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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 Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number various, see inventory N/A not for publication
city or town Marshfield N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Wood code 141 zip code 54449

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia L. Cook
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
Date 5/22/00

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

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District

Wood

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. Beall

7-5-00

Edson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)

district

structure

site

object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

contributing noncontributing

56 20 buildings

 sites

 structures

56 20 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Queen Anne

Late 19th and Early 20th C. American

Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

walls wood

 Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

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The Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District encompasses 75 residential properties and two churches. The residences include both one and two-story frame houses constructed as early as 1880 and as late as 1957. These buildings are located between E. First and E. Fourth streets and from Cedar Avenue on the west to Vine Avenue on the east.

The area contained within the district was part of the original 5th Ward and represents one of Marshfield's earliest neighborhoods. Several of the district's stateliest homes were residences of some of the city's early civic leaders and prominent businessmen. Most of the district's houses, however, are of a vernacular character comparable to those constructed in other areas of Marshfield. As a late 19th and early 20th century residential district, Pleasant Hill retains much of its historic character. Most of the district's original buildings are extant, although many have been altered since first constructed. Some of the significant houses have been restored to reflect their original elegance. The single most dramatic change has been the razing of what was probably a Queen Anne-style house to construct Faith Lutheran Church at the corner of Third Street and S. Cherry Avenue. The district has one other church, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran at E. Fourth Street and S. Vine Avenue, which was erected in 1893 when the neighborhood was developing.

The district is distinguished from surrounding residential, industrial, and commercial districts by its visual coherence and character with respect to historic use and architecture. Of the 77 buildings within the district, 57 are contributing to the district. The contributing buildings are mostly two-story frame houses built between in the styles typical of the late Victorian and early modern periods. The most popular was the late Queen Anne style which was applied in the construction of 16 houses. A number of houses exhibit characteristics of the various Period Revival styles

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including Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, and Tudor Revival. One residence is an American Foursquare. The district also include a very fine example of the Prairie Style. The buildings which do not contribute to the district include radically altered late 19th and early 20th century houses. The district's two churches are also noncontributing.

PLEASANT HILL RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

The following inventory lists the street address, map number (corresponding to the city map), classification of each building within the district, and construction date. Dates of construction were obtained from Sanborn-Perris maps and from an unpublished manuscript authored by Ruth Voss of Marshfield, who compiled data on most of the buildings using tax records, property abstracts, assessor's records, newspaper accounts, and interviews with property owners.

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
301 S. Cedar Ave.	contributing	1898; remod. by 1904
303 S. Cedar Ave.	noncontributing	1885/90
305 S. Cedar Ave.	contributing	1905
307 S. Cedar Ave.	contributing	1904
309 S. Cedar Ave.	contributing	1891; remod. by 1912
104 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1885; remod. after 1925
106 S. Cherry Ave.	noncontributing	1885; remod. after 1925
107 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1880/1885
108 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1890
109 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	btw. 1898 & 1904
110 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1898
111 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1902

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113 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1885; remodel. by 1898
114 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1918
117 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1891
200 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1890; rebuilt 1922
203 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1887
204 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1926
205 S. Cherry Ave.	noncontributing	1955
207 S. Cherry Ave.	noncontributing	1957
208 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1910
306 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1942
307 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	btw. 1891 & 1898; remodel. btw. 1925 & 1946
308 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1885; remodel. btw. 1898 and 1904
309 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	by 1898; remodel. betw. 1912 and 1925
312 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	by 1891; remodel. betw. 1898 and 1904
313 S. Cherry Ave.	contributing	1891
104 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	1890
105 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	by 1898
106 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	1910
107 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1895
108 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1896
109 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1895
111 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	by 1904
112 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	by 1904
113 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	by 1904
115 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1896
116 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1890
200 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1898
201 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1897
205 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1895
206 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1905

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209 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1895
210 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	ca.1924
212 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	ca.1911
213 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	after 1946
300 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1904; remod. 1919
301 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	by 1904
304 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1947
305 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	by 1912
306 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	1890/95
307 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	ca.1980
308 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	ca.1890
311 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	by 1898
313 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	ca.1882
308 E. Second St.	contributing	1921
309 E. Second St.	contributing	1917
407 E. Second St.	noncontributing	betw. 1912 and 1925
408 E. Second St.	contributing	1947
510 E. Second St.	contributing	by 1904
511 E. Second St.	contributing	by 1899; moved in 1982 from 108 S. Cedar
512 E. Second St.	contributing	by 1898
513 E. Second St.	noncontributing	by 1904
309 E Third St.	contributing	between 1898 and 1904
312 E. Third St.	contributing	1915
313 E. Third St.	noncontributing	by 1898; remod. between 1898 and 1904
400 E. Third St.	contributing	1890; remod. between 1898 and 1904
408 E. Third St.	contributing	1920
409 E. Third St.	noncontributing	1890; remod. 1935
509 E. Third St.	contributing	1895; remod. bewtween 1898 and 1904
513 E. Third St.	contributing	1895

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303-305 E. Fourth St.	noncontributing	1891; remod. by 1898
307 E. Fourth St.	noncontributing	by 1891
309 E. Fourth St.	contributing	by 1904
409 E. Fourth St.	contributing	by 1891; remod. betw. 1912 and 1925
411 E. Fourth St.	noncontributing	by 1925
413 E. Fourth St.	noncontributing	1893

DESCRIPTION OF REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS

The houses in the Pleasant Hill Historic District that are above average stylistically and that still retain their original appearance are:

208 South Cherry Avenue	Wahle/Laird House (NRHP)	1904
312 South Cherry Avenue	Frank Noll House	1903
112 South Vine Avenue	F. H. Gillet House	1904
201 South Vine Avenue	E. E. Winch House	1897
206 South Vine Avenue	I. P. Tiffault House	1908
210 South Vine Avenue	Wilson House	c1924
212 South Vine Avenue	William Hipke, M.D. House	c1911
312 East Third Street	P. J. Schaefer House	1915
400 East Third Street	F. A. Cady House	1898

The house at 208 South Cherry Avenue (the Wahle/Laird house) is one of the finest houses in the district, and the most historically important. Built in 1904 by Dr. Henry Wahle, it has been listed separately in the National Register of Historic Places. The house is a fine example of the Period Georgian Revival which features a symmetrical façade, a rectangular plan, and a hipped roof with a balustraded deck and pedimented dormer. The dormer is balustraded and has an arched window. While there may have been minor changes, the house still retains the architectural integrity that is required to make it a fine example of its architectural style. The two-story clapboard house is painted cream colored with white trim

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and black highlighting on the window frames. The red brick interior chimney at the rear features chimney pots. The hipped roof of variegated asphalt shingles has wide eaves with brackets placed every eighteen inches. Below the brackets is a denticulated molding. The centered main entrance features a balustraded balcony supported by square piers and engaged Corinthian pilasters. The full porch has balustrades on either side of the entrance. Another balustrade is found in the side elevation surrounding a small projecting bay. Above the balcony is a large centered projecting bay with double hung, one over one, fenestration on each side. French doors with leaded glass transoms on the first floor lead to the wide veranda.

The Wahle/Laird house is a fine example of the houses in the Period Georgian Revival style that were being built during the early twentieth century. It retains all of the elements that make it architecturally intact.

Rev. Melvin Laird, Sr., and his wife, Helen Connor Laird, lived here the longest. Helen Connor's family was one of the wealthiest lumbering families in Wisconsin. Both Lairds became officers in the Connor Lumber and Land Company. Rev. Laird was state senator from 1940 - 1946. His wife was active in both state and local organizations. State activities included positions in the state library and the U. W. Board of Regents. Their son, Melvin Laird, Jr., became famous when he became the Secretary of Defense from 1969 - 1973. Before this he served as a U. S. Congressman.

Another Period Georgian Colonial house is the I. P. Tiffault house at 206 South Vine Avenue, built in 1908. Previously, the Tiffaults lived at 204 South Vine. They had that house moved so they could build on the same lot in 1908. Adler was the contractor.

This large two-and-one-half story rectangular-shaped house has a hipped roof with variegated asphalt shingles, hipped roof dormers

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and pedimented wall dormers. The full-width first story porch is supported by four heavy, square piers that are connected by balustrades. The centered front entrance has a six-light transom. There is an exterior chimney of red brick and the foundation and porch posts are of limestone block. The symmetrical house has a ribbon of four double hung windows, nine over nine, on both the first and second stories. Under the centered hipped roof dormer there is a paired window with six over one, double hung. These same windows are found again in the second floor below the dormer but are single here.

Mr. I. P. Tiffault came from New York state in 1887 to join P. J. Kraus in the general merchandising business. The Tiffault-Kamps Mercantile Company was known as "The Big Store" in Marshfield.

A Queen Anne style house in the district that retains its integrity is the two-and-one-half story house at 400 East Third Street. Highly decorated, the house still retains its irregular massing, wall projections, and a tower having brackets under its eaves. Other Queen Anne style elements are decorative shingles and a wrap-around porch. Presently, the porch balustrades are being replaced. Its roof is both hipped and gabled and has pedimented gablets over the two main porch entries. Besides the wrap-around porch, a smaller porch is found on the front elevation, which covers what is now the main entrance. Bracketed eaves and cornerboards that mimic pilasters, plus the pedimented gablets, represent more classical elements.

The house was built in 1898 when the popularity of the pure Queen Anne style was waning. The lawyer F. A. Cady had this house built for his family. The *Marshfield Times* of September 2, 1898 states: "Lawyer Cady's house, corner of Third and Cherry, will be ready for occupancy about October 1, will be one of the finest in that section of the town. Its wide porches and in fact the entire design gives it an air of comfort and elegance."

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The Frank Noll house at 312 South Cherry Avenue has many elements of a late Queen Anne, but has a Colonial Revival-styled porch. The irregular massing of the hipped roof, the south elevation's projecting two-story bay, plus the tall chimneys, one exterior on the north elevation with chimney pots and the other at the rear of the house, all typify the Queen Anne style of architecture. The wrap-around two-level porch, however, is an early Colonial Revival feature, which style was becoming popular in 1903 when this house was built. The multiple porch columns support an entablature and the second story porch. Balustrades connect these columns and are repeated again on the second story porch above. The main entrance is on the north side of the front elevation. Another entrance from the porch is recessed on the south side of the porch. Fenestration is either single or paired, double hung, one-over-one.

Frank Noll was the son of William Noll, who owned William Noll Hardware Company, which was incorporated in 1892. It was one of the leading hardware stores in Central Wisconsin. Noll and his brothers continued to run the store after their father's death in 1908.

The 1904 F. H. Gillet house at 112 South Vine Avenue is another late Queen Anne that still retains its integrity. It is an interesting two-story house with a large tower on the south elevation and a large gambrel roof on the front elevation. The area under the gambrel roof is clad in gray decorative shingles. The wrap-around one-story porch has paired posts and turned spindles, which are not original. The main entrance to the porch is demarcated by a gablet having shingles on its gable end. The house is in excellent condition and, except for the porch balustrades and posts, still retains its original appearance. A one-story flat-roofed garage with an overhead door has been added next to the porch on the north.

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F. H. Gillet was an engineer for the railroad according to the 1904 Marshfield City Directory.

The Queen Anne style E. E. Winch house at 201 South Vine Avenue was built in 1897 by Hans Billie, the foremost builder in Marshfield. According to the *Marshfield Times*, dated August 5, 1897: "New residence of E.E. Winch now under roof, it will be one of the finest and largest when completed." The two-and-one-half story house is irregular in shape and massing with both a gabled and pyramidal-shape hipped roof. This clapboard-clad house has an asphalt shingle roof with an interior chimney and an exterior chimney on the rear addition. The wrap-around porch features new balustrades and spindles. The porch supports have spindle-work supports and friezes. The two-story polygonal projecting bay on the front facade has cutaway corners under its pedimented gable roof. The pediment is repeated again in the gablet over portion of the porch that covers the front entrance. Decorative shingles are found on the slightly canted wall surface between the first and second story.

E. E. Winch was president of the Marshfield Stove Company, according to the 1915 Marshfield City Directory. When the house was constructed, Winch was a supervisor at the same company.

The large two-and-one-half story late Queen Anne style house that is located at 212 South Vine Avenue was built ca.1911. The foundation is limestone block. The house has a gabled roof and its large front-facing gable end has returns that are connected to one another by a large arch. The wall surface surrounding this arch is covered in cedar shingles and is painted dark green. Shutters painted green contrast with the white clapboard that covers most of the house's wall surfaces. The full-width wrap-around front porch still retains its original overall design and size, but it has now been modified and its columns no longer have balustrades between them.

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William Hipke, M. D., was one of the five original doctors that Dr. Doege, of Marshfield, persuaded to open a medical clinic that would augment the primary care provided by the already existing St. Joseph's Hospital. This clinic is now the regionally known Marshfield Clinic.

The house at 210 South Vine Avenue is a notable example of the Tudor revival in the district. The house has the banked windows, multiple roofline and the half-timbering that define the style. The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson as a retirement home. Wilson had been a minister at the Presbyterian Church in Wausau. The Wilsons remained in the house for only a few years. By the 1930s, it was the home of A.C. Barnes who lived at this address until the 1980s.

A fine example of the Prairie style is located at 312 East Third Street. The house was constructed in 1915 on the site of an earlier residence. The current house is characterized by its block-like massing and its broad, overhanging, shallow-pitched hipped roof. The projecting roof over the front door has the softly arched form seen in the work of several practitioners of the style. The rounded shape is repeated in the arched opening of the porte cochere on the right side of the facade. This opening is balanced by the arched casement window on the extension on the left of the main block.

The house was built for P.J. Schaefer. Schaefer was a cheese wholesaler and later served as the vice-president of the First National Bank. Schaefer sold the house to Dr. McGinn, who lived there for 1932 to 1948.

Houses within the Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District that are less notable than those just mentioned include:

117 South Cherry Avenue	William Noll, Jr., House	1891
203 South Cherry Avenue	C. S. Vedder House	1887

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313 South Cherry Avenue	Lorenz Hartl House	1891
108 South Vine Avenue	William Hinman	1896
200 South Vine Avenue	W. A. Sexton House	1898

One of the earliest Queen Anne houses in the district was built in 1887 for C. S. Vedder, according to the 1887 Marshfield City Directory. The house located at 203 South Cherry features a steeply pitched multiple gable roof, asymmetrical massing, and wall projections. The fenestration consists of both single and paired double hung, one-over-one windows that are surmounted by small triangular wood pediments. The house has a stone foundation and is currently clad in tan clapboard with white trim. The main entrance is on the south end of the main facade and it is sheltered by a gable-roofed entrance porch that connects with the shed-roofed one-story open porch that spans the full width of the south-facing side elevation of the house. Originally, there was a porch across the width of the front facade as well.

C. S. Vedder ran a general store with J. J. Krause. He sold insurance on the side and became active in the community. He was a county supervisor, city clerk, and a school board member from 1906 - 1911.

The late two-and-one-half story Queen Anne-styled house at 313 South Cherry Avenue has an intersecting gabled roof clad in green-colored asphalt shingles. The house has an irregular plan and it is currently clad in non-original wide clapboards that are painted white. The main entrance of the house is sheltered by a small, hip roof front porch. The main south-facing elevation features a two-story polygonal bay that has a gable roof and fan-shaped brackets that are placed on either side of its overhanging eaves. Fenestration is all of the one-over-one double hung variety, but the shutters that are placed next to them are a modern addition.

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This house was built in 1891 by Lorenz Hartl, who had come to Marshfield in the 1880s and built the Hartl Block, which included a hotel, a saloon, and barn. In 1901, the house was remodeled for N. A. Anderson. In 1908, District Attorney R. E. Andrews was living here when a fire occurred. The kitchen wing was greatly damaged at that time and this addition was subsequently modified.

The house at 108 South Vine Street was built in 1896 and became a duplex in 1919. It has an irregular plan and a multi-gabled roof. Scalloped fish scale shingles are found on the second story of this house and asbestos siding on the first story. The main, east-facing façade of the house is dominated by a two-story, front-facing, rectilinear plan gable roofed ell, the overhanging second story of which is supported by fan-shaped wood brackets. There is a one-story porch placed on either side of this ell. The main entrance porch on the north side of the ell has a pedimented gablet and it is now open and has no balustrades. A second porch on the south side of the ell also spans part of the width of the south side elevation of the house and it has a hipped roof, but it has now been enclosed. The foundation of the house is of field stone. The fenestration is all double hung, one-over-one.

William and Georgia Hinman had this house built in 1896. Hinman was a pioneer resident who became a real estate investor as well as an employee of the W. H. Upham company. The Upham Company was a large lumber and furniture company.

Another noteworthy house is at 117 South Cherry, the William Noll, Jr., house built in 1891. William Noll, Jr., was another son of William Noll, Sr., who was a part of the hardware business. In 1891, the Marshfield times related that "William Noll, Jr., has his new home started and is pushing his construction as rapidly as possible." This two-and-one-half story, Queen Anne-styled house is multi-roofed, both hipped and gabled. Fish scale shingles are on the top stories. The first floor has clapboard siding and is

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painted light gray. The house has a corner porch that has been modified with concrete steps and wrought iron railings with vertical paneling. A one-story projecting bay has decorative trim. The second story has a square box-like later addition. The gabled projection has an eye brow window under the gable and irregular shingle siding. The house, though it has had major modification, still retains its architectural integrity of a Queen Anne.

The house at 200 South Vine Avenue was built in 1898. W. A. Sexton had previously lived in another home at this address. In 1898 he had the first house moved to the driving park so he could build a new house on this site. This house was constructed by Hans Billie.

Built in the late Queen Anne style, the house originally had a wrap-around porch, but it was removed and replaced with a small square porch with red brick piers. The two-story house has a hipped roof with clipped gable dormers. The roof is covered with diamond-shaped black asphalt shingles and there is an interior red brick chimney. The narrow clapboard siding is painted a cream color and there are green-colored cedar shingles placed on the slanting wall surface that is placed between the first and second stories. The foundation is stone with black mortar. Fenestration includes both leaded glass casement windows and one-over-one double hung, while a large single light window is placed on the main façade just north of the front entrance. A large projecting tower is also found on the south elevation.

The district contains a number of other contributing buildings that represent stylistic trends of the late 19th and early 20th century. Some houses in the district include lesser examples of the various styles popular during the period.

301 South Cedar Avenue has changed in appearance a great deal since it was constructed in 1898. The once narrow clapboard siding has been replaced by cedar shingles, painted dark brown. The two-story

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house has a projecting bay and a gabled dormer on the hipped roof. The dormer has a small recessed window with curved walls done in fish scale shingles. This feature is still present. The original front facade full porch has been removed and replaced by a small gabled entrance with an arched doorway and cement steps with wrought iron railing. The irregular plan has an engaged tower roof on the north elevation. The fenestration is double hung, one over one.

J. Krause was the first owner of this house. He was the partner of Isadore P. Tiffault in the general merchandise business.

The house at 305 South Cedar Avenue is the only example of the American Foursquare in the district; however, it has been modified with faux Lanon stone and the full facade one-story porch has been partially enclosed. The columns have been replaced with wrought iron railing and post. The two-story house with hipped roof and wide eaves has a centered dormer with a hipped roof. The house has been compromised by the enclosed porch and the cladding. American Foursquare houses were usually clapboard or brick. Although it has the box-like appearance it has lost much of its integrity by these modifications. Peter and May Weber built this home in 1905.

511 East Second Street was moved in 1982 from 108 South Cedar to make way for library expansion. The house has elements of a Queen Anne. It still has the steep gabled roof with decorative cutout in the apex of the gable. A new foundation of poured concrete was done when the house was moved. The clapboard had been painted cream colored with burgundy trim. The house has lost a great deal of integrity by the enclosure of the front porch. It now has a band of nine double hung six over six windows. The porch roof is flat with wide eaves and an entryway on the west side. A wrought iron railing has been added. George Lang built the house in 1899. George Lang was a partner in the Lang and Scharman Foundry.

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The popular bungalow type is represented in several examples in the district. These include the 1904 house at 309 East Fourth Street, the 1910 house at 106 South Vine Avenue, and the 1921 house at 308 East Second Street. All three of the above examples are of one-and-one-half stories with a projecting dormer, and all have front porches. The porch of the example at 106 Vine is enclosed; however, this feature appears to be original to the house. The four over one, double-hung windows of the porch match the other windows of the house.

Also present are a number of examples of the Colonial Revival. A fine, higher style example is seen at 204 South Cherry Avenue. Built in 1926, the hipped roof house has a centered front door with sidelights. The entry is further defined by a balustraded entry porch. Above the porch is a window with a fan light transom. The building makes references to the concurrent Craftsman influences in its banks of narrow windows on the first floor. Other examples of the Colonial Revival may be found at 408 East Third Street (1920), 306 South Cherry Avenue (1942), and 213 South Vine Street (late 1940s).

Together, the buildings of the district represent the prevalent architectural styles for housing in Wisconsin from the late Nineteenth Century through the Post World War II era.

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Wood
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1880-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Billie, Hans

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, Wisconsin

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A Section 106 compliance driven survey led to the initial identification of the Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District as a group of resources having potentially local significance under criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. Research was undertaken to assess this potential utilizing the National Register significance category of Architecture also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research has been incorporated into the present document.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District has local significance under criterion C in the category of architecture as a distinctive collection of representative late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century architecture. While the architectural styles are consistent with other contemporaneous houses throughout Marshfield, the district, with its collection of houses possessing fine integrity of form, design, place and setting, as well as visual coherence and character with respect to historic use and development, is distinguished from surrounding residential, industrial, and commercial districts. It is also noteworthy as a neighborhood where some of Marshfield's civic leaders, businessmen, and physicians resided.

Historical Overview, City of Marshfield

In the 1840s, Wood County and the future site of Marshfield were handed over by the United States government to the Wisconsin Territory, which in 1856 contracted the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company to develop a steamboat route from Green Bay to the Mississippi River. In 1865, this task was assumed by the newly-formed Green Bay and Mississippi Improvement Company and the land was divided among its owners. The present site of Marshfield was owned by John Magee and Samuel Marsh. After Marsh's death in 1872, his land holdings passed to his heirs, including nephew John

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J. Marsh.¹ In 1868, two brothers, Frank and Louis Rivers, bought land from Samuel Marsh and in 1871 built a log house which served as a dwelling, store, and tavern. It was located at what is now the northeast corner of Chestnut and N. West Depot Street.² This tavern was also used as a freight depot until the Wisconsin Central Railroad built the first official depot (no longer extant) near the River's place.

Marshfield's official origins began with the arrival of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in 1872. It was not until 1875 that the community was formally surveyed and platted. By then the town already had 22 buildings.³

By 1883, the village had grown so considerably as to assume municipal rights and privileges; Chapter 280 of the Laws of 1883 created the city of Marshfield.⁴ In that year alone, six buildings were erected, attesting to the vitality of the community.⁵ In 1885, the population of Marshfield was 2090.

On June 27, 1887, a fire occurred which destroyed nearly all of Marshfield's businesses and homes. It began at the Upham Manufacturing Company and spread rapidly. Efforts were made to stop the flames by dynamiting several buildings and assistance was received from neighboring communities. Despite these efforts, \$1,000,000 in property was lost.⁶ On June 28, an ordinance was passed that required all buildings on Central Avenue and extending "back" one block to be fireproof or made of brick. In the following years, businesses were rebuilt and new businesses were established; many of these structures are presently extant. During this same period, Marshfield experienced rapid growth. Houses were constructed in newly-established neighborhoods. One such neighborhood was the Pleasant Hill area where some of the city's civic leaders and prominent businessmen were building large scale houses in popular late Victorian styles. By 1890, the population of Marshfield was 3435.

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During the 1890s, railroad development transformed Marshfield into a major rail center, earning it the nickname "Hub City." Thirty passenger trains daily passed through the Marshfield depots. Rail development contributed significantly to the growth of industry in Marshfield during the decades just before and after the turn of the century. In the early 1900s, many "supply" industries were established. In 1908, W. H. Ludwig, a silo company, was created as was Felker Brothers Manufacturing Company which continues to produce galvanized steel metal products. Dairies, cheese factories, and cold storage facilities were also established. In 1917, the Roddis company began producing airplane plywood in the war effort for the governments of France, Great Britain, and the United States.

City expansion necessitated municipal improvements including: the first motor traffic ordinance in 1913 to control some 170 automobiles in the city; construction of a sewage disposal plant in 1916; paving Central Avenue; and installation of street lights.

Marshfield earned a reputation as a center for innovative health services. As early as 1890, when St. Joseph's Hospital was started by six nuns of the Sister of the Sorrowful Mother order, Marshfield residents had medical service. By 1896, it was a general hospital and to date has expanded its facility numerous times. In 1916, six physicians formed the Marshfield Clinic on the second floor of the Thiel Building. It was the first health facility in the area to have both specialists and diagnostic equipment.⁷

By 1920, Marshfield had a population of 7394 and was considered an important wholesale and shipping center especially of agricultural products.⁸ However, during the late 1920s and early 1930s, the Depression slowed economic growth.

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In 1930, when the city's population was 8778 and many were unemployed, a program of work relief was instituted. Public works projects including water and sewage systems were initiated. Other projects included construction of an outdoor swimming pool, an armory, a community building, a stadium, and the senior high school.

Despite the depressed economic conditions, the dairy industry continued to grow and many farmers joined the Marshfield-based Wisconsin Cheese Federation, a farmer-owned, state-wide marketing association, to sell their products. With the end of prohibition in 1933, the Marshfield Brewery began production which provided jobs for many Marshfield residents. In 1935, Weinbrener Shoe Company, which became another major employer, was established. The Marshfield Vocational School offered programs to train workers in this new industry. The vocational school also promoted higher education by offering courses carrying University of Wisconsin credits.

During the 1940s, many of the local manufacturers supplied the war effort; the Johnson Company manufactured ponchos and raincoats for the U.S. Army, and the Roddis factory produced marine plywood.⁹ The vocational school taught courses preparing welders, machinists, nurses aides, and clerks for the war effort. In 1942, John Figi started a mail order cheese business in his home and, five years later, moved operations to the Marshfield Cold Storage Warehouse. Other new businesses established during the 1940s included the Rollohome Trailer Coach Company, Nelson-Jameson, Inc., a dairy industry firm, Wenzel Farm Sausage company, and Beseler Steel Products Company.

At the end of the war, the vocational school instituted new programs including on-the-farm, on-the-job, and apprenticeship training. In 1947, the city constructed its first permanent apartment complex to provide housing for returning servicemen and

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their families. In that same year, Marshfield was proclaimed a "third class city," with its fire department and expanded police department.

During the 1950s, Marshfield witnessed the growth of older businesses and the beginning of many new ones, including Marshfield Homes, Modern Sleep Products, which produced upholstered furniture for mobile homes and travel trailers, and Del Peterson, a contractor that hauled mobile homes coast to coast. The Wisconsin Central merged with the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault St. Marie, The Soo Line Company, and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroads becoming part of "The Soo Line." The Roddis Corporation was purchased in 1959 by Weyerhaeuser Company and Peoples Gas Company was purchased by Milwaukee Gas Light Company in 1960.

During the 1960s both medical facilities, the Marshfield Clinic and St. Joseph's Hospital, again expanded their facilities. In 1968, the Parkview Apartments, low rent housing for the elderly, were built with federal assistance and opened by the Housing Authority of Marshfield. Figi's Inc., the mail order cheese company, continued to expand and in 1968 was purchased by W. R. Grace company. Also during the decade, the Marshfield Industrial Park was established. Located east of the city, it became the site of building supply manufacturers and distributors, mobile home suppliers, snowmobile and farm equipment manufacturers, and warehouses. The decline and finally disappearance of passenger train service had local people searching for another convenient means of transportation. In 1964, the city welcomed Mid-State Air Commuter Service which originally served the Marshfield-Wisconsin Rapids-Milwaukee-Chicago route.

Pleasant Hill:

The Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District is a 24 acre neighborhood situated in the heart of downtown Marshfield. It is

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two blocks east of Central Avenue, which serves as Marshfield's main thoroughfare and also as Highway 97. The neighborhood is an oasis surrounded by commercial and industrial blocks. The neighborhood itself is filled with stately homes on wide streets and generous lots that have mature deciduous trees and bushes, as well as lovely landscaped yards that are well maintained. The blocks surrounding the district help to mark the borders. It is easy to define the district by driving through the area.

The district contains four whole blocks and six half blocks. The south boundary, East Fourth Street, is the well-traveled corridor which runs east to west from Central Avenue to Peach Avenue. The south side of East Fourth Street contains commercial enterprises which mark the change in the general nature of the neighborhood. The west boundary line, which is the south side of East Cedar Avenue, has the community facilities such as the Marshfield Public Library and the old Marshfield City Hall nearby. The library is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of East Second Avenue and South Cedar Avenue. On the southeast corner is the General Telephone Company.

The north boundary is East First Street which is not a through street but rather a gravel road bordered by a railroad track. This area contained the local passenger depot, conveniently close to the center of town. It is still extant; however, it is in a state of disrepair. An old, rusticated, metal-faced building sits upon brick posts in this area and there is also a metal Quonset hut. A short distance away is an industrial area. Residents fear that the industrial and commercial area may encroach. There is the threat of a warehouse being built here.

The east boundary runs up to Ash Avenue; however, a portion of this block is excluded because it does not fit the general character of this district. One block east of Ash is Peach Avenue, a busy road running north and south. At the corner of East Second Street and

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Peach Avenue is a gasoline service station.

The Pleasant Hill neighborhood began in the 1880s. According to local historian, Ruth Voss, the neighborhood has always been called Pleasant Hill. No documentation as to why it was so named has been found. Voss said, however, that probably 30 years ago East Fourth Street used to be more hilly but was graded down. For the flat terrain in Marshfield, this slight incline might have been referred to as a hill.

The district has had few fill-ins. Most of the historic-period houses within the district are extant and portray the characteristics of their original architectural styles. This area became a prestigious place to build a home in the 1880s. The majority of early houses began as Queen Anne style houses, the popular style in Wisconsin during this period. Of the 77 buildings in this district, 57 are contributing.

The Pleasant Hill residential area was part of the original 5th Ward and is one of Marshfield's early neighborhoods. Several of the neighborhood's stately homes were residences of some of the city's early civic leaders and prominent businessmen who were attracted to the neighborhood, which was conveniently located to the commercial district, to transportation, and to the clinic. Some of the residents of the neighborhood included drs. Hansford Milbee and Victor Mason, founders of the Marshfield Clinic, Dr. William Poad, a dentist, Mr. Emil Pors, a lawyer, and Mr. William Kamps and Mr. W. H. Ludwig, businessmen. Cherry Avenue was home to some noteworthy citizens. The residence at 117 South Cherry Avenue was built in 1898 for William Noll, founder of the William Noll Hardware Co., one of Marshfield's leading businesses and central Wisconsin's largest retail hardware store. After Noll's death in 1908, it became the residence of Henry A. Lathrop, one of the county's most respected physicians and a civic leader. Neighbors

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and perhaps the most famous residents were Rev. Melvin Laird, Sr., his wife Mrs. Helen Connor Laird, and their family who lived at 208 South Cherry. Both were officers of the Connor Lumber and Land Co., one of the state's largest lumber companies. Mr. Laird was a state senator from 1940 until his death in 1946 and Mrs. Laird served on the state's Library Board and the UW Board of Regents between 1951 and 1959. Their son, Melvin Laird, Jr., who lived in the house as a child, was a U.S. Congressman and former Secretary of Defense.

Several houses on Vine Street were occupied by respected citizens. The house at 108 S. Vine was the residence of William Hinman, a pioneer resident of Marshfield who was a real estate investor, civic leader, and dedicated employee of W. H. Upham Co., Marshfield's largest lumber and furniture business. The house at 200 South Vine was the residence of druggist W. G. Sexton and the house at 201 South Vine was constructed for E. E. Winch in 1897 by Hans Bille, Marshfield's foremost contractor and builder. Isadore P. Tiffault, president of Tiffault-Kamps Mercantile Co., a large department store in Marshfield, lived at 206 South Vine and Dr. William Hipke, physician and one of the founders of the Marshfield Clinic, occupied 212 South Vine. Hans Bille constructed another house, 300 South Vine, for Attorney Edgar M. Deming, senior partner in the law firm of Deming & Deming, and one of the city's leading citizens.

ARCHITECTURE

The Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District is being evaluated on the basis of the architectural merit of its component buildings. The historic district contains within its boundaries fine examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. These styles and representative examples found within the district are discussed below.

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Queen Anne:

The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910.¹⁰ Houses constructed in this style are characterized by irregular plans, asymmetrical massing, and a variety of surface textures, roof shapes, and wall projections. Roofs are steeply pitched and commonly have a dominate front-facing gable; cutaway bay windows are often used as are round or polygonal turrets. The asymmetrical facades frequently feature wrap-around verandas. Architectural details are often of a classical nature and small in scale. Textured wall surfaces occasionally are complemented by colored patterned window lights.

Unlike its English antecedent, the American Queen Anne is distinguished by its neo-colonial detailing and the prevalent wood frame rather than brick construction. Late Queen Anne style houses, whose builders were influenced by the then popular Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles, were often less irregular in plan and featured colonial motifs including broad classical porches, gables, decorative swags, festoons, and pediments.

Within the Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District, the Queen Anne style is represented more than any other architectural style. The popularity of the style from 1880 to 1910 corresponds with the development of Marshfield and this residential district. Variation in the interpretation of this style within the district ranges from the picturesque, Eastlake-like Queen Anne to the Colonial Revival-influenced late Queen Anne.

Two houses, one at 117 South Cherry and the other at 201 South Vine, are fine examples of the Queen Anne style. Both clapboard houses feature a combined hip and gable roof and irregular wall surfaces and exhibit characteristic Queen Anne stylistic details including multiple projecting elements such as the two-story bay with cutaway corners directly beneath a shingled pedimented gable

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roof dormer, decorative shingles, eyebrow and leaded glass windows, and wrap-around porches with spindlework supports and friezes. Since both houses exhibit little modification and retain substantial integrity, they are noteworthy examples of the Queen Anne style.

Four houses, 108 and 116 South Vine, 301 South Cedar and 109 South Cherry, manifest Queen Anne stylistic features in varying degrees. All of these residences have the characteristic hip and gable roofs and irregular wall surfaces. Like the previous houses, these residences are large scale. Queen Anne detailing includes canted double and single story bays, decorative shingles (108 South Vine, 301 South Cedar, and 109 South Cherry), full and partial porches, one with spindlework (116 South Vine), and brackets (108 South Vine). While all of these houses exhibit minor changes of exterior wall materials and modifications to porches and entries, they all possess architectural integrity.

Two late Queen Anne style houses at 203 South Cherry and 400 East Third Street, incorporate some architectural elements from classical styles. The former features a steeply pitched multi-gabled roof and the latter has the characteristic combined hip and gable roof with secondary gables and gabled dormers. Both houses have the typical irregular plans, asymmetrical massing and wall projections. The highly embellished 400 East Third Street residence also features a tower, decorative shingles, and a wrap-around porch. The house's more classical elements include cornerboards that mimic pilasters, pedimented gables, bracketed eaves and Ionic style porch supports. The classic influence is evident in the pedimented windows of the Cherry Avenue residence. Despite the minor exterior refurbishing to the Cherry Avenue residence, both houses retain substantial integrity of architectural form.

A few more modest sized houses within the district manifest some late Queen Anne characteristics. Residences at 108 and 313 South

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Cherry, 205 South Vine, and 511 East Second are all narrow, front-gabled houses with steeply pitched roofs and have gabled wall projections (two-story bays) either on one or both sides. With the exception of 313 South Cherry, which has a simple entry porch, the other three houses have full porches, those at 511 East Second and 205 South Vine now enclosed. The limited incorporation of elements such as decorative shingles (108 South Cherry, 205 South Vine), brackets (313 South Cherry), and vergeboards (511 East Second Street) place these houses nominally in the Queen Anne style. The exteriors of all of these residences have been modified with wall residing, but the houses retain an integrity of architectural form.

Several late Queen Anne style residences (307 South Cedar, 312 South Cherry, and 112, 200, and 212 South Vine) also manifest classical detailing which aligns them with the free-classic interpretation of the style. All are two-story houses having typical irregular plans, asymmetrical massing and wall projections (two-story canted bays). With the exception of 112 and 212 South Vine, which have a combination gambrel and gabled roof and simple gabled roof respectively, the other three houses have the characteristic hipped and gabled roof. All of the houses presently have verandas or full porches with the single exception of 200 South Vine, which prior to remodeling also had a wrap-around porch. Four of the five are clapboard (307 South Cedar has been resided) and have leaded glass windows, and three have decorative shingles (112, 200, and 212 South Vine). Classicism is manifested in the porch supports which in all cases are classical columns (the spindlework columns of 112 South Vine are not original), as well as in the bay windows. Despite the minor exterior remodeling to the 112 and 200 South Vine residences, all of the houses retain substantial integrity of architectural form.

Colonial Revival:

The early Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles (1895-1920)

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developed simultaneously at the end of the nineteenth century.¹¹ Architectural elements from the Georgian and Federal styles were incorporated into building designs. Colonial motifs including broad porches, gables, decorative swags, festoons, and pediments, were often applied to Queen Anne style houses. However, Colonial Revival buildings are more symmetrical in plan and feature more classically correct motifs.

The popularity of the Colonial style continued through the mid-Twentieth Century. Restoration work at Williamsburg, Virginia, and a number of architectural monographs, including the White Pine Series, contributed to buildings through the 1930s that were often based on historic prototypes. In the 1940s and 1950s, while still popular, the style became more simplified. The Colonial sources for the design were defined by form and massing and the application of limited decorative elements. An example of this trend is seen at the 1942 house at 306 South Cherry Avenue.

Period Georgian Revival:

"Period Revival" refers to the wide range of styles and decorative motifs that architects employed during the first four decades of the twentieth century.¹² This style borrowed from the classical forms of Georgian and Federal architecture. The incorporation of historic details was open to the aesthetic interpretation of the architect and consequently the use of characteristic architectural elements was not usually historically correct. In domestic architecture, Georgian and Federal ornamentation was commonly applied to Queen Anne style houses. More historically correct interpretations of the style are characterized by formal, symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, and hipped roofs. Architectural details of a classical mode included denticulated cornices, elliptical fanlights, sidelights flanking doorways, Palladian windows, broken pediments, and classical columns.

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A fine interpretation of this style is located at 208 South Cherry Avenue. It is a two-story, clapboard house with a rectangular plan, hipped roof, symmetrical facade, and a full facade porch supported by cut limestone blocks.

The 208 South Cherry house features details including cornice line modillions and dentils. The hipped roof has a deck which is balustraded. The side and front roof dormers are pedimented. The front dormer has an arched window and is balustraded. The front entry features a single story portico with balustraded balcony supported by two heavy piers. This balcony fronts a canted bay on the second story. Corinthian pilasters flank the entry and the sidelights flank the entry door which is glass and wood panel. French-style doors which replace windows on the first floor facade open to the balustraded porch deck. The balustrade is repeated above a slightly projecting single-story side bay. Windows are double hung. The property is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Period Tudor Revival:

The 1924 Tudor Revival house at 210 South Vine Avenue also represents America's fascination with past historical styles. The Tudor Revival drew on examples from the English past and reached the peak of its popularity in the 1920s. The houses of the style are characterized by half timbering, multiple roof lines, and banks of windows. The style was suited to a less formal and more irregular plan.

American Foursquare:

This style represents a movement wherein domestic architecture was reduced to a simple, unembellished form. It became popular during the first three decades of the twentieth century through mail-order catalogues and speculative builders.¹³ It is

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distinguished by a box-like massing and broad proportions and an absence of stylistic references in detailing. Typically, Foursquare houses have two stories, a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, central dormers, and a one-story porch spanning the front facade. Windows and doors are straightforwardly treated. Side windows light interior stairways. The style's overbearing massing and straight lines are relieved by the low pitch and overhanging eaves of a hipped roof (repeated in the dormer and porch roofs). The full front porch is often supported by Tuscan columns and features a filled-in or balustraded railing. Exterior materials contribute to the singularity of the style and include stucco, brick, stone, and concrete block, as well as clapboard and shingles. Some houses exhibit a combination of these materials. Occasionally, the exterior is embellished by period details which remain subordinate to the basic plan and proportions.

The house at 305 South Cedar Avenue is an example of the American Foursquare. It was built in 1905 and is the only house in the district constructed in this style. However, it is of similar scale to the district's other contributing houses. It is a two-story house with hipped roof, overhanging eaves, and central dormer. It exhibits the characteristic box-like massing, broad proportions. The once full-width porch is now partially enclosed and the original support columns have been replaced with an iron-work column and railing. The exterior walls have been resurfaced with split rock. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the American Foursquare style and despite changes to the wall surface, is noteworthy for its integrity of form.

Bungalow:

The bungalow gained popularity through the printed media and spread through the Midwest in the early Twentieth Century. While large and exquisitely crafted residences of the bungalow type may be found in Wisconsin, in the majority of cases the bungalow represented an

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economical, well-built residence. The bungalows within the proposed district represent the latter class. While not individually significant, the bungalows at 106 South Vine Avenue, 309 East Fourth Street, and 308 East Second Street, represent an important, and popular, twentieth century housing type.

Prairie School:

The residence at 312 East Third Street is a fine, local example of the Prairie School. The Prairie School had its roots in Chicago, but soon spread to Wisconsin, where it was popular between 1895 and 1925. The style was a departure from historic prototypes. Instead, the emphasis was on form, massing, and materials. Elements of the style seen in this example include the overall horizontality of the composition, the low and overhanging hipped roof, and the use of form for visual enrichment.

Summary

The Pleasant Hill Historic District is worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it fits all of the criteria for listing as a prestigious and distinguished neighborhood in the heart of Marshfield. The neighborhood represents a distinctive era in Marshfield. The houses as a cohesive group represent the development of a neighborhood from the 1880s to the 1940s. The houses represent the variety of popular styles of the period and most are two or two-and-one-half stories. Because of the location and the proximity to the center of town and the business district, many professional and civic leaders built houses in this area. The Marshfield Clinic was built on Center Avenue, the main street. The men who built these houses could walk to their places of business. Most of the houses are still extant and still possess a high level of integrity of architectural form even though most of them have been modified in some way. The neighborhood grew gradually and the largest houses were built

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before the 1900s. Gradually, smaller houses were added when lots were sold off.

Conclusion:

The Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District has local significance under criterion C in the category of architecture for buildings representative of late nineteenth and early twentieth architectural styles including Queen Anne, Colonial and Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, Bungalow, Prairie School, and American Foursquare. The district, with its collection of houses possessing fine integrity of form, design, place and setting, as well as visual coherence and character with respect to historic use and development, is distinguished from surrounding residential, industrial, and commercial districts, and is also noteworthy as a neighborhood where some of Marshfield's civic leaders, businessmen, and physicians resided. The period of significance reflects the period of primary development of the Pleasant Hill neighborhood and extends from the time of construction of the earliest to the latest contributing resource. The ending year of 1949 was chosen to encompass the most recent contributing resources to the district, whose exact date of construction is unknown.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B

The house currently located at 511 East Second Street was moved to its present location in 1982. While moved buildings or structures are usually not eligible for listing, this house meets the consideration criteria because its significance is in the area of architecture.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

No known archaeological resources are present within the boundaries of the Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District. Given the intensity of development in this area, the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits is low.; however, the potential for archaeological resources has not been assessed.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

The City of Marshfield has a Historic Preservation Committee which answers to the Plan Committee. The Historic Preservation Association of Marshfield is a separate group. This group has worked diligently for preservation in Marshfield. There were responsible for having an Intensive Surveys for West Park Street Historic District in 1991 and for Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District in 1992. West Park Street Historic District is also a nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The committee has been successful in saving the Thomas House Hotel and the Central Wisconsin Depot. The reason this preservation group was formed was to save the 1901 Marshfield City Hall, designed by Van Ryn and De Gelleke, from demolition. Today this building is no longer a city hall but has a new use.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 1/92)

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 7. Marshfield Clinic.nd. Marshfield Clinic - A Special Place. The Marshfield Clinic, Marshfield, WI; 1972. Marshfield, Wisconsin - Highlights of History, 1872-1972, Marshfield, Wisconsin: Commemorative Booklet Committee.
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 9. 1972. Marshfield-Wisconsin, Highlights.
 10. Wyatt, Volume 2, Architecture, pp. 2-15.
 11. Ibid, pp. 2-17.
 12. Ibid, pp. 2-28.
 13. Ibid, 2-25.

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District

Wood

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 24 acres

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

1	<u>1/5</u>	<u>7/2/4/3/4/0</u>	<u>4/9/4/9/4/9/0</u>	3	<u>1/5</u>	<u>7/2/4/4/2/0</u>	<u>4/9/4/9/0/6/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>1/5</u>	<u>7/2/4/5/4/0</u>	<u>4/9/4/9/3/8/0</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>7/2/4/1/4/0</u>	<u>4/9/4/9/2/0/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mary Jane Hettinga	date	6/7/99
organization	Librarian, Marathon County Historic Soc.	telephone	715/848-6143
street & number	410 McIndoe St.	city or town	Wausau
state	WI	zip code	54401

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
Marshfield
Wood County, Wisconsin
Section: 9 Page 1

Bibliography

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

Books:

Bernstein, Rebecca Sample, 1991 City of Marshfield Intensive Survey Report: Commercial, Architectural and Historical Survey. Prepared for the Downtown Preservation Project, City of Marshfield, WI.

Bille, Hans, 1900 Personal synopsis placed in time capsule in cornerstone of City Hall. Written October 20, 1900.

Charles, C. W., 1905 Marshfield Illustrated - Its Public Buildings, Streets, Business Houses, Industries and Beautiful Homes. From the files of the North Wood County Historical Society, Marshfield, WI.

Custer, Stanley, 1991 personal communication.

Jones, George. O., Norman S. McVean and Others, History of Wood County, Wisconsin. Minneapolis, MN: H. C. Cooper, Jr. and Company, 1923.

Kohl, John C., Pioneer Days in Marshfield and its Surroundings. From the files of the North Wood County Historical Society, Marshfield, WI.

Marshfield Clinic

? Marshfield Clinic - A Special Place. The Marshfield Clinic, Marshfield, WI.

Mook, Shirley, 1991 personal communication.

Rudolph, R. S., 1970 Wood County Place Names., University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District Marshfield
Wood County, Wisconsin

Section: 9 Page 2

Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Company, 1891 Map of Marshfield, Wisconsin, Sanborn-Perris Map Company, New York.

1898 Map of Marshfield, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, New York.

1904 Map of Marshfield, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, New York.

1912 Map of Marshfield, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, New York.

1925 Map of Marshfield, Wisconsin. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, New York.

1946 Map of Marshfield, Wisconsin - revised from 1925 map. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, New York.

Unknown, 1895 Commemorative Biographical Record of the Upper Wisconsin Counties of Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas, Langlade, and Shawano. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co.

1989 City of Marshfield - Charter and Ordinances. p. 4

1972 Marshfield, Wisconsin - Highlights of History, 1872-1972, Marshfield, Wisconsin: Commemorative Booklet Committee.

Voss, Ruth, 1991 personal communication.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Beginning at the northwest corner of the backlot of 104 S. Cherry Avenue and proceeding east along the south side of East First Street to the West curblineline of S. Cherry Avenue, then South to a point corresponding to the northwest corner of 107 South Cherry, then proceeding east along the lot line of 107 South Cherry to the southwest corner at the back of 104 South Vine, then north along the back of this building to East First Street, then proceeding due east to the backlot line of 105 South Vine, then proceeding south along the alley to the northwest corner of the backlot of 511 East Second Street, then proceeding east to the northeast corner of the backlot of 513 East Second, then proceeding south along Ash Avenue to the backlot of 512 East Second, then west to the alley, then south along the alley to a point at the northwest corner of 509 East Third, then proceeding east along the backlots of 509 and 513 East Third to Ash Avenue, then proceeding south to East Third, and then west along the north side of East Third to the alley, then proceeding south along the alley and backlots of the 300 block of South Vine to East Fourth Street then proceeding west along the north side of East Fourth to the east side of South Cedar, then proceeding north to East Third Street, then proceeding along the south side of East Third to the alley between Cedar and Cherry Avenues, and continuing north along this alley returning to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District contain all the land historically associated with the district's individual resources. Buildings were included within the district based on their type, degree of integrity, and date of construction. It includes in its boundaries a district, with its collection of houses possessing fine integrity of form, design, place and setting, as well as development, which is distinguished from the surrounding residential, industrial and commercial districts. It is also noteworthy that some of Marshfield's civic leaders, businessmen, and physicians resided within this district boundary.

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Wood
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	Various, see inventory		
organization		date	12/99
street&number		telephone	
city or town	state	zip code	

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.

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National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District

Marshfield

Section: Photographs Page 1

Wood County, Wisconsin

Photo 1 of 18

208 South Cherry Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

Photo 2 of 18

312 South Cherry Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

Photo 3 of 18

112 South Vine Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

Photo 4 of 18

200 South Vine Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

Photo 5 of 18

201 South Vine Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing west

Photo 6 of 18

206 South Vine Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

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Continuation Sheet

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District

Marshfield

Section: Photographs Page 2

Wood County, Wisconsin

Photo 7 of 18

212 South Vine Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

Photo 8 of 18

400 East Third Street
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing south

Photo 9 of 18

400 East Third Street
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing northeast

Photo 10 of 18

309 South Cedar Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing west

Photo 11 of 18

117 South Cherry Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing west

Photo 12 of 18

203 South Cherry Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing west

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National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District

Marshfield

Section: Photographs Page 3

Wood County, Wisconsin

Photo 13 of 18

308 South Cherry Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

Photo 14 of 18

313 South Cherry Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing west

Photo 15 of 18

108 South Vine Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

Photo 16 of 18

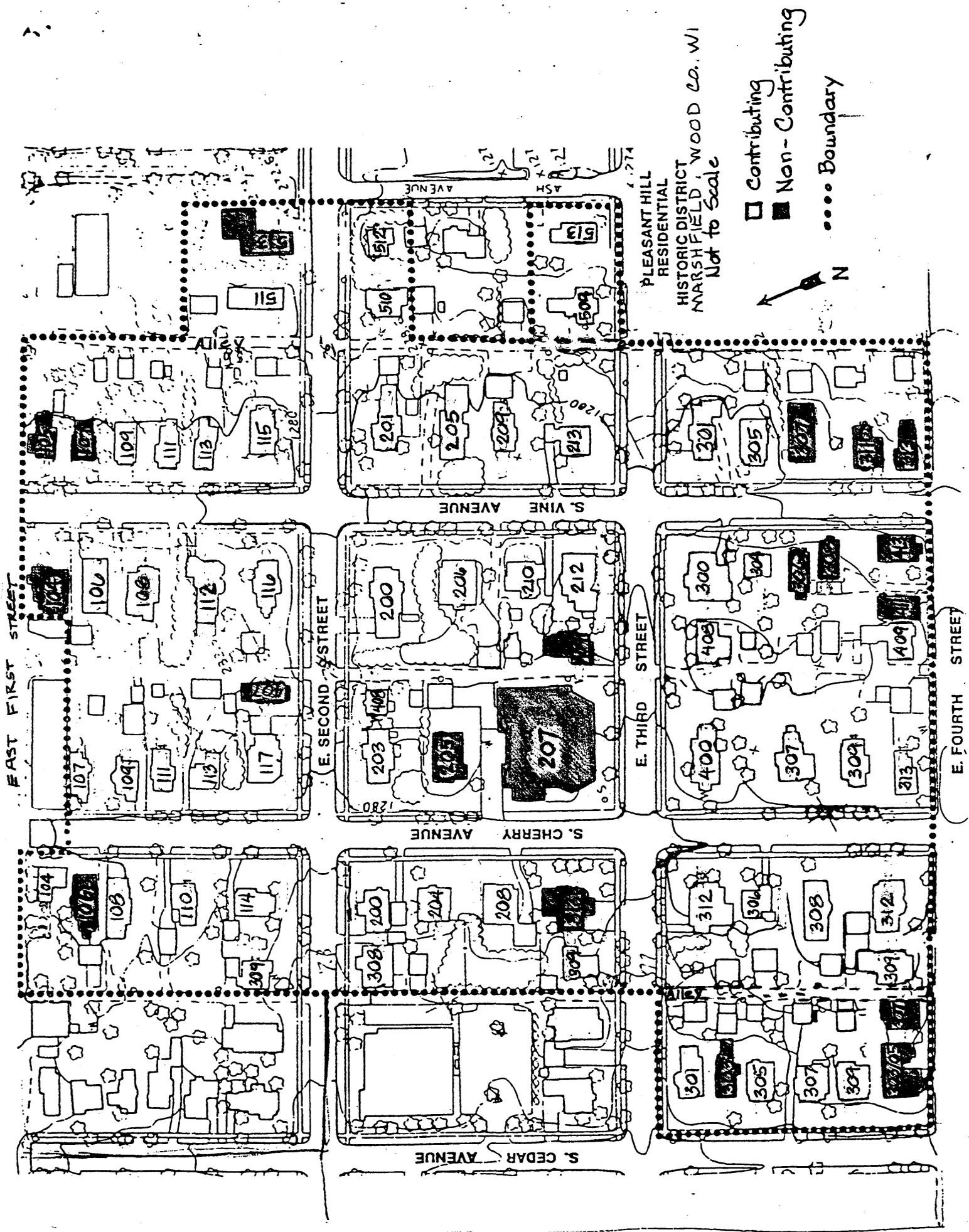
205 South Vine Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing west

Photo 17 of 18

210 South Vine Avenue
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing east

Photo 18 of 18

312 East Third Street
Pleasant Hill Residential Historic
District
Marshfield, Wood County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga
December, 1999
Negatives at WI State Historical
Society
Camera facing north



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 16 Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
Marshfield, Wood County

Amendment to Inventory of Buildings

The following properties contained in the inventory of buildings within the district were listed with the incorrect classification. The district map is correctly marked and there is no change to the resource count. The corrected entries should read:

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
106 S. Vine Ave.	contributing	1910
107 S. Vine Ave.	noncontributing	1895

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. Coakley
Signature of certifying official/Title

July 18, 2000
Date

Deputy SHPO - Wisconsin
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