.<sup>11</sup> The street railway began operation on May 25, 1907. Gradually the line was extended, reaching Schofield in 1908 and then one mile further south to Rothschild Park. The last stop was the Marathon Paper Mill.

Electricity for the trolley was generated by the Wausau Electric Light Company. The Wausau Group bought the Wausau Electric Light Company in January 1908, before it organized the street railway. After it purchased the company, it bought up all the water power that it could in the area and by 1912 the Wausau Street Railway Company owned all the developed water power of the Wisconsin River at Wausau. The one exception was the McEachron grist mill near the center of Wausau. The name was changed in 1915 to Wisconsin Valley Electric Company because it provided electricity to residences and industry in Wausau as well as in Schofield and Rothschild.<sup>12</sup> In 1933 the company merged with Wisconsin Public Service.

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<sup>10</sup> "History of Rothschild."

<sup>11</sup> Mary L. Malaguti, Maryanne C. Norton and Constant Chilicki, Final Report Intensive Survey: City of Wausau, WI (May 1984), p. 216.

<sup>12</sup> Malguti, p.216.

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**Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 4

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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It was the Wisconsin Public Service that deeded the Rothschild Pavilion and 55 acres of land to the Village of Rothschild in 1938.

The street railway continued to be a popular way to reach the pavilion until it was halted in 1938 when bus service replaced the trolleys. The entire system was removed in 1940.<sup>13</sup>

After the removal of the trolley line, the park and pavilion continued to have heavy usage, but it changed from an all day destination to a single event. Many continued to swim and picnic there, but the pavilion was not run like it had been. It could be rented out by people for events. It was no longer the destination of the streetcar. People could take a bus, but by 1940 most people had an automobile or knew someone who they could ride with.

As ballroom dancing became popular across the country, the pavilion became a lively place. Orchestras such as Lawrence Welk and Guy Lombardo played one night stands here. It was also used for wedding dances, high school proms, sock hops, company parties, and family reunions. Buddy Holly and his group performed here shortly before his death in 1959. In the 1960s it became a popular place for roller-skating. The 1970s brought rock and roll groups here.

An interesting article in the Wausau Daily Record-Herald, c1928, states that Wallace Shymanski, the manager of the Rothschild Pavilion, organized the Northwestern Ballroom Association. Forty-eight ballroom managers from four states attended the meeting held at the Hotel Wausau. The paper stated that they only wanted to attract the managers from the high-class ballrooms in the Midwest.

Ballroom dancing developed as a result of the popularity of the big bands. The movement began in the 1910s, with roots in jazz and ragtime, and with the availability of recorded music. The growing interest in dance as a form of exercise and entertainment resulted in the construction of numerous dance halls in the 1920s. Through the 1950s dance halls were popular social gathering places, where one could dance, socialize and listen to the popular music of the day.

At many of the dance halls popularity brought problems along with pleasure. In 1923 Wisconsin enacted a law that regulated dance halls. It called for the control and licensing of dance halls, pavilions, amusement parks, carnivals and street fairs, bathing beaches and other places of amusement. This was during prohibition and probably some of the attendees brought their own liquor. The law was dissolved in 1977 because it became obsolete and unnecessary.

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<sup>13</sup> Malguti, p.217.

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

Section 8 Page 5

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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**CONCLUSION**

The Rothschild Pavilion is a building that holds memories for hundreds of area people in every generation. These memories of good times are associated with the events held here and the social interaction they experienced attending these events. Memories such as these, connected to a particular place, are the glues of the community. When we destroy these tangible structures, the community loses its identity. We lose more than a building and the trees, we lose our heritage and our cohesive feeling of community. For more than 80 years the Rothschild pavilion served an important community role as a place of popular entertainment.

The Rothschild Pavilion demonstrates changes in popular entertainment. When the pavilion was first constructed it served as a day trip destination. During its early years, the pavilion itself was one of several amenities offered at the site, these included a zoo and a roller coaster. Over time these other functions of the park disappeared. The pavilion itself became a destination site, offering ballroom dancing and a facility for private functions. Later came concerts and roller-skating. These changes in the type of entertainment resulted in remodeling of the building's interior. The former window openings were enclosed with glass block, a suspended ceiling was installed and a large bar was added. While these changes altered the building's original appearance, they represent and are tied to the continuing significance of the building. From the time of the pavilion's construction in 1911 through the end of the period of significance in 1952, the Rothschild Pavilion was a popular gathering place for the greater Wausau community and is an important resource representing this aspect of the area's entertainment and recreation history.



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**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

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Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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

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**Continuation Sheet**

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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundary corresponds to the following legal description:

Section 24 T28N-R07E, Pin 176-2807-245-1014, Lot 3 of Pavilion subdivision; Parcel 54.278.0.3.

The island is Outlot 1 of Pavilion subdivision.

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundary encompasses the remaining portion of the 55 acres deeded to the Village of Rothschild by Wisconsin Public Service in 1938 that is still associated with the resource.

Rothschild Pavilion  
Name of Property

Marathon County  
County and State

Wisconsin

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

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

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

### Property Owner

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

<b>name/title</b>	Village of Rothschild	<b>date</b>	12/31/01
<b>organization</b>		<b>telephone</b>	(715) 359-3660
<b>street&amp;number</b>	211 Grand Avenue	<b>zip code</b>	54474
<b>city or town</b>	Rothschild	<b>state</b>	WI

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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Photo 1 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 2 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 3 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
West elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo 4 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
South elevation, camera facing north

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 2

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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Photo 5 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
Stone pier on northwest corner, camera facing southeast

Photo 6 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
Arched window opening, camera facing south

Photo 7 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
Interior view of dance hall, camera facing south

Photo 8 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
Bar, camera facing northwest

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section photos Page 3

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon County, Wisconsin

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Photo 9 of 11

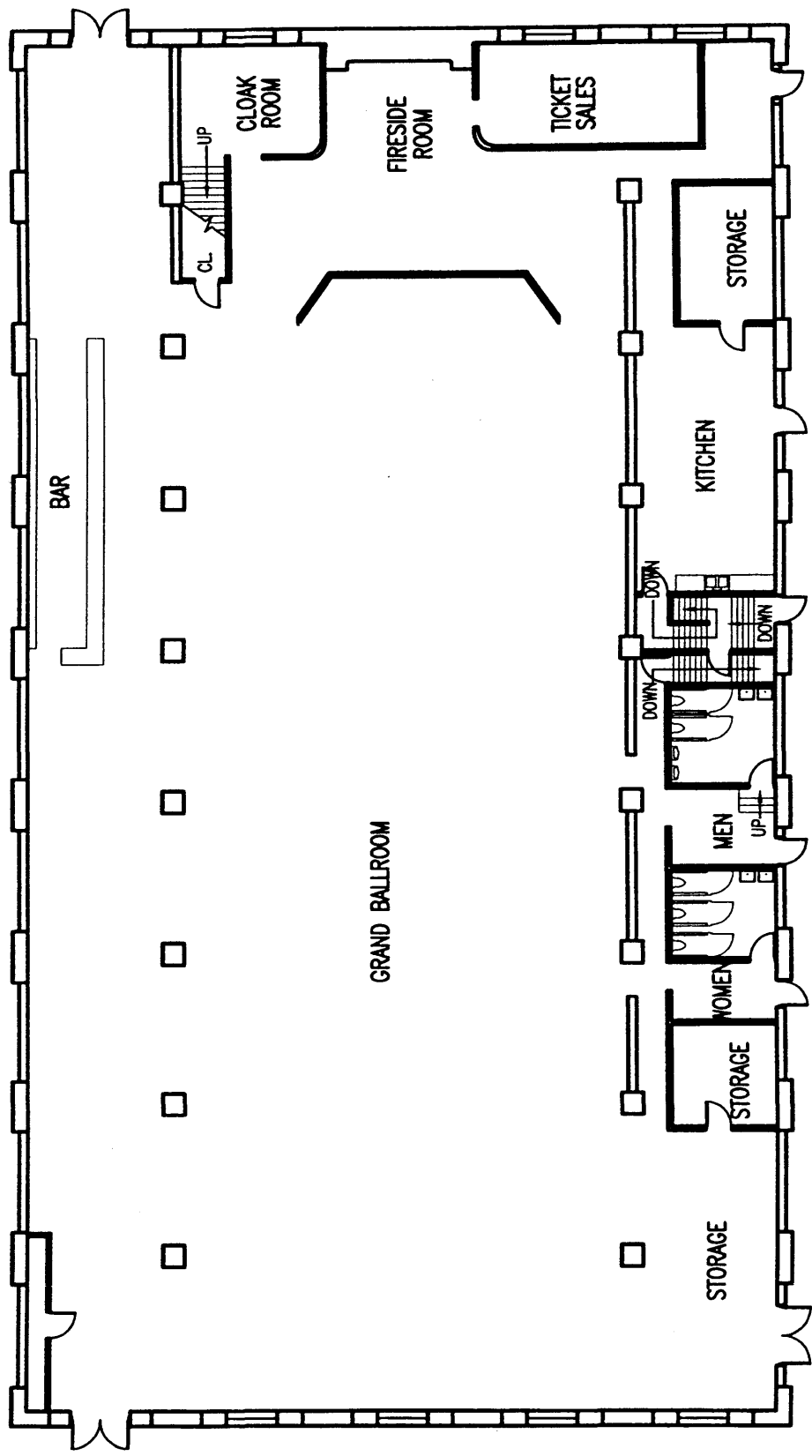
Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
Interior windows, camera facing southwest

Photo 10 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
Steel truss, camera facing east

Photo 11 of 11

Rothschild Pavilion  
Marathon County, WI  
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga  
December 2001  
Negative at WI State Historical Society  
Bridge connecting to island, camera facing west

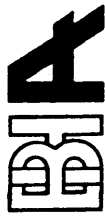


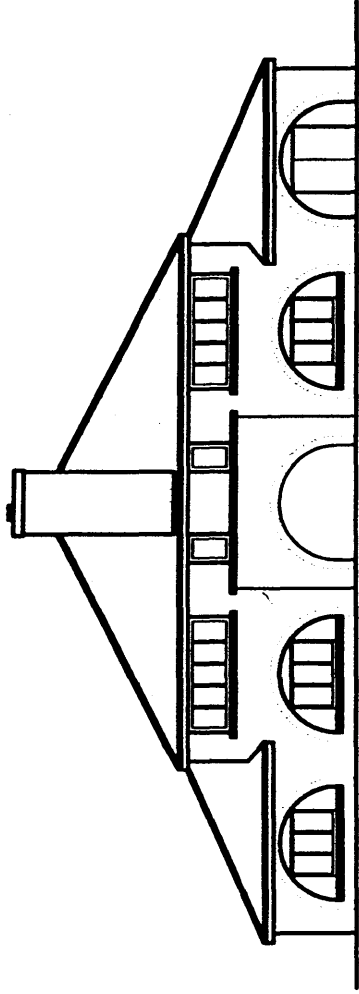
**MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"



Rothschild Pavilion  
 Rothschild, Marathon Co., Wisconsin  
 not to scale

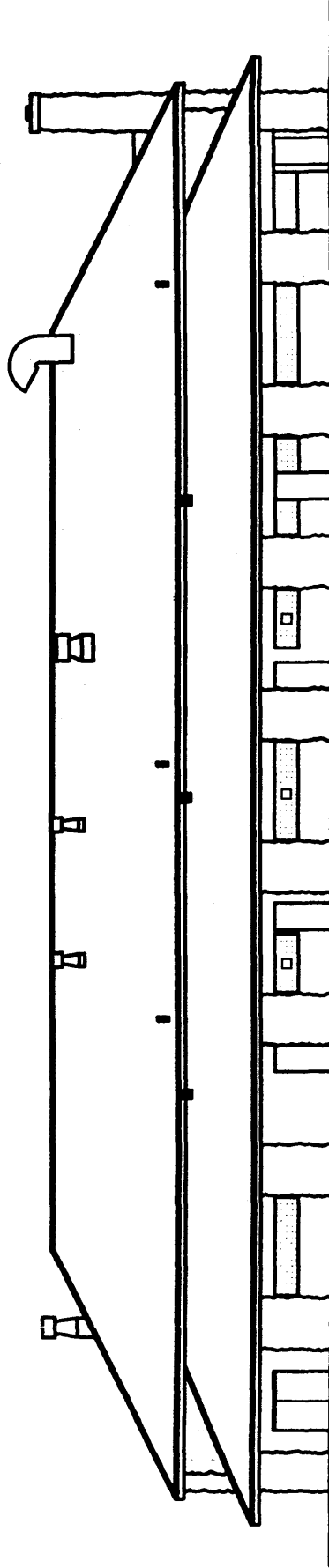
**Becher - Hoppe Associates, Inc.**





**NORTH ELEVATION**

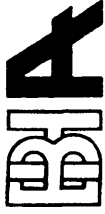
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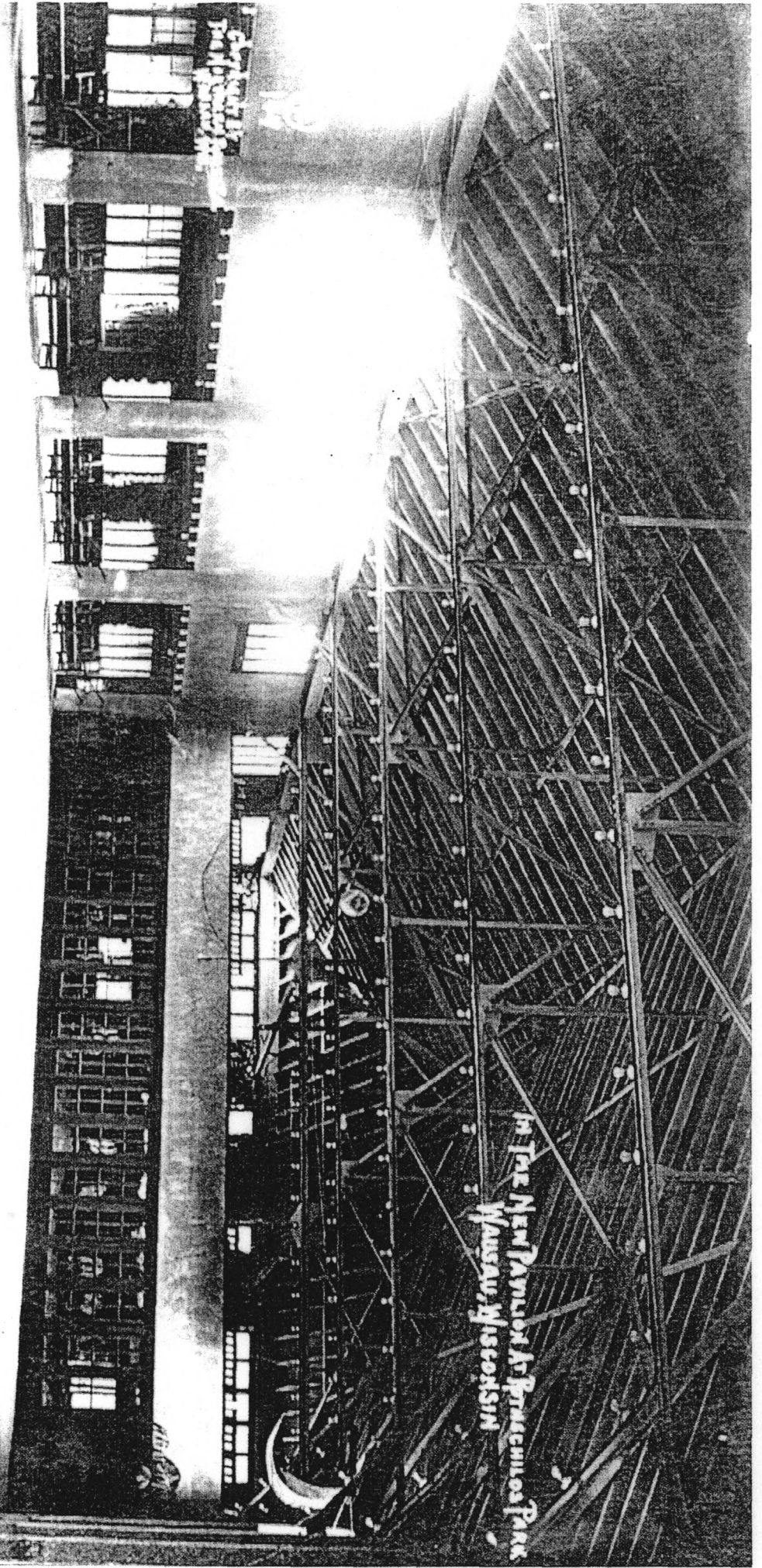
**EAST ELEVATION**

SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon Co., Wisconsin  
not to scale



**Becher - Hoppe Associates, Inc.**



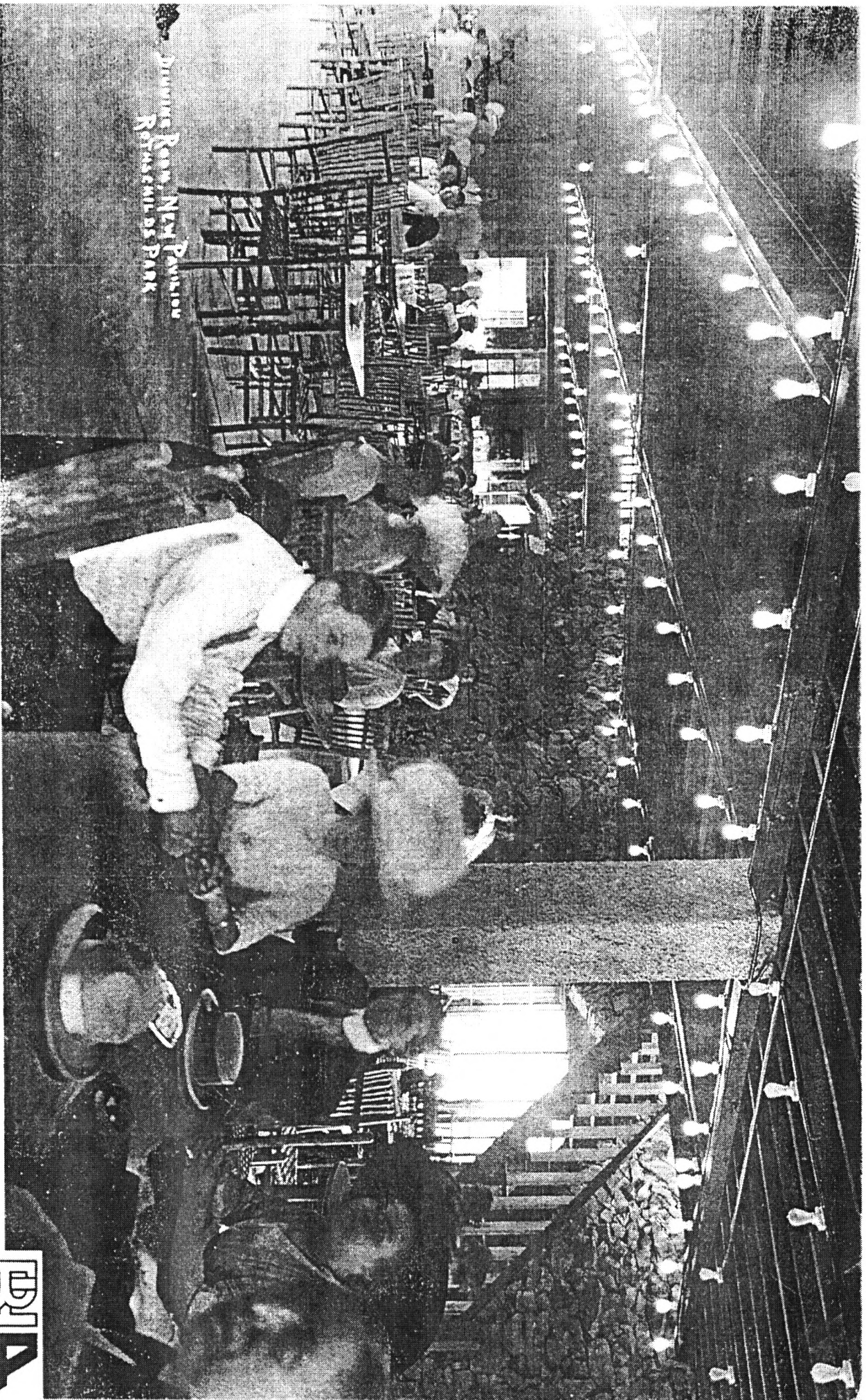
**-INTERIOR-**

ROTHSCHILD PAVILLION  
ROTHSCHILD, MARATHON CO., WISCONSIN

Becher-Hoppe Associates, Inc.







Becher-Hoppe Associates, Inc.

Rothschild Pavilion  
Rothschild, Marathon Co., Wisconsin





Pavilion at Rothschilds Park, Wausau, Wisconsin



