NPS Form 10-900 (January 1992)

United States Department of Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



156

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations **MATION** ANAL SOMETCES 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 <u>Old Phillips Middle School</u>

#### 2. Location

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 not for publication

city or town <u>Phillips</u>

state <u>Wisconsin</u> code <u>WI</u> county <u>Price</u> code <u>099</u> zip code <u>54555</u>

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>request</u> 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 <u>x</u> meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant <u>nationally</u> statewide <u>x</u> locally. (<u>See continuation sheet for additional gomments.</u>)

official/Title Signature CO Ving

State Histofic Preservation Officer-WI

Atate 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 offical/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

Phillips High School	Price County, Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State
4. National Park Service C	ertifiletion
I hereby certify that the property is: entered in the National Register.	Fignature of the Keeper Date of Action
See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register.	Eason to Real 2/24/95
See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register.	Entered in the L
See continuation sheet. removed from the National Register.	
other, (explain:)	
۵۰۰۰ بارین دی می است. ۱۹۹۰ - می از می است کار این از این	
5. Classification	
Ownership of Category of Property (check Property (Ch as many boxes as only one box apply)	
	Contributing Noncontributing
private building( public-local district	3 U buildings
public-state site public-federal structure	
object	
Name of related multiple proper listing (Enter "N/A" if propert not part of a multiple property listing.)	y is Number of contributing resources
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 Classificati (Enter categories from instructions)	On Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
_ Late_Victorian	foundation <u>Sandstone</u>
Modern Mov <b>ement</b>	walls Brick
	roof Asphalt
	otherLimestone
	Concrete

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

Philli	lps	High	School
Name of	Pro	operty	7

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.)

- X 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.
- X 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.)

- \_\_\_\_ 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.

## 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.)

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture Education

Period of Significance

1909-1937 1909-1944

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

<u>\_\_\_N/A</u>

Architect/Builder

Wildhagen	, Henry		
Foeller,	Schoeber,	&	Berners

Phillips High School	Price County, Wisconsin
Name of Property	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	Primary location of additional data: _X_State Historic Preservation Office Other State Agency Federal Agency Local government University Other Name of repository:
recorded by Historic American Buildin recorded by Historic American Enginee	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property less than one a	acre

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

1		7/0/2/4/2/0 Easting	5/0/6/2/6/2/0 Northing	3	<u>/</u> Zone	<u>/////</u> Easting	<u>//////</u> Northing
2	/ Zone	<u>/////</u> Easting	<u>/////</u> Northing	4		<u>/////</u> Easting see continuat	Northing

**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 <u>Mary Jane Hettinga, Librarian/Archivist w/ Patricia</u> <u>Schroder</u> organization <u>Marathon County Historical Society</u> date <u>12/12/93</u> street & number <u>403 McIndoe Street</u> telephone <u>715/848-6143</u> city or town <u>Wausau</u> state <u>WI</u> zip code <u>54403</u>

## 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	t	elephone
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 <u>et seq.</u>).

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Section number 7 - page 1 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

The impressive 1909 Romanesque style Phillips High School and the 1937 PWA addition are situated in the center of Phillips, a town of over 1500 people in northern Wisconsin. The triangular-shaped lot is bounded by Cherry and Beebe streets and Avon Avenue. Originally, Argyle Street ran through the middle of block 29, but it was vacated for the building of the school. The school shares the block with the 1980's Community Child Day Care Center, Inc. and the local public library built in 1990. On the west side of the 1909 school is a small flat-roofed contributing building which was built for manual arts classes in 1940. North of that is a long low building used for vocational and agricultural classes, built in 1942; it was also used for storing buses. The block is surrounded by an eclectic neighborhood. There are two churches, St. John's Lutheran, built in 1907 and the United Methodist Church, built in 1895. One large and two smaller Queen Anne style houses, circa 1895, and several modest houses from the 1915 to 1920 period surround block 29. is devoid of The school landscaping; it does have grass on the main elevation but asphalt surrounds the other three sides.

The architectural firm of Henry Wildhagen<sup>1</sup> of Ashland, Wisconsin designed the 1909 Phillips High School which faces south on Cherry Street. It is a two and one half story rectangular-shaped building on a raised basement, with a hipped roof of green asphalt shingles and two large projecting hipped pavillions. Each pavillion has a hipped dormer with triple double-hung windows, one The roof of the dormer is in green asphalt, and the over one. front of the dormer is in brick, while each side is clad in wood shingles. The original roof was of red cedar shingles.<sup>2</sup> The main block is built of coursed salt brick. The foundation of the 1909 school rises seven feet and is of Lake Superior rose-colored sandstone in rusticated blocks. The citizens were concerned that the basement was too far above the surface, but the architect said it could not be lower because of the city sewerage.<sup>3</sup> The structure is post and beam. Decorative quoins of the same colored

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 - page 2 Phillips High School

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.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 - page 3 Phillips High School

Phillips, Price County, WI 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 vestible 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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	-	page	4	Phillips High School
					Phillips, Price County, WI

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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 - page 5 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

The 1909 school is structurally sound. Time and neglect are still in obvious, but it is certainly qood 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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 - page 6 Phillips High School \_\_\_\_\_\_Phillips, Price County, WI

Recessed from the main elevation is a one story rectangular addition which measures approximately 23 feet by 54 feet. Three quarters of the way up is the same continuous limestone banding as found on the main building; it has the same roof treatment. The main entrance to the PWA addition is in this section. Three steps of concrete, with brick treads lead to a concrete stoop that is banded in brick. A steel pipe railing is on the east side of the stoop. The doorway surrounds are of limestone with Art Deco influence, stylized archivolts and an entablature at the top. There are light fixtures on either side of the entrance. The double doors are of full glass and extruded aluminum.

Along with the entrance, this addition houses the kindergarten. The main lobby, which measures 12 feet square, has a door on the south wall which leads to the kindergarten. A workroom and a bathroom are also contained in this addition. On the exterior, the building steps back twice; once after the lobby and then again after the workroom. A group of five, double hung windows, one over one windows, lights the kindergarten room. The same windows, are found in the workroom on the north side and on the south side in the bathroom.

The east elevation of the two story addition continues with the There are four projecting piers on this two bands of limestone. side of the building; however, only three of them run to the ground because of the one-story addition interrupting one of them. The fenestration on the second story is not uniform. On the north end is a pair of double hung windows; another pair of much longer windows (over the stairway) is next. Between the pilasters there are groves of three double hung windows; four sets in all. To the south end there is another single pair of windows. The upper limestone band runs continuously over the top of the windows The bottom band of and through the pilasters. limestone intersects the pilasters, but does not cross over them.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7 -	page	7	Phillips High School
				Phillips, Price County, WI

The west elevation of the building is similar to the east, but because there is no one-story addition, the windows and pilasters are uniform and run to the ground. At the juncture of the 1937 and 1909 schools is a back entrance on the south elevation. This entrance has a flat roof with double doors of glass and extruded aluminum, the same as the front entrance. This entrance has a small foyer with another set of double doors; here, however, the doors are wood paneled on the bottom with nine lights on top, and a center post separating the doors. The stairway at this entrance leads to the first floor level of the building where there is an interior entrance to the 1909 school. The stairway has a painted wooden banister with wrought iron balusters.

The north elevation of the 1937 school is different from the other sides. It has no pilasters, no banding of windows. To the east there is a single door of glass and extruded aluminum. This entrance leads to the locker rooms and lower level of the gymnasium. Another set of double doors, of similar style, is at the opposite end. There is a small light fixture over each entrance. There are five windows on the ground level, a pair on the second floor, and one over the single entrance, all double hung, one over one.

The interior of the 1937 school is in excellent condition. The hall floors are of random-sized quarry tile of orange and varigated blue. These tiles were added sometime after 1953. The lower five feet of the walls is done in golden-hued glazed brick; there is plaster above the brick. The metal lockers painted cobalt blue are built into the walls.

The core and major portion of the building is the gymnasium, which is 60 feet and eight inches by 80 feet long. It is two stories tall and has a stage at the south end which measures 18 by 30 feet.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 - page 8 Phillips High School

Phillips, Price County, WI

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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section n	umber 7	- page	9	Phillips High School
				Phillips, Price County, WI

There is one other PWA school in the area. It is the Westboro High School addition built by the PWA in 1937-1938. This school is located on Third Street, just off of Highway 13, twenty miles from Phillips.

Resources included in the nomination:

1909	school	contributing
1937	addition	contributing

1940 manual arts building contributing 1942 vocational/agriculture building contributing

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 1 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

The 1909 Phillips High School is being nominated under Criteria A for its local significance to the history of educational development in Phillips. The period of significance spans the years 1909 when the first school was built to 1944, the National Register of Historic Places cutoff date. During this period the growing community of Phillips was expanding its educational facilities in order to meet the increasing demands. The schools are also being nominated under Criteria C for the architectural significance of the building type. The 1909 school is an excellent example of the Romanesque style and a well-preserved example of the architecture of Henry Wildhagen. The 1937 addition is a typical prototype of a Public Work Administration project and the only PWA funded school in the Phillips area.

# Historical Significance

Settlement of the area to be Price County was sparse in the early 1870s until the Wisconsin Central Railway Company completed its line through the thick forests in 1877. Phillips was platted in 1876; one year later the first step in the educational system of Phillips was begun in Dud Spaulding's warehouse, where a school room was set up. A one-room school was built in 1878 at the corner of Avon Avenue and Walnut Street. Agnes O'Brien (Kelleher), one of a number of young teachers from the colleges of New York State, taught the first 15 students in a room with ample textbooks and blackboards. New York and southern Wisconsin trained teachers became the backbone of the educational system that developed in Phillips and Price County, when the new county took over its own government in 1879, replacing the jurisdiction of the Chippewa County School Supervisor.<sup>6</sup>

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 2 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

The raw frontier settlement of a somewhat rough nature quickly developed into a busy town that attracted new settlers besides the logging interests. By 1884 the one room school had 60 students. The Town of Worcester School Board purchased lots 11-17 of Block 14 from Charles and Ida Barker of Medford, and the Wisconsin Central Railway Company<sup>7</sup> to build a four-room frame school with a bell tower at a cost of about \$6000.00<sup>8</sup>. Some high school instruction was evidently begun in this school.

The 1880s saw considerable growth in Phillips as John R. Davis began his saw mill and lumber company, established the Lakeshore and Eastern Railroad and influenced the life of Phillips until 1912. By 1891 this mill produced 40,000,000 board feet annually, employing an average of 400 men. The railroad covered 29 miles of Price County.<sup>9</sup> It appears that the mill also provided electricity to the newly incorporated city of Phillips.<sup>10</sup> In 1893 the Phillips Tannery provided a second industry for Phillips.<sup>11</sup>

Railroad and land agents promoted the settlement of cutover lands, mostly by immigrants. The pine east of Phillips was then being felled, processed and shipped to midwestern cities.

In 1891 the 1884 school house was torn down and a larger, twostory frame school was erected with a basement, on the same site for \$10,000.<sup>12</sup> The following year the school qualified for the status of a free high school with 25 students capable of doing high school work.<sup>13</sup> Prior to 1900 only eight high school graduates were recorded from the Phillips High School, the only high school in the county until 1902.<sup>14</sup>

From 1885 to 1892 the population of Phillips was tripled to 1800<sup>15</sup> and many stores and businesses developed to serve the hundreds of logging camps on the Elk River during the first ten years of the county's existence. On July 27, 1894 it was all wiped out by a fire that killed 20 people. Fortunately, many homes and businesses were insured and rebuilt, along with the mill. Phillips rose quickly, restoring the courthouse and jail in brick.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 3 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

By February 1895 a two-story frame school was built on the same location as the 1892 school, financed in part by city bonds in an amount of \$7,500.00.<sup>16</sup> An additional one-room building was erected to the north of the school in 1897.<sup>17</sup>

The years between 1900 and 1910 saw greater growth in the rural areas than in Phillips. School population grew due in part to stricter truancy laws and enforcement, an energetic and dedicated county supervisor and more county school students attending high school. By 1904 there were 752 school-age students in Phillips,<sup>18</sup> and in 1908 78 high school students met in a room built for 50; eleven of the students coming from outside of Phillips.<sup>19</sup> The kindergarten room to the north of the school and the First Ward School (two rooms) built to serve Tannery Town at the north end of Phillips had to be supplemented by rooms in the Methodist and Swedish Lutheran Churches, plus other rented buildings.<sup>20</sup>

The community was torn by its needs for a new school and its anathema for increased taxes, and the controversy brought accusations of the city council dragging their heels or "someone" trying to get more interest from the bonds by holding out while others worried that the quality of Phillip's education was suffering and would get worse.

In 1906 the <u>Phillips Times</u>, edited by F.W. Sackett, enlarged the "High School Notes" column to a full page article on school activities compiled and edited by a student, Ira Kenyon. Later he became a journalist and author (<u>Flambeau</u> and <u>Homestead on People Creek</u> were placed in Price County and others were of Northern Wisconsin, all serialized in the <u>Milwaukee Sentinel</u>). They hoped to keep attention on the need for the new school and continued the column throughout and following the building period, even after Kenyon had graduated.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 4 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

The city was working towards construction slowly. It issued bonds to secure the \$30,000 needed in 1907, withdrew them and reissued them in 1908, selling them to the H.T. Holtz Company.<sup>21</sup> They also purchased land, (Block 29, the Flat Iron Block) across the street from Block 14 with the present school house in 1907.<sup>22</sup>

Henry Wildhagen of Ashland was chosen from a field of five architects to design the school. He was known for several schools in Ashland plus industrial buildings and churches in northern Wisconsin. To quell the fears of some citizens about fraud, Wildhagen offered that if there were costs beyond the estimate he would forgo his fee.<sup>23</sup>

Opinions differed over the location of the school. After purchasing Block 29, the city decided to place the school on Block 14 in front of the 1895 school and to make a playground and park on Block 29. Many parents saw no reason for a playground - they were just beginning to become an issue in educational circles fearing that the children did not need to be so far from supervision and possible trouble. Placing the schools so close together appeared to be a fire trap to some. Mayor William Seeburger judiciously called a public meeting at the school site. After explanations on both sides of the issues, the mayor asked all desiring the school on Block 29 to stand on his left and all for Block 14 to stand on his right. Block 29 was selected almost unanimously by the several hundred people attending.<sup>24</sup>

The new school was built 96 feet to the west of the 1895 school and the portion of Argyle Street between Cherry and Central was closed off with a walk left for the neighborhood's use as a pump on the school grounds was still a source of water for some households.<sup>25</sup> Construction was not begun until the fall and

United State Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 5 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

closing it in by the coldest weather seemed impossible. During good weather the workers labored seven days a week, not without drawing criticism for working on the Sabbath. The manager told Phillips they did only what was necessary to insure they could meet their deadline.<sup>26</sup>

The new school doors opened in April of 1909. It was a splendid building of the best materials available - salt water brick, Ashland red sandstone for the foundation and trim and red cedar roofing shingles. The total cost of the school was \$33,019.70.<sup>27</sup> Phillips felt it could now stand tall beside other northern cities such as Ashland, Mellen, Rhinelander and Park Falls.

possible the The new school made dream of the county superintendent, May McNelly (1903-1917) to start a county teacher training school. The city offered the top floor of the 1895 building for the training school and teachers-in-training used the lower classes in that building for practice teaching. Price County accomplished this organization only 12 years after the first county normal school had been built in Wisconsin and would now train its own teachers, thus freeing themselves from their dependence on "imported" teachers.<sup>28</sup>

In 1923 the Price County Normal School was built on Eyder Street, freeing the top floor of the school for classrooms, but in a few years students were again housed in rented rooms. By the 1930's there was again an urgent need for an addition to the school. Many new classes had been added to the high school curriculum:

agriculture, domestic science, manual arts, music arts and physical education. The lack of adequate facilities for vocational and agricultural classes could result in the loss of funds under the Smith-Hughs program for these courses. Safety in

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 6 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

the older building could condemn it someday and it was felt that the state held off closing the school only because they realized that Phillips did not have the resources to build the school.<sup>29</sup> One of the strongest cases brought for the new school was the gymnasium, which had been eyed by educators, parents and children since the 1920s.

High school graduates had increased from 2 to 8 a year before 1910 to around 40 per class in the late 1920s,<sup>30</sup> but the decline of the logging industry and Depression had left the city coffers unable to raise the necessary \$100,000 in 1934-35. Besides, as a school district in a town system (the Town of Worcester), the Phillips school board could not legally bond the city for the money.<sup>31</sup>

When the Depression hit and Phillips lost its sole industry, the Kneelund McLurg Mill and Lumber Company (1934), the city fathers had met the challenge creatively availing themselves of the numerous Public Works Administration projects, so the school program was a logical choice. Wisconsin had built or added to 55 schools under the PWA and Phillips would be awarded \$45,000 towards the \$100,000.<sup>32</sup> Mayor Robert Mess, Attorney W.K. Parkinson and Edwin J. Foster, School Board member and later President, would lead the city through the process in the next two years.

In May 1935 the architects Foeller, Schober and Berners of Green Bay presented to the school board and citizens the plans that were to become the school addition, including a gymnasium, stage, domestic science room next to the gym so there could be banquets, a kindergarten and classrooms. Major changes were to be made in

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 7 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

the old school, altering coatrooms into classrooms and making the high school room into a larger assembly room. The heating system would remain in the older building and supply both buildings.<sup>33</sup> That same year the graduating class was the largest yet, 61 students.<sup>34</sup>

Bill No. 513S, sponsored by Senator McDermid and Assemblyman Frank Stone, was passed and signed by Governor Robert LaFollette in August 1935,<sup>35</sup> and a common district-city system was created, giving the school board the power to levy taxes on the citizens of Phillips. The board could then apply for a \$50,000 loan from the State Trust Fund (Commission of Public Lands of State of Wisconsin). A year later, Attorney Parkinson entered a test case against the school board to determine whether the school board's power would extend to future incorporation of land outside the city. Judge G.N. Risjord, Circuit Judge of Ashland, declared the law valid.<sup>36</sup>

The wheels seemed to be moving too slowly in 1936 towards the PWA grant, so Attorney Parkinson asked E.J. Foster and James Slowey to visit Attorney Adolf Bieberstein in Madison, a former Phillips resident and basketball teammate of Mr. Foster. Mr. Slowey was invited because he was a Democrat, since Mr. Foster was a staunch and known Republican, whose family published the Republican paper, <u>The Bee</u>, in Phillips during the Democratic Administration of LaFollette. The visit may have spurred the action, for in a few weeks word came that the grant was approved on September 13, 1936.<sup>37</sup>

The city agreed to make up the \$5,000 through the collection of delinquent school tuition accrued by town boards during the Depression and by putting tax delinquent property back on the city tax rolls.<sup>38</sup>

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 8 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

Any opposition from the citizens of Phillips was doused by the explanation that this grant was a gift from the government, and if they did not accept it now, the city would be totally responsible for financing a new school in the near future when the state would finally condemn the old school.<sup>39</sup>

Phillips was pulling itself up from the Depression as the Peterson Lumber Company had replaced the Kneelund McLurg operation with a smaller one, but kept the lumber business going. The city was proud of its high school band, which had gone to Madison for state finals in 1936,<sup>40</sup> and they looked forward to hosting the basketball regionals in a new gym. The county had five CCC Camps, which gave young men an opportunity to work and get more education, and the County Normal School did provide a reasonable start on higher education for some. The 1937 school building would help carry Phillips into the post Depression years with a boost for the whole county and its education program.

Construction was begun late in 1936 and completed in 1937. The plans to use the 1895 building until the new was completed had to be abandoned since the new structure overlapped the old. Classes were held at the Normal School and elsewhere. The high school had its largest enrollment yet, with 297 students, 51 of the 98 freshmen coming from the rural schools.<sup>41</sup>

The new addition began filling up quickly as new bus routes were established in all directions from Phillips in the late 1930s and early 1940s.<sup>42</sup> Two buildings, one for vocational/agriculture courses and bus storage and a smaller one for manual arts, were put up in the early 1940s, west of the 1909 building.<sup>43</sup>

The concept of integration was slowly accepted throughout the county, although consolidation was strongly opposed in the rural schools. Both led to changes in the Phillips School System that finally brought about the abandonment of the 1909/1937 complex.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 9 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

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 sections of Kennan and the high school and Catawba were discontinued, creating increased enrollment in some areas. A K-8 building was erected in Phillips in 1959.44 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 The 1937 building continued to serve as the middle school "W". for grades 6-8 when a middle school was added to the high school The 1909 building had continued to provide heat for the campus. 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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	- page	10	Phillips High School
				Phillips, Price County, WI

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 architect, Henry Wildhagen. Ashland, area He was known 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>.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 11 Phillips High School

Phillips, Price County, WI

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>

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 12 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

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. <u>The Ashland Daily Press</u>, 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 architectually 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 NPS Form 10-900-a

(Rev. 8-86) Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 13 Phillips High School \_\_\_\_\_\_Phillips, Price County, WI

projects. On the initiation of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the PWA was established by Congress under Title II of the Natural Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 as the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The original appropriation of \$3.3 billion only lasted two years. Congress then authorized loans and grants-in-aid to states, municipalities and other public bodies.<sup>52</sup> In Price County alone there were eleven active projects according to the May 7, 1936 issue of The Bee. The men employed numbered 293 and the payroll per month came to \$10,172.

"Schoolhouse construction has been one of the most important accomplishments of the Public Works program throughout the entire United States. A great amount of employment, both direct and indirect, is created by this construction, which is a major item even when considered in conjunction with the usefulness and social desirability of educational institutions." According to a direct quote from the local newspaper, The Bee, on May 28, 1936. The article continues to say that a recent survey made in the office of the State Director of the Public Works program, Leo J. Voell, states that 55 schools were added through this program in thirty two counties. The total estimated cost was \$5,350,153. Of this amount approximately two million dollars was contributed by the Federal Government in grants. In every instance the local community determined the type and the estimated cost of the building and then arranged to finance 70% of the cost of labor and material.

The 1937 addition is also important because it reflects the new building ideas that were spreading across the country because of the new curriculum. Public expectations for the quality of instruction increased and the physical layouts of new high schools NPS Form 10-900-a

(Rev. 8-86) Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 14 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

became even larger and more complex. The gymnasium became an important part of the new curriculum. "The gym affords the opportunity for physical development youngster an and entertainment. The child has some place that is inviting to spend his time and keep him away from places that breed nothing but bad habits."53 It was the intention of the school system and especially the PWA to improve on the educational system so that the students would be better prepared for life and work after graduation. They felt that there was a need for extra curricular activities and a need for classes in domestic science, plant and animal husbandry, agricultral economics and home economics.<sup>54</sup> The 1937 addition is a good example of how this is reflected in the building. The gym is the focal point of this school. It was used by the entire town of Phillips for sporting activities, for banquets, for graduation exercises and a plethora of other activities. Doors lead to the gym from all levels of the school as well as from the outside. It belonged to the entire community, not just the students.

The architectural firm of Foeller, Schoeber and Berners was chosen to design the school. Henry A. Foeller arrived in America alone at the age of 14 in 1885 from Alsace Lorraine. He lived with an uncle in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, who sent him through high school and also Oshkosh State Teachers College. He was tutored there and served his architectural apprenticeship under the architect William Waters.<sup>55</sup>

In 1898 Mr. Foeller moved to Green Bay where he practiced with a number of different architects. Eventually he headed the firm of Foeller, Schoeber and Berners. Besides being an architect he was extremely active as a city leader and a prime mover with city

NPS Form 10-900-a

(Rev. 8-86) Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 - page 15 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

planning and zoning. He served as president of the Green Bay Board of Park Commissions. According to the 1934 Tercentennial edition of the <u>Green Bay Press Gazette</u> 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 <u>Green Bay News Chronicle</u>, 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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Phillips High School Section Number 8 Page 16 Phillips, Price County, WI

- Ashland Historical Society, 522 Chapel Avenue, Ashland, WI 54806
- 2. Phillips The Bee, April 22, 1907.
- 3. Phillips, The Phillips Times, October 17, 1908.
- 4. Phillips, The Bee, May 28, 1936.
- 5. <u>Ibid.</u>
- 6. Sackett, F.W., "History of Price County." Phillips, WI. An unpublished book, 1906. pp. 54-56.
- Price County (Wisconsin) Register of Deeds. <u>Deeds</u>. No. 2413, Vol. 2, p. 576, 1936.
- 8. <u>The Phillips Times</u>, "Dr. Wyatt's Report to School Board," December 6, 1884.
- 9. Berg, John. "Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad," <u>The Soo</u> (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. <u>Historical and Biographical Album of the Chippewa Valley Wisconsin</u>, Chicago. A. Warner Publisher, 1891-92, pp. 368 and 371.
- <u>The Phillips Times</u>, December 12, 1892; City of Phillips (Wisconsin) Council Records, Vol. 1, April 29, 1895, pp. 55-61; Forrester, <u>op. cit.</u>, p. 372.
- 11. Ibid. "A Tannery for Phillips," June 10, 1893; July 1, 1893.
- 12. Forrester, <u>op. cit</u>., p. 367.
- 13. The Phillips Times, March 19, 1892.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Phillips High School

Section Number 8 Page 17 Phillips, Price County, WI

- 14. Heath, F.W., "Central School District History," Joint District No. 1., Price County, Wisconsin. Unpublished article. June, 1964. p. 8.
- 15. <u>The Phillips Times</u>, August 1, 1885; 1892 Sanborn map. Phillips, WI.
- 16. Phillips City Council Records, <u>op. cit.</u>, September 10, 1895. p. 67.
- 17. <u>The Phillips Times</u>, "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, <u>The Bee</u>, "City of Phillips Council Proceedings," (February 18, 1907), February 28, 1907.
- 21. <u>Ibid.</u> "City Council Proceedings," (June 11, 1908), June 18, 1908.
- 22. Price County Register of Deeds. <u>Deeds</u>. 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. <u>The Phillips Times</u>, July 4, 1908; <u>The Bee</u>, <u>op. cit.</u>, "Mass Meeting a Hummer," July 2, 1908.
- 25. Edwin J.Foster, Interview, 1991; <u>The Bee</u>, <u>op. cit.</u>, "Letter from Mayor William Seeburger," March 14, 1907.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 18 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

- 26. The Phillips Times. October 17, 1908.
- 27. <u>The Bee, op. cit.</u>, April 22, 1909.
- Price County School Superintendent Report, <u>op. cit.</u>, 1908, 1909.
- 29. <u>The Bee</u>, <u>op. cit</u>., "Phillips Voters Favor Building New School, "September 12, 1935; "Changes of Studies in Phillips High School," August 29, 1935.
- 30. Heath, <u>op. cit.</u>, p. 8.
- 31. <u>The Bee</u>, <u>op</u>. <u>cit</u>., "Citizens of Phillips Favor Common School District Plan," August 1, 1935.
- 32. Ibid. "PWA School Projects," May 28, 1936.
- 33. <u>Ibid.</u> "Plans for New School Presented This Week," May 23, 1935.
- 34. Heath, <u>op. cit.</u>, p. 8.
- 35. <u>The Bee, op. cit.</u>, "Phillips School District Bill is Signed by Governor," August 22, 1935.
- 36. <u>Ibid.</u> "Hold Act Creating Common School District of City Valid," August 13, 1936; Price County, Wisconsin, Court Records, Case No. 4932, 1936.
- 37. Edwin J. Foster, interview, December 1991. <u>The Bee, op.</u> <u>cit.</u>, "Phillips to Have a New School: PWA Grant is Approved," September 17, 1936.
- 38. <u>The Bee, op. cit.</u>, "School Meeting Monday," September 5, 1935.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 19 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

- 39. Ibid. "Special School Meeting," August 29, 1935.
- 40. <u>Ibid.</u> "Band Rates Well in State Competition at Madison," June 4, 1936.
- 41. <u>Ibid.</u> "Record Enrollment for Phillips High School," September 10, 1936.
- 42. Heath, <u>op. cit.</u>, pp. 2-3.
- 43. Board of Education, School District No. 1, Phillips, Wisconsin, Minutes. June 10, 1940 and October 6, 1942.
- 44. Heath, <u>op. cit.</u>, pp. 2-5.
- 45. Wisconsin State Historical Society, Historical Preservation Division, Madison, WI.
- 46. <u>Cultural Resource Management</u>, Vol. 2, p. 12.

47. <u>Ibid.</u> Vol. 2, p. 12.

- 48. Wisconsin State Historical Society, Historical Preservation Division, Madison, WI.
- 49. <u>Ibid.</u>
- 50. <u>Ibid.</u>
- 51. <u>Ibid.</u>
- 52. <u>The Encyclopedia Americana</u>, International Edition. New York, NY, Vol. 1, 1973. Vol. 22, p. 779.
- 53. <u>Cultural Resource Management</u>, Vol. 3, p. 5.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 20 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

- 54. Phillips, <u>The Bee</u>, September 12, 1935.
- 55. Brown County Historical Library, Green Bay, WI.
- 56. <u>Ibid.</u>
- 57. <u>Ibid.</u>58. Wisconsin State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division, Madison, WI.
- 59. Green Bay, Green Bay Press Gazette, June 18, 1938, p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 - page 1 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

Major Bibliographic References

Books:

Encyclopedia Americana. International Edition. New York. 1973.

Forrester, George. <u>History of the Chippewa Valley,</u> <u>Wisconsin</u>. Chicago. A Warner Publication. 1891-92.

Harris, Cyril M. <u>Illustrated Dictionary of Historic</u> <u>Architecture</u>. Dover Publications, Inc., New York. 1977.

MacMahon, Andrew, Millett, John D. and Ogdew, Gladys. <u>The</u> <u>Administration of Federal Work Relief</u>. Public Administration Service, Chicago. 1941.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. <u>A Field Guide to American</u> <u>Homes</u>. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 1984.

Roth, Leland M. <u>A Concise History of American Architecture</u>. Harper & Row, New York. 1979.

Sackett, F.W. <u>History of Price County</u> (95 pages) Unpublished. 1906.

Wyatt, Barbara. <u>Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin</u>. Wisconsin Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, June 1986.

## Newspapers:

The Phillip Times. Phillips, Wisconsin. 1884-1909 The Bee. Phillips, Wisconsin. 1907-1939.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 - page 2 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

# Bibliographical References Continued

Articles:

Pilch, Anna. "The Economical History of Phillips Prior to the Great Fire. It's Apparent Growth in the Future." Essay for Sociology 101, University of Wisconsin, Superior. July 12, 1950.

Berg, John. "Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad", <u>The Soo Line</u> <u>Historical and Technical Society Journal</u>, Vol. 4, No. 2. April 1982.

Heath, F.W. "Central School District History" Jt. District #1, Price County, Unpublished. 1964.

<u>Other</u>

City of Phillips, Council Proceedings, Volume I, 1891-1937.

City of Phillips, School Board Minutes, 1909-1917; 1937-1949.

Price County Board of Supervisors, Annual Reports, School Superintendent Reports, 1894, 1896-1897, 1902-1904; 1906-1943.

Price County Historic Survey, 1976.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 - page 1 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

# 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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs - page 1

Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

#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

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8-86) Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Photographs - page 2 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI #6 of 18 Phillips High School, 1909 Phillips, Price County, WI Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder Negatives at State Historical Society Interior, main hallway, first floor - camera facing west #7 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 Front elevation - camera facing north #8 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 Front elevation - camera facing north #9 of 18 Phillips High School, 1909 Phillips, Price County, WI Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder Negatives at State Historical Society East elevation - camera facing northwest #10 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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs - page 3 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

#11 of 18
Phillips High School, 1909
Phillips, Price County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder
Negatives at State Historical Society
East elevation - camera facing west

#12 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 south

#13 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
Out building - camera facing east

#14 of 18
Phillips High School, 1909
Phillips, Price County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder
Negatives at State Historical Society
Interior view of gymnasium from balcony - camera facing northeast

#15 of 18
Phillips High School, 1909
Phillips, Price County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder
Negatives at State Historical Society
Interior view of gymnasium from balcony - camera facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs - page 4 Phillips High School Phillips, Price County, WI

#16 of 18
Phillips High School, 1909
Phillips, Price County, WI
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga and Patricia Schroeder
Negatives at State Historical Society
Interior view of gymnasium stage - camera facing west

#17 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
Interior view classroom - camera facing east

#18 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
Interior view of classroom - camera facing west

