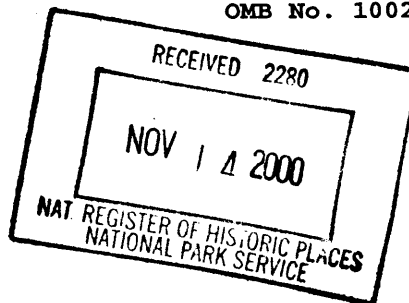


1534

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various (see inventory) N/A not for publication
city or town La Crosse N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county La Crosse code 063 zip code 54601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia L. Cole November 6, 2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District La Crosse, WI
Name of Property County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edouard H. Beall 12/13/00

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within the count)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>31</u>	<u>8</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>31</u>	<u>8</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Italianate
Queen Anne
Prairie School
Stick/Eastlake

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone
walls brick
 wood
roof asphalt
other stucco

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

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Narrative Description

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

The proposed 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District is a residential area located on the flat prairie between the Mississippi River on the west and the tall bluffs to the east. The area is divided into city blocks that are lined with trees. The spacious lots of the mid-19th century houses in the district were infilled, gradually, resulting in the present dense residential neighborhood.

Several of the best examples of La Crosse's residential architecture contribute to the architectural character of the district. The 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District represents La Crosse residential architecture from the late 19th century to 1940. The range of historic architectural styles represented includes Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick, Prairie School, American Foursquare, and Colonial Revival. Fine examples of Italianate and Queen Anne architecture are among the most prominent of the houses in the district.

Clapboard is the primary exterior construction material in the district, while brick and stucco are less visible. Asphalt shingles cover most of the roofs, although several continue to display the metal roofs often seen in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While the earliest houses in the district were built in the late 1850s, the largest number in any one decade were those built in the 1880s and early 1890s. Very few modern buildings intrude upon the historic environment of the proposed district. Of the 41 properties, 8 are non-contributing buildings. Buildings in which the architectural details were removed, in addition to the alteration caused by the application of vinyl, metal and shingle siding, and the construction of inappropriate additions to the building were viewed as non-contributing properties. All of the properties are residential.

The 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District displayed its present appearance by 1940. Since 1940, a house at 215 South 10th was displaced by a parking lot. Also, in 1998, the Copeland property at 1004 Cass was subdivided to create a lot for the Queen Anne styled Frank Tiffany house that was moved from 403 South 11th to the vacant lot at 1018 Cass Street. The move toward multiple family housing has altered the character of the area. The addition of vinyl and metal siding to a large number of the houses along with the ensuing loss of the historic details over the years has further altered the historic appearance of the 10th and Cass Streets neighborhood.

Description of Significant Properties

The following contains a brief description and history of some of the most architecturally or historically significant buildings in the district along with the names of the architect or builder, if known, and the original owner. The names of building owners, the architects and builders, and dates of construction was determined through research of the City of La Crosse Tax Records from 1857-1940, La Crosse City Directories, La Crosse City Water Department Records from the 1890s to the present, the end of the year building lists published in the local newspaper and a selective survey of early newspaper accounts of construction. Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1884 to the 1950s, the 1859 Plat of La Crosse, the 1898 City of La Crosse atlas, as well as the Birdseye Maps of 1867 and 1876 also were researched. Only additional or specific sources are footnoted.

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1. FRED KRONER HOUSE, 923 Cameron Avenue.

1876

This two-story, irregular plan, Italianate styled house displays intersecting, low-pitched hip roofs with wide overhanging eaves, painted brick elevations and a stone foundation. A screened, wrap-around porch with a flat roof supported by capped posts placed on the railing and a solid balustrade is at the front of the house, while a shed-roofed porch is at the rear. This house is ornamented by large scroll brackets and dentil trim under the eaves, a pedimented front-facing gable over the center bay, with a round window in its tympanum on the south-facing main facade, and a flat-roofed, three-sided bay window on the east elevation. A one-and-a-half story wing with a shed roof is at the rear of the house. The Kroner house is situated on three lots surrounded by a later, wooden latticework fence. The Kroner house has been altered by the addition of paint to the brick exterior and by the alteration of the front porch. The covered walkway to the two-story coach house (not extant) at the rear of the lot apparently was removed in the early 20th century. The Kroner house, which was broken up into two apartments, was rehabilitated and restored to a single family residence in the early 1990s.

This simple Italianate styled house, built in 1876, is notable for its historical association with Fred Kroner, a local hardware merchant prominent in early La Crosse. Kroner arrived in America from Germany in 1854, emigrating to La Crosse in 1856. He opened his hardware business in 1865 in his new store building at 219 Pearl Street after spending several years working as a store clerk. Kroner had a new three-story store building constructed on 3rd Street in 1875 when his business out-grew the original building. Kroner Hardware kept a stock of stoves, tin ware, shelf hardware, and farming tools. A three-story wholesale warehouse was constructed at 300 South 3rd Street in 1893. The Kroner Hardware business was continued by Fred Kroner's sons, John C., Henry and Fred W., after his death at the turn of the century. La Crosse Steel Roofing and Corrugating under the proprietorship of Fred Kroner's son John C. was established as a separate company at the turn of the century. The Fred Kroner house was occupied by his son John and later by his son Henry until the mid-20th century.¹

2. FRANK A. BURTON HOUSE, 1018 Cass Street.

1883-1884.

This Stick style, two-and one-half-story, frame house is covered by a steep gable roof with overhanging eaves and by horizontal wooden wall clapboard. It is constructed on a stone foundation. This asymmetrical house is characterized by steeply pitched gable roof dormers and cross gables, a flat roofed rectangular bay window on the west elevation, a cross-gable over the porch on the upper story of the front (north) elevation and a wrap-around veranda covered by a decked hip roof. The second story overhangs the lower story and part of the veranda on the front elevation, the two-story stairwell and a one-story bay window project from the east elevation, while a one-and-a-half story wing is attached to

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the rear elevation. The gable ends of the Burton house are ornamented by vertical and horizontal stickwork and by shingles that create decorative patterns in the triangular truss spaces created by the stick work. This house is further ornamented by scroll brackets under the eaves at the gable ends, rectangular windows with one over one lights and small multipaned lights in the roof dormers and stairwell. Small squares of stained glass are in the overlight/transom of the stairwell window and in the small windows flanking the entrance. The porch displays plain support posts on tall bases, arched openings and stick work railings, frieze and apron. The interior space of the Burton house features a front entry with tall oak doors that open into the living room on the east and the formal parlor on the west. The interior is characterized by red oak floors with black walnut inlay in the living room and dining room and quarter-sawn oak in the dining room while the remainder of the house has maple and white oak floors. The house is further characterized by painted fir woodwork and a black walnut fireplace mantle in the living room and an oak fireplace mantle in the master bedroom.

The interior of the Burton house was altered in the early 1920s when it was duplexed to house Frank and Abby Burton's daughter on the lower story and Mrs. Burton's sister and family on the upper story. The Burton house recently was restored and rehabilitated by its present owners. The original interior stairway was reproduced, the stained glass stairwell window stored in the attic was reassembled and installed in the stairwell and the extra entrance added at the stairwell site was removed. This Stick-styled house was built during the year 1884-1885 for Frank Burton, a grain broker and surveyor of customs. Burton, who lived in Chicago until he was 13 years of age, moved to La Crosse in 1868 after spending several years in Canada working as a photographer's assistant and telegrapher. Burton was shot by a disgruntled riverman during a Republican marching club event in downtown La Crosse days before he was to occupy the house. Subsequently, the assailant was hung by the angry mob that formed from the crowd at the event.²

3. JAMES VINCENT HOUSE, 1024 Cass Street.

1884-1885

NRHP: 1988

This two-story, cruciform plan Italianate Style house is a late example embellished by the polychromatic character and craftsmanship of the Victorian period. This brick house is characterized by a hip and gable roof with wide overhanging eaves, multiple cross gables and a high cut-stone foundation. It displays two-story bays under large cross gables projecting from the west and the east elevations, a three-sided bay window and a triangular bay window on the east elevation, a one-and-a-half story rear wing, open porches on the front (north), rear and west elevations and a screened porch on the east elevation. Rectangular windows on the upper story and arched windows on the lower story with one-over-one lights and an ocular window accented by white stone further characterize this well-preserved house. White limestone lintels, arches, belt courses and foundation contrast sharply with the red La Crosse and Racine brick elevations of the Vincent house. The Vincent house is ornamented further by cast iron balustrades along the top of the bay windows, terra cotta decoration in a bull's eye pattern on the entablature above the bay window, and large eave brackets and dentil trim on the wide cornice boards. The pedimented gable ends are ornamented by cornice returns, moldings with dentil trim, modillion trim under the pediment, and a sunburst pattern on the tympanum. The interior reflects master-crafted woodwork by the noted local firms of Egid Hackner and Segelke-Kohlhaus. Parquet floors of strips of maple, black walnut and cherry, wood carvings and inlays, and oil finished woodwork of ash, cherry, walnut, birdseye maple, red maple, red cedar, red oak, red gum and butternut characterize the interior. The interior of this exceptional house is ornamented further by Baltimore variegated glass tile inlay work around the oak wainscoted

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walls in the dining room, stained glass windows including a round stained glass light on the open staircase and the original bathroom featuring the original tinned copper tub by the Wolff Manufacturing Company and cherry, walnut, and red cedar wainscoting.³

This fine house was built for James Vincent during the year 1884-1885 according to a design created earlier in 1879 by the Chicago architect W.L. Carroll; however, the design was altered considerably by local architect William Parker under the direction of the owner James Vincent, a carpenter by trade. James Vincent moved to La Crosse in 1855 from New York state where in 1847 he took up the carpenter trade. He spent a short period of time in California as a contractor and bridge builder before his arrival in La Crosse. In La Crosse, he became involved in the lumber business and commodities market along with contracting at times and was one of the organizers of the City Street Railway Company in 1881. Vincent died in 1911. Vincent's descendants continue to occupy the house and many of the original furnishings have been preserved along with the house. Only the installation of an updated kitchen and a bathroom on the upper floor has intruded on this 19th century house. The James Vincent house was listed in the National Register in 1988.⁴

4. LOOMIS (J.M.) - RAY HOUSE (GEORGE H.), 928-933 King Street.

1891

This two-story, Queen Anne styled, frame house is characterized by a steep gable roof with a large cross gable and clapboard siding. It is constructed on a stone foundation. The Loomis-Ray house is characterized further by gable-roofed, two-story, three-sided bays on the west and east elevations and a conical-roofed three-story tower. The gable ends are ornamented by scroll-sawn cut-work, shingles, window groups, and a paneled frieze band just above the pent roofs that enclose each gable end. The tall tower features a recessed open porch on the upper story with arched openings and a spindle balustrade, and decorative shingles at the second story level. This house displays rectangular window openings topped by small cornices filled with one-over-one lights, and an enclosed porch on the front as well as an open porch on the east elevation. A one-story extension is attached to the rear of this irregular shaped house. The interior of the house features stained glass windows, a fireplace with a large mantle, a double-leafed entrance door, a marble floor in the entrance hall and a wood staircase with carved railing. The Ray house has been altered by the addition of a one-story enclosed porch that replaces its original, elaborate, two-story open porch, which featured a gabled entrance and a gabled roof on the upper story.⁵

The present large house on this lot was constructed for George Ray in 1891. In 1884, Ray purchased a hip-roofed, square-shaped, two-story Italianate styled house on the corner of 10th and King streets that was built in 1859 by lumber yard owner James Loomis. Ray enlarged the earlier structure at a cost of \$3000. According to the *La Crosse Chronicle* at the time of construction "Rays's house will have little remaining of the old structure when rebuilding is complete." George Ray was a lumberman and log dealer when he first purchased this property. George became interested in various enterprises in the late 19th century. He served as president of the State Bank of La Crosse at the turn of the century and as president of the Onalaska Woolen Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1901. Ray was elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly in the 1890s. Ray died in 1910, but his wife and children continued to occupy the house until the late 1940s. At this time, the house was divided into residential apartments.⁶

5. SAMUEL S. BURTON HOUSE, 929 King Street.

1869-1870.

This two-story house is characterized by a metal-covered shallow-pitched hip roof, clapboards and a cut-stone foundation. The

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Burton house is comprised of a square main structure and a one-and-a-half-story rear wing. A small porch is situated at the junction of the two sections. This Italianate styled house is further characterized by wide overhanging eaves that are ornamented by paired scroll brackets on the front and rear sections of the house, a frieze embellished by a row of dentils, long rectangular windows with two-over-two lights that are topped by small wooden cornices on the lower story, and a three-sided bay window on the south elevation. The porch has a round-arched entrance resting on paneled columns and features an arched transom window above a rectangular door filled with multiplelights. A Palladian styled window above a paneled railing is located on the east elevation of the porch.

Paired brackets and dentil trim ornament the overhanging eaves of the porch as well as the bay window. The cornice of the bay window rests on paneled pilasters.

The interior of the Burton house displays some of the original details including etched glass above the entrance door and a ceramic tile fireplace surround with a mirror above the wooden mantle. The living room displays an ornamental screen featuring wooden columns with Corinthian capitals placed on wooden bases and dentil trim. The Burton house was rehabilitated in keeping with its original character after the present owner purchased the house in 1975. A kitchen addition styled similar to the existing architecture was constructed and the bathroom was remodeled.⁷

This Italianate house was constructed for Samuel S. Burton in 1869-1870. Apparently, Burton's original house, which was built on the lot in 1865 the year after he purchased the lot, was remodeled and utilized as the rear wing in the new construction. Burton, who was a partner in the Burton and Woodward law firm and a local judge, was a State representative in 1864 and a member of the First National Bank Board of Directors as well as its cashier. This house was owned by the Burton family until 1895. The Burton House was converted to a duplex in the early 1900s; however, it now serves as the residence and business place of its present owner.⁸

6. Webb (L.E.) -WITHEE (N.H.) HOUSE, 236 South 9th Street.

1871-1872

This two-story Italian Villa styled house features intersecting broad gable roofs with a square tower in the conjunction of the two intersecting wings, stuccoed brick elevations and a stone foundation. The Withee house is further characterized by wide eaves supported by paired brackets, segmented-arch windows and flat-arch windows with two over two lights, a three-sided bay window on the south elevation, a two-story bay on the north elevation and a screened full-width front porch, and a porte cochere. The interior of this mid-19 century house is ornamented by massive carved woodwork, notable hardwoods including black walnut in the living room, a double-leafed entrance door leading to the large entrance hall as well as large fireplaces and mantles. The interior of the house was broken up into four apartments around 1940; however, most of the original interior woodwork, the open central stairway and entrance hall, windows and fireplaces remain. The Webb-Withee house is surrounded by an iron fence that has been in place at least since 1881. In addition, the original open porches located to either side of the front tower entrance was replaced with the present porch around 1930 and the third story and pyramidal roof of the tower was probably removed about the same time.⁹

This Italianate Style house was constructed during the year 1871-1872 for L.E. Webb, a local druggist who purchased three vacant lots in 1871. N.H. Withee purchased the property in 1876. Withee, a prominent local lumberman, arrived in La Crosse from Maine in 1853 where he also was involved in the lumber industry. Withee, one of the pioneer lumberman in the area, operated a saw-mill in Onalaska and one in Clark County, Wisconsin. He participated in a partnership with another early lumberman Gideon Hixon for a number of years as well as with

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his brother, Levi Withee. N.H. Withee also was one of the officers of the Island Mill Lumber Company corporation established by Abner Gile in 1881. N.H. Withee died in the mid-1880s, but the Withee house was occupied by his wife and son until around 1915. The Webb-Withee house is historically important for its association with N.H. Withee, a pioneer La Crosse lumberman.¹⁰

7. DR. ROBERT AND NELLIE KINNEAR HOUSE, 220-222 South 10th Street. 1914

This brick and stucco, two-story Prairie School house is characterized by a low-pitched intersecting hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, a broad flat chimney, bands of windows and simple box shapes. The Kinnear house, designed to fit a long narrow lot with the narrow side facing the street, features the main entrance into the rear block. This simple Prairie School styled house is further characterized by a plain stucco frieze set above the tall, brick-clad first story, inset wood banding and plain rectangular windows with one-over-one lights. A two-story porch having openings filled with modern louvered windows flanked by two-story brick piers projects from the front (east) elevation.

This Prairie School-styled two-story house was constructed for Dr. R. M. I. Kinnear in 1914 to replace his earlier house on the site, which was demolished by a fire in February, 1914. Kinnear, a native of Canada, trained as physician in Boston and later at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. Upon his graduation from the Medical College in 1890, Kinnear began his medical practice in La Crosse. The Kinnear house has been a duplex since the early 1920s. A smaller, two-story frame house displaying Prairie School characteristics including a flat hip roof and horizontal siding with a stucco band around the upper story was constructed south of the larger house at the rear of the lot around 1916. The houses were divided into two separate properties in the mid-20th century.¹¹

8. WILLIAM W. CROSBY HOUSE, 221 South 10th Street. 1886.

This elaborate Queen Anne, two-and-one-half-story, frame house constructed on a cut-stone foundation is characterized by a multi-gabled shingled roof with multiple cross gables, a two-and-a-half story conical roofed tower, multiple tall, highly decorated chimneys and a variety of surface and gable decoration that provide the irregularity of form, surface and massing essential to the Queen Anne style. Wood shingles of several different shapes are used with diagonal and horizontal siding to decorate the gable ends and the tower. The gables, the conical roofed tower, the many patterns of shingles, overhanging second-story elements, cut-away bays, exceptional stained glass, and tall, thin ornamental chimneys are characteristics typical of the early Queen Anne style in America. An open, off-set, flat-roofed porch supported by turned and carved colonettes covers the double-leafed front entrance door. A similar open porch leads to the side entrance.

A central entry hall featuring an elaborate fireplace, which is entered through double-leafed doors from a small vestibule, leads to the individual rooms on the lower story and to the elaborate staircase to the upper floor. Separate double pocket doors lead to the two parlors along the front of the house and to the dining room in the center and the den at the east side of the house. Single doors to the kitchen at the rear (south side) of the house and to the pantry between the kitchen and the dining room are located along the east side of the entrance hall. A spacious hall and five bedrooms are located on the upper story. The elaborate interior of the Crosby house features carved woodwork, stairway railing and newel post, unique lattice work and screens, woodwork created with contrasting dark redwood and light oak panels, a variety of other woods including cherry and mahogany as well as seven fireplaces decorated by wood carving and colored tiles. The interior of this house is colored by the exceptional stained and painted glass throughout the house -- bullseye glass in the entrance hall, blue and gold

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pebbled glass in the dining room, colored glass in various designs in both parlors, in the dining room, in the stairway, entrance hall and in the master bedroom closet.

The historic character of the Crosby house has been maintained for the most part. An early 20 century photograph shows this Queen Anne house had cresting on the roof ridges and a balustrade on the roof of the front porch, which apparently was removed in the mid-20th century. Iron hand rails have been added to porch. The gable-roofed, two-story coach house at the rear of the Crosby house has been altered substantially and attached to the house with a covered passageway by the present owners. A stone and metal gate and fence have been added along the front of the lot. The W.W. Crosby house, for which "Mitchell, of Milwaukee" made the plans, was constructed by local contractor F. Drake and Son for a bid of \$2670. This house replaced an earlier house on the lot, which was moved to the south side of the lot and used by the Crosby family during the construction period. Redwood shipped from California was used in the construction.¹²

W.W. Crosby arrived in La Crosse in 1854 and in 1855 organized the Boom and Log Driving Company on the Black River at Onalaska, at which time he built the first boom on the Black River in La Crosse County. The Boom and Log Company was incorporated in 1864 as the Black River Improvement Company, which oversaw improvements extending 50 miles up the Black River. In the spring of 1856, Crosby and Hanscome built the second sawmill in the place, employing 15 to 20 men until it burned down in 1863. W.W. Crosby also was active in the development of social and governmental institutions in La Crosse's settlement period. Crosby died in 1892.¹³

9. LAVERTY (Thomas) -MARTINDALE (Stephen) HOUSE, 237 South 10th Street. 1859, 1869
NRHP: 1977

This two-story Italianate house is covered by a shallow-pitched hip roof that is topped by a rectangular cupola. It is constructed on a stone foundation and has clapboard siding. This mid-19th century house is ornamented by paired wooden brackets with pendants under the overhanging eaves of the roof, tall corner pilasters at the ends of the front elevation, long floor-to-ceiling multipaned windows topped by decorative cornices supported by small brackets, and a double-leafed door with a transom window surrounded by plain pilasters and molding. The flat-roofed cupola features sides having arcades of three round-arched windows with arched lights that rest on Doric piers. Small brackets are under the overhanging eaves of the cupola and large scroll brackets at each corner extend from the pier capitals to the eaves. The Laverty-Martindale house is further characterized by a veranda that wraps around the front and sides of the house, and by a two-story rear wing. The flat-roofed porch is supported by slender, clustered columnettes with decorative bracket capitals placed on high paneled wooden bases. The two-story rear wing features six-over-six windows and a sleeping porch above the rear [east] entrance that rest on columns similar to those on the veranda.

The interior space of the Laverty-Martindale house is arranged according to a typical Victorian plan. The lower story features front and back parlors along the south side and a long hall with a curved stairway to the upper story on the north. The former master bedroom (now dining room) behind the parlors and the kitchen behind the former dining room (now library) are separated by a pantry and the rear stairs. A marble fireplace mantel in the north parlor is the only original fireplace remaining in the house.

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Thomas Laverty contracted with Richard Moffat and Richard R. Moffat for the construction of the Laverty-Martindale house in 1859. The second story was not yet completed in 1868 when the property was sold to Stephen Martindale III and his wife Katherine Howard Martindale. The house was completed by the Martindales in 1869. During the year 1883-1884, alterations and additions were made to the original building. The north wing was extended five feet north. In the new addition, a fireplace and a French window was added to the dining room (now library) on the lower story and a marbleized fireplace was added to a bedroom in the corresponding space on the upper story. This Victorian house was modernized after Stephen and Katherine Martindale died during the winter of 1905-1906. Central heating, a modern bathroom and electric lighting replaced the gas lights, old stoves and water closet. The sleeping porch was added over the rear porch and a laundry was added to the basement. At this time, the partition was removed between the two parlors. The Laverty-Martindale house has been rehabilitated by several owners since the house was sold in 1978 following the death of Katherine Martindale, granddaughter of Stephen Martindale III. This historic property was listed in the NRHP in 1977.¹⁴

Thomas Laverty, immigrated from England to La Crosse by way of New York to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the late 1840s. Laverty subsequently moved to La Crosse with is wife in the late 1850s where he was a merchant. He returned to La Crosse as a disabled veteran from the Civil War in 1863, but returned to the east after he sold his house to Stephen and Katherine Martindale in 1868. Stephen Martindale III moved to Wisconsin from Vermont in 1849 after graduating from Middlebury College and the National Law School in Ballston, New York. Martindale arrived in La Crosse in 1854 at which time he formed a partnership with Albert Pettibone to pursue business interest such as a mill in Black River Falls. Following his service as a colonel in the Civil War, he bought the G.R. Montague Agency for Northwest Mutual Life. The Martindale loan and insurance agency was continued by his son Stephen Martindale IV, who occupied the house after the death of his parents in 1906. Stephen IV's daughter Katherine resided in the house until her death in 1977.¹⁵

10. FRED RING HOUSE, 324 South 10th Street.

1883

This two-story, irregular plan, Queen Anne house displays a steeply pitched, shingled hip roof, clapboard siding, a stone foundation and a one-and-a-half story rear wing. A one-story addition [summer kitchen] is attached to the west elevation of the rear wing. The Ring house is characterized by a gabled roof dormer as well as a gabled two-story bay featuring a wall dormer and a shed-roofed bay window on the south elevation, plain rectangular windows with one-over-one lights on the upper story, multi-paned lights on the lower story, and a tall chimney with decorative brick work. A screened front porch with a shed roof and a gabled entrance extends the full width of the house. The Ring house is further characterized by incised ornament on the window frames of the front elevation and a double leafed entrance door. A low stone retaining wall runs along the south side of the property.

The interior space of the lower story of the Ring house is divided into two parlors on the south side and the entrance hall and dining room on the north side. The well-preserved 19th century interior features an open stairway in the entrance hall, decorative screens in the open doorways and bull's-eye woodwork and a fireplace with a tile surround topped by a large mirror in the west parlor.

This Queen Anne styled "cottage" was built by local contractors Larsen and Joseph Rawlinson in 1883 for Fred Ring, Jr. Ring immigrated with his parents from London, England, to Waukesha County in 1857. Ring, who worked for a railroad in England following the completion of his education at the City of London College, was

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employed by the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway soon after his arrival in the area. In the spring of 1869, Ring moved to La Crosse where he also supervised the railroad elevator, and, in 1872, he became the freight and ticket agent. From 1875 until 1881, Ring also was associated with C.F. Scharf in the hardware business. Ring remained with the railroad until 1887, when he was elected comptroller of the City of La Crosse and became the secretary and treasurer of the Madison Elevator Company. Ring owned this well-preserved Queen Anne house until the early 1890s. The coach house for the Ring house was moved to the west side of the lot and remodeled into a residence [933 Cameron Avenue] for Herman W. Wolf, the father of Dr. Herman E. Wolf. Dr. Wolf owned the property in the early 20th century and his descendants continue to occupy the house.¹⁶

The significance of the district is enhanced by the relatively high degree of integrity of the district as a whole with only 8 buildings being too altered to be considered contributing.

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List and Classification of Properties Located in the Proposed Cass and King
Streets Residential Historic District

Legend: [C] - Contributing Property [N] - Non-contributing Property

Street Address

Name of Property/ Construction Date

Cameron Avenue

[C] 923 Cameron Avenue	Fred Kroner House	1876
[C] 933 Cameron Avenue	Ring Coach House-Wolf House	1883, Remodeled: 1913

Cass Street

[C] 905-907 Cass Street	Elizabeth Emery House	1901
[N] 915 Cass Street	William Gable Cottage	c.1895
[C] 919 Cass Street	Erwin & Lena Schrieber House	1939
[C] 924 Cass Street	W.A. Anderson House	1890
[C] 930 Cass Street	Ezekial Clark House	1889
[C] 938 - 940 Cass Street	E.G. Smith House	1867
[C] 942 - 952 Cass Street	J.E. Wheeler House	1891
[C] 1004 Cass Street	F.A. Copeland House	1885-1886
[C] 1010 Cass Street	Frank Tiffany House	1889
	Moved to Site:	1998
[C] 1018 Cass Street	F.A. Burton House	1884
[N] 1019 Cass Street	Edgar Palmer Cottage	1868-1869
[C] 1024 Cass Street	James Vincent House	1884-1885

Listed in NRHP:1988

King Street

[N] 910 - 914 King Street	Joseph Gutman House	1894
[C] 916 - 920 King Street	Thomas Spence House	1891
[C] 928 - 933 King Street	J.M. Loomis-George Ray House	1859
[204 South 10th Street]		Remodeled: 1891-1892
[C] 929 King Street	S.S. Burton House	1871
[C] 1003 King Street	A.A. Minor-C.Noelke House	1859
		Remodeled: c.1920

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South 9th Street

[N] 203-205 South 9th Street	George W. Peck House	1874-1875
[C] 204 - 210 South 9th Street	L.E. Meason House	1881
[C] 207 South 9th Street	George E. Mariner House	1891
[C] 211 - 213 - 215 South 9th Street	James Manchester House	1858
[C] 212 - 214 South 9th Street	Angus Cameron House & Barn	1859
[N] 217 - 223 South 9th Street	Thomas Dyson House	1888
	Additons: 19th century	
[C] 220 South 9th Street	Louisa Withee House	1894
[C] 224 South 9th Street	Joseph Martin House	1921
[N] 225 - 227 South 9th Street	J.R. Ferguson-A.E. Bleekman House	
	1868, Remodeled: 1894	
[C] 233 - 235 South 9th Street	W.R. Montague House	1896
[C] 236 South 9th Street	G.E. Webb - N.H. Withee House	1871-1872

South 10th Street

[C] 136 - 138 South 10th Street	C.A. Bartz House	1895
[C] 203 South 10th Street	N.D. Allen House	1868
[N] 209 South 10th Street	H.E. Ballard House	1887
[C] 221 South 10th Street	William W. Crosby House	1886
[C] 220 - 222 South 10th Street	Dr. R.M.I. Kinnear House	1914
[C] 224 South 10th Street	Robert Kinnear House	1916
[C] 226 South 10th Street	Leonard Fry House	1915
[C] 234 South 10th Street	Irving Peck House	1940
[C] 237 South 10th Street	T.J. Laverly - Stephen Martindale House	1859, 1869
	Listed in NRHP:1977	
[N] 236-238 South 10th Street [927 Cass Street]	E.V. White - Giles R. Montague House	1875
[C] 324 South 10th Street	Fred Ring House	1883

10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

La Crosse County, Wisconsin
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from
instructions)
Architecture

A Property is associated with events
that have made a significant
contribution to the broad patterns of
our history.

B Property is associated with the lives
of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive
characteristics of a type, period, or
method of construction or represents
the work of a master, or possesses
high artistic values, or represents a
significant and distinguishable entity
whose components lack individual
distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to
yield, information important in
prehistory or history.

Period of Significance

1858-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

A owned by a religious institution or
used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or
structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved
significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carroll, W.L.

Parker, William

Stoltze and Schick

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Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Significance

The 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District is eligible under Criterion C because it is an assemblage of significant mid-19th and early 20th century houses unified by their location along city streets in an early prestigious La Crosse residential neighborhood. The district is architecturally significant because it contains a concentration of La Crosse's fashionable mid-19th through the early 20th century residential architecture. Several of the buildings are designed by La Crosse's most prominent 19th century architects. The buildings constructed in the district between 1858 and 1940, are good representatives of the residential styles and construction preferred by the La Crosse's most prominent industrialists, professionals, businessmen and middle class families.

Residential historic styles represented in the historic district include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Prairie School and American Foursquare. Excellent examples of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles characterize much of the historic district. The period of significance extends from the 1858 when the first extant house in the district was constructed until the last house in the historic period was built in 1940.

Historical Background

The 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District developed into a prestigious residential neighborhood during the nineteenth century. Many of the community's early civic, business, and industrial leaders lived in the neighborhood. The neighborhood developed east of La Crosse's downtown commercial and industrial district, and over the years, became increasingly dense as more homes filled in the vacant lots and occupied subdivided lots in the district. In the mid-1880s, the prosperity of the lumbering era began to transform La Crosse from a sleepy shipping and commercial town into an important lumbering city. More substantial houses replaced existing smaller, less prestigious houses and large new houses in the latest fashionable style filled in vacant and subdivided lots in the district.

Fur traders stopped at the area called "Prairie La Crosse" during the early 1800s, but it was not until 1840 that a fur trader established a trading post there. That trader did not stay, but in 1841, Nathan Myrick established another trading post on Barron Island (Pettibone Park). In 1842, Myrick built a log cabin at what is today Front and State streets, becoming the first permanent settler in La Crosse. Like most pioneers, Myrick was the first postmaster, and he shortened the name of the settlement to La Crosse in 1843. A few more settlers came to La Crosse between 1842 and 1850, but because Native Americans were not removed from the area until 1849, little mass settlement in the area occurred.¹⁷

During the 1850s, La Crosse began to boom. The fertile agricultural lands nearby began to attract settlers who looked to the community for mills and stores. The settlement's location along the Mississippi River was

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advantageous and the community profited from an excellent steamboat landing site. The pineries of northwestern Wisconsin also attracted people who wished to exploit them, although this exploitation did not reach fruition until the 1880s. During the 1850s, mills, stores, and small industrial shops were erected in La Crosse to serve the shipping, agricultural, and lumbering interests of the area and a railroad connection was completed by 1858. The population of the community reflected this business boom as the city grew from 573 residents in 1853 to almost 4,000 residents in 1860.¹⁸

Rapid growth continued in La Crosse during the 1860s and 1870s as retailing, lumber and grist milling, brewing and other small industries, shipping, and railroads provided jobs in the community. In particular, during this period, lumber milling was a growth industry and between 1870 and 1880, the saw mills in La Crosse tripled their production. The lumber industry spawned other related industries, from millwork factories to foundries that made lumber cutting and milling machinery. Between 1860 and 1880, the city's population increased by over 10,000 residents to 14,505. Most of these people lived in neighborhoods that radiated east, northeast, and southeast from La Crosse's downtown commercial district. Some of the most prominent citizens began living in an area near Cass, King, Main, and State streets between downtown and 10th Street. As the city continued to grow in the 1880s, this neighborhood began to rapidly expand into a prestigious residential community that extended along the east-west streets east of West Avenue and west of 7th Street. The neighborhood east of West Avenue was added to the National Register of Historic Places as the Cass and King Streets Residential Historic District in 1997.¹⁹

During the 1880s, historic growth in La Crosse reached its zenith as the lumber industry of the city processed millions of board feet of lumber per year. The growth in the lumber industry attracted more retailing and manufacturing and the prosperity of the community drew more people. Between 1880 and 1890, the city's population increased to 25,090 residents. Some of these residents were part of the growing upper and middle classes who resided in the 10th and Cass Streets neighborhood. Between 1858 and the mid-1890s, 32 of the 41 houses in the district were built in the district. Many of the owners of these houses were middle or upper-class, including merchants, administrators, and people associated with the lumber industry.²⁰

The majority of the houses in the 10th and Cass Neighborhood Historic District were constructed from late 1869-1870 to the mid-1890s. The houses during this period were situated generally on large lots and were built by new residents either beginning or in the midst of their careers in business, industry and in their professions. One of the earliest residents in the district, James Manchester, a carpenter and builder, built the small vernacular frame house at 213 South 9th Street in 1858 just three years after he arrived in the city. Another simple frame house displaying elements of the mid-19th century Greek Revival style was erected in 1868 at 303 South 10th Street for the superintendent of the Colman Lumber Company, Nelson Allen, who came to La Crosse from Vermont in 1862. Thomas Laverty, a young storekeeper originally from New York, contracted with Richard Moffat and Son to have a house built at 237 South 10th Street in 1859. After he was disabled during the Civil War, Laverty sold the unfinished house to Stephen Martindale, a lawyer and insurance agent with a growing family, who completed the house to its present appearance in 1869. Another lawyer, S. S. Burton, came to La Crosse in 1857 and quickly became involved in the politics of the place. Burton, who was elected as a representative to the State Assembly in 1864 and as the 4th Ward alderman in 1865, built a small house on his property on the corner of 10th and King [929 King Street] in 1865 and soon enlarged and remodeled it in the prestigious Italianate style more in keeping with his status in 1869-

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1870. The professional men in the district at this time included the dentist Edgar Palmer, a new resident from Vermont. Palmer, who studied dentistry in Philadelphia and Vermont came to La Crosse in 1866, built the small Gothic Revival cottage at 1019 Cass Street on his property [three lots] on the corner of 11th and Cass streets in 1868. Palmer, one of the founding members of the Wisconsin State Dental Society as well as its first president, built a distinguished house (not extant) on the same property in the mid-1880s and used the small cottage for rental purposes.²¹

Like the 1860s, the people who built homes in the district during the 1870s were upper and middle-class families from the commercial and manufacturing businesses of the city, who were benefitting from the increase in wealth and sophistication in La Crosse. Lumberman Nathan Withee bought the Italianate Villa-styled mansion situated on three lots at 236 South 9th Street in 1876 from the local druggist L. E. Webb, a native of Maine, who had the house built a few years earlier in 1871. Withee, who, for a time, was a partner of the noted local lumberman Gideon Hixon, owned a saw mill on the Black River and was involved in the Island Mill Lumber Company. He was one of the prominent pioneer lumberman of La Crosse. In 1875, industrialist E.V. White, the owner of a large three-story flour mill, constructed a substantial Italianate styled mansion on the corner of 10th and Cass, which is now greatly altered, and sold it to another prominent industrialist Giles R. Montague in 1879. Montague, a surveyor and real estate agent upon his arrival in La Crosse from Massachusetts in 1854, established several prominent local companies during his long life including the La Crosse Marble and Granite Company, the La Crosse Cracker and Candy Company, the La Crosse Carriage Company, and the La Crosse Knitting Company. Fred Kroner, a native of Germany who arrived in La Crosse in 1854, had his large Italianate influenced brick house at 923 Cameron Avenue and his three-story store on South 3rd Street built during the same year, 1875-1876. Kroner, a prominent hardware merchant, developed his hardware business to include a wholesale division and a steel and roofing company that was operated by his sons through the 20th century. A future governor of Wisconsin, George Peck built the frame house at 205 South 9th Street in 1874 while he worked as editor of M.M. Pomeroy's newspaper *The La Crosse Democrat*. He moved on to Milwaukee in 1876.²²

More substantial houses were constructed in the 10th and Cass Street Neighborhood District by industrialists and businessmen who benefited from the boom in the economy that occurred in La Crosse in the 1880s. Fred Ring, Jr. built the frame Victorian "cottage" at 324 South 10th Street while he was the freight and ticket agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail Road. Ring, a native of London, came to La Crosse in 1869 after working for the rail road in Chicago and Prairie du Chien. A fashionable Stick style house was built in 1884 at 1018 Cass Street by Frank A. Burton, a grain broker and surveyor of customs, who came to La Crosse from Chicago. Unfortunately, Burton was murdered by an angry seaman before he was able to occupy the house. In the same year, an elegant Victorian brick house was built at 1024 Cass Street according to an eclectic design by Chicago architect W.L. Carroll that was modified by local architect William Parker according to the wishes of its owner James Vincent, a trained carpenter. Vincent, after a time spent as a contractor and bridge builder in California, arrived in La Crosse in 1854 where he became a lumber and commodities dealer. Two other wealthy residents intimately associated with the lumber industry of early La Crosse built impressive houses in the 10th and Cass streets neighborhood in the mid-1880s. Frederick A. Copeland, who rose to the presidency of the La Crosse Lumber Company from the position of bookkeeper awarded him in 1871 by the company operated by Governor C. C. Washburn, had a large Queen Anne-styled house, now greatly altered, built at 1004 Cass Street during the year 1885-1886. Across the street on 10th, W.W. Crosby had his old house moved to the south end of his property and a new fashionable Queen Anne styled

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house showcasing carved and inlaid exotic woodwork, stained glass and ornate fireplaces constructed in 1886. Crosby organized the Boom and Log Driving Company on the Black River the year after he arrived in La Crosse in 1855. He established a sawmill in 1856 and later the Crosby Hardwood Company. He lived in this house only a few years before his death in 1892.²³

Although the city's economy grew more slowly from 1890 to 1920, the 10th and Cass neighborhood continued to grow as new houses were built on the few vacant lots and as infill on the older, larger properties. Furthermore, more expensive and larger houses replaced the mid-19th century houses of La Crosse's early residents during this period. Most of the owners of the new and of the remodeled houses in the neighborhood in the 1890s were professional men, bankers and wealthy merchants, who benefited from the prosperity of the lumber era and sought to build their homes in a prestigious established neighborhood close to the commercial district. W.A. Anderson, who served as the city physician and as mayor of the city in 1899-1900, had a new towered Queen Anne house built on a vacant lot at 924 Cass Street in 1890. Thomas Spence, the owner of the prominent Spence-McCord Drug Company, had a fashionable Queen Anne house constructed to replace his Italianate Revival house in 1891 at 920 King Street. J. E. Wheeler, the president of the Exchange State Bank, had a house in the "new" Queen Anne style built in 1891 on the vacant lot on the corner of 10th and Cass east of the modest frame house on the property he purchased in the mid-1880s. George Ray, a local lumberman, remodeled his Italianate Revival house originally built in 1859 into the large towered Queen Anne seen today at 928-933 King Street. Less elaborate Queen Anne houses were also built in the 10th and Cass Street neighborhood. The merchant George Mariner, a druggist and noted local photographer, had a Queen Anne house built on a lot at 207 South 9th that he purchased from the property next door. Joseph Gutman, the owner of a Main Street retail and wholesale dry goods store also had a simple Queen Anne house constructed at 910-912 King Street and W. R. Montague, manager of his father's La Crosse Cracker and Candy Co., had a Queen Anne house built in 1896 at 233 South 9th Street. Louisa Withee, the widow of the lumber baron N.H. Withee, used the proceeds of the family lumber interests to build the relatively modest Queen Anne house at 220 South 9th [originally addressed as 230 South 9th] in 1894 on the vacant lot on the north side of her house. The new house initially was occupied by her son N. Haskel Withee, manager of the Withee Estate.²⁴

During the first half of the twentieth century, only 8 houses were built in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic district, of which one was constructed in the 1900s. During the 1910s, the 10th and Cass Neighborhood District began to take on a slightly different appearance. All of the houses built in the 20th century in the district were constructed on lots created when the larger lots and properties were further subdivided, or were built to replace existing houses, because, by this time, houses occupied the majority of the lots. The popularity of the Prairie School, Craftsman, and Bungalow styles, and in particular, the popularity of the Prairie School Style in La Crosse, resulted in smaller, more compact housing being built in the 1910s and 1920s. Dr. R.M. I. Kinnear had two Prairie School houses built on the his property at 222-224 South 10th after fire demolished the previous house on the site in 1914. He built a second, smaller Prairie School house at 224 South 10th in 1916, at which time he turned the earlier large brick Prairie house into a duplex. As in the late 19th century, currently popular styles were employed to update and maintain older houses. One of the earliest houses in the 10th and Cass Neighborhood, the A.A. Minor house, built as a frame house at 1003 King by 1859, displays the influence of the Prairie School style popular in La Crosse. It was remodeled in the Prairie School style when it was brick-veneered in the early 1920s by Carl Noekle, a piano dealer.²⁵

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Many early 20th century families in the 10th and Cass Street Neighborhood District still had upper-class business ties, but increasingly, more of the houses were occupied and built by middle-class families and the size of the new homes reflected this trend. At this time, the more affluent La Crosse residents built their houses where lots were more available in another prestigious area located several blocks east of the 10th and Cass Neighborhood Historic District. Simple American Foursquare houses were built on vacant lots included within the large 19th century properties. Leonard Fry built a modest American Foursquare house at 226 South 10th in 1915 and Joseph Martin, the manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company branch office, had a house constructed in a similar manner at 224 South 9th Street in 1921.²⁶

During the 1920s, La Crosse experienced another business growth period and its population grew by another 10,000 people. The increase in population meant an increase in new housing, particularly in neighborhoods close to downtown or other workplaces. The city erected a series of new schools and entrepreneurs expanded old factories or erected new factories. The growth was short-lived, though, as the Great Depression of the 1930s disrupted the city's economy. World War II and the post-war economic boom brought prosperity back to La Crosse, although during the last 20 years, there have been many changes in the economy of the city as it has diversified into educational, small and medium-sized industrial, commercial, and recreational sectors. During the 1920s and 1930s only two new houses were erected in the district, both on lots formed when larger properties were subdivided. A small Cape Cod styled cottage was constructed in 1939 for the Supervisor of the La Crosse Vocational and Adult Schools, Erwin Schrieber, and his wife, Lena, at 919 Cass Street and a small Colonial Revival influenced house was built for Irving Peck at 234 South 10th in 1940. In recent years, the Queen Anne-styled Tiffany house was placed on a lot taken from the Copeland property at 1004 Cass Street. The Frank Tiffany house built in 1889 was moved in 1998 from its original location at 403 South 11th to 1010 Cass Street.²⁷

Additional housing in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood became available beginning at the turn of the twentieth century when the division of many of the large houses into duplexes and apartments commenced. Multiple families were housed in many of the large Queen Anne houses such as the J.E. Wheeler house at 944-952 Cass Street and the George Ray house at 928-933 King Street as early as the 1910s. The large Italianate styled Webb-Withee house at 236 South 9th Street and the White-Montague house with addresses on Cass and on 10th streets were listed with multiple families or occupants in the City Directories by the 1920s. Numerous other, both small and large, houses have also been divided into apartments. Recently, however, the restoration and rehabilitation of several properties in the 10th and Cass Street neighborhood, such as the Frank Burton house at 1018 Cass, the Anderson houses at 924 Cass and the Kroner house at 923 Cameron, is encouraging the return of the area to its single family orientation.²⁸

Architectural Significance

The 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District is being nominated to the NRHP because of its local significance to the significance area of architecture. The district's highly intact resources are both excellent examples of some of the most important architectural styles used for residential construction in Wisconsin during the period of significance and they also represent the stylistic development of residential architecture in La Crosse from the late 1850s through 1940. In addition, a number of the district's resources represent some of the best work of La Crosse builders and are the work of notable La Crosse and Midwestern architects.

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The Cass and 10th streets neighborhood appears to have been the practical limit of the city's expansion eastward from the Mississippi River until 1880, when some of the city's more affluent residents began to build large houses on large lots east of West Avenue.²⁹ Thus it is not surprising that most of the most ornate residences in the district were constructed from around 1870 until the early 1890's.

The earliest houses in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District show the influence of the mid-19th century Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Greek Revival style, popular in Wisconsin from 1830 to 1870, characterized by low pitched gable or hip roof with eaves detailed as classical cornices, by gable ends detailed as classical pediments and porches or porticos supported by classical columns. The manual further points out the Greek Revival style was used for vernacular buildings that were basically astylistic, but which display simple gabled forms, regular fenestrations, and returned cornices characteristic of the style.³⁰ The frame house built in 1868 at 203 South 10th Street for N.D. Allen, the superintendent of the Colman Lumber Company, is a vernacular building displaying the low pitched roof with a wide band of trim under the wide eaves and a front facing gable end that is associated with the Greek Revival style. The original entry porch has been replaced by a full-length enclosed porch.³¹

Evidence of the Gothic Revival style is even less apparent in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Gothic Revival, which also was popular in the mid-19th century, featured steeply pitched gable roofs, pointed arch openings, wall dormers, hood molds and decorated vergeboards. The manual points out that in many instances there may be only one or two of these features to indicate the local builder's Gothic intentions.³² The vernacular cottage built for the dentist Edgar Palmer in 1868-1869 displays only the steeply pitched roof and vergeboards characteristic of the Gothic style. The addition of siding to the west side and the addition along the west side has compromised the historic character of this early cottage. Palmer used this small cottage for rental property when he built a substantial new house fronting on 11th Street on his property (northeast of the cottage) in the early 1880s.³³

The most substantial early houses in the district were constructed in the Italianate style, one of the most fashionable styles of the mid-19th century. Some of the earliest Italianate styled houses were replaced by more fashionable Queen Anne styled houses built in the district in the late 19th century. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Italianate style was very popular in Wisconsin from 1850 until 1880. The Italianate house is characterized by overhanging bracketed eaves, gently sloping hipped or gable roofs and a cupola atop the roof. Typically square in plan, sometimes these houses are "L"-shaped in plan and wrap around a square three-story tower. The Italianate house is further characterized by tall thin windows with hood molds or pediments, bay windows, balustraded balconies, and nearly always, a veranda or loggia.³⁴ Two of La Crosse's most notable examples of the "bracketed Italianate style" are located in the 10th and Cass Neighborhood Historic District. The Laverty-Martindale house begun in 1859 by carpenters Richard and Richard R. Moffat for Thomas Laverty was completed in 1869 after it was purchased by Stephen Martindale. This exceptionally well-preserved, clapboard-covered house features a nearly flat roof with paired wooden brackets under the overhanging eaves, a rectangular cupola, long floor-to-ceiling windows, and a three-sided veranda. Corner pilasters, decorative cornices supported by brackets, arched windows framed by Doric piers, bracketed porch and cupola roofs and slender clustered porch colonettes embellish this elaborate interpretation of the Italianate style. The Laverty-Martindale house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. The Samuel S. Burton house was built to its present appearance in 1869-1870 in a less elaborate interpretation of the Italianate style than the Laverty-Martindale house. The frame Burton house is a typically cubic-shaped Italianate house covered by a flat roof with wide eaves supported by elaborate paired brackets. It is further ornamented by dentil trim under the eaves of the roof and porches

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and a highly articulated bay window and porch. A one-and-a-half story wing at the rear of this well-preserved house apparently is the small house Burton built in 1865, the year after he purchased the property.³⁵

The Webb-Withee house is one of the less well preserved houses in the 10th and Cass district retaining elements suggestive of their "once grand" Italianate styled appearance. This house, which was built for L.E. Webb, a local druggist, during the year 1871-72 and subsequently purchased by the prominent lumberman N.H. Withee in 1876, is a stucco-covered brick mansion characterized by the tall entrance tower placed in the angle of the two intersecting wings, loggias between the tower and the ends of the house, and wide bracketed eaves associated with the Italian Villa style. Its interior features notable woodwork. The Italian Villa style was characterized mainly by its tall tower and simple classical forms, often stuccoed, in an asymmetrical, picturesque composition. The historic appearance of the Webb-Withee house has been affected by the alteration of the tower and the addition of the present porch.³⁶

The Italianate style was scaled down in a number of the earlier houses in the 10th and Cass Neighborhood Historic District. The Fred Kroner house at 923 Cameron Avenue is a brick (now painted) interpretation of the style ornamented only by elaborate paired bracketed eaves that terminate in the cornice returns of the front cross gable and dentil trim on the fascia board. This large, block-shaped house, constructed in 1876 for Fred Kroner, a prominent retail and wholesale hardware merchant, has been altered by the addition of the present porch.³⁷

The greatest number of the significant representatives of La Crosse architecture in the 10th and Cass neighborhood were constructed in the Queen Anne style during La Crosse's boom period, which began in the 1880s. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 until 1910.³⁸ The Queen Anne style during the Victorian period was based on the medieval characteristics of the 18th century, but by the 1890s was incorporating many classical details and a less complicated form into its design. Although the Queen Anne style in England was built in brick and stone with tile decorations, the style in America was most often translated into wood. Characterized by irregularity of form, surface, texture, and plan, the Queen Anne house's architectural features include multiple steep roofs, tower and turrets, projecting pavilions, bays and porches, as well as stained and leaded glass.

The Victorian period Queen Anne style was the most popular style in late 19th century La Crosse, as it was in most of the United States.³⁹ The Queen Anne houses constructed in the 1880s in the 10th and Cass Neighborhood district were constructed in the mode that was initially influenced by English architect Richard Norman Shaw's early rural manner. Multiple decorated gables, a conical roofed tower, many patterns of shingles, an overhanging second story, exceptional stained and colored glass, and tall, thin paneled chimneys are all typical Queen Anne style characteristics employed in the design by "Mitchell, of Milwaukee" that was built by local contractors F. Drake and Son in 1886 for lumberman W.W. Crosby at 221 South 10th Street. The remarkable interior of this exceptional house features carved wood in the stairway and entrance hall, contrasting light and dark inlaid woodwork throughout the first floor, seven fireplaces, and stained glass in most of the rooms.⁴⁰ Similar medieval elements characterize the Victorian house built a few years earlier in 1883 at 324 South 10th Street by local contractors Larsen and Rawlinson for Fred Ring, Jr., a native of England who was employed by the Milwaukee Railroad. This well-preserved house, described as a "handsome frame cottage" by the local newspaper when under construction, features roof dormers, wall gables, bay windows, and a tall chimney borrowed from medieval models. Elements derived from the classical vocabulary used to characterize the Queen Anne houses built later in La Crosse in the 1890s are largely absent from the Ring house.⁴¹

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Multiple gables, multiple forms, and multiple surface textures and ornament were used by noted local architects Stoltze and Schick to create the irregularity of surface, massing and plan that is essential to the Queen Anne style when they designed the houses for the president of the Exchange State Bank, J. E. Wheeler, at 944-952 Cass Street and for the owner of the Spence-McCord Drug Company, Thomas Spence, at 920 King Street during the year 1890-1891. A porch opening spanned by four arches resting on columns of turned wood placed high in the highly ornamented north gable, and an overhanging porch with elaborate spindlework on the east gable characterize the once grand Wheeler house. The historic integrity of this house, which was broken up into multiple apartments in the 1920s, was altered considerably when the multiple large enclosed porches on the lower story replaced the original open porches featuring elaborate spindle work and Eastlake porch columns. Many of the architectural details of the Spence house were recently revealed when the siding was removed from the exterior. The house is also being returned to single family use after being subdivided into apartments.⁴²

The stylistic details of the Classical Revival such as Palladian styled windows, pediments, dentil trim, and classical columns used to characterize the 1890s examples of the Queen Anne style in La Crosse added to the already eclectic character of this Victorian style. Many of the 1890s Queen Anne houses in La Crosse also feature a tower, a favorite stylistic device associated with the 1890s interpretation of the style. George Ray, a lumberman and log dealer in early La Crosse, had the small square Italianate house he purchased in 1884 enlarged into the elaborate Queen Anne house seen today at 928 King Street. Classically derived pedimented gable ends, a decorative frieze along the bottom of the gable and a three-story tower characterize this Queen Anne house. Ray had this house remodeled in 1891, a month after the retail and wholesale drug merchant Thomas Spence started work on his large picturesque Queen Anne on the lot next door at 920 King Street, replacing the earlier Italianate house built by W.C. Root in the 1850s.⁴³

Architectural details similar to those used in the earlier Queen Anne houses were also used to characterize the Stick Style house. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Stick Style, popular in Wisconsin from 1870 to 1890, stressed "truthfulness" in materials through the use of exposed stick work, both structural and applied. Like the Queen Anne, the Stick style houses are irregular in massing and built with multiple steep gable roofs and cross gables, towers and porches and clapboards, but are ornamented with an overlay of stickwork instead of decorative shingles. Few true examples of the Stick Style exist in Wisconsin. Most Stick Style houses in Wisconsin, such as the house built for Frank Burton and his wife Abbie at 1016 Cass Street in 1884, display elements of the style in a scaled down interpretation of the style. This well-preserved house was built for Frank Burton, a grain merchant and surveyor of customs who was murdered by an angry riverman before he was able to occupy the house. The Burton house displays the steeply pitched gable roof and cross gables, brackets under the eaves and clapboard siding found in both the Queen Anne and Stick styles; however, it is also characterized by stickwork in the gables and on the porch that imitates the exposed structural elements of Medieval houses. This house has been restored and rehabilitated in the last few years.⁴⁴

Queen Anne style influence is also evident in the High Victorian Italianate styled house built for the lumberman James Vincent in 1884 at 1024 Cass Street. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the

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High Victorian Italianate style was popular in Wisconsin from 1865 to 1900. The manual further states that features of Italianate, Romanesque or Second Empire styles were often combined, resulting in a highly eclectic, picturesque appearance. The High Victorian Italianate style was a major influence on the Vincent house design, which was created by architect W. L. Carroll of Chicago in 1879 and modified by local architect William Parker in 1884. This exceptionally well preserved house displays the polychromatic exterior promoted by John Ruskin, who, in his book *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* contended color was to be an integral part of the materials used in construction. White limestone horizontal bands on the wall surfaces connecting the white stone arched window heads, white stone window lintels and sills and the white stone foundation create contrasting color and texture in the red brick. Cast iron and terra cotta decorate other structural elements of the house. Large cornices extended to create pedimented forms and over-scaled eave brackets, dentil trim on the frieze board and cornices are all architectural elements associated with the Italianate style. A sunburst pattern often seen in association with the Queen Anne style decorate the tympanums of the pedimented gable ends. The interior of this exceptional house displays master-crafted woodwork in a large variety of hardwoods, stained glass and inlay tile work. The James Vincent house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.⁴⁵

Residential architecture in the first half of the 20th century in the city of La Crosse mirrored the rest of the nation with the modern and historic trends occurring at the same time. The new construction in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District in the early 20th century was built in the Period Revival styles and in the concurrent "early modern" Prairie School and the American Foursquare styles. In general, new houses in the historic district in the 20th century were built on lots from subdivided 19th century properties or in place of older houses. According to the Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Prairie School style was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1925. The Prairie School, which flourished in the Chicago area under the leadership of Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, was established across America by 1910. The design of the Prairie School house most often employed the basic box design with a horizontal emphasis accentuated by bands of windows placed directly under the soffit of the overhanging roof. In addition, they had characteristic low hipped roofs with broad eaves that visually compress the house into a low profile mirroring the flat Prairie landscape. In many Prairie School designs, one or more open or closed one-story porches projecting from the house balanced the often symmetrically designed facades.⁴⁶

Although the Prairie School was a major influence in the Cass and King Streets Residential Historic District, the 10th and Cass Street neighborhood developed for the most part before the advent of the Prairie School style in La Crosse. Dr. Kinnear, a practitioner of homeopathic medicine, had a Prairie School house designed by an unknown architect built in 1914 on his property at 222 South 10th Street to replace his earlier house, which had been demolished by fire a few months previously. The brick Kinnear house displays box shapes, a low-pitched intersecting hip roof with overhanging eaves, a narrow band of windows on the upper story and a two-story porch. The house, designed with the narrow side facing the street, features the entrance into the rear main block in a manner somewhat similar to another Prairie School design by the prominent La Crosse Prairie School architects Bentley and Merman at 1420 Madison Street. The two-story porch at the front of house features modern horizontally louvered windows, which are not in keeping with the Prairie School style. In 1916, Dr. Kinnear had the small frame and stucco Prairie School house at 224 South 10th Street built adjacent to the south side of the brick Prairie house, at which time the earlier house was duplexed for rental purposes while the new house was used as his personal residence.⁴⁷ The Prairie School also influenced the remodeling of an early house built in 1859 at 1003 King Street for A.A. Minor and

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occupied until the early 20th century by the E. A. Tenney family. A two-story porch was added to the east elevation and brick veneer was applied to the frame elevations around 1920 by the new owner Carl B. Noelke.⁴⁸

According to the Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the less sophisticated American Foursquare became one of the more popular house styles of the 20th century in America during the move toward a simplified domestic architecture in the early 20th century. The Leonard Fry house built in 1915 at 226 South 10th Street and the Joseph Martin house built in 1921 at 224 South 9th Street are two of the eight houses added to the 10th and Cass Neighborhood Historic District in the early 20th century. These two houses display the American Foursquare characteristics of a simple two-story box shape topped by a low hipped roof, a front roof dormer and a full-width front porch.⁴⁹

While some architects and their clients were searching for a new "modern" style of architecture, others were looking for a new style through the eclectic reuse of historic styles. According to the Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management* manual, the Period Revival styles incorporate the wide range of historic styles the architects adapted to modern needs during the period from 1900 until 1940. A renewed interest in classical architecture and classical details initially inspired by the display of Neo-Classical architecture at the 1893 Columbian Exposition held in Chicago was carried through the first half of the 20th century. During this period, the Colonial Revival gradually became the dominant style for domestic architecture in America. The Colonial Revival became the preferred historic style in La Crosse by the late 1930s; however, by this time, the Colonial Revival houses were much simpler in form and ornamentation and much smaller in scale. The Erwin and Lena Schrieber house built at 919 Cass Street in 1939 displays the simple forms of the Cape Cod Colonial Revival house from this period. The gabled roof dormers, multipaned windows in the upper sash and a classical motif over the entrance of the Schrieber house only indicate or suggest the historic Colonial Revival style.⁵⁰

Architects

Several of the buildings in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District were designed by architects, some of whom remain unidentified. Architects from Chicago and Milwaukee as well as local architects were commissioned to design the larger, more prestigious houses in the district. While several of the buildings in the district were designed by architects, contractor-builders constructed the majority of the houses. Personal residences in the district built for contractors James Manchester at 211-215 South 9th and William Gable [also spelled Gobel] at 915 Cass, which no doubt, were also constructed by them. Following are the biographies and commissions of the architects identified as the designers of the houses in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District.

William Parker

A native of New York State and a graduate of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, Parker established himself in business in Milwaukee in 1876. Parker, who arrived in La Crosse in 1884, is listed in the La Crosse City Directory until 1893 when he moved to Galesville, Wisconsin. Apparently still working in the area, he was listed in the Directory again in 1899.⁵¹

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William Parker was commissioned in 1884 to revise the plans drawn by Chicago architect W. L. Carroll for the James Vincent house at 1024 Cass Street according to the wishes of the owner. Other designs by Parker include a number of houses in the already listed Cass and King Streets Historic District such as the Sam Anderson House, 410 South 14th Street (1885); William Parker House, 416 South 14th Street (1885); Fred Easton house, 1327 Cass Street (1886); Henry Esperson House, 1414 Cass Street (1887). He also is noted for several large buildings including: La Crosse County Court House, 3rd & State [not extant] (1867); Exchange State Bank, 800 Rose Street (1887); and Leinlokken Bank, 203 S. Fourth Street (1891).⁵²

Gustav Stoltze and Hugo Schick

Stoltze and Schick, who worked in partnership during the years 1887 to 1899 with offices in the Batavian Bank Building, also worked alone for short periods of time before and after this period. A few years after the termination of his association with Stoltze, Schick formed another partnership with Andrew Roth. Their extant works exhibit influences ranging from the historic Romanesque Revival and Neo-Classical Revival styles to early Modern.⁵³

Gustav Stoltze, a German immigrant arriving in Boston in 1872, received his architectural training in Boston. After his technical course was completed in 1878, he worked in the offices of Ware and Van Brunt and also in the offices of Rotch and Tilden for two years. He came to La Crosse in 1885 after working for a time in Minneapolis and then for the Northern Pacific Refrigeration Company. Stoltze was a member of the American Institute of Architects.⁵⁴

Hugo Schick, a native of Austria, was a graduate of the Polytechnical School and Academy of Arts of Vienna, completing a course in architecture in 1877. He arrived in America in 1880, working in New York City, Chicago, and St. Paul before coming to La Crosse in 1886. He formed an association with Stoltze in 1887. He worked alone after the end of his association with Stoltze until he formed a partnership with Andrew Roth in 1901. Schick died c.1909. Schick designed a residence, while in sole practice, in the 10th and Cass streets Neighborhood district; the John P. Salzer House, 133 South 14th Street (1900).⁵⁵

Stoltze and Schick designed most of the notable Queen Anne houses in the city of La Crosse including the J.E. Wheeler house in 1891 at 944 - 952 Cass Street and the Thomas Spence house at 920 King Street located in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District. Following are the houses in the Cass and King Streets Historic District designed by Stoltze and Schick during their 1887-1899 partnership: E.C. Dailey House, 1420 Cass Street (1889); Stephen Gantert House, 1304 Main St (1890); Nymphus B. Holway House, 1419 Cass Street (1891); Adam Kroner House, 525 South 7th Street (1895); Adolph Kohlhaus house, 1518 Madison Street (1897-98); S.Y. Hyde house, 1224 King Street (1897); and the W.W. Withee House, 1434 Cass Street (1897). Stoltze and Schick also designed many of the buildings in La Crosse's commercial district. Some of the more notable are the Tillman Brothers Furniture Block, 116 South 4th Street (1889); E. R. Barron Building, 426 Main Street. (1891); and the John Rehfuss Building, 414 Main Street (1894). The partnership of Schick and Roth are credited with some of the larger buildings constructed in La Crosse in the early 20th century such as Doerflinger Department Store, 400 Main Street.(1903); Emanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1201 Avon Street (1907); First Evangelical Lutheran Church, 400 West Avenue (1904); First German Methodist Episcopal Church, 525 South 7th Street (1895); Losey Memorial Arch, 1407 La Crosse Street, (1902); and Pettibone Park Gazebo, Barron Island (1902).⁵⁶

The Cass and 10th Street Neighborhood Historic District is thus believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP for its architectural significance to the city of La Crosse. Collectively, the district's resources constitute one of

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the most architecturally impressive neighborhoods in the city and many of them are also fine examples of the work of many of La Crosse's best architects and builders. The significance of the district is also enhanced by the relatively high degree of integrity of the whole.

Criteria Consideration B

The Frank Tiffany house that was moved from 403 South 11th to a vacant lot in the district, now 1010 Cass Street. The house contributes to the district through its architectural scale and character. Its present setting is similar to the historic setting of the house.

Archaeological Potential

No systematic archaeological work has been done to date in the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District. Because this residential district has been under development since the late 1850s, it is possible no significant archaeological resources survive.

Preservation Activity

An awareness of the value of the city's historic significance has existed for some time as evidenced by the establishment of the La Crosse County Historical Society in 1898. More recent historic preservation activities include the creation of the City Historic Preservation Commission in the late 1980s, the institution of a new Historic Preservation ordinance in 1994, the delineation of a downtown Commercial Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 and of the Cass and King Streets Residential District listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. The City of La Crosse commissioned an intensive survey of its historic resources in 1983. The survey, which was updated during the year 1995-1996, served as the basis for the delineation of the downtown commercial historic district and the earlier residential historic district as well as for this residential historic presently under consideration. A preservation plan for the downtown commercial district was submitted in July 1996. Residents interested in historic preservation organized a preservation action group known as the Preservation Alliance of La Crosse in the late 1970s and a neighborhood preservation group identified as the Liveable Neighborhood organization within the last few years.

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10TH AND CASS STREETS NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT NOTES

1. *History of La Crosse County* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881), p. 769; Benjamin Bryant, *Memoirs of La Crosse County* (Madison: Western Historical Association, 1907), p. 192; *La Crosse Tribune*, 17 March 1996.
2. *La Crosse Chronicle*, 1 January 1885, 1 January 1886; *La Crosse Tribune*, 5 July 1999; Albert Sanford and H.J. Hirschheimer, *A History of La Crosse, Wisconsin, 1841-1900* (La Crosse: La Crosse County Historical Society, 1951), pp. 209-210; Historic Photograph, Street Scenes, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Library.
3. *La Crosse Chronicle*, 28 May 1884, 23 January 1885, 20 September 1885; *La Crosse Tribune*, 6 August 1995; Virginia Robson, interview, 1985.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Historic Photograph, Street Scenes, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Murphy Library, Area Research Center.
6. *La Crosse Morning Chronicle*, 8 July 1891, 17 July 1891, 1 January 1892; Bryant, *Memoirs of La Crosse County*, 1907, p. 193.
7. Carla Lachecki, "The Plesha Home," unpublished paper, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center, 1983.
8. Carla Lachecki, "The Plesha Home," unpublished document, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center, 1983.
9. Historic photograph, *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p. 684.
10. *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p. 808; Bryant, *Memoirs of La Crosse County*, 1907, p. 204
11. *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempleleau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1892), p. 250; *La Crosse Leader Press*, 7 March 1914.
12. *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 20 April 1886, 8 July 1886; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 1 May 1886, 10 June 1886; historic photograph, dated: 1912, UW-L, Murphy Library, Area Research Center, La Crosse, WI; The architect for the Crosby house has not yet been determined. No architect "Mitchell" is listed in the Milwaukee City Directory. Local tradition maintains the architect was James Douglas of Milwaukee although no direct evidence exist to support this attribution.
13. *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, pp. 500, 502, 510, 511, 515, 604-605; Bryant, *Memoirs of La Crosse County*, 1907, pp. 145, 158.

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14. *La Crosse Daily Union*, 15 November 1859; *La Crosse Union Democrat*, 25 March 1860; *La Crosse Morning Leader*, 4 December 1869; Martindale Papers, Murphy Library, Area Research Library, La Crosse, WI; Laverty-Martindale House, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1977.
15. *Ibid*; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, pp. 175-176.
16. *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 13 April 1883; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 14 April 1883; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, p. 571-572; *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p.787; Mrs. Frederick Wolf, Interview, 9 July 1999.
17. Richard H. Zeitlin, "Chapter III, Historical Overview, Early Settlement and Physical Development," in Joan Rausch and Richard Zeitlin, *Final Report Intensive Historical-Architectural Survey: City of La Crosse*, (La Crosse: City of La Crosse and Architectural Researches, Inc., 1984; Addendum, 1996.
18. *Ibid*.
19. *Ibid*.
20. *Ibid*.; City Directories for the City of La Crosse, on file in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin and the Area Research Center of the Library of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, Wisconsin; Tax Rolls for the City of La Crosse, on file in the Area Research Center of the Library of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, Wisconsin, 1857-1940.
21. City Directories; City Tax rolls; *Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse*, Diagrammatic and Detailed City Maps Published for Use by Fire Insurance and Mortgage Company, New York and Chicago (Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1906, Revised 1910 - 1944); C.J. Pauli, Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse (Milwaukee: American Oleograph Company Ltd., 1876). *Birdseye Maps*, City of La Crosse, n.p.: 1876; H.L. Bliss and Spear, City of La Crosse, Plat Map (La Crosse, 1859); *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, pp. 175-176, 239-240; *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p. 774; Laverty-Martindale House, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1977; *La Crosse Morning Leader*, 4 December 1869; *La Crosse Union Democrat*, 25 March 1860; *La Crosse Daily Union*, 15 November 1859; UW-La Crosse, Murphy Library, Area Research Center, Martindale Papers.
22. City Directories; City Tax rolls; *Birdseye Maps*, City of La Crosse, 1867, 1876; Bliss and Spear, City of La Crosse, Plat Map, 1859; *Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse Insurance Maps, 1906., Revised 1910-1944*; Historic Illustration of N.H. Withee house, *History of La Crosse County Wisconsin*, p. 884; *History of La Crosse County Wisconsin*, p. 618, 778, 808; *Pen and Sunlight Sketches* (Chicago: Phoenix Publishing Co., c.1892), p.198; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, pp. 359-361

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23. City Directories; City Tax rolls; *Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse Insurance Maps 1906., revised 1906-1944*); *Birdseye Maps, City of La Crosse, 1867, 1876*; Sanford and Hirschheimer, *A History of La Crosse, Wisconsin*, p. 190; *History of La Crosse County, 1881*, p. 769, 804; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin, 1892*, pp. 107-108, 197-198, 237-239, 571-572; James Vincent House, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1988; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 14 April 1883, 1 January 1884, 1 January 1885, 28 May 1884, 3 September 1884, 23 January 1885, 20 September 1885, 1 May 1886, 10 June 1886, 1 January 1887; *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 13 April 1883, 20 April 1886, 8 July 1886.; *La Crosse Tribune*, 5 July 1998, p. E-1.
24. City Directories; City Tax rolls; *Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse Insurance Maps, 1906, Revised 1906-1944*); *La Crosse Morning Chronicle*, 1 January 1891, 2 May 1891, 20 May 1891, 8 July 1891, 17 July 1891, 1 January 1892, 1 January 1895, 1 January 1897; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, 1892*, pp.153-154, 206-207, 233-234, 359-360, 734; *La Crosse Tribune*, 18 March 1951; *La Crosse Daily Press*, 11 March 1891, 4 July 1891; *La Crosse Birdseye Map, 1867, 1876*; Bliss and Spear, *City of La Crosse Plat Map, 1859*; *Pen and Sunlight Sketches, 1892*, p. 197; *La Crosse Public Library, Archives, City of La Crosse Water Records, #2318, #2345*; Historic Photograph, Street Scenes, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Library.
25. City Directories; City Tax rolls; *Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse Insurance Maps, 1906., revised 1906-1944*; *La Crosse Leader Press*, 12 June 1912; 7 March 1914; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, 1892*, pp. 250.
26. City Directories; City Tax rolls; *Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse Insurance Maps, 1906., revised 1906-1944*); *History of La Crosse County, 1881*, p. 753.
27. City Directories; City Tax rolls; *Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse Insurance Maps, 1906., revised 1906-1944*; *Morning Chronicle*, 1 January 1890; *La Crosse Tribune*, 22 July 1998 [Section C], p.1.
28. City Directories; City Tax rolls; *Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse Insurance Maps, 1906., revised 1906-1944*); *La Crosse Tribune*, 17 March 1996, 29 July 1998 [Section D], p. 1.
29. Albert Sanford and H.J. Hirschheimer, *A History of La Crosse 1841-1900*, 1951, pp.118-125.
30. Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol III (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), Architecture 2-3.
31. *City of La Crosse Tax Records, 1857-1918*, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Center; H. L. Bliss and Spear, *Plat Map, City of La Crosse, 1859*; *Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse, 1867*.
32. Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Vol III), 1986, Architecture 2-5.
33. *City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1940*; *Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse, 1867*; Pauli, *Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse, 1876*; *City Directories, City of La Crosse, 1878-1950*; *La Crosse Tribune*, 15 November 1953; *History of La Crosse County, Wisconsin, 1881*, p. 783.

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34. Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Vol III), 1986, Architecture 2-6; *La Crosse Daily Union*, 15 November 1859; *La Crosse Union Democrat*, 25 March 1860; *La Crosse Morning Leader*, 4 December 1869; Martindale Papers, Murphy Library, Area Research Library, La Crosse, WI; Lavery-Martindale House, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1977.
35. *La Crosse Chronicle*, 1 January 1885, 1 January 1886; *La Crosse Tribune*, 5 July 1999; Sanford and Hirschheimer, *A History of La Crosse, Wisconsin, 1841-1900*, 1951, pp. 209-210; Historic Photograph, Street Scenes, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Library.
36. Historic photograph, *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p. 684; *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p.808; Bryant, *Memoirs of La Crosse County*, 1907, p. 204.
37. *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p. 769; Bryant, *Memoirs of La Crosse County*, 1907, p. 192; *La Crosse Tribune*, 17 March 1996.
38. Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Vol III), 1986, 2-15.
39. Rausch and Zeitlin, *Final Report Intensive Historical-Architectural Survey: City of La Crosse, 1984, Addendum, 1996*, p. 126-128, 156-159.
40. *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 20 April 1886, 8 July 1886; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 1 May 1886, 10 June 1886; City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1918; Historic photograph, dated: 1912, UW-L, Murphy Library, Area Research Center, La Crosse, WI. *History of La Crosse County* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881), pp. 500, 502, 510, 511, 515, 604-605; Benjamin Bryant, *Memoirs of La Crosse County* (Madison: Western Historical Association, 1907), pp. 145, 158. The architect for the Crosby house has not yet been determined. No architect "Mitchell" as recorded in the *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 20 April 1886 is listed in the Milwaukee City Directory. Local tradition maintains the architect was James Douglas of Milwaukee although no direct evidence exist to support this attribution.
41. *La Crosse Republican Leader*, 13 April 1883; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 14 April 1883; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, p. 571-572; *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p. 787.
42. Historic Photograph, Street Scenes, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Murphy Library, Area Research Center, Bliss and Spear, Plat Map, City of La Crosse, 1859; Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse, 1867; Pauli, Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse, 1876; *La Crosse Morning Chronicle*, 1 January 1891, 2 May 1891, 10 May 1891, 20 May 1891, 1 January 1892; Bryant, *Memoirs of La Crosse County*, 1907, p. 193; City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1918.
43. Historic Photograph, Street Scenes, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Murphy Library, Area Research Center, Bliss and Spear, Plat Map, City of La Crosse, 1859; Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse, 1867; Pauli, Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse, 1876; *La Crosse Morning Chronicle*, 2 May 1891, 10 May 1891, 8 July 1891, 17 July 1891, 1 January 1892; City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1918; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, pp. 233-234.

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44. *La Crosse Chronicle*, 1 January 1885, 1 January 1886; *La Crosse Tribune*, 5 July 1899; Sanford and Hirschheimer, *A History of La Crosse, Wisconsin, 1841-1900*, 1951, pp. 209-210; Historic Photograph, Street Scenes, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Area Research Library.; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource*, 1986, Architecture, 2-14.
45. *La Crosse Chronicle*, 28 May 1884, 23 January 1885, 20 September 1885, 1 January 1885; *La Crosse Tribune*, 6 August 1895; City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1918; Sanford and Hirschheimer, *A History of La Crosse, Wisconsin*, p. 190; *History of La Crosse County*, 1881, p. 804; *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, pp. 107-108; James Vincent House, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1988; Wyatt, *Cultural Resource*, 1986, Architecture, 2-10.
46. Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (Vol III)*, 1986, 2:21-22.
47. *Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, p. 250; *La Crosse Leader Press*, 7 March 1914; City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1918; Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse, 1906, Revised 1910 -1944).
48. City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1918; Bliss and Spear, Plat Map, City of La Crosse, 1859; Birdseye Map, City of La Crosse, 1867; Pauli, Birdseye Map, 1876; Sanborn Map Co., City of La Crosse, 1906, revised 1910 -1944); *La Crosse Leader Press*, 12 June 1912.
49. Wyatt, *Cultural Resource*, 1986, Architecture, 2-25; City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1940; City Directories, 1900-1950.
50. Wyatt, *Cultural Resource*, 1986, Architecture, 2-28- 2-29; City of La Crosse, Tax Records, 1857-1940; City Directories, 1900-1950.
51. Rausch and Zeitlin, 1983, Revised 1996, pp. 62-63, 101.
52. Rausch and Zeitlin, 1983, Addendum, 1996, pp. 62, 101; *La Crosse Chronicle*, 28 May 1884, 23 January 1885.
53. Rausch and Zeitlin, 1983, Addendum, 1996, pp. 63-65, 101-103; *Pen and Sunlight Sketches*, n.p., c. 1893, p. 196.
54. *Biographical History of La Crosse, Monroe and Juneau Counties, Wisconsin*, 1892, pp. 179-180; Rausch and Zeitlin, 1983, Addendum, 1996, pp. 63-65, 101-103; *Pen and Sunlight Sketches*, n.p., c. 1893, p. 196.
55. Ibid; *Pen and Sunlight Sketches*, n.p., c. 1893, p. 196.
56. Ibid; *La Crosse Daily Press*, 4 July 1891.

10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

La Crosse, Wisconsin
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

X See Continuation Sheets

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):
data:

Primary location of additional data:

preliminary determination of Office individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

X State Historic Preservation

X previously listed in the National Register

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local government

University

Other

previously determined eligible by the National Register

Name of repository:

designated a National Historic Landmark

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12.6 Acres

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

1 1/5 6/4/1/3/8/0 4/8/5/2/1/1/0 3 1/5 6/4/1/4/9/0/ 4/8/5/1/8/9/0
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 1/5 6/4/1/2/4/0 4/8/5/2/8/3/0
Zone Easting Northing

see continuation sheet

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

X See Continuation Sheet

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

X See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Rausch, Consultant
organization Architectural Researches, Inc. date July, 1999
street & number W5722 Sherwood Drive telephone (608) 788-5932
city or town La Crosse state Wisconsin zip code 54601

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Historic District
La Crosse County Wisconsin

Section 10 Page 1

Geographical Data (Continued)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of Cass Street and South 11th Street, then south along the west curb line of South 11th to the alley that bisects this block longitudinally, then west along the rear lot lines of 1024, 1018, 1010 and 1004 Cass Streets, then continuing west across South 10th Street to the east curb of South 10th, then proceeding south along the east lot line of 324 South 10th Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of South 10th and Cameron Avenue, then west along the north curblines of Cameron Avenue to the alley west of 923 Cameron, then north along the west lot line of 923 Cameron to the alley at the rear of the property, then east a short distance to the southwest corner of the lot of 924 Cass, then north along the west lot line of 924 Cass to the south curblines of Cass Street, then continuing north across Cass Street to the north curblines of Cass Street, then west along the north curblines to the alley at the rear of 236 South 9th Street, then proceeding north along the rear lot lines of 236, 224, 220, 212-214, and 204-210 South 9th Street, then east along the north lot line of 204-210 South 9th Street to the west curblines of S. 9th St., then proceeding east across South 9th Street to the east curblines of South 9th, then north along the 9th Street curblines to the southeast corner of the intersection of South 9th Street and King Street, then east along the south curblines of King Street to the northeast corner of the lot of 916-920 King Street, then proceeding north across King Street to the north curblines of King Street and the southwest corner of the lot of 929 King Street, then north along the west boundary of said property to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 136-138 South 10th Street, then east along said lot line to the northeast corner of the lot and the west curblines of S. 10th Street, then south along said curblines to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 929 King Street, then proceeding east across South 10th Street to the east curblines of South 10th and the northwest corner of the lot at 1003 King Street, then continuing east along the rear [north] lot line of said property to the east lot line of 1003 King, then continuing south to the north curblines of King Street, then proceeding south across King Street to the alley and the rear [east] lot line of 203 South 10th Street, then continuing south along the rear lot lines of 203, 209 and 221 South 10th Street to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 237 S. 10th Street, then east along the rear lot line of 1019 Cass Street to the northeast corner of said lot, then south along the east lot line of said property to the north curblines of Cass Street, then proceeding south across Cass Street to the south curblines of Cass Street and the northwest corner of the lot associated with 1024 Cass Street, then continuing east along the south curblines of Cass Street to the point of beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cass and South 11th streets.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the 10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District were drawn to include the best preserved historic houses in this historically and socially prominent 19th century neighborhood. In addition, the district is distinguished from adjacent areas by visual differences. The 10th and Cass Streets District is separated from the distinguished residential area located one block east by West Avenue, a four-lane thoroughfare running from north to the south. The residential area from West Avenue east to 21st Street was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Cass and King Residential Historic District in 1997. Aquinas High School is located between the southeast boundary of the district and West Avenue. The neighborhoods adjacent to its north, south and west boundaries generally contain more modest houses. Many of the houses outside the district along its borders have lost historic integrity, and are not distinctive examples of historic architecture.

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Historic District
La Crosse County Wisconsin

Section Photographs Page 1

10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood Historic District
La Crosse, La Crosse County, Wisconsin
Photographs by Joan Rausch
1998-1999
Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs:

Photo #1 of 41
900 Block of Cass Street, south side
View from northwest

Photograph #9 of 41
200 Block of South 9th Street, west side
View from southeast

Photo #2 of 41
900 Block of Cass Street, north side
View from southwest

Photograph #10 of 41
200 Block of South 9th Street, east side
View from southwest

Photo #3 of 41
900 Block of Cass Street, south side
View from northeast

Photograph #11 of 41
100 Block of South 10th Street, west side
View from southeast

Photograph #4 of 41
1000 Block of Cass Street, south side
View from northeast

Photograph #12 of 41
100 Block of South 10th Street, east side
View from southwest

Photograph #5 of 41
1000 Block of Cameron Avenue, north side
View from southwest

Photograph #13 of 41
200 Block of South 10th Street, west side
View from northeast

Photograph #6 of 41
900 Block of King Street, south side
View from northeast

Photograph #14 of 41
200 Block of South 10th Street, east side
View from northwest

Photograph #7 of 41
200 Block of South 9th Street, west side
View from northeast

Photograph #15 of 41
200 Block of South 10th Street, west side
View from southeast

Photograph #8 of 41
200 Block of South 9th Street, east side
View from northwest

Photograph #16 of 41
200 Block of South 11th Street, east side
View from southwest

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Photograph #17 of 40
Fred Kroner House
923 Cameron Avenue
View from southwest

Photograph #25 of 40
S. S. Burton House
929 King Street
View from southeast

Photograph #18 of 40
J.E. Wheeler House
94~~4~~-952 Cass Street
View from east

Photograph #26 of 40
Minor-Noelke House
1003 King Street
View from southwest

Photograph #19 of 40
Frank Tiffany House
1010 Cass Street
View from northeast

Photograph #27 of 40
Webb-Withee House
236 South 9th Street
View from southeast

Photograph #20 of 40
Frank Tiffany House (interior)
1010 Cass Street
View from northeast

Photograph #28 of 40
William W. Crosby House
221 South 10th Street
View from west

Photograph #21 of 40
F. A. Burton House (interior)
1018 Cass Street
View from northeast

Photograph #29 of 40
William W. Crosby House
221 South 10th Street
View from southwest

Photograph #22 of 40
James Vincent House
1024 Cass Street
View from northeast

Photograph #30 of 40
William W. Crosby House (hall fireplace)
221 South 10th Street
View from east

Photograph #23 of 40
James Vincent House
1024 Cass Street
View from northwest

Photograph #31 of 40
William W. Crosby House (stairway)
221 South 10th Street
View from southwest

Photograph #24 of 40
George Ray
928-933 King Street
View from east

Photograph #32 of 40
William W. Crosby House (interior doors/woodwork)
221 South 10th Street
View from southeast

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Section Photographs Page 3

Photograph #33 of 40
William W. Crosby House (stained glass)
221 South 10th Street
View from east

Photograph #40 of 40
Fred Ring House (interior)
324 South 10th Street
View from south

Photograph #34 of 40
Dr. R.M. I. Kinnear House
220-222 South 10th Street
View from northeast

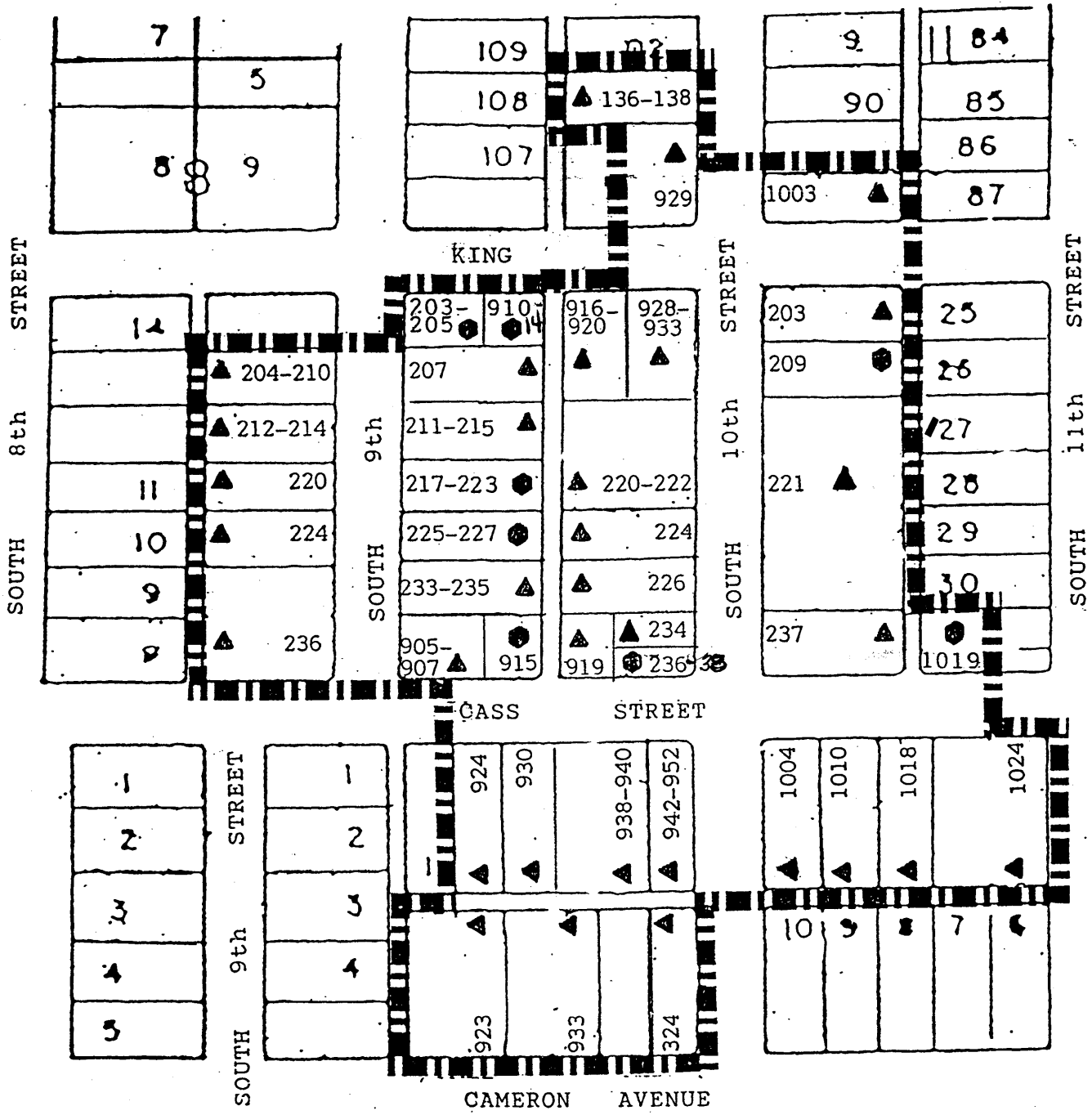
Photograph #35 of 40
Lavery-Martindale House
237 South 10th Street
View from west

Photograph #36 of 40
Fred Ring House
324 South 10th Street
View from southeast

Photograph #37 of 40
Fred Ring House
324 South 10th Street
View from south

Photograph #38 of 40
Fred Ring House (interior)
324 South 10th Street
View from south

Photograph #39 of 40
Fred Ring House (interior)
324 South 10th Street
View from south



10th and Cass Streets Neighborhood
Historic District
City of La Crosse Wisconsin, LA CROSSE COUNTY
1999

LEGEND

Boundary
 220 Address Number

Contributing
 Non-contributing

N

 North No Scale