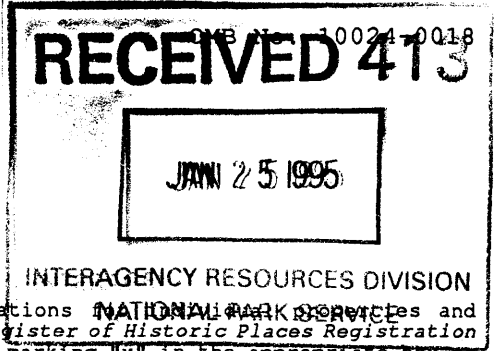


NPS Form 10-900  
(January 1992)



**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 ~~NATIONAL PARK SERVICE~~ 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 Phillips High School

other names/site number Old Phillips Middle School

**2. Location**

street & number 300 Cherry Street N/A not for publication

city or town Phillips N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Price code 099 zip code 54555

**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.)

[Signature] 11/28/94  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI  
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI  
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 certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State of Federal agency and bureau

Phillips High School Price 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 2/24/95

Entered in the  
National Register

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

none

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School

Vacant/ Not in Use

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian  
Modern Movement

foundation Sandstone  
walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Limestone

Concrete

**Narrative Description**

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

Phillips High School  
Name of Property

Price County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**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.)

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from  
instructions)

Architecture

Education

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.

Period of Significance

1909-1937

1909-1944

Significant Dates

1909

1937

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is  
marked above)

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

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 achieved  
significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wildhagen, Henry

Foeller, Schoeber, & Berners

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

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

Phillips High School  
Name of Property

Price County, Wisconsin  
County and State

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

Primary location of additional data:  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State Agency  
 Federal Agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

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

1	<u>1/5</u>	<u>7/0/2/4/2/0</u>	<u>5/0/6/2/6/2/0</u>	3	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting		Northing					
2	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</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, Librarian/Archivist w/ Patricia Schroder  
organization Marathon County Historical Society date 12/12/93  
street & number 403 McIndoe Street telephone 715/848-6143  
city or town Wausau state WI zip code 54403

**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 Representitive black and white photographs of the property.

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

Phillips High School  
Name of Property

Price County, Wisconsin  
County and State

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_  
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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Phillips, Price County, WI

sandstone are on each corner with a header and stretcher. This is not usually found in the Romanesque style, but Wildhagen has chosen to make the building somewhat eclectic by adding these quoins. There is a rectangular interior brick chimney, capped with concrete on the back side of the roof.

The focal point of the main elevation is the large center dormer with shaped parapet. It almost takes on a Flemish characteristic with this architectural detail. Here is another eclectic detail not usually found in the Romanesque. The parapet wall rises twenty feet above the roofline. Within the dormer are three double-hung windows banded above by a continuous limestone lintel, with sandstone quoins at the corners. The quoins follow the roof slope to the top of a small double-hung window. This small window is centered over the three windows below. Atop the single window is an elliptical light with archvolts broken by a keystone. This dormer has a shaped parapet.

The symmetrical main elevation has an impressive central entrance of rusticated sandstone block. The words HIGH SCHOOL are in raised letters in the freize above the doorway. Below and above the lettering are entablatures. The bottom entablature is supported by scroll-shaped brackets--a single bracket on each end and a double bracket in the middle. The double, wood-paneled doors are surrounded by eight large lights forming sidelights, and a transom, now boarded over.

On the north side of the building is one large hipped dormer which contains three double-hung windows. These are finished exactly like the front dormers with brick in front and wooden shingles on either side. Across the back of the building are sixteen windows on the second floor with a fire escape chute on the bottom of one. The windows throughout the building measure eight feet by three feet and are four inches deep. Two small gabled additions project from the structure on the first floor. The larger one, to the east, is original and measures ten feet across by five feet wide.

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It has wooden double doors with four lights in each door. The more recent addition to the west, measures six feet across and extends eight feet from the building, with one large wood-paneled door containing one light. Both additions serve as entrance vestibules to the basement.

The west elevation, facing Beebe Street, has a gabled pavillion with a decorative sandstone ocular attic window, which houses ventilators. Atop the gable is a gravity ventilator. The foundation on the west side has a coal chute with red brick beneath the square opening. There are no windows in the foundation on this side. The windows on the second floor consist of two double hung windows within the small projecting pavillion and two pairs of double-hung windows on either side. The first floor has the same fenestration as the second, however, the two pairs to the south have been bricked up.

On the east elevation there was, originally, another entrance to the school. When the 1937 addition was joined, this entrance was replaced with a door on the first floor connecting the two buildings. According to the blue prints, there were never any windows on this side of the building, however, there was a fire escape chute. There is still a single flight stairway on the east side which leads from the second floor to the attic.

Inside the main entry are wood-paneled double doors with six lights on the top half. There is a transom light overhead which houses eight large lights. Single doors on either side of the double doors, with four lights on each door, lead to the basement.

The flooring in the vestibule is of colored, diamond-shaped cement squares. There are metal grates on the floor for cleaning shoes and boots. The basement has a laundry room, a boiler room with an oil furnace, toilets, storage rooms and locker rooms.



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The main stairway, which leads to the first floor measures seven feet, ten inches wide. The wooden steps are worn from the many feet that tread upon them. One can imagine the single lines of boys on one side and girls on the other. The worn spots in the stair treads are only on the sides. Ascending to the second floor, the stairway divides and becomes two stairways, each five feet wide with wainscoting on the stairwell walls. From the second floor to the third floor, the two stairways become one again.

The first floor has a center hall running east to west from which each room can be entered. The handsome, massive oak five-paneled doors measure seven feet six inches in height. Over the transom bar there is a single light. The walls throughout are plastered and painted. The flooring is of two and one-fourth inch maple. The wide mop board and chair rail are of oak.

The first floor contains five large classrooms; the largest is directly across from the stairway. There are two classrooms at each end of the main hall. Three cloak rooms and one teacher's room make up the rest of this level.

The second floor consists of a forty by sixty three foot assembly hall that runs the width of the building from north to south. This hall has twenty-two windows. The room was built to accommodate high school students and also to serve as an assembly hall. Also on the second floor is the principal's office, the library, the laboratory and two recitation rooms.

The top floor has unfinished class rooms. Steel truss supports for the assembly hall are visible as well as the metal framework for the roof.

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The 1909 school is structurally sound. Time and neglect are obvious, but it is certainly still in good shape for rehabilitation. Nothing has been done to destroy the architectural integrity of the building. Pigeons have found their way into the top floor, but they have not damaged the building as yet.

#### THE PWA 1937 ADDITION

The 1937 PWA addition was designed by Foeller, Schoeber and Berners<sup>4</sup>, an architectural firm from Green Bay, Wisconsin. It was PWA Project #1138D, and the construction company was Jenson Construction.<sup>5</sup>

The rectangular shaped two-story addition has a flat roof with a one and one half foot parapet wall, capped with metal. The roof is composed of a layer of sprayed foam insulation with a painted membrane. Originally it was a rolled roof with tar. Taken separately, the addition is in direct architectural contrast to the 1909 school. However, as an addition to the 1909 school, the architects tried to mimic the older school. The coursed, corrugated brick has more red tones, but overall it is a fairly good match to the 1909 brick. In the main elevation, the fenestration matches that of the 1909 building. On the first floor there are two groups of five windows, double hung, one over one, similar to the 1909 school. They are unadorned, except for the limestone sills. The second story has 11 windows evenly spaced across the face of the building. These windows have a continuous limestone sill and lintel. None of these windows are original. They have been replaced with double hung extruded aluminum.

The foundation is not visible from the exterior, but it is of poured concrete. The basement windows are visible above ground in the front elevation and they all have window wells with metal grates.





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The second floor has a balcony which continues around the three sides of the gym. This provides spectator seating for various events for 750 people. The original maple floor had to be replaced because of excessive dampness caused by an improperly capped well.

The alumni came to the rescue and raised money for replacing the floor. The present floor is of one and one half inch maple.

The lower level of the school contains locker rooms adjacent to the gymnasium, bathroom with showers and maintenance rooms.

On the first floor there are two classrooms at the north end of the building. The two main entrances, which lead to the spectator balcony of the gymnasium, are across from these classrooms.

The second floor has seven classrooms; six of them are on either side of a central hall that runs north to south. At the north end is a large study hall. Adjacent is the superintendent's office, the vault room, with a huge steel vault, the second office, and the "waiting room".

There are two large ceramic-tiled bathrooms on the second floor--one for girls and one for boys. These appear to have been updated at the same time that the tiles in the hall were added. The bathrooms are large, probably in order to accommodate the public.

The second level is accessible only by using the stairway on the east side, near the main entrance.

The 1937 addition is in excellent structural condition because of the sturdy material used on the interior and exterior. It has not been used for a school, or anything else, since 1988. That was the year that the school was replaced with a new building at another location. Even though the school has been vacant there is no visible sign of damage and no loss of integrity.





















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By 1950 Joint School District No. 1 was formed of the city of Phillips, all of the towns of Flambeau, Elk and Worcester, the village of Kennan and most of the towns of Harmony, Georgetown and Kennan. Over the next two years the Catawba School District, the town of Emery and portions of the town of Hackett were added to the Central District as it became known. Some schools were closed and the high school sections of Kennan and Catawba were discontinued, creating increased enrollment in some areas. A K-8 building was erected in Phillips in 1959.<sup>44</sup> The 1909/1937 building served as the Central District High School until 1971, when graduating classes had more than doubled and classroom and other facilities could not be met in the older buildings. A new school was built on the west side of Phillips on County Highway "W". The 1937 building continued to serve as the middle school for grades 6-8 when a middle school was added to the high school campus. The 1909 building had continued to provide heat for the middle school and storage.

The school board traded the buildings on part of Lots 11-17 of Block 14 and Block 29 to the city for land. The only use made by the schools was for basketball practice and some community groups such as Lions, senior citizens, social organizations and families, who used it for bingo, a nutrition site, meetings, dances, receptions and lessons. Early in 1991 the city council announced plans to raze the building, but the public asked for a hearing and at a public meeting in February 1991, the council agreed to let an ad hoc committee seek an economically feasible plan for the building. The committee later incorporated in order to provide heat and some care for the buildings, and continued to look for an acceptable plan.

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The buildings adjacent to the school are being used, one as a community center and the other is planned for an educational center proposed by a local industry, Marquip. SOS, Inc., the committee working for the building, pursued its plan to get a developer to accept the building. Currently (1993) Phillips City Council has been pursuing developers for the buildings on its own.

There is not overall support for preserving the schools, but a strong group has developed which goes beyond the city limits, since the school served so many rural students for elementary as well as high school. The community sorely needs a community center, and the opposition would much prefer to erect a new community center after razing these buildings. In this county which was so remote from many educational opportunities, the history of its struggle to provide good education makes these buildings a fitting memorial to those efforts and would provide good and much needed housing.

Architectural Significance

The 1909 Romanesque Phillips High School was designed by a well known area architect, Henry Wildhagen. He was Ashland, Wisconsin's most prolific architect. Born in Hanover, Germany in 1856, he emigrated to the United States in 1886. He designed sulphite mills in Canada and the first one in the United States. When he built the 1892 Menasha Paper Company in Ashland, he liked the community so well he decided to make it his home. Between 1895 and 1905 he designed 150 buildings within a 50 mile radius of Ashland. Phillips High School was one of the 15 schools that he designed<sup>45</sup>.



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The brownstone quarries of northern Wisconsin afforded a ready supply of building materials suited to the Romanesque style. Brownstone became a popular building material and was shipped to all parts of the country from Wisconsin. Many of these buildings can still be found in northern Wisconsin communities.<sup>46</sup> Ashland architect Henry Wildhagen designed most of these massive buildings.

Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886) is generally considered one of the great native American architects. Richardson developed a style of robust architecture based on Romanesque forms but freely translated. The style is characterized by masonry construction, a general massiveness, simplicity of form and impressive strength and durability.<sup>47</sup>

Four of his Ashland school buildings were placed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a thematic group: the Wilmarth School (1895) features a three-story square tower marking the entrance; the 1899 Balser School is a High Victorian school with brownstone trim and an octagonal belfry; the Ellis School (1900) is large, red brick and brownstone with a projecting pavillion; the Ashland Middle School (1904), an orange-brick school with a square tower and an entrance with a palladian window and a rounded arch.<sup>48</sup> All of the above schools were done in a similar style - either a center projecting pavillion and/or a tower over the main entrance.

Other outstanding buildings by Wildhagen were the Ashland County Court House at 201 West Second Street (1915) designed with H.W. Buemming of Milwaukee.<sup>49</sup> It is a Classical Revival building of granite ashlar with three stories. Washburn, Wisconsin has the 1904 Carnegie Free Public Library. Built with rock-faced brownstone in another Classical Revival design, it features the distyle - with antis Ionic portico.<sup>50</sup>

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A school similar to the Balser school was built in 1903 in Port Wings, Wisconsin on Grand Avenue. It is different because it is clapboard. This school was built for Wisconsin's first consolidated school district.<sup>51</sup>

Henry A. Wildhagen died March 23, 1920, but he will long be remembered by his buildings. The Ashland Daily Press, March 25, 1920, stated "Mr. Wildhagen has been one of Ashland's most prominent citizens for many years, but it is not alone in Ashland that he was known, but all over the northwest, where numberless handsome public and private buildings stand, monuments to his skill as an architect."

There are other brick and sandstone buildings in Phillips. The State Bank of Phillips, built 1894, and the First National Bank of Phillips, built 1895, are very similar in their age and architectural style. Both are two story buildings of sandstone in the Romanesque style. Three impressive brick buildings also remain from circa 1895, they are: Johnson Hardware, C.C. Kelleher Hardware and the Free Mason Hall. While all of these buildings are excellent storefront examples of the Romanesque style, the 1909 Phillips High School is the only monumental building extant in Phillips and the surrounding area.

The 1937 PWA addition is architecturally important because it is an excellent example of the building prototype being built across the country during the Great Depression. The Public Works Administration (PWA) an agency of the United States Government, was designed to stimulate and stabilize employment by directing federal funds into the construction of useful public works





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planning and zoning. He served as president of the Green Bay Board of Park Commissions. According to the 1934 Tercentennial edition of the Green Bay Press Gazette he was called the outstanding Wisconsin authority on park management. Landscaping was of a prime interest to him.<sup>56</sup>

Foeller designed the Brown County Courthouse, the Green Bay Public Library and the Citizens National Bank (1896), as well as many residences in the Astor neighborhood in Green Bay. In 1895 Foeller designed St. Peters Church and the Farnsworth Public Library (1903) in Oconto, Wisconsin.<sup>57</sup>

Max Schoeber joined Foeller in partnership in 1898. Together they designed Central State Hospital in 1913 and the Waupun Library (1904) and the South West Cell Wing of the State Prison.<sup>58</sup>

Edgar H. Berners was born in Port Washington, Wisconsin and moved to Green Bay. He joined the firm as an engineer in 1923. In 1929 he became a partner with the firm and it became the architectural firm of Foeller, Schoeber and Berners. This firm became one of the most prestigious architectural firms in Green Bay and the area.

Henry A. Foeller died June 17, 1938<sup>59</sup>, but his name had continued with the firm's name even though he retired in 1930. Max Schuber's son Leonard joined the firm after World War II. According to the Green Bay News Chronicle, April 14, 1982, the firm was the oldest and largest architectural firm in northeastern Wisconsin. The firm is known especially for medical and educational buildings. The firm today is headed by the name of Berner.

The PWA 1937 addition is a well-constructed building that is in excellent condition. It should definitely be recycled for another use.

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6. Sackett, F.W., "History of Price County." Phillips, WI. An unpublished book, 1906. pp. 54-56.
7. Price County (Wisconsin) Register of Deeds. Deeds. No. 2413, Vol. 2, p. 576, 1936.
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9. Berg, John. "Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad," The Soo (Journal of the Soo Line Historical and Technical Society). Vol. 3, No. 4, October, 1981, pp. 13-14. Vol. 4, No. 1, January, 1982, pp. 8-11; Forrester, George. Historical and Biographical Album of the Chippewa Valley Wisconsin, Chicago. A. Warner Publisher, 1891-92, pp. 368 and 371.
10. The Phillips Times, December 12, 1892; City of Phillips (Wisconsin) Council Records, Vol. 1, April 29, 1895, pp. 55-61; Forrester, op. cit., p. 372.
11. Ibid. "A Tannery for Phillips," June 10, 1893; July 1, 1893.
12. Forrester, op. cit., p. 367.
13. The Phillips Times, March 19, 1892.

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15. The Phillips Times, August 1, 1885; 1892 Sanborn map. Phillips, WI.
16. Phillips City Council Records, op. cit., September 10, 1895. p. 67.
17. The Phillips Times, "Annual Report of the County Superintendent of Schools, Price County." 1896-97, December 20, 1897.
18. Price County Board of Supervisors Minutes of Annual Meeting, Superintendent of Schools Report, 1904-05, p. 71.
19. The Phillips Times, October 17, 1908.
20. Phillips, The Bee, "City of Phillips Council Proceedings," (February 18, 1907), February 28, 1907.
21. Ibid. "City Council Proceedings," (June 11, 1908), June 18, 1908.
22. Price County Register of Deeds. Deeds. Vol. 38. No. 37851(a), p. 445 and No. 37852(2), p. 446, 1907.
23. The Bee, op. cit. "The New School House," March 16, 1907.
24. The Phillips Times, July 4, 1908; The Bee, op. cit. "Mass Meeting a Hummer," July 2, 1908.
25. Edwin J. Foster, Interview, 1991; The Bee, op. cit. "Letter from Mayor William Seeburger," March 14, 1907.

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26. The Phillips Times. October 17, 1908.
27. The Bee, op. cit., April 22, 1909.
28. Price County School Superintendent Report, op. cit., 1908, 1909.
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Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel listed as 166 within City of Phillips Real Estate Assessment Roll. The original plat, Phillips, Lots 13-17, Block 14 and all of Block 29, less parcel for Phillips Community Children's Day Care Center, and Phillips Public Library.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass all the land historically associated with the schools.

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#1 of 18

Phillips High School, 1909  
Phillips, Price County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder  
Negatives at State Historical Society  
Front elevation - camera facing north

#2 of 18

Phillips High School, 1909 and 1937 addition  
Phillips, Price County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder  
Negatives at State Historical Society  
West elevation - camera facing east

#3 of 18

Phillips High School, 1909 and 1937 addition  
Phillips, Price County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder  
Negatives at State Historical Society  
North elevation - camera facing southeast

#4 of 18

Phillips High School, 1909  
Phillips, Price County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder  
Negatives at State Historical Society  
Front entrance - camera facing north

#5 of 18

Phillips High School, 1909  
Phillips, Price County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder  
Negatives at State Historical Society  
Interior - classroom









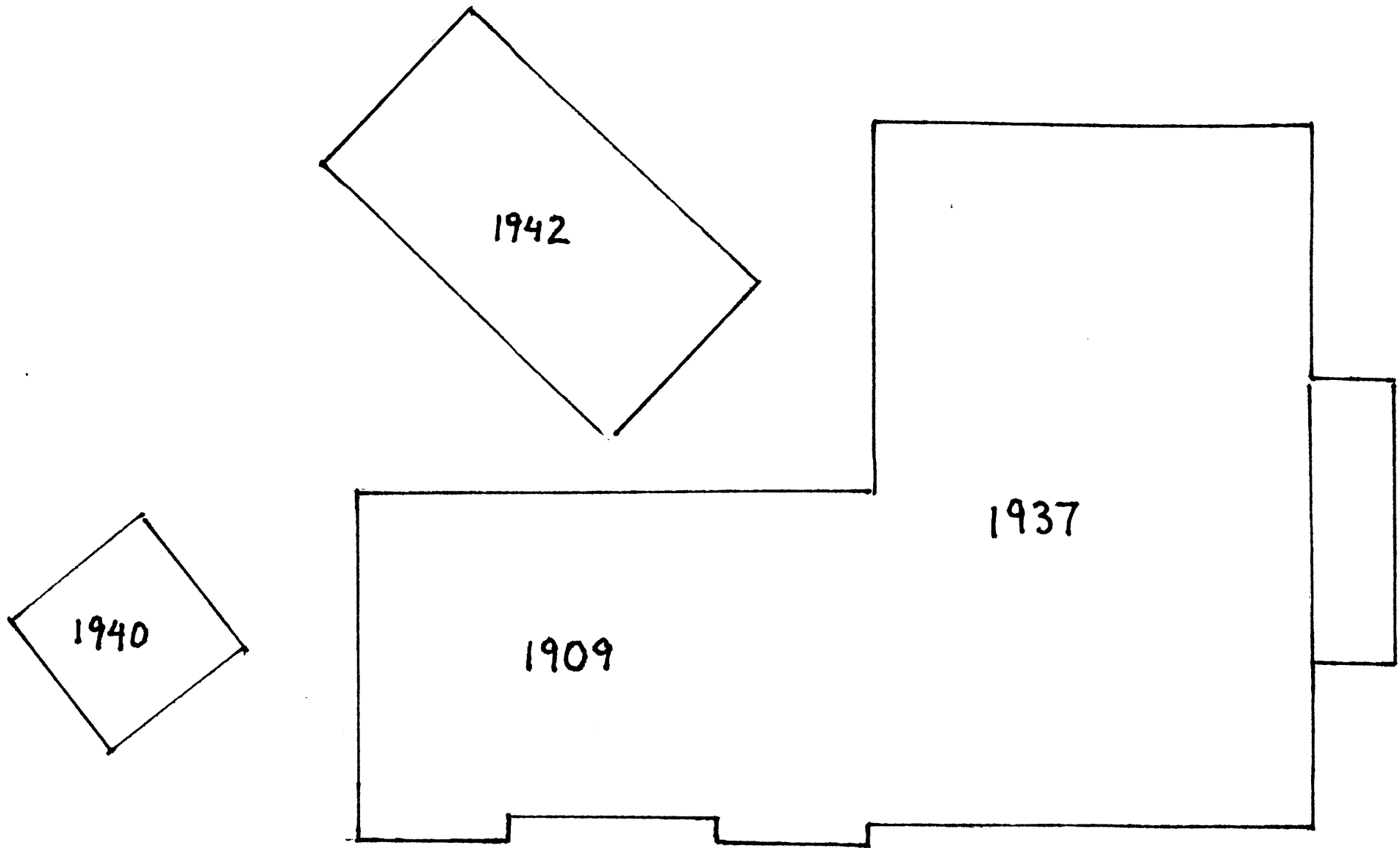


Figure 1

Phillips High School  
Phillips, Price County, Wisconsin

Not to scale  
relative dimensions are  
estimated.  
All buildings shown are  
contributing.

