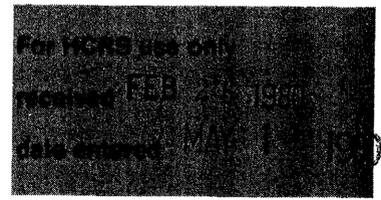


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Eschweiler Thematic Resources of Marathon County

and/or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication _____

city, town Mosinee, Wausau _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district Seventh

state Wisconsin code 55 county Marathon code 073

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> thematic group	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: library, fair, gro

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marathon County Courthouse

street & number Forest Avenue

city, town Wausau state Wisconsin 54401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Wisconsin Inventory of
title Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The nine nominated sites designed by the A. C. Eschweiler firm are located in the cities of Mosinee and Wausau in Marathon County, central Wisconsin. Some fifteen miles apart, the cities are both sited along the Wisconsin River, the power source for the area's logging and paper industries. Mosinee is the smaller of the two with a population of just over 3,000; the principal employer has been and continues to be the Mosinee Paper Company. Wausau, the county seat, has several paper-related industries, nationally-prominent insurance companies, and a population of more than 33,000. Except for a series of small villages located along the river and major highways, the county is heavily-forested and rural in character.

The two remaining Eschweiler works in Mosinee [a third, the Mosinee School (1900) was demolished in 1977] are within several blocks of each other. The Joseph Dessert Public Library is located on a corner site on Main Street in the heart of the business district; the Karl Mathie House, northeast of the Library, is on Water Street overlooking the Wisconsin River and the paper mill a short distance away. The Eschweiler sites in Wausau, with the exception of the Marathon County Fairgrounds, are loosely grouped in a residential area east of the Central Business District. Building lots tend to be generous in size, with ample landscaping. The Fairgrounds are located across the Wisconsin River on the western edge of the city. Although the surrounding area is commercial and residential, the Fairgrounds themselves are in a forested park setting, creating the impression of an isolated location.

Joseph Dessert Library (1898) 123 Main Street, Mosinee
Jack Maguire, Mayor
City of Mosinee
301 Main Street, Mosinee, WI 54455

Map 1, B
Acreage: 0.165

The Joseph Dessert Public Library is a two-story plus attic rectangular brick-veneer building with prominent stone-trimmed, simplified Flemish-type gables on the front (west) and rear (east) facades. The disposition of openings is regular throughout. Large, cross-gable dormers with center mock chimneys and steps at the side are set into the center of the slopes of the gable roof. Windows on the first story are rectangular with glazed transoms overhead, while those on the second story are set in pointed wood frames and brick arches. The center recessed entrance on the west facade is covered by a corbelled-brick pointed arch, surmounted by a large, English Perpendicular window with cusped wood muntins on the second story. A projecting label moulding of moulded brick caps the window. A flight of concrete stairs gives access to the entrance above the high basement. The words "Joseph Dessert Public Library" are inscribed in Gothic script in a stone band over the entrance and flanking windows. The library itself, with original paneled circulation desk and brick fireplace, occupies the first floor. With its large, arched proscenium and stage at the east end, and open area for seating in front, the second story once served as the community's auditorium for social entertainments; the space is now used for library storage. The auditorium is reached via a wood staircase with turned-wood balusters just inside the front entrance of the library.

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

Eschweiler Thematic Resources of Marathon County, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

7. Description (continued)

The Karl Mathie House (1912), 202 Water Street. Mosinee Map 1, A
Mr. and Mrs. David Whitmore Acreage: 1.5
202 Water Street
Mosinee, WI 54455

The Karl Mathie House is a two-story plus attic clapboard and shingle residence with Shingle Style and Bungalow characteristics. The large, irregular design is oriented to give maximum visual access to the river. Much of the shingled second story is canted out over the first; projections on the east, north, and south are supported by large paired brackets. Purlins and rafters extend from parallel gables on the north, south, and east. Large window areas looking out over the river are formed by grouped casements or large, volumetric arched cut-outs. The included porch around the front entrance in the northwest corner of the house is surmounted by a second-story porch above; both are screened-in. A third porch is located on the second story above the dining room. Gabled roofs meet to form an L shape at the southeast corner; the plan is extended to the north to include a one-story, two-car garage. The elliptical drive parallels Water Street, and fills the angle of the plan. The ground story of the house includes a kitchen, butler's pantry, dining room, sun room, parlor, hall, and enclosed link to the yard near the garage. Upstairs, the three bedrooms, baths, porch, den, and servant's quarters are interconnected and supplied with a number of closets and built-in storage spaces. All interior woodwork is oak, and the solidly-constructed interior remains in original condition.

First Universalist Church (1914), 504 Grant Street, Wausau Map 2, D
First Universalist Church Congregation Acreage: 0.871
504 Grant Street
Wausau, WI 54401

The First Universalist Church and Parish House form a "U" on the corner of Grant and La Salle Streets in Wausau. The random ashlar gable-roofed church has a three-stage buttressed tower with steeple displaced to the east side of the front gable. A large perpendicular stained glass window is cut into the center of the north and south ends; smaller similar windows fill the bays along the east and west walls between buttresses. Great oak trusses supporting the wood-paneled ceiling of the nave spring from stone corbels between the windows. The dark woodwork in the choir loft, pews, and altar is hand-carved oak. Small balustraded balconies flank each stained glass window in the north and south ends. The half-timbered parish house and link form an "L" joined to the east side of the church. An arched cloister-like porch cut into the stone ground story fronts the main entrance. A gabled projection on the second story is canted out over the bay-windowed vestibule, and is supported by curved wood brackets. Trefoil-cut rafters extend from the steep gable roof.

(continued)

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7. Description (continued)

A series of four steep gable dormers filled with curved braces are set into the roof of the link above the second story level. Windows underneath light the parish meeting hall, a large room with a trussed ceiling and a balcony over the east end. Windows throughout the sitting room below and in the offices of the parish house are leaded. Heavy, handsome oak beams support the ceiling of the large sitting-reception room on the ground floor of the parish house. Minimal alterations to the original fabric of the building inside and out are imperceptible.

Marathon County Fairgrounds (1921), Stewart Avenue, Wausau
Dwayne Corbin, Director of Parks
Marathon County Courthouse
Forest Street
Wausau, WI 54401

Map 3
Acreage: 6.2

Eschweiler buildings at the Marathon County Fairgrounds on Stewart Avenue in Wausau include two, two-stage octagonal stock judging pavilions with barns, and the covered grandstand. The painted, concrete pavilions have windowed octagonal clerestories and short, octagonal lanterns. The main drum of the larger building has two stories of multi-paned hopper windows, and is fronted by a long, bracketed canopy. Closed ranges extending to the south, east, and northwest are covered by gable roofs; a single paneled garage door in each gable end is set within a large round arch. Interconnected with pens, the barns are long, low concrete buildings with glazed monitor roofs. All roofs are composition shingle. The interior ranges of the barns are entered through paired cross-buck doors on the ends. The grandstands to the west consist of a single rise of wood and metal bleachers set on the concrete stand, with an arcaded steel-frame canopy overhead. Any slight alterations to the Fairgrounds buildings have been the result of routine maintenance.

The C. B. Bird House (1922), 522 McIndoe Street, Wausau
Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Gajewski
522 McIndoe Street
Wausau, WI 54401

Map 2, C
Acreage: 0.157

The C. B. Bird House in Wausau is a Revival-style design executed by Eschweiler himself before his sons entered the firm. The large, two-story plus attic half-timbered residence is T-shaped with a "court" in the rear northwest angle of the house near the garage. The Tudor character of the house is concentrated in timbering of the two upper stories in the steep gable ends; a small gabled canopy fronting the open, southwestern corner porch gives a Tudor touch to the front. Corbelled brick chimneys rise from the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) slopes of the

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7. Description (continued)

shingled roof, and from the northwest slope of the intersecting gable to the rear. Windows in both brick and half-timbered stories occur randomly throughout, usually doubled and tripled. Picturesque bays with leaded casements occur on the second story of the front facade, and in bracketed overhangs on the first and second stories over the rear court. The English flavor is strongest in the rear, where an open porch-cloister and a variety of window units and overhangs suggest a fragment of a Tudor village. The dark oak interior includes an intercom system composed of one and one-half inch piping in the walls.

The E. K. Schuetz House (1922), 930 Franklin Street, Wausau Map 2, G
Mr. and Mrs. John Schofeneman *Correction: letter of 2/28/80* Acreage: 0.578
930 Franklin Street
Wausau, WI 54401

The C. H. Wegner House (1922-1924), 906 Grant Street, Wausau Map 2, E
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Karrells Acreage: 0.443
906 Grant Street
Wausau, WI 54401

The E. K. Schuetz and C. H. Wegner Houses are the most regular of the Eschweiler residences. More modest than the other Wausau homes, both are Neo-Colonial, two-story plus attic gable-roof houses. Each has a small, gable-roof porch with simple columns at the center front entrance. The Schuetz House is sheathed with clapboards. The multi-paned, double-hung windows on all facades are enclosed by louvred shutters. Tall, exterior brick chimney stacks rise from both gable ends between quarter round windows in the attic. A large addition at the northeast corner was located in opposition to a similar original extension at the northwest corner; both are two-story and clapboarded, and fenestrated identically to the main rectangular mass. The Palladian motif of the front porch achieved by doubling columns to either side of the semi-circular center arch is repeated in the semi-circular transom and sidelights around the front door itself. Inside, rooms are regularly-disposed to either side of the center hall and stairway, in the colonial manner. Interior distinctions include a finely-carved wood mantel around the living room fireplace, and the handsome open dog-leg stair. The kitchen and second-story rooms have been remodeled.

The C. H. Wegner House shares many features of the Schuetz residence. As previously mentioned, it, too, is a five-part, two-story plus attic Colonial design. The stairway in the center hall is also a dog-leg type, with a similar open balustrade.

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7. Description (continued)

Although the porch canopy outside is a simple gable, the Palladian motif is used in the large window on the stair landing inside. The living room, again to the left of the entrance hall, is graced by a fireplace with a carved mantel. A one-story glazed sunroom is substituted for the two-story extension on the Schuetz house at the northwest corner. Most strikingly different, the Wegner House is clapboarded only on the second story front facade; the lower story and gable ends are coursed stone. A number of notable and practical features of the original kitchen have been retained: the breakfast nook with its wooden booth, a butler's pantry with built-in cupboards, and two-sided ice box and incinerator. Much of the rest of the house is in its original condition.

The C. F. Dunbar House (1926), 929 McIndoe Street, Wausau
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Westgate
929 McIndoe Street
Wausau, WI 54401
Map 2, F
Acreage: 0.95

Designed after the Eschweiler sons had joined the firm, the C. F. Dunbar House and D. C. Everest House are large, period revival residences of the 1920s. The Dunbar House, with its long, sweeping front gables, is a Neo-Elizabethan design. The expansive plan is irregular, in keeping with the picturesque quality of the house. Constructed in brick, the exterior is faced with stucco, with half-timbered overhangs over the side entrance and the garage on the east end. Stone voussoirs trim the arched front entrance and the leaded casement windows. Composition shingles cover the roof gables. A tall, stuccoed exterior chimney rises on the front facade to the west of the large projecting gable framing the entry. Interior appointments include dark oak woodwork throughout, a glazed dining room, elliptical-arched living room fireplace with architect-designed screen, and an impressive stairhall with beamed ceiling and turned-wood balustrade. Storage areas are fitted into the gables in the interior. Except for kitchen and bathroom remodeling, the house remains in original condition.

The D.C. Everest House (1925-1928), 1206 Highland Park Blvd., Wausau
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Riordan
1206 Highland Park Boulevard
Wausau, WI 54401
Map 2, H
Acreage: 1.08

Three years in construction, the D. C. Everest House is the most consciously romantic of the Eschweiler buildings. The three-story English-Spanish Baroque "estate" occupies a block-large sloping hillside site overlooking Wausau. The

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7. Description (continued)

variegated pantile-roof and brick building is U-shaped with a walled rectangular forecourt (with statue and fountain) in the angle. The projecting pavilions and connecting mass are all hip-roofed. Fenestration is varied throughout, with an abundance of custom-designed stained glass. Symbols of English heraldry decorate the dining room casements; musical motifs decorate the music room windows; Medieval dwarfs and playing cards compose the theme of the play room in the basement story. Full-length leaded windows in the sitting room and solarium were imported from England,¹ along with custom-designed brass chandeliers in the library (with silhouette of a wizard) and music room (with profiles of musicians). Roof tiles and decorative tiles inside were imported from Spain. Among the many other notable features of the seventeen-room house are the carved sandstone doorway with crest and engaged twisted columns, gargoyle-topped buttresses between the solarium windows, half-timbered overhang on the west end, and iron-railed balcony on the third story, rear. The entry hall is vaulted with wide ribs springing from Corinthian-capital corbels. Hand-hewn beams support the ceilings in the sitting room and music room. The third story includes five bedrooms and servants' quarters. A tile-roofed tea house with fireplace is set back to the north edge of the yard to the rear. Alterations to the original design include removal of the custom-designed English furniture and several of the iron balconies from the exterior.

¹Wausau Daily Herald, Wednesday, July 5, 1972.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	Ass
					iation with prominent citizens
Specific dates	1898–1928	Builder/Architect	Alexander C. Eschweiler; Eschweiler & Eschweiler ¹		

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

As evidence of the versatility and design acumen of the Alexander C. Eschweiler firm, all of the nine nominated properties are architecturally significant. In addition, each of the properties has added significance as part of the community social identity (the Joseph Dessert Library, Marathon County Fairgrounds), or in association with prominent citizens who played an integral role in Wisconsin industry, government, or commerce.

Architecture

Seven of the nine included properties are credited to Alexander Chadbourne Eschweiler himself. Born in Boston in 1852, Eschweiler came with his German immigrant parents to live in Milwaukee in 1869. He was educated at Marquette University, and later received his architecture degree from Cornell University. After serving two years as a draftsman in several Milwaukee Offices, Eschweiler opened his own firm in 1892. His three sons, ² Alexander, Jr., Theodore, and Carl, joined into partnership with their father in 1924.

A versatile and much-patronized Milwaukee architect, Eschweiler designed a number of substantial private residences, many of which are located along the shore of Lake Michigan, concentrated in the North Point South Historic District (NRHP 1979). Included are the John P. Murphy House (1899), 2107 North Lake Drive (1920), the Frederick L. S. Sivyer House (1910), the Frank H. Lindsay House (1905), the John H. Crittenden House (1906), the Lewis W. Bunde House (1914), the Clement Clare Smith House (1904), the Jesse Hoyte Smith House (1913), the Clarence Rudolphe Falk House (1903), the Frank Ward Smith House (1905), and the Judge Paul Dillingham Carpenter House (1903). Most are red brick English picturesque designs of the 1910s and 1920s with plain, steep gables of "more modern English adaptation,"³ or more florid Queen Anne types with Flemish gables. From the 1920s through 1940s, the firm accepted a large number of commercial commissions including utilities offices (Wisconsin Telephone Company headquarters in Milwaukee, with exchange offices in Racine, Appleton, Neenah, Kenosha, Fond du Lac, and Milwaukee), warehouses, and factories. Many of Wisconsin's brick and stone Neo Gothic churches of the teens and twenties were Eschweiler designs. Eschweiler school designs include buildings at Marquette University and Downer College. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places are his Merrill, Holton, and Johnston Halls (1897) at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the Charles Allis Art Library (1909) in Milwaukee, and St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church (1914) also in Milwaukee. Eschweiler is perhaps most fondly remembered as the designer of Milwaukee's pagoda-roofed gas stations for the Wadhams Oil Company. More than one hundred of the small structures were built across the upper Midwest in the 1920s; those in Milwaukee were designated city landmarks.⁴

The Marathon County works share some of the characteristics of Eschweiler's Milwaukee commissions, but, more importantly, expand the generally-accepted concept of the firm's design talents. Collectively, the buildings illustrate the firm's ability to respond to a variety of commissions, and to design with distinction within the general tenor of American architecture in three decades.

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8. Significance (continued)

The Joseph Dessert Library and First Universalist Church bear a greater resemblance to Eschweiler's other recognized works. More revivalist than the other Marathon County structures, they fall into the category of Medieval English revivals as reinterpreted in the late nineteenth century. As a Queen Anne-derived building, the Joseph Dessert Library is simpler, more regular, and "more English" than its other American equivalents tend to be. The incorporation of both library and theater-auditorium into one building makes the single structure noteworthy as the manifestation of an enlightened concept of community educational needs. As a church-residence-parish hall, the First Universalist Church shows a fluency in the Neo Gothic idiom: Eschweiler designed not only a handsome small church, but linked it to a half-timbered parish house with a windowed and gabled meeting hall, symbolizing the cooperation of congregation and minister in determining the conduct of the parish. Further, the location of a public meeting hall in a visible upper story was a European tradition since the late Middle Ages.

A combination of Shingle Style and Bungalow styles, the Karl Mathie House is well-suited to its riverside site. The combination of rusticity and large volumetric openings that brought the Shingle Style to its height as resort architecture make the genre ideal for use in a multi-seasonal home overlooking a waterway in a harsh climate. The simple elegance and solidity of the interior bespeak the adaptation to an in-town location and the social prominence of its original owner.

The half-timbered C. B. Bird House, with its masonry lower story, is a Tudor design akin to the First Universalist Parish House. Like the Dessert Library, it is more regular than such romantic interpretations tend to be, but the inclusion of the picturesque elements of overhangs, cloister, and court to the rear are innovative, concise attempts to suggest the intimate character of Tudor design. As a late Neo Elizabethan design, the Dunbar House is a large version of popular period design of the 1920s. The quality of the interior finishings, and imaginative inclusions like the kitchen entrance passage with its wooden gate indicate the presence of an imaginative design sensibility. As a period house, the Everest House is palatial in effect, with a remarkable number of custom-designed English and Spanish accents inside and out. The quality of the design and greater sense of historical accuracy in details than in period houses generally make the house a twentieth-century manor.

More modest in character, the Schuetz and Wegner Houses illustrate the Eschweiler firm's ability to make a radical shift in period revival. Again, as period houses of the 1920s, both are usually large-scaled and elegantly-appointed, especially as colonial designs. As a further illustration of Eschweiler's versatility, the complex of buildings at the Marathon County Fairgrounds is an elegantly-functional facility for the housing, display, and viewing of stock. The multi-tiered octagonal pavilions,

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8. Significance (continued)

and long, gable-roof ranges are appropriately barn-like, but in contrast of colors (white stucco with red tile roofs) and forms are pleasing design entities. Even the grandstands, with an arcaded steel canopy, are an elegant solution for a practical purpose. It is rare that such a complex, with so specialized a function and so little-used, survives in essentially original exterior condition

Association with Prominent Citizens

Located near swift rapids at the junction of two of the largest tributaries of the Wisconsin River, the Wausau-Mosinee area was a natural focal point for industry in the region. The river system's drainage basin includes about 21% of the state,⁵ making it a significant transportation link in logging operations. It is logical, then, that the area would become the home of a number of prominent leaders in Wisconsin industry, government, and commerce. With their association with significant figures in the central area of the state, as well as their kinship as Eschweiler designs, the nominated properties are doubly significant.

JOSEPH DESSERT

Joseph Dessert, donor of the Mosinee library, worked in the lumbering industry in Quebec before coming to the area in 1844. In 1849 he and three partners purchased the saw mill in which they had been working. By 1859, Dessert was sole owner of the mill and its power source at Little Bull Falls, which was renamed Mosinee at his suggestion.⁶ In the next forty years, Dessert did much to advance logging operations and technology, and built his company into the most productive lumbering concern outside the Wausau-Scholfield area. As part of the "...genuine spirit of cooperation between the parent company and the dependent community" of Mosinee, and Dessert's "...active interest in enriching the quality of his employees' lives,"⁷ Dessert sponsored the construction of the library named in his honor. Dessert himself appointed a board of trustees and financed the purchase of new books and maintenance expenses for the next several years.

KARL MATHIE

Karl Mathie was imported from the Watab Pulp and Paper Company of Sartell, Minnesota, by the Wausau Group, an entrepreneurial committee of heads of Marathon County timber concerns, to direct the Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company in 1910. The paper mill was located on the Little Bull Falls in Mosinee where Dessert's earlier operation had been. With the arrival of the mill, a new surge of prosperity hit Mosinee in the 1920s, causing a boom in population and in building and village improvements. Norman S. Stone, who owned the Mathie House from 1929-69, was a president of the same firm renamed the Mosinee Paper Company.

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8. Significance (continued)

DAVID CLARK EVEREST

Members of the Wausau Group were involved in the construction of a dam across the Wisconsin River at Rothschild to power the Marathon Mills Paper Company. At its first meeting in 1909, the company appointed David Clark Everest of Pine Grove, Michigan as general manager. During his forty-six-year career with Marathon Paper, Everest was associated with further expansion and development of the paper industry, including the purchase of the D. J. Murray Manufacturing Company in 1921, and the establishment of industrial insurance firms. He and other Wausau Group members also became the civic and social leaders of the Wausau community through their membership in local clubs and organizations.⁸

E. K. SCHUETZ

With a partnership that included Karl Mathie and others, E. K. Schuetz of Wausau helped found the Wausau Motor Parts Company in October, 1923. Its machinery and inventory transported from the Menominee Piston Ring Company in Michigan,⁹ the firm was part of the enlargement of the area's industrial scene in the 1920s. Schuetz was the son-in-law of C. F. Dunbar (of the C. F. Dunbar House), whose property adjoins his to the rear.

C. H. WEGNER

C. H. Wegner (of the Wegner House) was a "well-known man in Wausau."¹⁰ A German immigrant, he was a prominent merchant who owned a dry goods and general merchandise store in Wausau.

CLAIRE B. BIRD

Claire B. Bird was a lawyer, politician, and judge, and practiced law in Wausau before and after his tenure as State Senator from 1918-23. A conservative Republican, he was elected president of the Wisconsin Bar Association from 1913-14, and served as circuit judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit from 1940-42. In addition to his distinctions¹¹ in the legal area, Bird was active in a number of fraternal organizations in Wausau.

At the time that it was commissioned, the roll of membership in the First Universalist Church read like a Who's Who in Marathon County. Karl Mathie was president of the board of directors; C. H. Wegner was a trustee. Cyrus C. Yawkey, who was a member

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Eschweiler Thematic Resources of Marathon County, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

8. Significance (continued)

of the congregation and the premier lumberman in Wisconsin at the time,¹² paid for construction and furnishing of the parish house and parsonage. Other well-known citizens who belonged to the church at the time were E. A. Gooding (president of the Wisconsin Box Company), Frank Kelley (president of Wausau Novelty Company), W. B. Scholfield (president of the Wausau Box Company, and a later owner of the C. H. Wegner House), and A. S. Kreutzer (a Wisconsin state senator).

Social Activity

The Joseph Dessert Library and Marathon County Fairgrounds have additional significance as sites of social activity in their respective communities. The public-spirited manner in which Dessert endowed the library carried over into its use throughout the years as a center of social and educational activity. Plays and small entertainments were held in the second-story auditorium. Library usage continues downstairs to this day in a setting essentially unchanged since its construction. The scene of yearly county fairs, the Fairgrounds are closely allied with regional identity and agricultural activity in the area. Set apart from the city in a park setting, the grounds are given an added festive emphasis. Rarely are such areas so well-tended and preserved.

¹Architectural Archives, Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

²Richard S. Davis, Fifty Years of Architecture - The House of Eschweiler, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1943, unpagged.

³Ibid.

⁴Mark A. Latus and Mary Ellen Young, Downtown Milwaukee, Copyright 1978, Milwaukee Landmarks Commission.

⁵Howard R. Klueter and James J. Lorence, Woodlot and Ballot Box, Marathon County in the Twentieth Century, Copyright 1977, Marathon County Historical Society, Wausau, Wisconsin, Worzalla Publishing Company, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

⁶Ibid., p. 32.

⁷Ibid., p. 33.

⁸Ibid., p. 114.

⁹Ibid., p. 117.

¹⁰Walking Tour of Historical Homes, Wausau, Wisconsin 1872-1972, Wausau Chamber of Commerce.

¹¹Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1960, p. 36; M. M. Quafe, Wisconsin: Its History and Its People, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1924.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Eschweiler Thematic Resources of Marathon County, Wisconsin

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Addendum: Social Activity

The Joseph Dessert Library and the Marathon County Fairgrounds have additional significance as sites of social activity in their respective communities. The public-spirited manner in which Dessert endowed the library carried over into its use throughout the years as a center of social and cultural activity, to a degree characteristic of a town hall or community center. Plays and small entertainments were often held in the second-floor auditorium. Library usage continues downstairs to this day in a setting essentially unchanged since its construction.

The scene of yearly county fairs, the Fairgrounds are closely allied with regional identity and agricultural activity in the area. Set apart from the city in a park setting, the grounds are given an added festive emphasis. Rarely are such areas so well-tended and preserved.

¹²Ibid., p. 47. Yawkey founded Yawkey & Lee Lumber Company in 1889, was president of the Hazelhurst & Southeastern Railway Company and the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company, vice-president of the Wisconsin Box Company, first president of the Marathon Paper Mills Company in 1909, and in 1912 was elected vice-president of Wausau Paper Mills Company in Brokau, Wisconsin.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Davis, Richard S., Fifty Years of Architecture - The House of Eschweiler, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1943.

Klueter, Howard E. and Lorence, James J., Woodlot and Ballot Box, Marathon County in the Twentieth Century, Copyright 1977, Marathon County Historical Society, Wausau, Wisconsin, Worzalla Publishing Company, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property See Item 7 - Description

Quadrangle name Map 1. Wausau, Wis. Quadrangle scale 1:62500
Map 2. Wausau East, Wis. 1:24000. Map 3. Wausau West, Wis. 1:24000

UMT References

Map No.	A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	1	16	286625	4963225	1	16	286350	4963175
	(C)	1	293040	4982080	D	1	292980	4981910
Map #2	(E)	1	293580	4981880	F	1	293730	4982130
	(G)	1	293720	4981990	H	1	293960	4982170

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. David Whitmore

organization _____ date November, 1979

street & number 202 Water Street telephone (715) 693-2865

city or town Mosinee state Wisconsin

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Richard M. Muey

title Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

date 2/1/80

For HCPS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>John W. Ray</i> Keeper of the National Register	date <u>5/1/80</u>
Attest: <i>Kristin J. O'Connell</i> Chief of Registration	date <u>1/29/80</u>