

Historic Preservation Agenda  
July 10, 2023  
Reedsburg City Hall Council Chambers  
5:00 PM

DUE TO THE RESTRICTIONS CAUSED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, SOME VOTING MEMBERS MAY BE PRESENT VIA TELECONFERENCE OR VIDEO CONFERENCE, AS PROVIDED BY THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. [HTTPS://WWW.DOJ.STATE.WI.US/NEWS-RELEASES/OFFICE-OPEN-GOVERNMENT-ADVISORY-CORONAVIRUS-DISEASE-2019-COVID-19-AND-OPEN-MEETINGS](https://www.doj.state.wi.us/news-releases/office-open-government-advisory-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-and-open-meetings)

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL MAY ATTEND THIS MEETING TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT A SUBJECT OVER WHICH THE COMMON COUNCIL HAS DECISION-MAKING AUTHORITY. IF A QUORUM OF THE COMMON COUNCIL ATTENDS THIS MEETING, NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN BY THE COMMON COUNCIL AT THIS MEETING.*

CALL TO ORDER

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

**I. APPROVE MINUTES FOR THE MEETING HELD ON JUNE 12, 2023:**

GENERAL BUSINESS

**I. CONSIDER BIDS FOR HISTORIC SURVEY:**

**II. REVIEW OF LANDMARK PROCESS:**

**III. REVIEW CURRENT 2023 BUDGET:**

**IV. CONSIDER INVOICE FOR MUSEUM WEBSITE WORK**

:

**V. DISCUSS LOCAL HISTORY VIDEOS, WEBSITE, GRANTS, HISTORY ROOM AND HISTORICAL SIGNS:**

**THE COMMITTEE WILL RECEIVE INFORMATION ON NON-AGENDA TOPICS BROUGHT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC. THE COMMITTEE WILL NOT DISCUSS THESE TOPICS, AND WILL NOT TAKE ACTION ON ANY OF THEM AT THIS MEETING**

**I. ADJOURN:**



The City of Reedsburg does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admissions or access to, or treatment of or employment in, its programs or activities. Disability-related aids or services, including printed information in alternate formats, to enable persons with disabilities to participate in public meetings and programs are available by calling (608) 524-6404. To be able to meet the needs of a request for a different format contact the City Clerk-Treasurer at 134 S. Locust Street, Reedsburg, WI at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of the meeting so that any necessary arrangements can be made to accommodate each request.



## HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MINUTES

Reedsburg, WI  
June 12, 2023

Alder Craig Braunschweig called the meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission to order on Monday, May 8, 2023, at 5:00 PM at Reedsburg City Hall.

**Present:** Monica Liegel, Joan Martin, Glen Slaats, Nancy Manion

**Absent:** Orris Smith

**Staff:** Brian Duvalle

### **Approval of Minutes**

Motion by Slaats, seconded by Manion to approve the 5/8/23 minutes.

Motion approved

*The Commission will receive information on non-agenda topics brought before the Commission by members of the public. The Commission will not discuss these topics, and will not take action on any of them at this meeting.*

Mike Manning stated that he lives next door to a house that is proposed to be razed. He has not seen any plans yet for redevelopment.

### **Consider name recommendations for all city parks awaiting official names**

Discussion held on incorporating 'Mackey' into the possible 'Market Park' along N Webb Ave. Discussion held on a Clare Briggs area along S Webb Ave and the new historical marker in Webb Park.

### **Consider Cemetery Tour subcommittee membership**

Martin, Liegel and Smith will constitute the subcommittee. A summary of the 9/9/23 tour was reviewed.

### **Consider stipend approval for Cemetery Tour actors**

The stipend will depend on the amount of ticket sales. An example could be \$15 for a speaking part. The HPC budget will need to be reviewed first.

### **Consider liability guideline consideration for Cemetery event**

The steps down to the Nisan Chapel basement lack a handrail Duvalle is currently awaiting a bid back from a contractor on their installation.

### **Consider addition of National Registry buildings for future "Discover Reedsburg" booklets starting in 2024**

Liegel believes up to six properties were left off the current book. The list will be reviewed again for 2024.

### **Discuss local history videos, website, grants, history room and historical signs**

Gnatzig provided an update on the HPC virtual museum website.

Motion by Manion, seconded by Slaats to adjourn at 5:56 PM.

Motion approved

Respectfully submitted,

Brian Duvalle  
Planner/Building Inspector





LEGACY  
architecture

# RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR BIDS

## *Intensive Survey City of Reedsburg, Wisconsin*



"When we build, let us think that we build forever.  
Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone.  
Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for,  
And let us think, as we lay stone on stone,  
That a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred  
Because our hands have touched them  
And that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them,  
'See! This our fathers did for us!'"

John Ruskin, *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, 1849

## Legacy Architecture, Inc.

605 Erie Avenue, Suite 101  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081  
(920) 783-6303  
[info@legacy-architecture.com](mailto:info@legacy-architecture.com)  
[www.legacy-architectre.com](http://www.legacy-architectre.com)



LEGACY  
architecture

605 Erie Avenue, Suite 101  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081  
(920) 783-6303  
info@legacy-architecture.com

June 6, 2023

Brian Duvalle  
Planner/Building Inspector  
City of Reedsburg  
134 S. Locust St.  
Reedsburg, WI 53959

Re: Intensive Survey of Historic Cultural Resources

Dear members of the City of Reedsburg Historic Preservation Commission:

Legacy Architecture is pleased to respond to your Request for Bids for an Intensive Survey of Historic Cultural Resources.

Legacy Architecture, Inc. is an architectural, interior design, and historic preservation consulting firm offering professional services to municipalities who seek its expertise in historic preservation. Legacy Architecture strives to deliver an unmatched quality of professional services, listen to client's needs, produce a variety of thoughtful solutions, and stay abreast of the latest construction technologies and preservation methodologies. Legacy Architecture's goal is to enable its clients to live and work more sustainably by providing creative, timeless designs and exceptional professional services aimed at preserving the past, designing for the present, and planning for the future.

The staff of Legacy Architecture has many decades of experience working with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in identifying buildings that are designated or are potentially eligible for designation as historic buildings under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Since 2002, our staff has completed 26 intensive surveys in urban, suburban, small town, and rural communities across Wisconsin, documenting over 17,000 historic resources of all property types, architectural styles, and historic uses. Through these surveys, we have assisted SHPO and communities across the state in identifying over 576 individual properties, 72 historic districts, 53 historic complexes, and 19 historic farmsteads as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Per your RFB, our proposal includes the following information: company name, address, phone number, email, and primary project contact; names, titles, and responsibilities; background experience and capabilities; list of references; example of similar reports; discussion of general approach; schedule and timeline; appropriate fees; and other professional commitments. As you will see, your project will build on our substantive track record of intensive survey work in communities throughout Wisconsin.

We believe Legacy Architecture, Inc. is set apart from others offering historic preservation consulting services. We appreciate the opportunity to submit this bid, and, as the primary project contact, I welcome the chance to discuss your project in more detail.

Sincerely,

Legacy Architecture, Inc.

*Jennifer L. Lehrke*

Jennifer L. Lehrke, AIA, NCARB  
Principal Architect, Interior Designer & Historic Preservation Consultant  
jlehrke@legacy-architecture.com

## Company Overview



### Expertise

Legacy Architecture, Inc. is a full service architectural, interior design, and historic preservation consulting firm. Founded in 2011, we offer professional services to state agencies, civic groups, municipalities, building owners, and homeowners who are drawn to the firm for its expertise in commercial, residential, and historic preservation projects. We are supported by a team of eight individuals including a Principal Architect, Interior Designer & Historic Preservation Consultant; a Senior Project Manager; a Project Manager; three Project Designers; a Historic Preservation Consultant; and an Administrative Services Coordinator. Our Principal Architect is licensed in Wisconsin and Iowa and also holds a NCARB Certificate which facilitates reciprocal registration in nearly every state and Canada. Outside consultants are brought in as needed in the areas of civil engineering; landscape architecture; structural, fire protection, plumbing, mechanical, and electrical engineering; and other specialties.

### Mission

Legacy Architecture offers an unmatched ability to deliver quality professional services, listen to client's needs, generate a variety of thoughtful solutions, and stay abreast of the latest construction technologies and preservation methodologies. Our goal is to enable our clients to live, work, and play more sustainably by providing creative, timeless designs and exceptional professional services aimed at preserving the [past](#), designing for the [present](#), and planning for the [future](#).

### Legacy

We are existing building experts. Over the past several years, nearly 80% of our firm's work involved consulting, rehabilitating, or adding onto existing buildings. Our staff has earned a state-wide reputation for our architectural design and historic preservation consulting services, and our projects have been recognized with awards from the International Masonry Institute, The Daily Reporter/Wisconsin Builder magazine, Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Main Street program, Associated General Contractors of Wisconsin, American Planning Association Wisconsin Chapter, Wisconsin Association of Historic Preservation Commissions, Sheboygan Falls Chamber-Main Street, and the City of Green Bay for projects ranging from a

\$10 million theatre revitalization to small commercial storefronts to historic preservation consulting reports. We see this as a testament to our level of expertise with regards to existing buildings and commitment to preserve the [legacy](#) of our past.

Former President of the American Institute of Architects, Carl Elefante, is credited with coining the statement, "The greenest building is the one that already exists," and we dedicate our practice's work to that ethos. Whether it's improving the building envelope or selecting low-flow plumbing fixtures; every decision helps contribute to the overall environmental "health" of a project and attests to our desire and commitment to provide environmentally responsible buildings as our [legacy](#) to the earth and future generations.



### Location

Legacy Architecture, Inc. is located at 605 Erie Avenue in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in the historic Prange House, which was constructed in 1923 for one of the founders of the H.C. Prange Company, a midwestern department store chain. An extensive restoration project utilizing historic tax credits was undertaken in 2014 to convert the building into professional office suites. Restored to its original splendor and upgraded for maximum energy efficiency, the Prange House showcases our work and our commitment to preserving local history while striving for a sustainable future.



## Individuals Responsible for Completing Project



### Jennifer L. Lehrke, AIA, NCARB

**President, Principal Architect, Interior Designer & Historic Preservation Consultant**

Jennifer L. Lehrke founded Legacy Architecture, Inc. in 2011. She has a broad range of historic preservation experience in a variety of project types. Her award-winning historic preservation work ranges from a \$10 million theatre restoration to numerous small storefronts and historic preservation consulting reports. In addition to project status reporting, supervision of project team, and oversight from project conception to completion, Jennifer's responsibilities include marketing, design, technical development, specification and report writing & editing, and construction contract administration. Jennifer meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in the fields of Architecture, Historic Architecture, and Architectural History and attends annual Wisconsin Historical Society Historic Preservation Consultant Training Workshops to maintain her status as a qualified historic preservation consultant. Jennifer lives in rural Sheboygan County.

#### Education

|      |                                                                                                                    |      |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1999 | Master of Architecture<br>Preservation Studies Certificate<br>University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee                    | 2012 |
| 1997 | Bachelor of Science in Architectural Studies<br>Art History & Criticism Minor<br>University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee | 2011 |
|      |                                                                                                                    | 2011 |

#### Professional Affiliations

American Institute of Architects (AIA)  
National Trust for Historic Preservation

Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum  
Wisconsin Association of Historic Preservation Commissions (WAHPC)  
Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS)  
Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation

#### License & Accreditation

|      |                                                               |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2019 | Wisconsin Registered Interior Designer                        |
| 2013 | National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) |
| 2013 | Iowa Registered Architect                                     |
| 2002 | Wisconsin Registered Architect                                |

#### Awards

|      |                                                                                                                                       |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022 | WAHPC Award of Excellence for Restoration/Rehabilitation of the Schuette Brothers Department Store, Manitowoc                         |
| 2020 | WAHPC Award of Excellence for Restoration/Rehabilitation of the Waukesha County Historical Society and Museum, Waukesha               |
| 2020 | WAHPC Award of Excellence for Restoration/Rehabilitation for Sartori Company, Plymouth                                                |
| 2020 | WAHPC Award of Excellence for Identification & Designation for City of Madison Underrepresented Communities Intensive Survey          |
| 2020 | American Planning Association Wisconsin Chapter Planning Excellence Award for City of Madison Historic Preservation Plan              |
| 2019 | WAHPC Award of Excellence for Restoration/Rehabilitation for Lorenzen Holdings & Pete's Garage, Green Bay                             |
| 2018 | UWM Alumni Association Community Service Award                                                                                        |
| 2018 | AIA Wisconsin Citation for Distinguished Service                                                                                      |
| 2016 | AIA Wisconsin Citation for Distinguished Service                                                                                      |
| 2016 | City of Green Bay's Mayor's Beautification Award for Pete's Garage, Green Bay                                                         |
| 2016 | Associated General Contractors of Wisconsin Build Wisconsin Award for Best Commercial Renovation Project for Pete's Garage, Green Bay |
| 2012 | Wisconsin Main Street Award for Best New Building for Mersberger Financial Group, Sheboygan Falls                                     |
| 2011 | The Daily Reporter/Wisconsin Builder magazine Top 20 Projects of 2010 for the Fox River Lock Keeper Houses                            |
| 2011 | Sheboygan Falls Chamber-Main Street Building Improvement Award for Mersberger Financial Group, Sheboygan Falls                        |

## Individuals Responsible for Completing Project

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2010                        | Coastal Connections Young Professionals Network of Sheboygan County Making Their Mark: Top Young Professionals Award                                                | 2000-2007                   | Sheboygan Falls Chamber-Main Street Design Committee Member                                                                                   |
|                             |                                                                                                                                                                     | 2004-2006                   | Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum Board of Directors Member                                                                        |
| 2003                        | Wisconsin Main Street Award for Best Rehabilitation over \$7,500 for 101 Pine Street, Sheboygan Falls                                                               | 2002-2006                   | Sheboygan County Historical Research Center Board of Directors Member                                                                         |
| 2002                        | The Daily Reporter/Wisconsin Builder magazine Top 20 Projects of 2001 for the Stefanie Weill Center for the Performing Arts, Sheboygan                              | <b>Speaking Engagements</b> |                                                                                                                                               |
|                             |                                                                                                                                                                     | 2020                        | WHS Historic Preservation Tax Credit Workshop: Fox River Valley Industrial Survey                                                             |
| 2002                        | International Masonry Institute Wisconsin Golden Trowel Award for the Best of Tile/Marble/Terrazzo for the Stefanie Weill Center for the Performing Arts, Sheboygan | 2019                        | WHS Historic Preservation Consultants Seminar: Fox River Valley Industrial Survey                                                             |
|                             |                                                                                                                                                                     | 2019                        | WHS Local History & Historic Preservation Conference: Our Diverse Collective History: A Survey of the Underrepresented Communities of Madison |
| 2002                        | Wisconsin Historical Society Historic Preservation Certificate of Commendation for the Stefanie Weill Center for the Performing Arts, Sheboygan                     | 2019                        | UWM School of Architecture Graduate Student Colloquium                                                                                        |
|                             |                                                                                                                                                                     | 2019                        | UWM School of Architecture Arch 110 Guest Speaker                                                                                             |
| <b>Volunteer Activities</b> |                                                                                                                                                                     | 2018                        | Ladies Night: The Architecture of Sheboygan                                                                                                   |
| 2021                        | AIA Wisconsin President                                                                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2020                        | AIA Wisconsin Vice President/President-elect                                                                                                                        | 2018                        | Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum - Speaker Series: National Register of Historic Places in the City of Sheboygan                  |
| 2019-2020                   | AIA Wisconsin Transition & Search Committee Chair                                                                                                                   | 2018                        | Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum - Speaker Series: History of the Sheboygan Municipal Auditorium & Armory                         |
| 2019                        | AIA Wisconsin Secretary/Treasurer                                                                                                                                   | 2018                        | Ladies Night: The Architecture of Historic Downtown Plymouth                                                                                  |
| 2017-2019                   | The Armory Community Project President                                                                                                                              |                             | WHS Historic Preservation Tax Credit Workshop: ADA in Tax Credit Projects                                                                     |
| 2017-2019                   | WAHPC Board Member                                                                                                                                                  |                             | WHS Historic Preservation Consultants Seminar: Making a Case for Eligibility, S&R Cheese Company                                              |
| 2017-2018                   | Wisconsin Historic Tax Credit Coalition                                                                                                                             |                             | WHS Local History & Historic Preservation Conference: Do I Have to Make My Building Accessible and How?                                       |
| 2015-2019                   | AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors Director at Large Member                                                                                                           | 2018                        | WHS Local History & Historic Preservation Conference: Planning a Historic Building Rehabilitation Project                                     |
| 2017                        | AIA Wisconsin Fall Workshop Chair                                                                                                                                   | 2018                        | AIA Wisconsin Fall Workshop Panel Discussion: Business Evolution                                                                              |
| 2016                        | International Masonry Institute Award Jury                                                                                                                          |                             | Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum Historic Home Tour Program: E.A. Zundel & Marian Crocker Home                                    |
| 2016                        | East Central Wisconsin Regional History Day Event Contest Judge                                                                                                     | 2017                        | Waukesha Preservation Alliance Preservation Days, Museum Speaker Series: Historic Tax Credits                                                 |
| 2009-2016                   | AIA Northeast Wisconsin Continuing Education Coordinator                                                                                                            | 2017                        | Manitowoc Symphony Orchestra Holiday Tour of Homes: Klingholz House                                                                           |
| 2014-2015                   | AIA National Board Community Committee Member                                                                                                                       |                             | WHS Local History & Historic Preservation Conference: There's Something about Mary, Evolution of the Mary Nohl Art Environment                |
| 2014                        | AIA Northeast Wisconsin President & AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors Member                                                                                         | 2017                        |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2013                        | AIA Northeast Wisconsin Vice President & AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors Member                                                                                    | 2017                        |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2012                        | AIA Northeast Wisconsin Secretary/Treasurer                                                                                                                         | 2017                        |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2011                        | Sustainable Living Group Vice President                                                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2009-2011                   | City of Sheboygan Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force Member                                                                                                           | 2017                        |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2008-2010                   | Sheboygan County Historical Research Center President                                                                                                               |                             |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2006-2008                   | Sheboygan County Historical Research Center Secretary                                                                                                               | 2016                        |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2006-2008                   | Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum Secretary                                                                                                              | 2016                        |                                                                                                                                               |
| 2001-2007                   | City of Sheboygan Falls Historic Preservation Commission Member                                                                                                     |                             |                                                                                                                                               |

## Individuals Responsible for Completing Project

|      |                                                                                                                           |      |                                                                                                                                           |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2016 | American Association of University Women -Sheboygan: Legacy Architecture                                                  | 2021 | Phase 4 - West Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                             |
| 2016 | Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum Historic Home Tour Program: Eliza Prange Home                                | 2020 | Phase 3 - South Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                            |
| 2016 | National Main Street Center's Main Street Now Conference: Historic Sheboygan County Mobile Workshop                       | 2020 | Properties Associated with Underrepresented Communities: African American, First Nation, Hmong, Latino, LGBTQ, and Women, City of Madison |
| 2016 | AIA Northeast Wisconsin Building Tour Program: Pete's Garage                                                              | 2019 | Rural Kenosha County, Towns of Somers, Paris, Brighton, Wheatland, and Randall                                                            |
| 2014 | WHS Local History & Historic Preservation Conference: No Building Project is Too Small for Big ideas                      | 2019 | Fox River Valley Industrial Properties, Cities of Appleton, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Kaukauna, Menasha, Neenah, and Oshkosh                |
| 2012 | City of Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission Workshops: National Register, Criteria, and Process for Listing          | 2019 | City of New Richmond                                                                                                                      |
| 2011 | Sustainable Living Group Thinking Green Thursdays Program: USGBC's LEED Rating System                                     | 2018 | Phase 2 - East Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                             |
| 2009 | Green Drinks - Sheboygan Monthly Event: USGBC's LEED Rating System                                                        | 2017 | Phase 1 - Non-Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                                   |
| 2009 | Sheboygan County Home Builders Association Home Expo Seminar Series: Residential Design for New Construction & Remodeling | 2016 | Arlington & Putnam Heights, Dells Park & Riverview, and Upper Westside Neighborhoods, City of Eau Claire                                  |
| 2009 | Sheboygan County Home Builders Association Home Expo Seminar Series: Residential Green Building Rating Systems            | 2016 | City of Beloit                                                                                                                            |
| 2009 | Sheboygan County Home Builders Association Home Expo Seminar Series: Energy Efficient Home Design                         | 2015 | Manree Park Neighborhood, City of Racine                                                                                                  |
| 2009 | Sheboygan County Home Builders Association Home Expo Seminar Series: Historic Home Remodeling                             | 2014 | Southeast Quadrant of Jefferson County, Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Palmyra, and Sullivan                                               |
| 2009 | Sheboygan County Historical Research Center Second Saturdays Program: Sheboygan County's Historic Landmarks               | 2013 | Southwest Quadrant of Jefferson County, Towns of Jefferson, Koshkonong, Oakland, and Sumner                                               |
| 2008 | Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum Third Saturdays Program: Taylor House 1850's - Living the High Life          | 2013 | Village of Allouez                                                                                                                        |
| 2007 | Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum Third Saturdays Program: Sheboygan County's WPA Projects                     | 2012 | Northwest Quadrant of Jefferson County, Towns of Aztalan, Lake Mills, Milford, and Waterloo                                               |
| 2007 | Free & Accepted Masons of Sheboygan Lodge No. 11 Fundraising Program: The Masons, The Lodge & Historic Preservation       | 2012 | City of Burlington                                                                                                                        |
| 2006 |                                                                                                                           | 2011 | Village of Whitefish Bay                                                                                                                  |
|      |                                                                                                                           | 2006 | Phase 4 - Southwest Side City of Sheboygan                                                                                                |
|      |                                                                                                                           | 2004 | Phase 3 - Northwest & Far North Sides City of Sheboygan                                                                                   |
|      |                                                                                                                           | 2004 | Phase 2 - Southeast Side City of Sheboygan                                                                                                |
|      |                                                                                                                           | 2002 | Phase 1 - Downtown & Northeast Side City of Sheboygan                                                                                     |

### Intensive Survey Experience

|      |                                                                                                |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022 | Phases 5, 6 & Part of 7 - Northeast Side & Southwest Side, City of Green Bay                   |
| 2022 | City of Port Washington                                                                        |
| 2022 | City of Manitowoc                                                                              |
| 2022 | Phases 2, 3 & 4 - Downtown & Astor, Olde North, and Northwest Neighborhoods, City of Green Bay |
| 2021 | Phase 1 - Fort Howard Neighborhood City of Green Bay                                           |



## Individuals Responsible for Completing Project



**Rowan Davidson, PhD, Associate AIA**  
**Historic Preservation Consultant**

Rowan has been with Legacy Architecture since May 2013. His responsibilities include project management assistance; historical research; photography; and report writing, formatting, and production. Rowan meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in the fields of History, Architectural History, and Historic Architecture and attends annual Wisconsin Historical Society Historic Preservation Consultant Training Workshops to maintain his status as a qualified historic preservation consultant. Rowan lives in Dane County.

### Education

|      |                                                             |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2018 | Doctorate in Art History<br>University of Wisconsin         |
| 2007 | Master of Architecture<br>University of Illinois at Chicago |
| 2005 | Bachelor of Science in History<br>University of Chicago     |

### Professional Affiliations

American Institute of Architects (AIA)

### Awards

|      |                                                                                                                              |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022 | WAHPC Award of Excellence for Restoration/Rehabilitation of the Schuette Brothers Department Store, Manitowoc                |
| 2020 | WAHPC Award of Excellence for Identification & Designation for City of Madison Underrepresented Communities Intensive Survey |

2020 WAHPC Award of Excellence for Restoration/Rehabilitation for Sartori Company, Plymouth

2020 American Planning Association Wisconsin Chapter Planning Excellence Award for City of Madison Historic Preservation Plan

### Recent Speaking Engagements

|      |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2020 | Upper Midwest American Planning Association Conference: Racial Equity & Social Justice in Preserving, Planning, Developing the City of Madison's Historic Preservation Plan |
| 2020 | WHS Historic Preservation Tax Credit Workshop: Fox River Valley Industrial Survey                                                                                           |
| 2019 | WHS Historic Preservation Consultants Seminar: Fox River Valley Industrial Survey                                                                                           |
| 2019 | WHS Local History & Historic Preservation Conference: Our Diverse Collective History: A Survey of the Underrepresented Communities of Madison                               |
| 2017 | WHS Historic Preservation Consultants Seminar: Making a Case for Eligibility, S&R Cheese Company                                                                            |

### Intensive Survey Experience

|      |                                                                                                                                           |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022 | Phases 5, 6 & Part of 7 - Northeast Side & Southwest Side, City of Green Bay                                                              |
| 2022 | City of Port Washington                                                                                                                   |
| 2022 | City of Manitowoc                                                                                                                         |
| 2022 | Phases 2, 3 & 4 - Downtown & Astor, Olde North, and Northwest Neighborhoods, City of Green Bay                                            |
| 2021 | Phase 1 - Fort Howard Neighborhood, City of Green Bay                                                                                     |
| 2021 | Phase 4 - West Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                             |
| 2020 | Phase 3 - South Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                            |
| 2020 | Properties Associated with Underrepresented Communities: African American, First Nation, Hmong, Latino, LGBTQ, and Women, City of Madison |
| 2019 | Rural Kenosha County, Towns of Somers, Paris, Brighton, Wheatland, and Randall                                                            |
| 2019 | Fox River Valley Industrial Properties, Cities of Appleton, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Kaukauna, Menasha, Neenah, and Oshkosh                |
| 2019 | City of New Richmond                                                                                                                      |
| 2018 | Phase 2 - East Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                             |
| 2017 | Phase 1 - Non-Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                                   |
| 2016 | Arlington & Putnam Heights, Dells Park &                                                                                                  |

## Individuals Responsible for Completing Project

|      |                                                                                                   |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | Riverview, and Upper Westside Neighborhoods,<br>City of Eau Claire                                |
| 2016 | City of Beloit                                                                                    |
| 2015 | Manree Park Neighborhood,<br>City of Racine                                                       |
| 2014 | Southeast Quadrant of Jefferson County,<br>Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Palmyra,<br>and Sullivan |
| 2013 | Southwest Quadrant of Jefferson County,<br>Towns of Jefferson, Koshkonong, Oakland,<br>and Sumner |



## Individuals Responsible for Completing Project



**Lisa Hartman**  
**Administrative Services Coordinator**

Lisa has been with Legacy Architecture since October 2021. Her responsibilities include bookkeeping, billing, payroll, marketing & social media, and clerical services such as data entry. Lisa lives in Sheboygan County.

### Education

|      |                                                                                 |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2010 | Bachelor of Science in Information Studies<br>University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee |
| 1994 | Associates in Accounting<br>Lakeshore Technical College                         |

### Professional Affiliates

Professional Women's Connection—  
Sheboygan Chapter

### Volunteer Activities

|              |                                                                                            |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022-2023    | Professional Women's Connection (PWC)<br>Executive Board of Directors<br>Interim President |
| 2020-present | Rebuilding Together-Sheboygan County<br>Treasurer                                          |
| 2020-2022    | John Michael Kohler Arts Center<br>(JMKAC) Friends of Art Council (FOA)<br>President       |
| 2018         | JMKAC FOA President-Elect                                                                  |
| 2018-2020    | Professional Women's Connection (PWC)<br>Executive Board of Directors President            |
| 2018         | PWC Conference Chair                                                                       |
| 2016         | PWC Conference Chair                                                                       |
| 2014-present | PWC Executive Board of Directors                                                           |

|              |                                                           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
|              | Web Chair                                                 |
| 2014-present | PWC-Sheboygan Chapter<br>Board of Directors Web Chair     |
| 2012-2013    | PWC-Sheboygan Chapter<br>Board of Directors Program Chair |
| 2011         | PWC-Sheboygan Chapter member                              |
| 2005-present | JMKAC FOA Hospitality Chair                               |
| 2004         | JMKAC FOA President                                       |
| 2003         | JMKAC FOA Secretary                                       |
| 1997         | JMKAC FOA member                                          |

### Intensive Survey Experience

|      |                                                                                                      |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022 | Phases 5, 6 & Part of 7 - Northeast Side &<br>Southwest Side, City of Green Bay                      |
| 2022 | City of Port Washington                                                                              |
| 2022 | City of Manitowoc                                                                                    |
| 2022 | Phases 2, 3 & 4 - Downtown & Astor, Olde<br>North, and Northwest Neighborhoods,<br>City of Green Bay |

### Reconnaissance & Intensive Surveys

Since 2002, the staff of Legacy Architecture has conducted 26 architectural and historical intensive surveys in urban, suburban, small town, and rural communities across Wisconsin, documenting over 17,000 historic resources of all property types, architectural styles, and historic uses. Through these surveys, we have assisted the Wisconsin Historical Society in identifying over 576 individual properties, 72 historic districts, 53 historic complexes, and 19 historic farmsteads as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In recent years, Legacy Architecture has completed approximately 50% of all Wisconsin Certified Local Government grant-funded intensive surveys.

Our completed Reconnaissance & Intensive Surveys include:

|      |                                                                                                                                           |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022 | Phases 5, 6 & Part of 7 - Northeast Side & Southwest Side, City of Green Bay                                                              |
| 2022 | City of Port Washington                                                                                                                   |
| 2022 | City of Manitowoc                                                                                                                         |
| 2022 | Phases 2, 3 & 4 - Downtown & Astor, Olde North, and Northwest Neighborhoods, City of Green Bay                                            |
| 2021 | Phase 1 - Fort Howard Neighborhood<br>City of Green Bay                                                                                   |
| 2021 | Phase 4 - West Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                             |
| 2020 | Phase 3 - South Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                            |
| 2020 | Properties Associated with Underrepresented Communities: African American, First Nation, Hmong, Latino, LGBTQ, and Women, City of Madison |
| 2019 | Towns of Somers, Paris, Brighton, Wheatland, and Randall, Kenosha County                                                                  |
| 2019 | Fox River Valley Industrial Properties, Cities of Appleton, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Kaukauna, Menasha, Neenah, and Oshkosh                |
| 2019 | City of New Richmond                                                                                                                      |
| 2018 | Phase 2 - East Side Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                             |
| 2017 | Phase 1 - Non-Residential Properties, City of Wauwatosa                                                                                   |
| 2016 | Arlington & Putnam Heights, Dells Park & Riverview, and Upper Westside Neighborhoods, City of Eau Claire                                  |
| 2016 | City of Beloit                                                                                                                            |
| 2015 | Manree Park Neighborhood, City of Racine                                                                                                  |
| 2014 | Southeast Quadrant of Jefferson County, Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Palmyra, and Sullivan                                               |



City of Green Bay Phase 1 - Fort Howard Neighborhood



City of New Richmond



City of Wauwatosa Phase 1 - Non-Residential Properties



City of Beloit



## Background Experience & Capabilities

|      |                                                                                                   |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2013 | Southwest Quadrant of Jefferson County,<br>Towns of Jefferson, Koshkonong, Oakland,<br>and Sumner |
| 2013 | Village of Allouez                                                                                |
| 2012 | Northwest Quadrant of Jefferson County,<br>Towns of Aztalan, Lake Mills, Milford, and<br>Waterloo |
| 2012 | City of Burlington                                                                                |
| 2011 | Village of Whitefish Bay                                                                          |
| 2006 | Phase 4 - Southwest Side<br>City of Sheboygan                                                     |
| 2004 | Phase 3 - Northwest & Far North Sides<br>City of Sheboygan                                        |
| 2004 | Phase 2 - Southeast Side<br>City of Sheboygan                                                     |
| 2002 | Phase 1 - Downtown & Northeast Side<br>City of Sheboygan                                          |

Several projects are highlighted on the following pages which demonstrate surveys of a particular neighborhood, historic use, population, or property type.



Village of Allouez



City of Burlington



Village of Whitefish Bay



City of Sheboygan - Phase 1



### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### City of New Richmond

Legacy Architecture completed an architectural and historical intensive survey of the City of New Richmond in 2019 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 9.2 square miles        |
| Resources Documented:         | 563 resources           |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 2 historic districts    |
|                               | 2 complexes             |
|                               | 8 individual properties |

The City of New Richmond is located along the Willow River in the northwest corner of St. Croix County with population of 8,375 in 2010. New Richmond was first permanently settled in the 1855. Several separate developments were platted during the late 1850s, before incorporating together as the Village of New Richmond in 1872, and then incorporating as a city in 1884.

The first railroad was constructed through New Richmond in 1872, making it a regional commercial and industrial center. The Willow River's role in the region's logging industry made the Willow River Lumber Company's sawmill built in 1881 the city's largest employer, continuing even after logging nearby was largely exhausted in the 1890s. Creameries, canning, and food processing facilities were founded to process agricultural products of the area. A commercial main street developed to serve the community.

On June 12, 1899, a cyclone cut through the city and destroyed everything in its path, killing 117 people. 200 homes and 50 businesses were destroyed. Aid from all over the country helped the city rebuilt within a year.

Tragedy struck again when the lumber company, still the city's largest employer, was completely destroyed by fire in 1913, spurring economic stagnation for the next three decades. The city rebounded by the mid-20th century and again experienced growth led by its food processing industries. Annexation and suburban residential development expanded the city's size through the 1960s. New commercial, civic, social, educational, religious, and recreational developments were undertaken to serve the growing community.

More local industries closed during the late 20th century; however, the city has continued to experience rapid growth through 2010, when it reached a population of 8,375, as it has become increasingly a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, metropolitan area.





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### Phase 2, 3 & 4 City of Green Bay

Legacy Architecture completed the three phases of an architectural and historical intensive survey of the City of Green Bay in 2022 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This phase focused on the Downtown & Astor, Olde North, and Northwest Neighborhoods.

|                               |                                                        |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 6.7 square miles                                       |
| Resources Documented:         | 1,150 resources                                        |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 19 individual properties<br>4 complexes<br>2 districts |

The City of Green Bay, located at the mouth of the Fox River on Green Bay in Lake Michigan, is arguably the oldest European settlement in Wisconsin and has been a regional center of trade and commerce since the seventeenth century. After the end of the War of 1812, the United States constructed Fort Howard on the western side of the Fox River near its mouth in 1816. Daniel Whitney platted the settlement of Navarino along the northern section of the east side of the river in 1829, and in 1835 John Jacob Astor platted the settlement of Astor along the eastern side of the river. The two settlements would eventually become the City of Green Bay in 1854.

Green Bay soon became a regional center of commerce and industry, in particular lumber, food distribution, and railways. While downtown Green Bay remained the commercial center of the area and the neighborhood to the south, known as the Astor neighborhood, became the home of many of the city's elite. The area north of the East River developed as an industrial corridor adjacent to waterways and rail lines.

In 1895, a referendum on the merger, via annexation, between Green Bay and Fort Howard was held with the result that the two were united as the City of Green Bay with a single municipal government. As the second-largest city in Wisconsin during the early twentieth century, the newly combined Green Bay was a large service and retail center for the region in addition to its industrial and distribution-based heft, supplying, via rail and ship, packaged food, furniture, machinery, paper, coal, and ore. The population of Green Bay was spurred by suburban growth during the post-war period, represented by the extensive development of single-family homes on the west side, as the core of the city, on both sides of the river, stagnated and went into decline.





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### City of Port Washington

Legacy Architecture completed an intensive survey of the City of Port Washington in 2022 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 5.9 square miles         |
| Resources Documented:         | 518 resources            |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 2 historic districts     |
|                               | 2 complexes              |
|                               | 22 individual properties |

Set at the mouth of Sauk Creek along the shore of Lake Michigan, Port Washington is the county seat of Ozaukee County and still retains its historic downtown core near the harbor. Most of the city's development historically clustered around this harbor and spread to the west along the axis of Grand Avenue and to the north along Wisconsin Street.

In 1848, Port Washington received its village charter. Most of the earliest settlers in Port Washington were transplanted Yankees from New York and New England. However, the first immigrants from Luxembourg and Germany arrived in 1848 as well, becoming the primary ethnic group in Port Washington. Water commerce was the primary industry of the village, and the first lighthouse was constructed in 1849 on the north bluff overlooking the settlement as the number of ships to arrive at Port Washington rose to 740 the following year. Port Washington was incorporated as a city in 1882. One of the most important events in the history of Port Washington occurred in 1889 when a group of local men formed the Wisconsin Chair Company and erected the first portions of their factory just to the east of North Franklin Street flanking the inner harbor. The Wisconsin Chair Factory would go on to employ thirty percent of the county's workforce.

By the 1920s, the character of Port Washington was changing from an industrial city to a middle-class residential one as very few new industrial and commercial buildings were constructed. Instead, the city spread with Revival Style neighborhoods and public parks, and infrastructure. After World War II, residential construction boomed with new housing developments north and west of the city and later in all directions with the development of Ranch style subdivisions. Increasingly, the city became a 'home city' or a bedroom community that relied on the industrial base of Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties to the south for employment. Presently, the population of Port Washington is estimated at 11,911 people.





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### Rural Kenosha County

#### Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, Somers & Wheatland

Legacy Architecture completed an architectural and historical intensive survey of the rural Kenosha County in 2019 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey area consisted of the unincorporated Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, Somers, and Wheatland

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 112 square miles         |
| Resources Documented:         | 418 resources            |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 1 historic district      |
|                               | 5 complexes              |
|                               | 3 farmsteads             |
|                               | 16 individual properties |

Rural Kenosha County consists of the unincorporated Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, Somers, and Wheatland. Several small lakes dominate the generally flat land and gently rolling hills. In 2010, the towns had a collective population of approximately 9,432.

The Potawatomi inhabited the area from the 18th century until ceding their lands to the federal government in 1833. White settlement began along Pike Creek in 1835, which eventually incorporated as the City of Kenosha and has dominated the economy and culture of the entire county through present day. Settlers cleared the land for subsistence agriculture or speculative development throughout the county. Settlements were established, but most remained unincorporated, including Basset, Brighton, Paris, New Munster, and Slades Corners.

By the turn of the 20th century, the county boomed with the success of local dairy farming and development of recreational destinations on the county's inland lakes. The growth of suburban and vacation development continued in the subsequent decades. As such, several communities incorporated as villages, Silver Lake in 1926, Twin Lakes in 1937, and Paddock Lake in 1960. New development became predominately suburban residential after the construction of I-94 and expansion of the state highways during the mid-20th century, and the number of farms declined. A vast portion of Brighton was a regional air defense fighter base in the 1950s and transformed into a state recreational area in the 1970s.

As the county became increasingly a part of both the Milwaukee and Chicago metropolitan areas, its rural communities continued to urbanize and incorporate, including Pleasant Prairie in 1989, Bristol in 2009, Somers in 2015, and Salem Lakes in 2017. The character mix of suburban and rural residential, natural, recreational, and agricultural persists in the remaining





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### City of Manitowoc

Legacy Architecture completed an architectural and historical intensive survey of the northside of the City of Manitowoc in 2022 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

|                               |                                                  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 17.8 square miles                                |
| Resources Documented:         | 513 resources                                    |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 3 historic districts<br>20 individual properties |

Manitowoc, a small port city, is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan amongst wooded uplands on either side of a marsh at the mouth of the Manitowoc River. In 1851, the town was given Village status and became the formal governmental center of Manitowoc County. In addition, the economy diversified with shipbuilding, packing, sawmilling, and as an agricultural hub for the rest of the region during the 1850s. Metal manufacturing and building supplies, again supporting regional development, were introduced in the 1860s as further immigration, specifically from Germany, Ireland, and Poland grew the small city.

The diversified economy of Manitowoc made it more resilient to the depression years of the 1930s than many other small industrial cities, and the population grew and thrived during the period. During World War II, the shipbuilding heritage of the city and its strategic location made it a center for military shipbuilding and the distribution of necessary goods such as cement, coal, oil, and iron ore. Manitowoc was the endpoint of the commercial, and later passenger, ferries across Lake Michigan from the 1940s to the present and is the reason the Wisconsin Maritime Museum is located there.

During the post-war period, the population and industrial base of Manitowoc stagnated as the demand for shipbuilding in the great lakes and raw materials declined. Interstate Highway 43 was completed in stages during the 1960s, and the city has since grown in its direction with commercial strips and suburban development. However, the historic downtown has experienced a resurgence since the year 2000, with new housing and businesses focused on the area to the present. The population of Manitowoc is presently approximately 34,626 inhabitants, and it remains the central city in Manitowoc County.





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### Arlington & Putnam Heights, Dells Park & Riverview, and Upper Westside Neighborhoods City of Eau Claire

Legacy Architecture completed an architectural and historical intensive survey of the Arlington & Putnam Heights, Dells Park & Riverview, and Upper Westside neighborhoods and several additional properties, including a portion of Hoover Street, in the City of Eau Claire in 2016 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 4.1 square miles        |
| Resources Documented:         | 318 resources           |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 1 historic district     |
|                               | 2 complexes             |
|                               | 3 individual properties |

The City of Eau Claire, the county seat of Eau Claire County, covers 35 square miles at the junction of the Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers with a population of 65,883 in 2010. First permanently settled in 1854; two villages soon incorporated. They merged as the City of Eau Claire in 1872 and grew rapidly as a hub for the lumber industry, the city's leading industry.

Near several lumber companies, the west bank of the river experienced substantial growth during the 1870s and 1880s. The Upper Westside grew as a continuation of this development during the 1890s to 1910s, at which time a highspeed railroad bypass around the city was constructed and defined the northern edge of the neighborhood. Residences continued to fill in from the 1930s through 1960s, and commerce developed along the railroad and major road leading out of town.

In 1944, the Federal Housing Administration funded the construction of 10 houses for returning WWII veterans along Hoover Avenue on the city's southeast side.

The Chippewa River served as a southern edge to the city until the mid-20th century when numerous subdivisions were platted there, dominated by sizable Putnam Heights Addition, booming in the 1950s and 1960s and building-out in the 1970s. New schools and churches were constructed to serve the growing south side; commerce developed along Highway 12 and the nearby University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

Until the 1930s, the area north of Dells Pond remained largely farmland with a few houses along the river. A public water pumping station and well field was constructed in 1935 and expanded over time. Several residential subdivisions were platted by the 1940s and filled in through the 1970s.





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### Phase 4 - West Side Residential Properties City of Wauwatosa

Legacy Architecture completed the fourth and final phase of an architectural and historical intensive survey of the City of Wauwatosa in 2021 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This phase focused on residential properties on Wauwatosa's west side: west of the Menomonee River and Mayfair Road as well as areas north of Burleigh Street.

|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 6.93 square miles       |
| Resources Documented:         | 463 resources           |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 5 individual properties |

After the Town of Wauwatosa separated from the Town of Milwaukee in 1842, development concentrated near the community's core on the east side which incorporated as a village in 1892 and as a city in 1897. While the city developed rapidly while gradually annexing more land from the town through 1920s. However, the remaining portions of the town comprising today's west side of Wauwatosa remained largely rural.

After World War II, the boom of suburban residential development and annexation reached western portions of the town to supply housing for returning veterans and the growing trend of urbanites moving to the suburbs. The largest annexation occurred in 1952 when the remaining eight and one-half square miles of the Town of Wauwatosa was annexed into the City of Wauwatosa, tripling the area of the city and increasing its population to 52,000.

Residential growth of Wauwatosa's west side continued rapidly spurred by the completion of nearby Interstate Highway 94 in 1960 and Highway 41 in 1963 as well as the development of Mayfair Mall, one of the region's premier shopping destinations. By 1970, the city's population peaked at 58,676 residents, and the west side became largely built-out. Wauwatosa's west side has continued to mature as one of Milwaukee's most desirable suburbs to present day.





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### Phase 3 - Southeast Side Residential Properties City of Wauwatosa

Legacy Architecture completed the third phase of an architectural and historical intensive survey of the City of Wauwatosa in 2020 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This phase focused on residential properties on Wauwatosa's southeast side: south of downtown Wauwatosa and Milwaukee Avenue, south of the Menomonee River, and east of Mayfair Road.

|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 3.82 square miles       |
| Resources Documented:         | 1,049 resources         |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 3 historic districts    |
|                               | 5 individual properties |

Residential development continued to grow slowly along the bluffs above the Menomonee River south and east from Wauwatosa's downtown core through the 1870s. By this time, rural life appealed to members of nearby Milwaukee's socio-economic elite who began building large estates here. Many farmers sold their land on Wauwatosa's southeast side for residential development through the turn of the twentieth century spurred by the continued development of social, educational, and health services at the county grounds on Wauwatosa's south side; incorporation as a village and then city; development of city utilities; and extensions of Milwaukee's streetcar into Wauwatosa.

The developed portions of Wauwatosa incorporated as a village in 1892 and later as Wisconsin's first fourth-class city in 1897. To continue spurring residential development, city water, sewer, gas, electric, and telephone services were introduced in 1899. Wauwatosa's identity soon became that of a residential commuter suburb and is often considered Milwaukee's first suburb. In 1921, the city was the second in the state to adopt a zoning ordinance, which separated residential from commercial areas and required the city's southeast side to remain predominately residential.

Residential development of the southeast side continued rapidly during the early 20th century and largely built out during the 1950s. Wauwatosa's southeast side has continued to mature as one of Milwaukee's most desirable upper middle-class suburbs to present day.





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### Phase 2 - Northeast Side Residential Properties City of Wauwatosa

Legacy Architecture completed the second phase of an architectural and historical intensive survey of the City of Wauwatosa in 2018 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This phase focused on residential properties on Wauwatosa's northeast side: north of downtown Wauwatosa and Milwaukee Avenue, south of W. Center Street, and east of the Menomonee River.

|                               |                                                   |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 2.5 square miles                                  |
| Resources Documented:         | 2,651 resources                                   |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 10 historic districts<br>17 individual properties |

The City of Wauwatosa is situated along the Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers in western Milwaukee County with a population of 46,396 in 2010.

Wauwatosa was first permanently settled in 1835. The downtown core and portion of Wauwatosa's northeast side immediately to its north became the primary commercial and social center for the surrounding farming community. The settlement continued to grow slowly along the bluffs above the Menomonee River through the 1870s. By this time, rural life appealed to members of nearby Milwaukee's socio-economic elite who began building large estates here. Many farmers sold their land on Wauwatosa's northeast side for residential development through the turn of the century, most notably the Warren family's subdivision in 1884, 1893, and 1918 and development of the Pabst Farm as Washington Highlands in 1916, all spurred by an 1891 extension of Milwaukee's streetcar to Wauwatosa.

The developed portions of Wauwatosa incorporated as a village in 1892 and later as Wisconsin's first fourth-class city in 1897. To continue spurring residential development, city water, sewer, gas, electric, and telephone services were introduced in 1899. Wauwatosa's identity soon became that of a residential commuter suburb and is often considered Milwaukee's first suburb. In 1921, the city was the second in the state to adopt a zoning ordinance, which separated residential from commercial areas and required the city's northeast side to remain predominately residential.

Residential development of the northeast side continued rapidly during the early 20th century and largely built out during the 1950s. Wauwatosa's northeast side has continued to mature as one of Milwaukee's most desirable upper middle-class suburbs to present day.





### Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey

#### Village of Allouez

Legacy Architecture completed an architectural and historical intensive survey of the Village of Allouez in 2013 to identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

|                               |                                                  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Survey Area:                  | 4.6 square miles                                 |
| Resources Documented:         | 797 resources                                    |
| Identified Eligible for NRHP: | 3 historic districts<br>13 individual properties |

The Village of Allouez is located on the east bank of the Fox River in Brown County immediately between the cities of Green Bay and De Pere and covers 4.6 square miles with a population of 13,975 in 2000.

By the early seventeenth century, the Ho-Chunk, a Sioux-speaking tribe also known as the Winnebago, inhabited the Green Bay area. Soon after French Catholic missionary Pere Claude Allouez, the first European to settle the area, founded a mission in the present-day City of De Pere in 1671, a fur trade route was established along the Fox River and French fur traders began claiming plots of land along the Fox River from a trading post near the bay into present-day Allouez. The United States gained control of the area in 1812 and soon after constructed Fort Howard in Green Bay. The fort was temporarily relocated without federal approval into present-day Allouez for two years, known as Camp Smith. However, during this time, a number of traders and settlers established a settlement known as Shantytown there. During the 1820s, Shantytown was the location to which all arrivals to the Green Bay area were made and the location of the first territorial courthouse. The non-extant Village of Menomineeville was platted there by 1829. However, three other villages were platted downriver, together incorporated as the City of Green Bay in 1854, which became the center of the region's development. Menomineeville dissolved and Allouez remained a largely agricultural area. The Town of Allouez was formed in 1874, and limited industrial development occurred along the river.

Soon, an orphan asylum, state reformatory, and the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay built new suburban locations in Allouez. An electric streetcar line was extended through from Green Bay to De Pere in 1896. By the 1920s, residential subdivisions began to be platted in the town on the outskirts of Green Bay and De Pere. To promote development, Allouez established a water department in 1924. Suburban residential development covered the rest of the town through the mid-20th century. Allouez incorporated as a village in 1985. Since then, it has fully developed and remains one of Green Bay's upper-middle class residential suburbs.





## List of References

Legacy Architecture hereby provides a listing of three (3) references from contracts that were similar in size and scope to that described herein.

### City of New Richmond

Noah Wiedenfeld, Director of Planning  
(715) 243-0422

#### Nature of the Work Performed

- 2019 Intensive Survey:  
City of New Richmond
- 2020 National Register Nomination:  
New Richmond Commercial Historic District
- 2020 National Register Nomination:  
New Richmond East Side Historic District

### City of Wauwatosa

Tammy Szudy, Principal Planner  
(414) 479-3521

#### Nature of the Work Performed

- 2017 Intensive Survey:  
City of Wauwatosa, Phase 1 - Non-Residential Properties
- 2018 Intensive Survey:  
City of Wauwatosa, Phase 2 - North East Side Residential Properties
- 2020 Intensive Survey:  
City of Wauwatosa, Phase 3 - South East Side Residential Properties
- 2020 Intensive Survey:  
City of Wauwatosa, Phase 4 - West Side Residential Properties

### Village of Allouez

Trevor Fuller, Planning & Zoning Administrator  
(920) 448-2800

#### Nature of the Work Performed

- 2013 Intensive Survey:  
Village of Allouez
- 2015 National Register Nomination:  
Allouez Pump House
- 2015 National Register Nomination:  
Allouez Water Department & Town Hall
- 2017 National Register Nomination:  
Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House
- 2017 National Register Nomination:  
Miramar Drive Residential Historic District
- 2019 National Register Nomination:  
Robinson Hill Residential Historic District



First Church of Christ Scientist, 1934  
7728 Milwaukee Avenue, Wauwatosa



St. Bernard Catholic Church, 1963  
7474 Harwood Avenue, Wauwatosa



Sts. Constantine & Helen Greek Orthodox Church, 1967  
2155 N. Wauwatosa Avenue, Wauwatosa



St. Joseph Catholic Church, 1970  
12130 W. Center Street, Wauwatosa



## Examples of Similar Reports

We have included links to the following similar architectural and historical intensive survey reports done by our firm and team members as requested in the RFP:

### **City of Green Bay—Phases 5, 6 & part of 7**

This project was completed in 2022 and represents a neighborhood-level intensive survey that we have recently completed in the City of Green Bay.

<http://gofile.me/2SAu6/081YCrORL>

### **City of New Richmond**

This project was completed in 2019 and represents a community-wide intensive survey that we have recently completed in the City of New Richmond

<http://gofile.me/2SAu6/yl6srwjcz>

### **City of Manitowoc**

This project was completed in 2022 and represents a neighborhood-level intensive survey that we have recently completed in the City of Manitowoc.

<http://gofile.me/2SAu6/oJnODLKlZ>

### **City of Port Washington**

This project was completed in 2022 and represents a community-wide intensive survey that we completed in the City of Port Washington.

<http://gofile.me/2SAu6/V9p0GVdWn>





The intensive survey will consist of four major work tasks: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) architectural and historical research, (3) evaluation of significant resources for inclusion in the intensive survey report, and (4) preparation and presentation of the intensive survey report.

Legacy Architecture will conduct two public information meetings regarding the survey with the City and the SHPO. The first meeting will be held at the commencement of the reconnaissance survey to introduce the survey team and the project process to the community.

Legacy Architecture will conduct a windshield reconnaissance survey of all historic properties within the boundaries of the survey area. This survey will be conducted street-by-street and structure-by-structure and will result in the identification of resources of architectural and historical interest in accordance with the guidelines described in the Architecture-History Survey Manual. Per SHPO guidelines, resources individually listed or contributing resources within historic districts already listed in the National Register of Historic Places will be excluded from the survey. All reconnaissance fieldwork will be conducted from the public right-of-way; permission will be obtained to survey resources on private properties that are reasonably presumed to be survey-worthy and that are not visible from the public right-of-way. During this time, an entry will be made for each resource into an electronic spreadsheet, including the location, name, architectural style, and other key pieces of information about the resource, and a digital photograph of each resource will be taken. With this information, a record will be created in the WHPD for each resource surveyed. WHPD records for previously surveyed resources will be updated. Information contained in the WHPD, particularly the address, will be confirmed and corrected if needed, and field observations will be recorded if any alterations, additions, or demolition work had been done to the structure since it was last surveyed. A new digital photograph of each property will be taken to be added to the WHPD. In areas where a potential historic district is identified, all buildings within its boundaries will be documented. All of the existing and newly surveyed properties will be identified by WHPD number on reconnaissance survey maps which will be included and bound into the final intensive survey report. DWG files will be obtained by from local governmental agencies for mapping.

Architectural and historical research of the City will be conducted throughout the course of the project in an effort to provide a historical context to evaluate resources and build off of past research Legacy Architecture has conducted in the region. Research may

be conducted at, but not limited to, the local Area Research Center, local library, local historical society and museum, and Wisconsin Historical Society Library & Archives—all facilities we are very familiar with and conduct research at routinely—as well as the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City Directories, and assessor, permit, and land records.

After the reconnaissance survey and research are completed, the data will be analyzed to determine which individual properties and districts may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of individual historic resources and districts will be reviewed with the SHPO prior to inclusion in the report. The evaluation will be performed according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations which are used to assist local, state, and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

An intensive survey report will be prepared that describes the project and survey methodology, gives an overview of the history of the City, summarizes the thematic research and survey results, and gives recommendations for the City's Historic Preservation Commission. Historical summaries of the City will be included in this report and arranged in themes according to guidelines set forth by the SHPO. Areas of research may include historic Indians, fur trade, government, settlement, agriculture, industry, transportation, architecture, education, social & political movements, religion, arts & literature, commerce, planning & landscape architecture, recreation & entertainment, and notable people. Copies of the final intensive survey report will be issued to the SHPO and the City's Historic Preservation Commission, with one copy to be maintained at the local library.

A second meeting will be held at the completion of the project to present the results including the intensive survey report, potentially eligible properties and historic districts, and information on the National Register to the City and to the Historic Preservation Commission.

Members of our staff have been conducting these types of surveys since 2002, and the current team has been working together for over 10 years.

## Schedule & Timeline

A major component of the reconnaissance portion of the survey is to photo document all historic properties. It is best to perform the reconnaissance survey work in late fall after the leaves have fallen off the trees. Therefore, Legacy Architecture, Inc. proposes the following timeline:

- July 10, 2023 City Selects Candidate & Awards Project
- August 2023 First Public Information Session
- 4th Monday of Every Month Consultant Submits Monthly Progress Reports
- October 2023 Reconnaissance Phase
- November 2023 - January 2024 Intensive Phase
- February 2024 Data Entry & Intensive Survey Report
- March 1, 2024 Consultant Completes Draft Report for City Staff
- April 2024 Second Public Meeting & Final Draft to Staff
- May 13, 2024 HPC Approves Final Report
- June 10, 2024 Council Approves Final Report
- July 1, 2024 Consultant Edits & Submits Final Report



We propose the following scope of work for the intensive survey:

1. Conduct one initial public engagement meeting with the City of Reedsburg to introduce the project and the principal investigators to the community.
2. Perform a reconnaissance survey of the project area, excluding properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, in order to document properties of architectural or historical interest and potential significance. Update previously surveyed properties that have been altered, restored, or demolished. Provide survey maps indicating all surveyed properties by lot lines and referenced by the WHPD record number. Survey maps will be provided to the City and the SHPO. All findings of potentially eligible individual properties and historic districts will be approved by the SHPO prior to completion of the intensive resource survey report.
3. Perform an intensive resource survey including site specific research and preparation of the survey report. Conduct historic research on all properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or within a potential National Register historic district. Enter survey data into the WHPD. Prepare intensive resource survey report including an introduction and chapters on survey methodology; historical overview; all themes represented in the history of the survey area; architecture; designers, engineers, and builders; notable people; survey results; and recommendations. Submit a typed draft to the city and the SHPO for review. The city will be given three double-sided and bound copies of the final report (one of which shall be deposited in a local library) and an electronic version in PDF format. At least five double-sided and spiral bound copies of the final report and an electronic version in PDF format will be submitted to the SHPO by the project completion date.
4. Conduct one final public engagement meeting with the city and the SHPO to make a formal presentation of survey findings by the principal investigators and explain the National Register of Historic Places program.

We assume the following:

- The initial public education meeting shall be held concurrently with the commencement of the reconnaissance survey.
- The City will schedule, provide a meeting room for, and prepare public notices for the public meetings.
- The City will provide DWG or DXF format files or aerial mapping of the survey areas, including streets, property lines, and building footprints so we may accurately provide mapping.

- The City will provide an Excel spreadsheet of assessor property data including address and original construction dates of all properties in the survey area.
- The SHPO will provide an Excel spreadsheet of all previously surveyed resources with a record in the WHPD, including data columns for WHPD record number, address, historic name, current name, year built, historic use, architectural style, wall material, and if the resource has been demolished.

Legacy Architecture, Inc. would provide the abovementioned scope of work for a total lump sum cost of \$32,000.

## Other Professional Commitments

Our staff typically works on multiple projects at any given time. Depending on each project's requirements, we make adjustments to staff work schedule to accommodate the necessary timelines. As evidenced by our intensive survey experience outlined previously, our staff routinely conducts multiple intensive surveys per year while also completing numerous other historic preservation consulting projects, including National Register nominations and Historic Tax Credit Applications. At this time, we are not currently under contract for any other 2023 CLG Subgrant projects.



# City of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin

## ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL INTENSIVE SURVEY REPORT



PREPARED FOR  
WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
JULY 2019





**City of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin  
Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report**

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July 2019

## Acknowledgements

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This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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All photographs contained in this report were taken by University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management.

The authors would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their assistance in completing this project:

*City of Prairie du Chien:*

Dave Hemmer, Mayor

Garth Frable, City Planner

*Prairie du Chien Historical Society:*

Carolyn Sand, Collections

*Wisconsin Historical Society:*

Daina Penkiunas, State Historic Preservation Officer

Joe DeRose, Survey and Registration Historian

*University of Wisconsin-Platteville Area Research Center*

*Wachute Memorial Library, Prairie du Chien*



## Abstract

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This report documents an architectural and historical intensive survey of resources located within the boundaries of the City of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, as of 2019. A reconnaissance survey of this area was conducted by the lead architectural historian as the first phase of the survey. Following the reconnaissance survey, archival research was conducted to ascertain the architectural and historical significance of the resources identified. The resulting documentation was produced according to standards set by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation and includes the following:

### **Intensive Survey Report**

The intensive survey report includes a summary of the research and a brief history of the community. It provides a historical context for the evaluation of historic resources and serves as a means for identifying significant properties and districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The intensive survey report also contains recommendations for future survey and research needs, priorities for National Register listing, and strategies for historic preservation.

### **Survey and District Maps**

Survey maps indicate all previously and newly surveyed properties as well as properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. District maps identify boundaries and all resources in the potential districts. All maps are included in the Survey Results chapter of the intensive survey report.

### **Electronic Documents**

The Wisconsin Historical Society maintains an electronic database known as the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI). AHI records were updated or created for all surveyed properties. In addition, a digital copy of this intensive survey report has been saved on compact disc and is held at the Wisconsin Historical Society and Prairie du Chien City Hall.

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# Chapter 1

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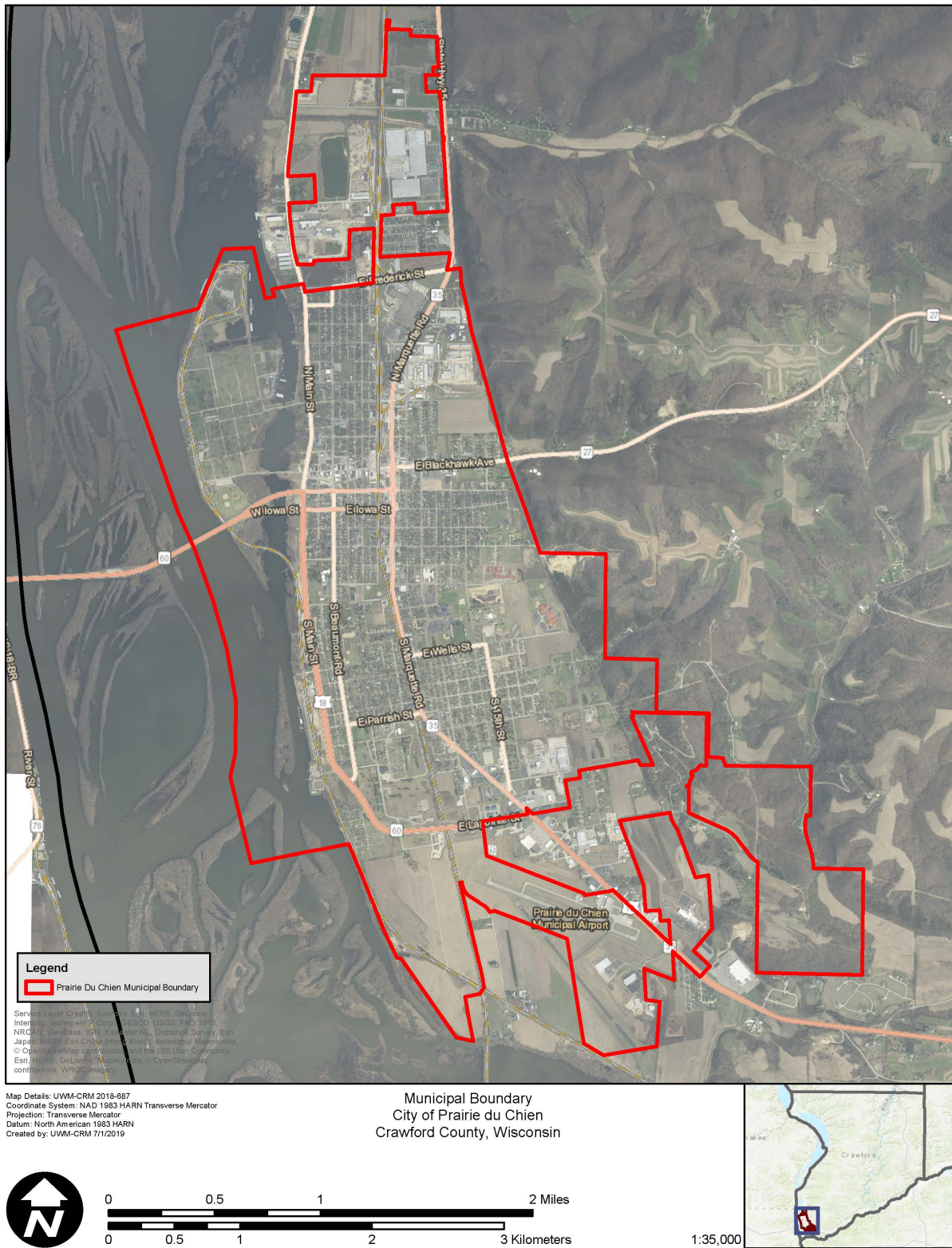
## Introduction

Utilizing available historic preservation funding, the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office hired University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management (UWM-CRM), a cultural resource management and historic preservation consulting firm based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to conduct an intensive survey of architecturally and historically significant resources within the municipal boundaries of the City of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. The primary objective of the project was to identify buildings, structures, and districts of architectural or historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey was carried out between December 2018 and January 2019 by Lead Architectural Historian Gail Klein with assistance from Architectural Historians Kelly Blaubach and Justin Miller, all of UWM-CRM. The survey consisted of four main tasks: completing a reconnaissance survey, conducting archival research, evaluating surveyed resources, and preparing the intensive survey report. The geographic boundaries of the survey corresponded to the municipal boundaries of the City of Prairie du Chien as of December 2018 and are illustrated in the map on the following page. Temporal boundaries correspond with the earliest settlement of the area through 1979. The survey identified 396 individual resources of architectural and/or historical interest, including three potential historic districts. Surveyed resources are largely single-family residences with a lesser number of commercial, municipal, and multi-family residential buildings.

The purpose of this survey report is not to provide a comprehensive history of the City of Prairie du Chien, but rather to provide an overview of the history of the city in relation to a series of historic themes and to provide an outline of extant resources identified with these themes. The survey results and recommendations contained within this report should be used as a tool for future city preservation planning decisions as well as to increase public awareness of the community's architectural heritage.

This architectural and historical intensive survey report is kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, Wisconsin. Additional copies are kept at the Prairie du Chien City Hall and the Wachute Memorial Library.





## Chapter 2

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### Survey Methodology

#### Introduction

The architectural and historical intensive survey was conducted in the City of Prairie du Chien between December 2018 and January 2019. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management program completed the project, led by Lead Architectural Historian Gail Klein with assistance from Architectural Historians Kelly Blaubach and Justin Miller. Gail Klein conducted the reconnaissance survey fieldwork, performed historical research, and authored the intensive survey report. Nicholas Weber, GIS Specialist, prepared the survey and district maps.

The City of Prairie du Chien Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey consisted of four main tasks: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) architectural and historical research, (3) evaluation of significant resources for National Register eligibility, and (4) preparation and presentation of the intensive survey report.

#### Reconnaissance Survey

In December 2018 and January 2019, UWM-CRM conducted a street-by-street survey of the City of Prairie du Chien. All areas within the municipal boundaries of the city were surveyed to identify resources of potential historical and/or architectural significance. Following Wisconsin Historical Society guidelines, resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places were not included in the survey. A total of 396 individual resources were identified during the field survey. Of these, 144 had existing records in the Wisconsin Historical Society's Architectural and Historical Inventory (AHI). These records were updated accordingly (excluding those records for properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places). Updates included confirming addresses and correcting these when needed; adding updated descriptive information relating to any observed alterations, additions, or demolitions; and uploading a new digital photograph of each property. Of the 144 previously surveyed properties recorded in the AHI, 22 were found to have been subsequently demolished and 3 were found to lack sufficient integrity to meet survey criteria. These records were updated accordingly.

A total of 252 resources without existing AHI records were found to meet survey criteria. A new AHI record was created for each property. Address, architectural style, building material, and other observations were noted during the field survey; this information was added to the new AHI records, along with a digital photograph of each property. Where potential historic districts were identified, all buildings within the proposed district boundaries were documented. A complete list of all surveyed properties is included in Chapter 16: Survey Results.

Following field survey, UWM-CRM's GIS specialist mapped the locations of all previously and newly surveyed properties. The locations of all surveyed properties are identified on maps included in the Appendix at the end of this report.

#### Architectural and Historical Research

Architectural and historical research related to the City of Prairie du Chien was conducted by the Lead Architectural Historian with assistance from staff Architectural Historians throughout the course of the

project. The goal of the research was to provide a historical context with which to evaluate the architectural and historical significance of surveyed resources. Primary repositories of research materials included the Wisconsin Room at the Wachute Memorial Library (Prairie du Chien), the Wisconsin Historical Society Library and Archives (Madison), and the Prairie du Chien Historical Society. One particular challenge throughout the research process, specifically in relation to research conducted for individual residences, was the variance between historic and current property addresses; the city's system of street numbering changed in the early twentieth century (from consecutive numbering on each side of the street to the current accepted system of odd numbers on one side and even numbers on the other), but no index of street number conversions exists.<sup>1</sup> Primary research materials included historic local and regional newspapers, city directories, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, historic aerial photographs and maps, local and county histories, city and government records and reports, and historic photograph collections.

An outline of the development of the City of Prairie du Chien is included in Chapter 3: Historical Overview. Beyond this historical overview, detailed research was conducted in relation to a series of themes, or study units, following Wisconsin Historical Society guidelines. Those themes represented by existing built resources within the survey area are discussed in Chapters 4 through 12. These themes include government, industry, transportation, architecture, education, social and political movements, religion, commerce, and recreation and entertainment. Additional study areas include Notable People and Underrepresented Communities. Resources considered eligible for National Register listing were evaluated within the context of these themes and study areas.

## Evaluation of Significant Resources

Following completion of the reconnaissance survey and archival research, surveyed properties were evaluated to determine which individual resources and districts were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These evaluations were reviewed with the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society prior to inclusion in this report. The National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations were used to evaluate the eligibility of individual properties and districts. These Criteria are designed to serve as a guide for the evaluation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and are identified in "National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria" (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service) as follows:

### *Criteria for Evaluation*

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

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<sup>1</sup> Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1884-1943, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Digital Collections, <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/> (accessed January – April 2019).

**D.** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

### ***Criteria Considerations***

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a.** A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b.** A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c.** A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- d.** A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e.** A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f.** A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g.** A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

### ***Historic Districts***

A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity. It must be important for historical, architectural, archeological, engineering, or cultural values. Therefore, districts that are significant will usually meet the last portion of Criterion C plus Criterion A, Criterion B, other portions of Criterion C, or Criterion D.

A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It may even be considered eligible if all of the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of the components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole.



A district can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district. The number of noncontributing properties a district can contain yet still convey its sense of time and place and historical development depends on how these properties affect the district's integrity.

## **Preparation and Presentation of the Intensive Survey Report**

This survey report outlines the intensive survey project and methodology, provides an overview of the history of the City of Prairie du Chien, describes the archival research conducted as part of the investigation, outlines the survey results, and gives recommendations for use in future preservation planning. This report is also intended to serve as a foundation for future research related to the architectural heritage of the City of Prairie du Chien.

Copies of the Intensive Survey Report were provided to the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the City of Prairie du Chien.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management and the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted two public information meetings for the survey project. The first meeting was held on December 18, 2018 to introduce the project team and describe the survey process to the community. A second meeting was held following completion of the survey project to present the results of the survey to the community.

## Chapter 3

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### Historical Overview

#### Pre-Settlement

People have inhabited the Prairie du Chien area for at least twelve thousand years. Several different Native American cultures thrived in the area, some of which built mounds that still exist along the bluffs that overlook the Mississippi River. Beginning in the seventeenth-century, Mesquakie (Fox), Sauk, Ho-Chunk, and Dakota people lived at or near Prairie du Chien.<sup>1</sup> The first Europeans began arriving in the area in 1673, drawn by the prospect of trading with the Native American population. These first French voyageurs led by Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, reached Prairie du Chien on June 17, 1673 and claimed the area as part of New France. These early voyageurs named the area Les Prairie des Chien – Dog’s Prairie – after the Mesquakie leader whose name, Alim, translated to the French “Chien,” meaning “dog.” The majority of the early activity at Prairie du Chien took place on St. Feriöle Island where a French fur trading post was established in 1685 with a largely seasonal colony of French-Canadian fur traders forming around this.

Following the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the region was ceded to Great Britain. French-Canadians, however, continued to dominate the fur trade in the Upper Mississippi with Prairie du Chien at its center.

#### Settlement

Permanent settlement was established at Prairie du Chien in the 1770s when French-speaking traders and their families built homes on St. Feriöle Island, a small segment of land that is separated from the mainland on the east by a narrow channel (Marais de St. Feriöle), with the main body of the Mississippi River running along the island’s west bank. The community on the island soon became known as the “Main Village.” At the same time, the Village of St. Friol developed opposite the island on the bank of the mainland. In 1781, the island’s residents successfully petitioned the regional British government to purchase the village land from the local Mesquakie (Fox) people. Two years later, the village found itself under the authority of the new United States, although this had little immediate effect on its development. By 1805, the settlement at Prairie du Chien consisted of about 18 houses along two streets with about as many houses constructed in outlying areas. Reports at the time noted that about half of the inhabitants were Native American or of Native American descent.<sup>2</sup> Through the settlement’s early years, the population of the community swelled in the spring and autumn months as traders and their clerks, boatmen, and servants arrived to do business.

Although the region had become a United States territory following the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), the French-Canadian fur traders who had settled at Prairie du Chien maintained their allegiance to British-Canadian trading companies. By the turn of the nineteenth century, the village contained a population of 100 to 150 settlers and the United States had become aware of the strategic importance of the site, as well as the influence that British trading companies had on the region. During the War of 1812 (1812-1815),

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<sup>1</sup> “History: Early Prairie du Chien,” Fort Crawford Museum, <https://www.fortcrawfordmuseum.com/history-early-prairie-du-chien.html> (accessed November 28, 2018).

<sup>2</sup> Peter Lawrence Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Publishing Company, 1937), 168.

the United States constructed Fort Shelby on St. Feriole Island in order to gain control of the area. Following a three-day siege, the fort was seized by British forces in a skirmish that has become known as the Battle of Prairie du Chien – the only battle of the War of 1812 fought in Wisconsin.<sup>3</sup> The fort remained a British military post through the end of the war. The British permanently left Prairie du Chien in May of 1815. The following year, the United States constructed Fort Crawford on the island as part of an initiative to gain control over the Upper Mississippi.<sup>4</sup>

With military conflict at an end, settlement at Prairie du Chien increased. By 1820, the community consisted of 43 individually claimed lots on the mainland and another 37 on the island, including the land held by the early Indian Agency and the American Fur Company.<sup>5</sup> In 1826, flooding on the island severely damaged Fort Crawford. Construction of a new Fort Crawford began on the mainland in 1829 using stone rather than logs as in the earlier fort. By the 1830s, the village had become an important steamboat stop on the Mississippi River and expansion on the mainland turned the prairie's two oldest roadways – the "Old Indian Trail" running north-south and the Military Road running east-west – into important travel routes.

## Development

The first recorded plat of the city occurred in September of 1837 with 16 additions occurring between April of 1839 and March of 1858.<sup>6</sup> The original village plat (the "Main Village") was established on St. Feriole Island and quickly grew to encompass the majority of the island's buildable land (later designated the City's Fourth Ward). The majority of the additions to the original plat, however, were located on the mainland, beginning along the river bank and expanding outwards. In 1843, B.W. Brisbois, a prominent fur trader and merchant, gifted land for the construction of a courthouse on the mainland, directly east of the island, precipitating increased development in the immediate area.<sup>7</sup> In 1857, the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad (the first to cross Wisconsin) reached Prairie du Chien with a depot at Wells and Main Streets in the lower part of town. As a result, the lower portion of town (generally referred to as Lower Town and encompassing the area south of Fort Crawford) expanded rapidly around the new railroad depot while the upper part of town expanded along Main Street.<sup>8</sup> In 1864, the railroad depot was relocated to St. Feriole Island, causing a shift in the town center and a decline in the lower part of town so that within twenty years, only one store remained in Lower Town.<sup>9</sup>

Prairie du Chien was incorporated as a city in 1872, prompting another building boom that included several commercial buildings along Bluff Street, new fire stations in each of the city's four wards, two schools, and a number of new residences. The same year, a devastating fire on Main Street completed the shift in the city's commercial center from Main Street to Bluff Street. The 1870s were also defined by the city's "artesian well craze," initiated by Ira Brunson and his Prairie du Chien Artesian Well Company which drilled a well at the northwest corner of Wisconsin and Minnesota Streets (today's Wacouta Avenue) leading to the development of a public park on the lot; the powerful well also provided for the

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<sup>3</sup> "Battle of Prairie du Chien, 1814," Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS1696> (accessed November 28, 2018).

<sup>4</sup> Mary Elise Antoine, *The War of 1812 in Prairie du Chien* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2016).

<sup>5</sup> "Plan of the Settlement at Prairie des Chiens from the Report of J. Lee Esq., 1820," Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM79654> (accessed November 30, 2018).

<sup>6</sup> Consul Wilshire Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties, Wisconsin* (Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1884), 638.

<sup>7</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien*, 200.

<sup>8</sup> "History," City of Prairie du Chien, <http://prairieduchien.org/visitors/history> (accessed November 28, 2018).

<sup>9</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 663.



installation of fire hydrants and public drinking fountains.<sup>10</sup> Through the early twentieth century, the city continued its steady growth, becoming a regional center for agriculture, commerce, education, and transportation and increasing in population with 3,249 residents in 1910 and 3,943 by 1930.<sup>11</sup>

In the 1930s, renewed interest in Prairie du Chien's history prompted a re-naming of streets in honor of the community's most notable historic figures; consequently, Bluff Street became Blackhawk Avenue, Church Street became Beaumont Road, and York Street was now known as Marquette Road. At the same time, the city began to promote its unique heritage to establish the community as a tourist destination. Villa Louis was opened to the public as a historic site and Fort Crawford's military hospital was restored and opened as a museum. The years of the Great Depression also led to Works Progress Administration projects in the city including the Prairie du Chien Pool complex in the Fourth Ward and a substantial retaining wall along the island's western bank. By this time, the upper portion of the city had been platted as far north as Frederick Street and east to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (the land east of the railroad was held largely by the sprawling Prairie City Canning Company). Meanwhile, the lower part of town had been platted south to La Point Street and as far east as the edge of the wooded bluffs, although a number of the outermost plats were never fully developed (particularly those at the northernmost and easternmost extremes).<sup>12</sup>

Following World War II, building activity increased in the previously undeveloped areas on the city's east side. South of Blackhawk Avenue, this included the area east of Marquette Road where residential development expanded from about two blocks wide in 1947 to five blocks wide in some areas by 1961.<sup>13</sup> The early 1960s also saw the city's development of a 31-acre industrial park on the north side of town. Meanwhile, residential development on the north side expanded north of Cedar Street. As in cities throughout the country, Prairie du Chien saw significant population growth during the post-war period so that by 1960 the population had risen to 5,649.<sup>14</sup>

In 1965, record flooding devastated St. Feriolen Island. Additional flooding occurred over the next ten years, prompting the City to seek a permanent solution to the problem. In the end, Congress authorized the Flood Damage Reduction Project in which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers removed the entire neighborhood from the island as well as a number of homes on the mainland that had been built along the west side of Main Street, adjacent to the river bank.<sup>15</sup> Between 1978 and 1984, all of the island's residents were relocated and most buildings that were deemed to have no particular historic significance were removed; the majority of these buildings were the small, late-nineteenth to early twentieth-century houses of the neighborhood's working class residents.<sup>16</sup> While many residents relocated to homes elsewhere in the city, a lesser number of homeowners (fewer than 20%) chose to have their existing houses relocated from the island to available lots on the mainland; the majority of these homes were relocated to lots in a two-block area at the far northern edge of the city and at scattered locations at the

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<sup>10</sup> Richard H. Zeitlin, *Prairie du Chien: Urban Consolidation and Decline: 1858-1930* (St. Paul, MN: US Army Corps of Engineers, 1981), 12.

<sup>11</sup> Nancy L. Mulhern, "Population of Wisconsin, 1850-2000: Population Statistics Taken from the United States Federal Census," (unpublished typescript in the Library reference collection, Wisconsin Historical Society). Online facsimile at <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/turningpoints/search.asp?id=1722>.

<sup>12</sup> *Standard Atlas of Crawford County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Brock & Company, 1930).

<sup>13</sup> Aerial Photography Collection for Crawford County: 1937-1986, Robinson Map Library (University of Wisconsin), Madison, Wisconsin. Accessed January 14, 2018.

<sup>14</sup> Mulhern, "Population of Wisconsin."

<sup>15</sup> William J. Burke, "Moving a Neighborhood Out of Harm's Way," *Big River Magazine*, December 1997.

<sup>16</sup> Zeitlin, *Prairie du Chien: Urban Consolidation and Decline*.

southern edge of the city.<sup>17</sup> Since that time, St. Feriole Island has been maintained as a 240-acre city park.

The late 1960s saw the arrival of two of the city's biggest employers, both of which made use of the city's large industrial park along N. Marquette Road. These included Design Homes, which was established in Prairie du Chien in 1967, and the 3M manufacturing and distributing facility which constructed a new plant in the city the same year. By 1972, 3M had become the city's largest employer with a staff of 350 and Design Homes had grown exponentially in size, reaching 16 acres.<sup>18</sup> The 1970s also saw a substantial increase in the city's park land when 300-acres at the city's southeastern edge were donated to the city by Daniel La Riviere in 1977; this largely wooded area subsequently became a public park known as La Riviere Park.<sup>19</sup>

## Present Day

From the late 1970s through the present day, the strip commercial development that had begun in the 1950s continued along South Marquette Road. Today, a number of the newer businesses in this area are nation-wide retailers. Additional commercial development has also occurred in recent years along North Marquette Road, beyond the industrial park; the largest addition to this area is the 50,000 square-foot Cabela's store and adjacent 600,000 square-foot distribution center, both of which opened in 1999.<sup>20</sup> Beyond commercial properties, additional new construction projects in the city include the large Crossing Rivers Health complex which was constructed on South Marquette Road in 2015, River Bluff Intermediate School which was constructed on the city's east side in 1999, and new housing developments on the east side, primarily between E. Brunson Street and E. Champion Boulevard, in which new home construction was underway during the course of this survey project.

Today, the City of Prairie du Chien is known for its distinction as Wisconsin's second oldest city and, due to its collection of historic sites (including Villa Louis, the Fur Trade Museum, and the Fort Crawford Military Hospital), heritage tourism is one of its key industries. As of the 2010 census, the population of the village was 5,911.

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<sup>17</sup> Bette Valley Beneker, *Come Hell or High Water: Prairie du Chien's 4<sup>th</sup> Ward* (Prairie du Chien, WI: Riverfront Publications, 2015).

<sup>18</sup> Jerry Cummings, "Economy Shade Brighter in Crawford, PdC," *La Crosse Tribune*, January 4, 1972.

<sup>19</sup> "La Riviere Park" brochure produced by Prairie du Chien Chamber of Commerce, <http://hstrial-cityofprairieduc.homestead.com/PARKANDREC/PARKS-LaRiviereParkBrochure.pdf> (accessed January 5, 2019).

<sup>20</sup> Tim Eisele, "Cabela's brings the outdoors inside," *Madison Capital Times*, June 4, 1999.

## Chapter 4

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### Government

Throughout its long history, Prairie du Chien has fallen under the management of various territorial governments (including those of the Old Northwest Territory, the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory, and the Wisconsin Territory), the Crawford County government, and the Wisconsin state government. As its earliest European settlement pre-dates the American Revolution, Prairie du Chien's first residents fell within the national governmental authority of France. Following the French and Indian War, the area became a territory of the British government. This early history makes Prairie du Chien one of the only two Wisconsin cities (the other being Green Bay) to trace its history of governance to nations pre-dating the formation of the United States; however, no governmental structures were erected during this pre-revolutionary period as the settlement was little more than a fur-trading outpost with relatively little (if any) governmental supervision. Following the close of the Revolutionary War, the territory was ceded to the new United States government in 1783.

### Federal Military Installations

Prairie du Chien's role as the center of the fur trade in the Upper Mississippi Valley led it to become the site of the first federal military installation in the present-day area of Wisconsin. Built during the War of 1812 to control the regional fur trade as well as for its strategic location along the Mississippi River, the United States government constructed Fort Shelby on Prairie du Chien's St. Feriole Island. During the war, a British force along with allied Native Americans and residents of Prairie du Chien seized control of Fort Shelby and renamed it Fort McKay. At the war's end, the British permanently left the area, setting fire to the fort. The following year, the United States constructed Fort Crawford on the site of the earlier fort as an initiative to assert control over the Upper Mississippi region.<sup>1</sup> In 1829, after Fort Crawford had been severely damaged by flooding, a new Fort Crawford was built from stone (rather than log, as in the earlier fort) and located on the mainland where higher ground could be found.<sup>2</sup> In 1832, the new Fort Crawford served as the site of Black Hawk's imprisonment following his surrender to Colonel Zachary Taylor, ending the four-month Black Hawk War.

The only elements of the Fort Crawford complex that remain today are the Fort Crawford Military Hospital and the Fort Crawford Military Cemetery. The hospital (717 S. Beaumont Road) was constructed in 1835 as one of the last-built resources of Fort Crawford. The building that remains today is largely a 1934 reconstruction that incorporates the only remaining elements of the original building – the foundation and the north wall. After Fort Crawford was abandoned by the United States in 1856, it was briefly reactivated during the Civil War for use as a recruiting station, and abandoned permanently in 1865. In 1872, the fort was sold to a private owner and many of the stone structures were disassembled so that the material could be used in other building projects. Over time, the hospital building became little more than a ruin. During the early twentieth century, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) purchased the ruins of the hospital and prompted its reconstruction by the Works Progress

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<sup>1</sup> "History: War of 1812," Fort Crawford Museum, <https://www.fortcrawfordmuseum.com/history-war-of-1812.html> (accessed November 28, 2018).

<sup>2</sup> The original Fort Crawford was located at the present-day site of Villa Louis; the second Fort Crawford was located at the present-day site of Wyalusing Academy.



Administration. In 1956, the DAR deeded the property to the State Medical Society which opened it as a public museum of medical history. In 1962, the Wisconsin Historical Society, in collaboration with the Charitable, Educational, and Scientific Foundation of the State Medical Society, took over the museum. At this time, a frame addition to house additional exhibits was constructed at the west end of the site along with a small administration building between this and the hospital building. The three buildings were connected by a roofed walkway.<sup>3</sup> Fort Crawford Military Hospital was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

***Fort Crawford Military Cemetery – 413 S. Beaumont Road***

Fort Crawford (the second construction) contained two cemeteries during its years of active operation as a military post, but only the officers' cemetery remains today. This cemetery contains burials dating between 1829 and 1865. Of the cemetery's 64 internments, 46 are unknown and four are the graves of soldiers that were disinterred from Prairie du Chien Cemetery (also known as the Protestant Cemetery) in August of 1947. The first burials here were members of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiments stationed at the fort. The soldiers' lot contains approximately eight rows of small, limestone markers as well as eight above-ground tombs. The eastern section of the cemetery contains a bronze plaque dedicated to Jefferson Davis, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1953; Davis briefly served at Fort Crawford during the Blackhawk War prior to his role as president of the Confederate States of America.<sup>4</sup>



*Fort Crawford Military Cemetery (established 1816), 413 S. Beaumont Road*

The Fort Crawford Military Cemetery remains federally owned (under the administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs) and is regarded as the smallest military cemetery in the country. In 1979, the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office offered a preliminary opinion that the Fort Crawford Military Cemetery was potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for its

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<sup>3</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Fort Crawford Military Hospital, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #66000121.

<sup>4</sup> "Fort Crawford Cemetery Soldiers' Lot," National Cemetery Administration, US Department of Veterans' Affairs, [https://www.cem.va.gov/cems/lots/fort\\_crawford.asp](https://www.cem.va.gov/cems/lots/fort_crawford.asp) (accessed January 7, 2019).

association with the military history of the area.<sup>5</sup> Since that time, the property's integrity has not diminished and it is still considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition to the Fort Crawford Military Cemetery, the only property in Prairie du Chien that is currently associated with the U.S. military is the Prairie du Chien National Guard Armory at 601 N. Marquette Road. The Prairie du Chien National Guard Armory was built in 1957 for use as a military training hall with a 70 x 99 foot drill floor, a military tactics room, kitchen, locker room, offices, lounge, library, supply room, and 50-foot rifle range.<sup>6</sup> Construction of the building was overseen by the Wisconsin Bureau of Engineering and executed by the Molzahn Contracting Company of La Crosse.<sup>7</sup> Since its construction, the building has served in its capacity as a military facility as well as a space for community events and education.

## **Territorial Government**

Initially part of the Old Northwest Territory, Wisconsin and the present-day area of Prairie du Chien became part of the Indiana Territory in 1800, the Illinois Territory in 1809, and the Michigan Territory in 1818. Throughout much of this time, Prairie du Chien had the distinction of being one of the only settled areas in what would eventually become the state of Wisconsin. As such, the community was recognized by territorial governors who otherwise had little impact on the remainder of the region. In April of 1836, the Wisconsin Territory was created. Within ten years, residents of the Wisconsin Territory began to advocate for statehood as a means of bringing about a number of internal improvements that would expand settlement and increase development within existing communities.<sup>8</sup> Although a number of properties from Wisconsin's territorial era are located in Prairie du Chien, none are directly associated with territorial governance.

## **Federal Government**

Although Prairie du Chien became a part of the newly formed United States in 1783, the federal government had no permanent representation in the community until the first decade of the nineteenth century. The earliest federal institutions in the community included the military fortifications described previously and the regional Indian Agency.

The earliest manifestation of the federal government in Prairie du Chien took the form of the local Indian Agency, established in 1807 (pre-dating the construction of Fort Shelby). During the first half of the nineteenth century, the United States government appointed Indian Agents to posts in frontier locations to serve as liaisons for trading with Native American populations and to establish and maintain friendly relations. Indian Agents were tasked with settling disputes, paying annuities, and enforcing treaty obligations. In many frontier communities, the local Indian Agent was the only representative of the federal government within the surrounding region. Prairie du Chien has the distinction of being the site of the first Indian Agency established in the present-day area of Wisconsin with John Campbell appointed in 1807 to serve as its first agent. Campbell was followed by Nicholas Boilvin in 1811, Joseph M. Street

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<sup>5</sup> "Fort Crawford Military Cemetery," Site File at State Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI (accessed January 14, 2019).

<sup>6</sup> "PdC Armory To Be Built Next Spring," *La Crosse Tribune*, January 27, 1957.

<sup>7</sup> "New Prairie Armory Work Progressing," *La Crosse Tribune*, April 28, 1957.

<sup>8</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2, "Government" (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

in 1827, Thomas Boyd in 1837, and David Lowry in 1839.<sup>9</sup> The Indian Agency at Prairie du Chien closed after 1839.

Following the Civil War, Prairie du Chien's development had shifted so that its role as a military outpost and fur trade center had largely been replaced by its role as a regional transportation hub. As such, later federal representation in the city was generally limited to its U.S. Post Office. The first post office in Prairie du Chien was established in 1823, but the service did not have a purpose-built or permanent location in the city until the existing Post Office building (120 S. Beaumont Road) was constructed in 1936 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA was also responsible for the interior relief sculpture depicting Marquette and Joliet. The Prairie du Chien Post Office was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

### ***General Joseph Montfort Street House – 318 S. Beaumont Road***

The General Joseph Montfort Street House was constructed in about 1832, during General Street's service as Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien.<sup>10</sup> Prior to this time, the Indian Agency had been located on St. Feriole Island (this building is no longer extant).<sup>11</sup> Shortly after its construction, General Street's two-story brick house is reputed to be the site of Black Hawk's surrender in August of 1832, ending the sixteen-week Black Hawk War.<sup>12</sup>

Born in Virginia in 1782, General Joseph Montfort Street had studied law, established a weekly newspaper in Kentucky, and held a number of local government positions in Illinois before President Adams appointed him as Indian Agent to the Ho-Chunk (formerly referred to as Winnebago) at Prairie du Chien in 1827.<sup>13</sup> Upon his arrival in Prairie du Chien, Street reportedly lived in two existing residences (including the house of the previous agent, Nicholas Boilvin) before constructing the existing house sometime between 1829 and 1832. The house was conveniently located about three blocks north of Fort Crawford and was reportedly constructed by an unnamed builder from Galena, Illinois.<sup>14</sup> Outside of official Agency business, General Street also used his home as a place of worship, holding Protestant services which were attended by Indian Agency employees and officers from Fort Crawford.<sup>15</sup>

During his term as Indian Agent, General Joseph Street was regarded as exceptionally fair and honest in his relations with the Native Americans, much to the frustration of local traders who had become accustomed to harvesting timber from land belonging to the tribes and using the native population as hunters and trappers with whiskey as payment for their goods and services – all of which greatly benefitted the traders, but brought no benefit to the Native Americans.<sup>16</sup> During his time at Prairie du Chien, Street endeavored to earn the Ho-Chunk people's respect, going so far as to arrest traders who had illegally harvested timber on their land and forbidding the presence of alcohol at his Indian

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<sup>9</sup> "Indian Agents and Agencies in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS1622> (accessed December 14, 2018).

<sup>10</sup> "Joseph M. Street House," Site File at State Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI (accessed January 14, 2019).

<sup>11</sup> Wisconsin Historical Society, Maps and Atlases collection, "Fort Crawford," 1821 (unpublished).

<sup>12</sup> Peter Lawrence Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Publishing Co., 1937), 196-197.

One-Eyed Decorah, "Memoir by Wadze-hutta-kaw of Black Hawk's surrender." Unpublished manuscript in the George Gale Papers, Wisconsin Historical Society Archives.

<sup>13</sup> William B. Street, "General Joseph M. Street" in *Annals of Iowa*, Vol. II (Des Moines, IA: Iowa State Historical Department, 1895), 81-105.

<sup>14</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*, 196-197.

<sup>15</sup> Street, "General Joseph M. Street," 81-105.

<sup>16</sup> Street, "General Joseph M. Street," 81-105.



Agency residence. After Black Hawk and his remaining band sought refuge with the Ho-Chunk following the massacre of hundreds of his fleeing band near the Bad Axe River, Ho-Chunk leaders under Street's direction brought Black Hawk to him on August 27, 1832.<sup>17</sup> Following his surrender to General Street, Black Hawk was taken to Fort Crawford, then under the command of Colonel Zachary Taylor.



*General Joseph M. Street House (1832), 318 S. Beaumont Road*

Recognizing the disreputable land treaties that had become commonplace between the United States and Native Americans – including the 1804 treaty that led to the Black Hawk War – General Street wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1832 that “the present system of acquiring Indian lands is horrible in its results, revolting to every sense of justice and humanity... And will such a government as ours, aspiring to the highest character among the governments of the world for liberality and justice to all nations, permit such an abominable system of fraud, involving certain ruin to the Indians, to exist under the sanction of their treaties?”<sup>18</sup> As an agent of the United States government, however, Street also played a role in the removal of native peoples from their lands and consistently operated under a misguided plan to “civilize” the tribes. To this end, Street was an early proponent of making native people legal citizens of the United States. General Street’s term as Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien ended in 1834 when he was reassigned to the Indian Agency at Rock Island, Illinois, although reports suggest that his family continued to reside at Prairie du Chien for the next four years. Joseph Montfort Street died in Wapello County, Iowa on May 5, 1840.

At the end of Street’s term as Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, his house was purchased by the United States government for use by the Indian Agency.<sup>19</sup> The Indian Agency at Prairie du Chien was discontinued in 1839, following which time the house served as a private residence. The building was converted to a duplex in the late 1940s and was used in this capacity through January of 1976 when it was

<sup>17</sup> Street, “General Joseph M. Street,” 81-105.

<sup>18</sup> Street, “General Joseph M. Street,” 81-105.

<sup>19</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*, 196-197.

restored to use as a single-family residence.<sup>20</sup> The Joseph M. Street House may be potentially eligible as an individual resource for National Register listing under Criterion A for its association with the Indian Agency at Prairie du Chien and under Criterion B for its association with General Joseph M. Street; however, further research is needed to determine whether the property retains sufficient integrity to the period in which it was associated with General Street and the Indian Agency at Prairie du Chien before determining its eligibility for these associations. The property is also a contributing element of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District (see Chapter 16: Survey Results).

## State Government

As the population of the territory had grown sufficiently to render it eligible for statehood, the State of Wisconsin was established by an act of Congress in 1848. Historically, state government was represented at the local level by regional offices of various state agencies. No such historic properties were identified in Prairie du Chien.

Today, the largest state institution in Prairie du Chien is the Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution, located on the former campus of Sacred Heart College/Campion College and Campion Jesuit High School. The Correctional Institution was established in 1995 and utilized a majority of the old college and high school buildings with relatively little new construction on the campus. Buildings associated with the historic college and high school were surveyed, and are outlined in the entry for Sacred Heart College/Campion College and Campion Jesuit High School in Chapter 8: Education. The property was not evaluated as a correctional facility as its service in this capacity is too recent to meet National Register criteria.

## County Government

The vast region that would become Wisconsin was divided into three expansive counties as part of the Michigan Territory in 1818.<sup>21</sup> The westernmost of these was Crawford County in which Prairie du Chien was named the county seat – a role that it has retained through statehood and into the present day. Although neighboring counties were formed in subsequent years and the size of Crawford County gradually shrank to its present limits, Prairie du Chien has continued to serve as the county’s administrative and judicial center. At a time when settlements were few and scattered and communication was slow, the county system provided residents with essential services, a framework for local government, and a connection to the state capital. County government was symbolized by the county courthouse.<sup>22</sup>

The first county building constructed in Prairie du Chien was a log jailhouse built in about 1820 (no longer extant). The next county building to be constructed was a stone courthouse and jail that was built in 1835. This building was replaced by the existing courthouse at 220 N. Beaumont Road in 1867. Constructed in the Italianate style on the site of the previous courthouse (possibly incorporating a portion of the earlier building’s foundation), the Crawford County Courthouse has served as the administrative and judicial center of the county for over 150 years. A separate jail was constructed in 1896 (and later

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<sup>20</sup> “Joseph M. Street House,” Site File at State Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI (accessed January 14, 2019).

<sup>21</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*, 184.

<sup>22</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2, “Government” (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

attached to the courthouse building through a newer wing) with another addition in 1931.<sup>23</sup> Today the building continues to serve as the Crawford County Circuit Court, as well as the Prairie du Chien Police Department, while a new Crawford County Administration Building was constructed in 2005 opposite the old courthouse on N. Beaumont Road to house the administrative functions of the county. The Crawford County Courthouse was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Crawford County Administration Building does not meet survey criteria due to its recent construction date.

## Local Government

In 1821, under the Michigan territorial government, the Borough of Prairie du Chien was formed, modeled after similar governmental units found in Connecticut and Ohio. Although the exact boundaries of the borough are unknown, the intent was to cover all of the residents at and around the settlement at Prairie du Chien. Officers included a clerk, a warden, two burgesses, a treasurer, and a marshal.<sup>24</sup> In 1827, territorial governor Cass established the county-township framework for local government (which was reinforced in the 1848 state constitution). Consequently, by 1828, the borough system of local government had been replaced by the existing township system.<sup>25</sup> By the time Crawford County's eleven townships had been formed, the Town of Prairie du Chien included both the original area covered by the borough – laid out in the traditional French system of long, narrow lots measured in arpents – as well as the existing Public Land Survey System grid of one-square mile sections to the north and east.<sup>26</sup> Among the responsibilities of the township were the maintenance of local roads and bridges and the formation of town school districts.<sup>27</sup> No properties directly associated with the governance of the Town of Prairie du Chien remain within the city today.

In 1872, Prairie du Chien was incorporated as a city in order to better meet the needs of its residents and businesses. The new city government established the Prairie du Chien School District and organized fire companies in each of its four wards. The city's first purpose-built city hall was constructed in 1894 (at what is now 207 W. Blackhawk Avenue). The building housed the council chambers on its ground floor with a Germania Hall on the floor above where lectures and various programs of entertainment were presented. The City Hall also held the city's fire department and library for a time.<sup>28</sup> In 2002, the old City Hall was replaced by a new building located across the street. The old City Hall was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Additional city buildings that followed incorporation included engine houses in each of the four wards to accommodate the city's new fire companies which had been created by a city ordinance in 1873. Today, only the Third Ward Engine House (129 N. Beaumont Road) remains of the original four. Constructed c. 1873, the Third Ward Engine House served in this capacity through the mid-1890s. After this time, the building functioned as office, retail, and residential space and today serves as an outboard motor service garage for Stark's Sport Shop. In 1930, the four fire companies merged to form the Prairie du Chien Fire

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<sup>23</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Crawford County Courthouse, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #82000645.

<sup>24</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*, 190.

<sup>25</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*, 191.

<sup>26</sup> The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) was adopted in 1785 following the Revolutionary War. Because Prairie du Chien was settled prior to this, it is one of the only areas in Wisconsin that was originally platted according to the traditional French system.

<sup>27</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2, "Government" (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

<sup>28</sup> National Register of Historic Places. Prairie du Chien City Hall, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #02001186.



Department. The city's existing fire department building, an astylistic utilitarian pole barn, was constructed at 720 E. Blackhawk Avenue in 1976 when its first full-time fire chief was hired.<sup>29</sup>

The 1970s also saw the construction of the Prairie du Chien Area Chamber of Commerce and Travel Wisconsin Welcome Center at 211 S. Main Street. This Contemporary style building was constructed in 1979 following a design by architect Carl W. Schubert of La Crosse. Prior to this date, the Chamber of Commerce was located in the Folsom House at 109 W. Blackhawk Avenue (currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places). At the same time, the grounds surrounding the building were dedicated as the Leonard Cornelius Family Park.<sup>30</sup> The property was acquired as part of a bequest in the will of Mayme Cornelius, daughter of Leonard Cornelius (mayor of Prairie du Chien from 1903-1904). As part of the park's construction, the statue of Marquette that had been installed at St. Mary's Academy in 1910 was relocated to the Chamber grounds overlooking the Mississippi River.

### Note on Sources

Primary sources consulted during the course of research on the history of government in Prairie du Chien include local newspaper articles; territorial, county, and local maps dating from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century; and archived government documents and personal memoirs at the Wisconsin Historical Society and Iowa Historical Society. Secondary source materials included the Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan which provides an overview of the history of territorial and state government in Wisconsin, and Peter Scanlan's 1937 history, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*, which contains a well-documented outline of the early history of the community and the various governments with which it was associated.

Identified properties associated with Government in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address              | Historic Name                             | Construction Date | Classification          |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 717 S. Beaumont Rd.  | Fort Crawford Military Hospital           | 1829, 1934        | NRHP listed             |
| 413 S. Beaumont Rd.  | Fort Crawford Military Cemetery           | 1816              | Potentially eligible    |
| 601 N. Marquette Rd. | Prairie du Chien National Guard Armory    | 1957              | Surveyed                |
| 318 S. Beaumont Rd.  | General Joseph Montfort Street House      | 1932              | Potentially eligible*** |
| 120 S. Beaumont Rd.  | Prairie du Chien Post Office              | 1936              | NRHP listed             |
| 220 N. Beaumont Rd.  | Crawford County Courthouse                | 1867              | NRHP listed             |
| 129 N. Beaumont Rd.  | Third Ward Engine House                   | c.1873            | Surveyed                |
| 211 S. Main St.      | Prairie du Chien Area Chamber of Commerce | 1979              | Surveyed                |

\*Properties marked with \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

<sup>29</sup> "History of the Fire Department," City of Prairie du Chien, <http://hstrial-cityofprairieduc.homestead.com/FIREDEPARTMENT.html> (accessed February 28, 2019).

<sup>30</sup> Plaque on Chamber of Commerce building, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Viewed January 10, 2019.

## Chapter 5

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### Industry

Industry in Prairie du Chien began with the fur trade in the earliest years of the settlement and grew to include a variety of concerns including flour, saw, and oil mills, brickworks, lime kilns, and breweries, as well as a substantial woolen mill and vegetable cannery.<sup>1</sup> Also of note in the industrial history of the city is its prominence in the clamming and pearling business along the Mississippi River. Although no buildings associated with the woolen mill or clamming and pearling industry remain in the city, brief descriptions of these two major industries are included below, along with those industries represented by surveyed buildings, so as to provide a broader context for the city's industrial landscape. Industrial development continued through the years following World War II to bring some of the county's largest employers to the city, including 3M and Design Homes.

#### Fur Trade

Prairie du Chien's distinction as the state's second oldest city can largely be credited to its early establishment as the center of the fur trade in the Upper Mississippi Valley. A French fur trading post was established at Prairie du Chien's St. Feriolo Island as early as 1685 with a colony of French-Canadian fur traders forming around this. The fur trade continued to be an economic factor in Prairie du Chien through the 1840s. As such, it is, in many ways, Prairie du Chien's earliest industry. Leading fur traders – including Hercules Dousman, Joseph Rolette, and Michel Brisbois – rose to prominence and built some of the community's most prominent residences. Both the Michel (Michael) Brisbois House and the Joseph Rolette House remain as evidence of the prosperity the fur trade brought to these families. Both houses are located on the island, but were not surveyed as they are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. St. Feriolo Island had long been the location of the earliest fur trade transactions and construction of fur warehouses and offices in the early nineteenth century was largely confined to this area, although only one such building remains on the island today. This is the Astor Fur Warehouse (later, the American Fur Company warehouse) located at the corner of Water and Bolvin Streets. Now serving as the Fur Trade Museum operated by the Wisconsin Historical Society, this building was not included in the survey as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Other buildings in Prairie du Chien associated with the fur trade are the Northwest Fur Company Office located on North Beaumont Road behind 101 E. Blackhawk Avenue and the Alaska Canadian Fur Trading Company located at 133 N. Beaumont Road.

The Northwest Fur Company Office was constructed in 1808, likely in response to major flooding on St. Feriolo Island the previous year. As the island was the center of the northwest fur trade, it was the site of the Northwest Fur Company's large, central warehouse, along with other structures related to the fur trade. Following heavy flooding in 1807, the company constructed a smaller auxiliary warehouse and office building on the mainland.<sup>2</sup> The mainland office was constructed of stone (the current cement facing was added sometime prior to 1924). After the Northwest Fur Company ceased to operate in Prairie du Chien, the large warehouse stood on the island until it was razed around the turn of the century; the smaller, mainland office, however, was sold and converted to other uses, including a period before the

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<sup>1</sup> Consul Wilshire Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties, Wisconsin* (Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1884), 661.

<sup>2</sup> "Stone Buildings Erected in Prairie du Chien 116 Years Ago," *Prairie du Chien Courier*, March 6, 1924.

Civil War when it functioned as a U.S. Post Office. The building currently shares a wall with the commercial building at 101 E. Blackhawk Avenue; as such, it is within the boundary of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

In 1925, Zernard D. Brown of the Alaska Canadian Fur Trading Company opened an office and store on Bluff Street (today's 225 W. Blackhawk Avenue). By the early 1940s, the company had relocated to the building formerly owned by the Elysian Mineral Water Company at 133 N. Beaumont Road. Following Z.D. Brown's death in 1972, the Alaska Canadian Fur Trading Company was bought by Lavern Steiner who continued its operation until 2010, maintaining the building's distinctive "old trading post" appearance until his death in 2017.<sup>3</sup> Throughout its 85 year history, the company handled a wide range of pelts from throughout the northwestern United States and Canada and occasionally received shipments from as far away as Norway.<sup>4</sup>

## Tobacco Products

In Wisconsin, commercial tobacco production began in the 1850s in the south-central part of the state, centered in Rock, Dane, and Jefferson Counties (known as the Southern Tobacco District). By the last decades of the nineteenth century, tobacco growing in this region had largely become associated with the Norwegian immigrants who had settled in the area and had quickly learned to produce tobacco as a profitable cash crop. By 1910, a second tobacco growing region had developed in Vernon and Crawford Counties (the Northern Tobacco District), a result of the migration of Norwegian tobacco growers to western parts of the state where open land was more readily available and affordable.<sup>5</sup> Unlike the industry in some Southern Tobacco District cities – particularly Stoughton and Edgerton – where multiple large tobacco warehouses and cigar factories were constructed, the tobacco industry in Prairie du Chien was less industrialized in the early twentieth century with small businesses employing only a handful of workers. By 1920, the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory* lists two cigar manufacturers in Prairie du Chien, consisting of the small businesses operated by Fred Evert and Theodore Ziel, each of which typically employed only around five employees.<sup>6</sup> The industry's concentration among small business owners had begun to shift by the late 1920s when the City of Prairie du Chien offered a \$5,000 incentive for the General Cigar Company to open a large tobacco warehouse in the city, employing upwards of 50 people.<sup>7</sup>

Buildings associated with the manufacturing of tobacco products in Prairie du Chien include a small frame outbuilding at 1304 S. First Street associated with the Theodore Ziel Cigar Factory (located behind the Ziel family residence at 1301 S. Beaumont Road, the latter of which was not surveyed due to diminished integrity) and the Prairie City Canning Company building which became a tobacco warehouse and sorting facility for the General Cigar Company in 1947.<sup>8</sup> Although the General Cigar Company's earlier warehouse (which stored tobacco for the company's White Owl brand cigars) was partially incorporated into the current Ashley Furniture store at 219 N. Marquette Road, the historic portion of the

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<sup>3</sup> Obituary for Lavern F. "Lefty" Steiner, *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, August 4, 2017.

<sup>4</sup> "Furs," *Postville Herald* (Postville, IA), December 10, 1925.

"Prairie du Chien's 200 Year Old Fur Trading Business Still Growing," *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 20, 1927.

"Prairie du Chien Fur Trader Has Handled Numerous Rare Pelts," *Dubuque Telegraph Herald*, April 15, 1926.

<sup>5</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2, "Agriculture" (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

<sup>6</sup> *Polk's Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory: 1919-1920* (Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1920), 1404. *Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics* (Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co., 1909), 609.

<sup>7</sup> "Cigar Factory at Prairie du Chien Opens January 9," *La Crosse Tribune*, December 30, 1927.

<sup>8</sup> Although the Theodore Ziel Cigar Factory was included in the survey, the Ziel residence adjacent to the factory was not surveyed due to a loss of integrity.



building is no longer identifiable as such. The Fred Evert Cigar Factory, established in 1877 on N. Main Street, is no longer extant. Additional research is recommended for the Theodore Ziel Cigar Factory at 1304 S. First Street to determine its original appearance and subsequent degree of alterations pursuant to National Register eligibility.

## Textile Milling

The Prairie du Chien Woolen Mill was organized in 1892 and grew to become the city's largest employer with 72 regular employees by 1911, the majority of which were women.<sup>9</sup> The woolen mill continued in operation until after World War II when the demand for woolen goods decreased due to the introduction of synthetic fabrics. The mill buildings were converted to use by the Burgess Cellulose Company for the manufacture of sponges. In 1964, the buildings were sold to the 3M Corporation who continued operations there until 2001.<sup>10</sup> The woolen mill facility was located along the east side of North Main Street, encompassing the western half of the block between Court Street and Louis Street.<sup>11</sup> None of the buildings associated with the Prairie du Chien Woolen Mill remain as these were razed when the new Crawford County Administration Building was constructed in 2005.

## Canning and Bottling Facilities

The canning and bottling of food and beverages in Prairie du Chien included breweries, facilities that bottled mineral water from the local artesian wells, and a large vegetable cannery. Representative buildings include the wood frame building at 133 N. Beaumont Road constructed for the Elysian Mineral Water Company as well as the Prairie City Canning Company building at 300 N. Marquette Road. The substantial Schumann and Menges City Brewery, established in 1872 on Church Street (today's Beaumont Road) is no longer extant.

The artesian well craze that began in the 1870s led not only to the establishment of sanitariums and other health-related facilities in the city, but also to the bottling of the city's mineral water for commercial distribution. The Elysian Mineral Water Company was established shortly after the turn of the century through the efforts of George Schweiger. At that time the building occupied the former Prairie City Electric Company building on Church Street (today's 133 N. Beaumont Road). In 1911, the Elysian Mineral Water Company hired the Steiner Brothers builders to replace this building with a new facility that was reported to be "commodious and modern in every particular."<sup>12</sup> In addition to the city's mineral water, the company also bottled cider and soft drinks. In 1918, the Elysian Mineral Water Company was required to contribute \$100,000 to the United War Fund as a penalty for violating wartime sugar rationing regulations in its manufacture of soft drinks; the company ceased operations within a few years of the incident.<sup>13</sup> In 1925, the Elysian Mineral Water building was purchased by Zernard D. Brown to serve as the offices and store for his Alaska Canadian Fur Trading Company.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> *Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics: State of Wisconsin, 1909-1910* (Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co., 1911), 702.

<sup>10</sup> "3M Prairie du Chien Plant," 3M, [https://www.3m.com/3M/en\\_US/plant-locations-us/prairieduchien/](https://www.3m.com/3M/en_US/plant-locations-us/prairieduchien/) (accessed February 1, 2019).

<sup>11</sup> Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1912. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Digital Collections, <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/> (accessed March 5, 2019).

<sup>12</sup> "Prairie du Chien...," *La Crosse Tribune*, April 22, 1911.

<sup>13</sup> "Kuolt Penalized by Food Administrator," *Wisconsin State Journal*, November 27, 1918.

Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1943. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Digital Collections, <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/> (accessed March 5, 2019).

<sup>14</sup> "Prairie du Chien's 200 Year Old Fur Trading Business Still Growing," *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 20, 1927.

"Prairie du Chien Fur Trader Has Handled Numerous Rare Pelts," *Dubuque Telegraph Herald*, April 15, 1926.

***Prairie City Canning Company – 300 N. Marquette Road***

The Prairie City Canning Company was established in 1912 by a collection of canning industry tradesmen from Cassville and Prairie du Chien. The group constructed the 30,000 square foot brick building located at the southeast corner of Washington Street and Marquette Road in 1912 with the south wing being completed within a year. The facility processed and canned tomatoes and, to a lesser extent, cabbage for sauerkraut and was the first tomato cannery in the state.<sup>15</sup> East of the cannery, at the foot of the bluffs, a field of 695,000 tomato plants and 135,000 cabbage plants served as the factory's product source, in addition to 155 acres outside of the city where contracted farmers grew tomatoes for the company.<sup>16</sup> During World War II, labor shortages during the tomato harvest led the Prairie du Chien school board to allow students (primarily girls) time off to work as pickers for the Canning Company.<sup>17</sup> The facility produced 1,500,000 cans of tomatoes in a season and employed over 200 people during its peak years of operation.<sup>18</sup> The company's products were shipped throughout Wisconsin and neighboring states under the brand names "Fort Crawford," "Home State," and "Du Chien."<sup>19</sup>



*Prairie City Canning Company (1912), 300 N. Marquette Road*

By 1943, the Prairie City Canning Company's success had proved that the Wisconsin climate could support commercial tomato production and had led thirteen other tomato canneries to open in the state.<sup>20</sup> In 1947, the cannery closed and the building was sold to the General Cigar Company for the sorting and packing of tobacco.<sup>21</sup> The cigar company used the facility and its adjacent fields for a series of experiments in producing shade grown tobacco to be used in cigar wrappers.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>15</sup> "Prairie du Chien Cannery Sold," *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 31, 1947.

<sup>16</sup> S.A. Barrett, ed., *Year Book of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee: 1921* (Milwaukee, WI: Public Museum Board of Trustees, 1921), 125.

<sup>17</sup> "Tomato Harvest Ends at Prairie: Students Return to Schools," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader Press*, October 8, 1943.

<sup>18</sup> "Prairie du Chien Cannery Sold," *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 31, 1947.

<sup>19</sup> "Prairie du Chien Has State's Only Tomato Cannery," *Wisconsin State Journal*, October 14, 1923.

<sup>20</sup> "Tomato Harvest Ends at Prairie: Students Return to Schools," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader Press*, October 8, 1943.

<sup>21</sup> "Prairie du Chien Cannery Sold," *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 31, 1947.

<sup>22</sup> "Harvest First Shade Grown Tobacco In 3-Year Project," *La Crosse Tribune*, September 12, 1947.

Today, the building is known as “The Cannery” and functions as a retail space for home and garden products. The Prairie City Canning Company building, along with its two remaining historic outbuildings (a coal shed and a warehouse) is considered eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for its association with the industrial history of the City of Prairie du Chien as well as for its association with the history of the canning industry in Wisconsin.

## Ice Harvesting

Ice harvesting in the Mississippi River’s east channel provided winter employment to a number of area residents in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. At the industry’s peak, about six individual companies harvested and sold ice in the city. Crews of men sawed ice from the river in blocks or “cakes” about 16 inches thick for removal and storage in ice houses until warm weather months when the cakes were sold to area residents and businesses for use in domestic ice boxes, commercial refrigerators, and farm ice houses. The advent of electric refrigeration resulted in the gradual demise of the ice industry, although one ice dealer remained in operation in Prairie du Chien through the late 1940s.<sup>23</sup>

The only surveyed building identified with Prairie du Chien’s ice harvesting industry is the Erdenberger Ice Company’s ice house on St. Feriole Island (at the southwest corner of 2<sup>nd</sup> and Bolvin Streets). In 1922, the Erdenberger brothers – Clarence and William – purchased the property of the Schweiger Fuel & Ice Company which had been the leading ice dealer in the city, particularly due to its service to the railroads.<sup>24</sup> By 1925, the Erdenbergers had replaced Schweiger as the city’s leading ice dealer.<sup>25</sup> The company supplemented its income in winter through the local sales and delivery of coal. Following Clarence’s early death in 1928, the ice business was purchased by the Erdenbergers’ step-brother, Andrew Zabel, who had learned the trade working with the Erdenbergers in previous years.<sup>26</sup> Zabel continued as the city’s last remaining ice dealer through the 1950s.

## Clamming and Pearling

Between about 1891 and 1920, the use of mussel shells in the fabrication of pearl buttons led to a flourishing clamming industry along the upper Mississippi River. During this period, Prairie du Chien became the center of fresh-water pearl production in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the clamming and button-cutting industry was a major element of the city’s economy, peaking between 1900 and 1912.<sup>27</sup> In 1899, the Chalmers Button Factory became the first of its kind in the city, employing as many as one hundred men during the height of its operation. A number of smaller button-cutting enterprises followed, often occupying temporary, make-shift buildings.<sup>28</sup> In addition to harvesting mussel shells, clammers hunted for fresh water pearls, making the city a center for pearl buyers from across the country. After World War I, however, the Japanese development of cultured pearls all but eliminated the wild pearl market, and most U.S. companies stopped fabricating pearl buttons altogether after World War II due to the introduction of plastic buttons.<sup>29</sup> Clamming along Prairie du Chien’s riverfront was briefly revived in the mid-1960s when the Japanese cultured pearl industry began importing and seeding Mississippi River mussels for pearl cultivation. By 1967, a decrease in the Japanese demand for pearls marked the end of

<sup>23</sup> “Rafting Lets Prairie du Chien Ice Dealer Store Big Supply,” *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 4, 1947.

<sup>24</sup> “Ice and Refrigeration,” *The National Provisioner*, Vol.67 (October 28, 1922), 44.

<sup>25</sup> “Ice Harvest On Mississippi In Full Swing,” *La Crosse Tribune*, January 16, 1925.

<sup>26</sup> Bette Valley Beneker, *Come Hell or High Water: Prairie du Chien’s 4<sup>th</sup> Ward* (Prairie du Chien, WI: Riverfront Publications, 2015), 195.

<sup>27</sup> Eric F. Tempte, *A Brief History of the Clamming and Pearling Industry in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin*, graduate thesis (Graduate College at University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, July 1968), 1-7.

<sup>28</sup> Tempte, *A Brief History*, 11-15.

<sup>29</sup> Tempte, *A Brief History*, 15-26.



the industry's revival in Prairie du Chien.<sup>30</sup> No buildings associated with the historic clamming and pearling industry remain in the city today.

## Post-War Industries

Following World War II, a number of the city's industries that had been major employers through much of the early twentieth century were sold for new uses. The most notable of these were the Prairie du Chien Woolen Mills which ceased textile production and began manufacturing sponges under the Burgess Cellulose Company and the Prairie City Canning Company which was sold to the General Cigar Company for use as a tobacco warehouse. The biggest growth in the city's post-war industrial expansion occurred in the 1960s with the establishment of the Prairie du Chien Industrial Park along North Marquette Road. In 1964, the 3M Corporation purchased the Burgess Cellulose facility (the old Woolen Mills); three years later, the company constructed a new manufacturing and distribution center at 801 N. Marquette Road which continues in operation today (although much expanded). The company's 1967 facility was included in this survey. In 1967, Design Homes, Inc., manufacturer of modular buildings, was established along North Marquette Road as well; although the company has expanded to cover multiple acres at the northern edge of the city, none of the storage yards or manufacturing sheds located in this area were of sufficient age or integrity to meet survey criteria.

## Notes on Sources

Primary sources consulted for information related to Industry in Prairie du Chien included newspaper articles, government reports, and business directories. Additional information regarding specific types of industries was found in the Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan.

Industrial properties identified in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                                      | Historic Name                              | Construction Date | Classification         |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| N. Beaumont Rd. behind 101 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Northwest Fur Company Office               | 1808              | Potentially eligible** |
| 133 N. Beaumont Rd.                          | Alaska Canadian Fur Trading Company        | 1911              | Surveyed               |
| 1304 S. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.                  | Theodore Ziel Cigar Factory                | c.1880            | Surveyed               |
| 300 N. Marquette Rd.                         | Prairie City Canning Company               | 1912              | Potentially eligible   |
| 300 N. Marquette Rd.                         | Prairie City Canning Company – Coal Shed   | c.1915            | Potentially eligible   |
| 300 N. Marquette Rd.                         | Prairie City Canning Company – Warehouse   | c.1915            | Potentially eligible   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> and Bolvin Streets           | Erdenberger Ice Company                    | c.1880            | Surveyed               |
| 801 N. Marquette Rd.                         | 3M Manufacturing and Distribution Facility | 1967              | Surveyed               |
| 119 N. Main St.                              | Charles Beuthin Machine Shop               | c.1895            | Surveyed               |

\*Properties marked with \*\* are elements of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

<sup>30</sup> Tempte, *A Brief History*, 26-36.

## Chapter 6

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### Transportation

Prairie du Chien's early development was spurred by its easy access by steamboat, railroad, and stagecoach lines. By 1857, the city was reached by several stagecoach lines that operated on daily, tri-weekly, and weekly routes and the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad had made the town its western terminus on the Mississippi River.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, a ferry across the Wisconsin River (just over one mile south of Prairie du Chien's present city limits) had been in operation for years, placing Prairie du Chien at the center of a network of land, water, and rail transportation routes.

#### Mississippi River Navigation

Steamboat traffic along the Mississippi River began with the arrival of the first steamer in 1823. Early observers noted the deep waters at Prairie du Chien with "safe and spacious natural harbours for steamboats, rafts, and timber."<sup>2</sup> A ferry existed on the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien beginning in 1836, offering travelers with "facilities probably not surpassed by any on the Mississippi."<sup>3</sup> Three steamship lines and two ferries provided shipment of freight and passenger service on the Mississippi so that by 1860, traffic on the river often reached upwards of 70 steamships each week.<sup>4</sup> With the arrival of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad in 1857, transport of railroad cars and cargo across the Mississippi became a major source of river traffic as well. Initially, cargo was removed from railroad cars and loaded onto steamships to cross the river to Iowa where it was reloaded onto railroad cars. This cumbersome process was improved in 1858 when John Lawler, then General Agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, developed tracked transfer barges that allowed for entire rail cars to be transported across the river.<sup>5</sup>

By 1870, the riverfront along St. Feriote Island contained a number of buildings whose business relied on the Mississippi River traffic; these included steamboat landings, mills, and elevators.<sup>6</sup> In 1874, Lawler's sponsoring of a pontoon railroad bridge across the Mississippi River made the transfer of rail cars by barge from one side of the river to the other obsolete.<sup>7</sup> The passenger ferry, however, continued in operation between Prairie du Chien and McGregor, Iowa until 1932 when the first highway bridge was constructed between the two cities.<sup>8</sup> Today, Prairie du Chien's steamship landing, elevators, and mill

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<sup>1</sup> Consul Wilshire Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties, Wisconsin* (Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1884), 635-639.

<sup>2</sup> Prairie du Chien map of 1838, Wisconsin Historical Society Digital Collections, <http://cdm15932.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/maps/id/13249> (accessed January 8, 2019).

<sup>3</sup> Prairie du Chien map of 1838, Wisconsin Historical Society Digital Collections, <http://cdm15932.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/maps/id/13249> (accessed January 8, 2019).

<sup>4</sup> Richard H. Zeitlin, *Prairie du Chien: Urban Consolidation and Decline: 1858-1930* (St. Paul, MN: US Army Corps of Engineers, 1981), 6.

<sup>5</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 405.

<sup>6</sup> Chicago Lithographing Co., *Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin: 1870* (Madison, WI: Ruger & Stoner, 1870). Library of Congress Digital Collection, <https://www.loc.gov/item/73694549/> (accessed January 8, 2019).

<sup>7</sup> Although Lawler patented the design of the famed pontoon bridge, the design may actually be that of Lawler's chief engineer Michael Spettel.

<sup>8</sup> "Prairie du Chien, Wis., Ferry 93 Years Old," *Milwaukee Journal*, August 18, 1929.

buildings that were historically associated with travel and transport on the Mississippi River are no longer extant. Barges hauled by diesel-fueled tug boats continue to carry freight along the river, but the existing elevators at the northern end of the island are of recent construction.

### **Early Rail Lines (1850-1868)**

Wisconsin's first railroads were constructed across the southern part of the state from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. Out of the 125 railroad companies that were chartered between 1836 and 1859, only two had completed east-west lines across southern Wisconsin before 1860. These included the Milwaukee & Mississippi and the La Crosse & Milwaukee. The Milwaukee & Mississippi (originally chartered as the Milwaukee & Waukesha in 1847) began regular service between Milwaukee and Waukesha in 1851. The rail line was expanded over the next few years to reach Madison in 1854 and Prairie du Chien in 1857.<sup>9</sup> This route became especially important during the Civil War when the closing of the southern Mississippi River meant that the profitable grain trade was redirected to reach the Great Lakes by rail for subsequent shipment via the Erie Canal to Eastern markets. Between 1860 and 1865, the volume of grain and other freight shipped by rail from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee increased to more than sixteen times its previous level. The solidification of the east-west railroad lines precipitated the decline of steamboat transportation on the upper Mississippi River.<sup>10</sup>

Following the Civil War, the Milwaukee & Mississippi became the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company; this was, in turn, acquired by the Milwaukee & St. Paul in 1866. Beginning with these early rail lines, a number of additional routes and branch lines were built across southern Wisconsin to carry both passengers and freight so that by 1868, the state contained 1,030 miles of railroad.<sup>11</sup>

In Prairie du Chien, the arrival of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad in April of 1857 resulted in a construction boom that included a depot building and rail yards along Main Street south of Blackhawk Avenue (no longer extant) as well as a number of hotels and other commercial establishments in both the upper and lower parts of town. In 1864, the railroad depot was relocated to St. Feriole Island due to lobbying efforts of businessmen with interests on the island as well as the difficulties steamships encountered reaching the rail cars on the mainland during periods of low water.<sup>12</sup>

#### ***Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Depot – Northeast corner of Water and Rolette Streets***

Constructed in 1864, the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad depot handled both passengers and freight and remains in its original location along the railroad tracks on St. Feriole Island, adjacent to the National Register listed Dousman House hotel.<sup>13</sup> The depot building was restored in 1994 and currently functions as a tavern.<sup>14</sup> The Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Depot is recommended as potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for its association with early railroad transportation in Prairie du Chien.

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<sup>9</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol.2 (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), "Transportation."

<sup>10</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Transportation."

<sup>11</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Transportation."

<sup>12</sup> Peter Lawrence Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Publishing Co., 1937), 209-210.

<sup>13</sup> Alison K. Hoagland and Bradley T. Frandsen, *Prairie du Chien: Historical and Architectural Resources* (Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1978), 12.

<sup>14</sup> "Depot is reworked at PdC," *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, November 30, 1994.





*Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Depot (1864), northeast corner of Water and Rolette Streets*

The construction of a new depot on the island also spurred the construction of the city's grandest hotel, the Railway House (later renamed the Dousman House). The building was constructed in 1864-65 by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, adjacent to the new depot, and its convenience and luxury soon made the hotel "a famous stop on the Upper Mississippi."<sup>15</sup> The Railway House operated as a hotel through 1925, after which time it fell into disuse and was later converted for use as a meat-packing plant.<sup>16</sup> Following extensive restoration in recent years, the building is now used as an event rental space. The Railway House/Dousman House was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Later Rail Lines (1868-present)**

Railroad construction after 1868 progressed rapidly so that by 1890, Wisconsin's railroad mileage had reached nearly 5,600 miles and approximately 6,500 miles by 1900. During this time, rail service was extended to the northern portions of the state. This era also saw a series of railroad company mergers and reorganizations that resulted in the formation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (the successor of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad), the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.

In Prairie du Chien, the period of later rail transportation was marked not only by the development of railroad bridges across the Mississippi, but also by the arrival of a second railroad line – the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad – in 1885. To accommodate the new rail line, a new depot was

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<sup>15</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Dousman Hotel, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #66000122.

<sup>16</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Dousman Hotel, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #66000122.

constructed at the northeast corner of Illinois and Haydn Streets. This 1885 depot was replaced with the existing red brick building in 1940.<sup>17</sup> The arrival of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad led to the establishment of new businesses opposite the railroad tracks from the new depot in what was then the east side of town. Among these were hotels and saloons designed to cater to railway passengers; these included the Old Faithful Inn (157 N. Illinois Street), the Burlington House (213 N. Illinois Street), and the Wisconsin House (later replaced by the Royal House, now no longer extant). The Old Faithful Inn continues to operate as a tavern while the Burlington House had shifted in function from a hotel to a rooming house by 1949.<sup>18</sup>

Wisconsin's first railroad bridges over the Mississippi River were also built during the period of later rail transportation in an effort to bring wheat from Minnesota and Iowa to Milwaukee for shipment to the East by way of the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal. Although the first of these bridges was constructed at Winona in 1869-70, railroad bridges at Prairie du Chien followed shortly thereafter. The first railroad bridge at Prairie du Chien was constructed in 1874 with additional bridges in 1885 and 1899. The most well-known of these was also the city's first – Prairie du Chien's famed pontoon railroad bridge. Patented by John Lawler and designed by engineer Michael Spettel, the pontoon bridge carried an estimated one million railroad cars over its floating tracks before its removal in 1961.<sup>19</sup> The only remaining railroad bridge in the city is located across the slough between St. Feriole Island and the mainland; built in 1927 as a replacement for the nineteenth century channel bridge, this 195-foot, wood trestle structure was partially reconstructed in 1962 to allow for the passage of recreational boat traffic.

The increased railroad activity in the last decades of the nineteenth century resulted in an economic boom in Prairie du Chien as in other cities that benefited from their association with the railroads. Railroad construction in Wisconsin peaked in 1916; since that time, track mileage began to decline due to a combination of factors including the rise of the automobile (and the subsequent rise of the trucking industry), the depletion of the timber and mineral resources in the northern part of the state, and changing social and economic patterns after World War II.<sup>20</sup>

Beginning in 1935, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad operated its Twin Cities Zephyr, a streamlined passenger train that carried travelers from Chicago to the Twin Cities in a very efficient six hour run with stops at several cities, including Prairie du Chien, along the route. The Zephyr, and the Prairie du Chien depot, continued service through 1971 when Amtrak was established. Without an Amtrak stop at Prairie du Chien, the depot at Illinois and Haydn Streets ceased to operate as such and its platform adjacent to the railroad track was subsequently removed. Freight service continues along all of the city's remaining rail lines.

## Early Road Networks

Wisconsin's earliest overland travel routes were Native American trails and portage routes linking villages with waterways and hunting and fishing grounds. In Prairie du Chien, early fur traders and explorers made use of these trails which were eventually widened into roadways utilized by settlers arriving by ox cart and wagon. The other major overland travel route established during Wisconsin's

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<sup>17</sup> "City's Chief Claim To Fame Is Its Historical and Scenic Background," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader Press*, August 3, 1942.

Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1924, 1943. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Digital Collections, <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/> (accessed January – April 2019).

<sup>18</sup> *1949 Telephone Directory for Prairie du Chien* (Prairie du Chien, WI: Commonwealth Telephone Company, 1949).

<sup>19</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Transportation."

<sup>20</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Transportation."

territorial period included a system of military roads designed to transport supplies between the territory's military forts. The first of these was constructed in 1835 with its western terminus at Fort Crawford in Prairie du Chien. Additional territorial roadways were laid out during the 1830s and 1840s. Following statehood in 1848, state roads were established and the state government granted licenses to ferry operators along these routes. Despite state oversight, early roadway travel was known for the often poor condition of roads, lack of adequate water crossings, and roundabout routes.<sup>21</sup>

At Prairie du Chien, the earliest road networks included a Native American route (known locally as the "Old Indian Trail") that ran north-south parallel to the Mississippi River and the Military Road that ran east-west from Fort Crawford in Prairie du Chien to Fort Howard in Green Bay. Today, the Old Indian Trail generally coincides with Prairie du Chien's Main Street. The significance of the area to Native American groups prior to European settlement is evidenced by the high concentration of mounds that the first settlers encountered as they traveled the route. Although the existence of the Old Indian Trail is not doubted, no physical elements associated with the trail's Native American era remain in Prairie du Chien; consequently, the roadway was not surveyed.

As the Old Indian Trail served as an early north-south route through Prairie du Chien, the Military Road served as an important east-west route. Constructed between 1835 and 1836, the Military Road was the first highway to cross Wisconsin and marks the first major influence of the federal government in the state. Through a Congressional appropriation of \$5,000, the road connected Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien with Fort Howard in Green Bay, by way of Fort Winnebago in Fond du Lac. Constructed in segments by troops from each of the three military forts (with the troops at Fort Crawford responsible for the segment from Prairie du Chien to Portage), the road played an instrumental role in bringing settlers to the territory.<sup>22</sup> The portion of this route located in Prairie du Chien was not surveyed as no physical features associated with its military construction or use remain.

## Later Road Networks

Beginning in the 1890s, a movement began throughout the state to improve major roadways, both in terms of roadway surfaces as well as routes and marking. The so-called Good Roads Movement promoted a state-financed highway program to be administered by a state highway commission. Previously, all roadways had been under the jurisdiction of local governments with much of the responsibility for maintaining roads falling to local residents. Although many of the state's rural residents were initially reluctant to support a tax-based system of state roadways, Good Roads proponents were able to win over much of the population through educational campaigns that highlighted the social, educational, economic, and practical benefits that better roadways would bring to farmers throughout the state.

The acceptance of state-financed roadways after the turn of the century coincided with the beginning of widespread use of automobiles in Wisconsin. Beginning in 1916, the federal government began to provide financial assistance to states for the development of state highway networks.<sup>23</sup> In 1917, the Wisconsin State Highway Commission outlined a system of 5,000 miles of numbered state highways, including State Highway 27 (and later, State Highway 35) through Prairie du Chien.<sup>24</sup> In 1926, the

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<sup>21</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Transportation."

<sup>22</sup> "The Military Road," Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS13637> (accessed December 3, 2018).

<sup>23</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Transportation."

<sup>24</sup> "Official Map of the State Trunk Highway System of Wisconsin, 1918" (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Highway Commission, 1918).

implementation of the U.S. Highway system resulted in the redesignation of a number of major state highways as federal highways.<sup>25</sup> With increased automobile ownership and a growing number of paved roads, new businesses related to the rise of automobile culture were established. Among the most numerous of these new businesses were automobile service and filling stations. By 1949, ten such businesses had opened within the city limits.<sup>26</sup> One such filling station that remains from this period is the Selch Service Station at 1511 S. Marquette Road.

In 1932, Prairie du Chien's first highway bridge across the Mississippi River was completed, joining the previously designated US Highway 18 in Marquette, Iowa with State Highway 35 in Prairie du Chien. Initially operated as a toll bridge, the 1932 suspension bridge was replaced in 1974 by the existing 10-span, steel deck girder bridge.

In 1938, national focus on the historic and scenic value of the country's earliest roadways led to the establishment of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission which developed the Great River Road as one of the country's oldest and longest national scenic byways. In Wisconsin, the Great River Road passes through eight counties, including Crawford County where it coincides with State Highway 35 (locally known as Marquette Road) through Prairie du Chien.<sup>27</sup>

## Air Transportation

Prairie du Chien Municipal Airport was established in 1958.<sup>28</sup> Initially, the airport included a 3,000-foot sod runway with fueling facilities, and a small number of airplane hangars.<sup>29</sup> In December of 1972, an airport terminal was erected on the site by Design Homes, a Prairie du Chien-based manufacturer of modular buildings.<sup>30</sup> Today, the only built resources associated with the early history of the airport include a small number of pole-barn type hangars; the original 1972 terminal building was razed in 2016 to make way for the existing terminal and the original sod runway has since been paved and extended.<sup>31</sup> The Prairie du Chien Municipal Airport was not surveyed as the property does not retain a sufficient degree of integrity to meet survey criteria due to the recent replacement of the original terminal building as well as modifications and extensions to the runways, and the addition of multiple hangars outside of the historic period.

## Note on Sources

The Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) provides a good overview of sub-themes within the context of Wisconsin's transportation history. In addition to this information, historic maps provided much information for this chapter. Specifically, Prairie du Chien's early significance as a military outpost and fur trade center led to a number of early maps of the area that provided much information about early roadways, steamships, ferries, and rail lines. Many of these maps are available as

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<sup>25</sup> "Historical Overview," *Wisconsin Highways: Highways and Byways of the Badger State*, [www.wisconsinhighways.org/historical\\_overview.html](http://www.wisconsinhighways.org/historical_overview.html) (accessed January 23, 2019).

<sup>26</sup> 1949 *Telephone Directory for Prairie du Chien* (Prairie du Chien, WI: Commonwealth Telephone Company, 1949).

<sup>27</sup> "History: Wisconsin Great River Road, Wisconsin's National Scenic Byway," Wisconsin Great River Road, <https://www.wigrr.com/about/national-scenic-byway/> (accessed December 5, 2018).

<sup>28</sup> "Prairie Airport Opened for Use," *La Crosse Sunday Tribune*, August 10, 1958.

<sup>29</sup> "Prairie: Old But Thriving," *La Crosse Tribune*, August 25, 1963.

<sup>30</sup> Jerry Cummings, "Prairie Firm Making 21 Modular Homes A Week," *La Crosse Tribune*, January 5, 1973.

<sup>31</sup> Ted Pennekamp and Correne Martin, "New terminal being built at Prairie du Chien Municipal Airport," *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, September 19, 2016.



part of the Wisconsin Historical Society's digital collection. Finally, early highway maps and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's Highway Structures Information System provided details regarding twentieth century state and federal highways and bridge construction data.

Properties associated with transportation in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| <b>Address</b>                                 | <b>Historic Name</b>                        | <b>Construction Date</b> | <b>Classification</b> |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Northeast corner of Water and Rolette Streets  | Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Depot      | 1864                     | Potentially eligible  |
| Water and Fisher Streets                       | Railway House (Dousman House)               | 1864-65                  | NRHP listed           |
| Mississippi River Slough                       | Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Bridge     | 1927, 1962               | Surveyed              |
| Northeast corner of Illinois and Haydn Streets | Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Depot | 1940                     | Surveyed              |
| 157 N. Illinois St.                            | Old Faithful Inn                            | c.1885                   | Surveyed              |
| 213 N. Illinois St.                            | Burlington House                            | c.1885                   | Surveyed              |
| 1511 S. Marquette Rd.                          | Selch Service Station                       | 1945                     | Surveyed              |

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## Chapter 7

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### Architecture

Prairie du Chien's historic architecture represents a wide range of styles that were popular in Wisconsin and throughout the country from the early nineteenth century through the post-war years of the twentieth century. The region's distinction as one of the earliest settlements in the state gives it a relatively robust stock of buildings constructed before the Civil War. Similarly, construction methods visible in Prairie du Chien range from the French-Canadian log construction of the early nineteenth century to Ranch and Contemporary buildings following World War II. This chapter provides a brief description of each style identified in Prairie du Chien with listings of the representative properties that were surveyed.

### Architectural Styles

#### *Federal (1830-1860)*

The Federal style was first developed in New England as an evolution of the preceding Georgian style. Architects working in the Federal style were inspired by contemporary European trends in architecture where Classical motifs (swags, garlands, urns, etc.) were often featured. Federal style buildings are typically rectangular in plan, and are of masonry construction with stone lintels and sills. Other defining features include a symmetrical façade, a double chimney at each gable end, parapet end walls, and an accentuated front doorway (often with fanlight and sidelights). Although the traditional end of the Federal Style in the eastern part of the country pre-dates Wisconsin's designation as a territory, the earliest settlements in the state do contain a small number of buildings that display distinct Federal references.<sup>1</sup>



*The French Store (1855), 214 W. Blackhawk Avenue.*

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<sup>1</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2 (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), "Architecture."

Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 216-232.

Examples of Federal buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name          | Construction Date | Classification         |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Water Street          | Michael Brisbois House | 1839              | NRHP Listed            |
| 215 S Wacouta Ave.    | House                  | c.1860            | Surveyed               |
| 214 W. Blackhawk Ave. | The French Store       | 1855              | Potentially eligible** |

\*Properties marked with an \*\* are elements of proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

### ***Greek Revival (1830-1870)***

The Greek Revival style was probably the first national style to have a major impact on architecture in Wisconsin. The style originated in the east and was carried westward as the country expanded during the first half of the nineteenth century. Its popularity was largely due to its promotion in architectural pattern books that were widely disseminated and referenced by local builders. Defining features of the style include symmetrical, formal, and orderly façades; low-pitched gable or hipped roofs; wide bands of trim along cornice lines with heavy eave returns; porticos and pilasters reflecting Classical architecture; and front entrances accentuated by narrow sidelights and overhead transom which are often incorporated into a surround that features a simple entablature or pediment.<sup>2</sup>



*Louis Roberts House (c.1840), 345 N. Main Street.*

Examples of Greek Revival buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name       | Construction Date | Classification       |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 109 W. Blackhawk Ave. | W.H.C. Folsom House | 1842              | NRHP listed          |
| 345 N. Main St.       | Louis Roberts House | c.1840            | Potentially eligible |

<sup>2</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, "Architecture."



|                                                    |                                           |        |             |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| 800 E. Parrish St.                                 | District No.1 School<br>(Old Rock School) | 1858   | NRHP listed |
| Northeast corner of<br>Water and Fisher<br>Streets | Joseph Rolette House                      | 1842   | NRHP listed |
| 204 N. Michigan St.                                | House                                     | c.1875 | Surveyed    |

### ***Gothic Revival (1850-1880)***

Originating as a country-house style in England in the mid-nineteenth century, the Gothic Revival style was popularized in the United States through architectural pattern books published by American architects Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing, beginning in the late 1830s. The universal style-defining feature of Gothic Revival architecture is the pointed arch. Additional characteristics include steeply pitched gable roofs, pinnacles, battlements, and decorative bargeboards. Masonry examples tend to be confined to religious architecture while residential buildings are more commonly of wood construction (leading to the common reference to “Carpenter Gothic” architecture).<sup>3</sup>



*Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (1856), 220 S. Michigan Street*

Examples of Gothic Revival buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| <b>Address</b>         | <b>Historic Name</b>          | <b>Construction Date</b> | <b>Classification</b> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 500 E. Parrish St.     | Campion Chapel                | 1924                     | Potentially eligible  |
| 506 N. Beaumont Rd.    | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church | 1839, 1908               | Potentially eligible  |
| 220 S. Michigan St.    | Holy Trinity Episcopal Church | 1856                     | Potentially eligible  |
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd. | Villa Louis Gazebo            | 1843                     | NRHP listed           |

<sup>3</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, “Architecture.”

### ***Italianate (1850-1880)***

Italianate architecture originated in England as a style designed to reference rambling, informal Italian farmhouses. The style made its impact in the United States beginning in the mid nineteenth century and was especially popular in the Midwest where towns and cities were undergoing rapid expansion. The Italianate style was applied to both residential and commercial buildings. Italianate buildings are generally boxy, two- or three-story structures that feature wide eaves with numerous decorative brackets; low-pitched hipped or gable roofs (or flat roofs, in commercial examples); and tall, narrow windows that often feature decorative crowns. Additional stylistic features commonly include bay windows, balustraded balconies, and a polygonal or square cupola atop the roof. Wood frame and masonry examples are equally common.<sup>4</sup>



*Dr. Darius Mason House (c.1870), 506 S. Wacouta Avenue. The replacement of the original mansard roof with the existing flat roof renders the house more representative of the Italianate style than its original Second Empire aesthetic.*

Examples of Italianate buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                   | Historic Name              | Construction Date | Classification         |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.    | Villa Louis                | 1870              | NRHP listed            |
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.    | Villa Louis summer kitchen | 1872              | NRHP listed            |
| 220 N. Beaumont Rd.       | Crawford County Courthouse | 1867              | NRHP listed            |
| 506 N. Beaumont Rd.       | St. Gabriel's Rectory      | 1874              | Potentially eligible   |
| 601 S. Beaumont Rd.       | St. Mary's Academy         | 1872              | NRHP listed            |
| 104-106 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Raffauf Block              | 1870              | Potentially eligible** |
| 207 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Prairie du Chien City Hall | 1894              | NRHP listed            |

<sup>4</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, "Architecture."

|                                               |                                            |        |                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 201 W. Blackhawk Ave.                         | Commercial Hotel                           | 1881   | NRHP listed            |
| 104-108 W. Blackhawk Ave.                     | Jewell Casket Company/Crawford County Bank | 1902   | Potentially eligible** |
| 506 S. Wacouta Ave.                           | Dr. Darius Mason House                     | c.1870 | Surveyed               |
| Northeast corner of Water and Rolette Streets | Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Depot     | 1864   | Potentially eligible   |
| 303 S. Wacouta Ave.                           | House                                      | c.1875 | Surveyed               |
| 101-103 E. Blackhawk Ave.                     | Kappel Block                               | 1890   | Potentially eligible** |

\*Properties marked with an \*\* are elements of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

### ***Romanesque Revival (1855-1885)***

Although introduced by architects in the eastern United States in the 1840s, the Romanesque Revival style may have been introduced in Wisconsin by German immigrant architects beginning in the mid-1850s. Romanesque Revival buildings are generally of brick or stone construction and feature the style's characteristic rounded arches used in windows, entrances, and corbel tables. Other common features include towers that were often topped with parapets or a pyramidal roof. The style was especially popular for ecclesiastical and commercial buildings.<sup>5</sup>



*Commercial building (1880), 130 E. Blackhawk Avenue.*

Examples of Romanesque Revival buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name | Construction Date | Classification         |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 114 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Smrcina Hall  | 1881              | Potentially eligible** |
| 130 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Drugstore     | 1872              | Potentially eligible** |

<sup>5</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, "Architecture."



|                                |                                      |      |                        |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------------------------|
| 200-204 W. Blackhawk Ave.      | Seigbert Block / Levi Brothers Store | 1872 | Potentially eligible** |
| Water Street and Fisher Street | Railway House/Dousman House          | 1864 | NRHP listed            |
| 111 W. Dunn St.                | Prairie du Chien Sanitarium          | 1902 | Potentially eligible   |
| 710 S. Wacouta Ave.            | St. John Nepomuc Church              | 1951 | Potentially eligible   |
| 108 N. Beaumont Rd.            | Saloon/Odd Fellows Hall              | 1890 | Potentially eligible** |

\*Properties marked with an \*\* are elements of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

### ***Stick Style (1860-1890)***

The so-called Stick style of architecture appeared as a transition between the preceding Gothic style and the subsequent Queen Anne style. The style is characterized by its steeply pitched gables, decorative gable trusses, wide overhanging eaves with brackets or exposed rafter ends, multi-textured wooden wall cladding featuring bands of stickwork, and porches with diagonal or curved braces. In Prairie du Chien, the George Stevens House at 318 S. Wacouta Avenue (built in 1885 by George Stevens, a carpenter and joiner by trade and later associated with Campion College and Jesuit High School as the “Lawler Guest House”), is the only Stick Style house identified in the city and is an especially fine representative of the style.<sup>6</sup> As such, the Stevens House is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. A carriage-house-style garage adjacent to the building, although executed in a matching style, was built in 2009.



*George Stevens House (1885), 318 S. Wacouta Avenue*

<sup>6</sup> Prairie du Chien Historical Society general collections. Fort Crawford Museum, Prairie du Chien, WI (accessed June 14, 2019).

“Famous Historic ‘Lawler Guest House,’” Campion Knights postcard collection, <https://campion-knights.org/PostCards/PostCards/OldLawler2.jpg> (accessed June 14, 2019).



Examples of Stick style buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address             | Historic Name        | Construction Date | Classification       |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 318 S. Wacouta Ave. | George Stevens House | 1885              | Potentially eligible |

### ***Queen Anne (1880-1910)***

The Queen Anne style originated in England in the 1870s and had reached Wisconsin by the 1880s. The style is characterized by an irregularity of plan and massing as well as a variety of surface textures, most commonly including patterned shingles in addition to other cladding materials; steeply-pitched, often irregularly shaped roofs; cutaway bay windows; “gingerbread” ornamentation; and an asymmetrical façade with partial or full-width front porch that is commonly extended along one or both side elevations. In the grandest examples, towers and turrets are also commonly employed.<sup>7</sup> Although most commonly applied to residential buildings, commercial examples are not uncommon and tend to be multi-storied with bay windows at the upper levels.<sup>8</sup>



*Alex and Grace Frederick House (c.1900), 520 S. Beaumont Road*

Examples of Queen Anne buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name                     | Construction Date | Classification         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 129 W. Blackhawk Ave. | Grelle Building                   | 1900              | Potentially eligible** |
| 136 N. Wacouta Ave.   | House                             | c.1908            | Surveyed               |
| 203 S. Wacouta Ave.   | Benjamin and Wilhelmina Fay House | 1881              | NRHP listed            |
| 132 S. Wacouta Ave.   | House                             | c.1910            | Surveyed               |
| 144 N. Beaumont Rd.   | House                             | c.1902            | Surveyed               |
| 157 N. Illinois St.   | Old Faithful Inn                  | c.1885            | Surveyed               |
| 210 N. Wacouta Ave.   | House                             | c.1900            | Surveyed               |

<sup>7</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 344-370.

Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, “Architecture.”

<sup>8</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, “Architecture.”

|                       |                                |        |                         |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 211 N. Michigan St.   | House                          | c.1900 | Surveyed                |
| 417 S. Wacouta Ave.   | House                          | c.1900 | Surveyed                |
| 421 S. Wacouta Ave.   | House                          | c.1890 | Surveyed                |
| 520 S. Beaumont Rd.   | Alex and Grace Frederick House | c.1900 | Potentially eligible*** |
| 725 E. Blackhawk Ave. | House                          | c.1890 | Surveyed                |
| 679 E. Blackhawk Ave. | House                          | c.1880 | Surveyed                |
| 706 S. Beaumont Rd.   | Robert and Ina White House     | 1893   | Potentially eligible*** |
| 205 N. Michigan St.   | House                          | c.1900 | Surveyed                |
| 217 N. Michigan St.   | House                          | c.1900 | Surveyed                |
| 405 S. Beaumont Rd.   | House                          | c.1890 | Potentially eligible*** |
| 502 S. Beaumont Rd.   | House                          | c.1895 | Potentially eligible*** |

\*Properties marked with a \*\* are elements of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District. Properties marked with a \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

### ***Colonial Revival (1880-1955)***

As with other period revival styles, the Colonial Revival style describes a specific motif and style from which architects borrowed during the early twentieth century, most heavily during the 1920s. Most revival styles do not aim to be historically accurate reproductions of previous styles, but rather are creative interpretations of earlier styles. Colonial Revival buildings generally feature a symmetrical façade; double-hung windows with multi-pane sashes; and an accentuated front door, often with a decorative pediment supported by pilasters or extended to form an entry porch with columnar supports. Both masonry and clapboard examples are common.<sup>9</sup>



*House (c.1925), 505 S. Michigan Street*

The Colonial Revival style was the dominant aesthetic in residential American architecture during the first half of the twentieth century, with the peak period of building occurring between about 1910 and 1930. Variations of the style continued to be built through the 1950s and 1960s. In Prairie du Chien, the

<sup>9</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 408-432.

c.1925 house at 505 S. Michigan Street is a particularly fine representative of the style. Dutch Colonial Revival buildings feature many of the same stylistic elements with the notable addition of a gambrel roof; the style was most common between about 1900 and 1940.

Examples of Colonial Revival buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address             | Historic Name | Construction Date | Classification          |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 128 S. Prairie St.  | House         | 1941              | Surveyed                |
| 601 S. Michigan St. | House         | 1960              | Surveyed                |
| 810 S. Wacouta Ave. | House         | 1956              | Surveyed                |
| 323 S. Beaumont Rd. | House         | c.1950            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 505 S. Michigan St. | House         | c.1925            | Potentially eligible    |
| 526 S. Beaumont Rd. | House         | 1960              | Potentially eligible*** |
| 726 S. Beaumont Rd. | House         | c.1925            | Potentially eligible*** |

\*\*Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

Examples of Dutch Colonial Revival buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address              | Historic Name | Construction Date | Classification |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 138 N. Marquette Rd. | House         | 1920              | Surveyed       |
| 616 S. Fremont St.   | House         | c.1925            | Surveyed       |

### ***Prairie School (1895-1925)***

The Prairie School of architecture originated in Chicago around the turn of the twentieth century through the architectural firms of Adler and Sullivan and Joseph Lyman Silsbee, the latter of which employed major Prairie School architects Frank Lloyd Wright, George Grant Elmslie, and George W. Maher. Later, Wright's studio in Oak Park, Illinois became well known for its Prairie School designs, several of which were executed in Wisconsin.



*J.W. and Bessie Paris House (c.1915), 508 S. Beaumont Road*



Prairie School buildings were designed to emphasize horizontality which was often exhibited through low-pitched hipped or gable roofs, widely overhanging eaves, horizontal ribbons of windows, and distinctive belt courses or shelf roofs between stories. Building materials were wood, brick, or stucco; the natural quality of these materials took the place of superficial ornament. Leaded-glass windows frequently included stylized, abstract, and angular patterns that were often repeated on interior surfaces.<sup>10</sup> In Prairie du Chien, fine examples of the style can be found within the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

Examples of Prairie School buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address             | Historic Name                      | Construction Date | Classification          |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 508 S. Beaumont Rd. | J.W. and Bessie Paris House        | c.1915            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 780 S. Beaumont Rd. | Herbert and Bessie Pendleton House | c.1910            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 614 S. Beaumont Rd. | E.C. Amann House                   | c.1910            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 149 N. Michigan St. | Frank and Louisa Poehler House     | 1913              | Potentially eligible    |

Properties marked with an \*\*\* are located within the proposed South Beaumont Road Historic District.

### ***Craftsman (1900-1920)***

As the dominant architectural style of the early twentieth century, the Craftsman style originated simultaneously in New York through Gustav Stickley and in California through the work of the Greene brothers. The style promoted a “natural” aesthetic with distinctive, well-crafted, wood houses.



*House (c.1920) at 313 E. Iowa Street*

Craftsman houses frequently employ a bungalow plan and feature broad gable or hipped roofs; dominant front dormers; decorative brackets or beams under gables; exposed rafter ends; prominent chimneys; and

<sup>10</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, “Architecture.”  
McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 550-564.



full- or partial-width front porches that feature heavy, often tapered, piers. Brick, stucco, stone, and clapboard examples are common.<sup>11</sup>

Examples of Craftsman buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name                       | Construction Date | Classification          |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 740 S. Beaumont Rd.   | William and Elizabeth Garrity House | c.1915            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 228 S. Beaumont Rd.   | John Peacock House                  | c.1925            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 309 E. Haydn St.      | House                               | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 311 S. Wacouta Ave.   | House                               | c.1925            | Surveyed                |
| 313 E. Iowa St.       | House                               | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 330 S. Prairie St.    | House                               | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 331 S. Prairie St.    | House                               | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 430 S. Beaumont Rd.   | John and Ada Day House              | c.1915            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 509 S. Wacouta Ave.   | House                               | c.1915            | Surveyed                |
| 607 S. Wacouta Ave.   | House                               | c.1925            | Surveyed                |
| 608 S. Beaumont Rd.   | August Herpel House                 | c.1920            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 620 S. Beaumont Rd.   | Alvin and Bessie Peterson House     | c.1912            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 708 E. Blackhawk Ave. | House                               | c.1940            | Surveyed                |
| 731 E. Blackhawk Ave. | House                               | c.1930            | Surveyed                |
| 628 S. Michigan St.   | House                               | c.1925            | Surveyed                |
| 414 S. Beaumont Rd.   | Dr. R.J. Campbell House             | c.1915            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 812 S. Marquette Rd.  | House                               | c.1940            | Surveyed                |

\*Properties marked with a \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

### ***American Foursquare (1900-1930)***

An evolution of the earlier vernacular Two Story Cube style, American Foursquare architecture is characterized by its boxy, two-story form; its hipped roof, often with a dormer centered in the front slope; its double-hung windows; and its typically wide front porch. Both clapboard and masonry examples are common. Although symmetrical facades are typical, variations occur. More elaborate American Foursquare houses often feature modest Prairie School characteristics while others take on Mission or Mediterranean Revival elements.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Architecture."  
McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 566-578.

<sup>12</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Architecture."



*Frederick Grelle House (1920), 220 S. Beaumont Rd.*

Examples of American Foursquare buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address             | Historic Name                     | Construction Date | Classification          |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 121 S. Wacouta Ave. | House                             | c.1910            | Surveyed                |
| 130 N. Wacouta Ave. | House                             | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 131 N. Wacouta Ave. | House                             | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 210 S. Beaumont Rd. | Rufus Robson House                | 1920              | Potentially eligible*** |
| 304 S. Beaumont Rd. | Charles and Gertrude Grelle House | c.1910            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 514 S. Beaumont Rd. | Paul Schmidt House                | c.1920            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 206 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | 1910              | Potentially eligible*** |
| 628 S. Beaumont Rd. | Fred and Irene Schrader House     | c.1910            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 220 S. Beaumont Rd. | Frederick Grelle House            | 1920              | Potentially eligible*** |
| 724 S. Beaumont Rd. | David Ballantine House            | c.1920            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 602 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1910            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 402 S. Beaumont Rd. | M. Kahler House                   | c.1920            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 309 S. Beaumont Rd. | Edward Grelle House               | c.1910            | Potentially eligible*** |

Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

### ***Bungalow (1910-1940)***

Although technically housing plan rather than a true architectural style, the bungalow first appeared in the United States around the turn of the century. Derived from the Hindustani word “bangla,” referring to a low house with surrounding veranda, the earliest American bungalows were small houses with wide, overhanging roofs, one or two large porches, and simple woodwork. Most were clad in wood siding, although stucco or masonry veneers were not unusual. As a housing plan, bungalow designs typically included a full- or nearly full-width open front porch with a front door that opened into the living room and floor plans that generally included two parallel rows of rooms with bedrooms and a bath on one side

and living room, dining room, and kitchen on the other.<sup>13</sup> Although a true bungalow contained only one story, many were designed to include a second half-story which was achieved through the use of roof dormers that were often visually subdued so as to give the house a more modest, one-story appearance.<sup>14</sup>



*Bill and Mary Duffy House (c.1930, relocated 1984), 1423 S. Beaumont Rd.*

Residences that exhibited a bungalow plan, but that lacked distinct Craftsman or other stylistic references were classified as bungalows. Examples of bungalow residences in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address              | Historic Name                            | Construction Date | Classification          |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 134 N. Marquette Rd. | House                                    | 1920              | Surveyed                |
| 306 N. Wacouta Ave.  | House                                    | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 312 N. Beaumont Rd.  | House                                    | 1939              | Surveyed                |
| 327 S. Prairie St.   | House                                    | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 418 N. Wacouta Ave.  | House                                    | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 520 S. Marquette Rd. | House                                    | 1937              | Surveyed                |
| 609 S. Michigan St.  | House                                    | c.1920            | Surveyed                |
| 610 N. Michigan St.  | House                                    | c.1910            | Surveyed                |
| 801 S. Michigan St.  | Rose Garden Tourist Court<br>– Cottage 1 | 1932              | Potentially eligible    |
| 801 S. Michigan St.  | Rose Garden Tourist Court<br>– Cottage 2 | 1932              | Potentially eligible    |
| 801 S. Michigan St.  | Rose Garden Tourist Court<br>– Cottage 3 | 1932              | Potentially eligible    |
| 801 S. Michigan St.  | Rose Garden Tourist Court<br>– Cottage 4 | 1932              | Potentially eligible    |
| 801 S. Michigan St.  | Rose Garden Tourist Court<br>– Cottage 6 | 1932              | Potentially eligible    |
| 328 S. Beaumont Rd.  | Wallace Bennet House                     | c.1910            | Potentially eligible*** |

<sup>13</sup> Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 2009), 190-193.

<sup>14</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, “Architecture.”

|                       |                               |                         |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1208 S. Beaumont Rd.  | House                         | c.1920                  | Surveyed                |
| 1212 S. Beaumont Rd.  | House                         | c.1920                  | Surveyed                |
| 1423 S. Beaumont Rd.  | Bill and Mary Duffy House     | c.1930 (relocated 1984) | Surveyed                |
| 124 N. Ohio St.       | House                         | c.1940                  | Surveyed                |
| 216 N. Marquette Rd.  | House                         | c.1930                  | Surveyed                |
| 735 E. Blackhawk Ave. | House                         | c.1930                  | Surveyed                |
| 227 S. Beaumont Rd.   | House                         | c.1930                  | Potentially eligible*** |
| 716 S. Beaumont Rd.   | John Zeman House              | c.1930                  | Potentially eligible*** |
| 718 S. Beaumont Rd.   | Dr. William Pinkerton House   | c.1915                  | Potentially eligible*** |
| 313 E. Haydn St.      | House                         | c.1930                  | Surveyed                |
| 420 S. Beaumont Rd.   | John and Bridget Keller House | c.1910                  | Potentially eligible*** |
| 509 S. Wacouta Ave.   | House                         | c.1915                  | Surveyed                |

\*Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

### ***Tudor Revival (1900-1940)***

Drawing on English architecture of the sixteenth century, the Tudor Revival style is characterized by steeply-pitched gable roofs with one or more dominant front-facing gables; tall, narrow, multi-pane windows arranged in multiple groups; decorative half-timbering; massive chimneys, often topped with decorative chimney pots; and the use of round or Tudor arches at doors or porch entries. The Tudor Revival style was applied to a large proportion of early twentieth-century suburban houses with the largest number of these constructed during the 1920s.<sup>15</sup>



*House (1941), 135 N. Michigan Street*

<sup>15</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Architecture."  
McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 448-466.



Examples of Tudor Revival buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address              | Historic Name    | Construction Date | Classification          |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 135 N. Michigan St.  | House            | 1941              | Surveyed                |
| 205 S. Beaumont Rd.  | Z.D. Brown House | c.1930            | Surveyed                |
| 329 S. Beaumont Rd.  | House            | c.1925            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 123 S. Marquette Rd. | House            | c.1930            | Surveyed                |

\*Properties marked with \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

### ***French Eclectic (1915-1945)***

The French Eclectic style was modeled after traditional French domestic architecture. The style is largely defined by its tall, steeply-pitched hipped (or, less commonly, gabled) roof; segmental arch above the doorway or windows; and brick, stone, or stucco wall material that sometimes features decorative half-timbering or other timber detailing. The majority of French Eclectic houses were constructed after World War I since the style gained popularity after American servicemen – including architects and builders – returned from battlefields in France where they had become familiar with traditional French houses. Earlier examples tend to be more modest and symmetrical, often featuring a center doorway accentuated with stone quoins surround.<sup>16</sup>



*House (c.1920), 750 S. Beaumont Road*

Examples of French Eclectic houses in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address             | Historic Name | Construction Date | Classification          |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 404 S. Michigan St. | House         | c.1940            | Surveyed                |
| 750 S. Beaumont Rd. | House         | c.1920            | Potentially eligible*** |

\*Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

<sup>16</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 484-494.

***Art Moderne (1930-1950)***

Developed in the 1930s, the Art Moderne style celebrated technology and industrialism while employing a streamlined, asymmetrical appearance designed to avoid any references to past architectural styles. Commonly employed materials include glass block and concrete where smooth, rounded corners were desirable, and aluminum and stainless steel for door and window trim. Flat roofs and narrow bands of windows were used to emphasize horizontality.<sup>17</sup>



*Masonic Center (1940), 105 E. Blackhawk Avenue*

Examples of Art Moderne buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name                                             | Construction Date | Classification         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 120 S. Beaumont Rd.   | Prairie du Chien Post Office                              | 1936              | NRHP listed            |
| 203 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Metro Theater                                             | 1950              | Potentially eligible** |
| 201 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Tavern                                                    | 1950              | Potentially eligible** |
| 105 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Masonic Center                                            | 1940              | Potentially eligible** |
| 801 S. Michigan St.   | Rose Garden Tourist Court<br>– Office/Manager’s Residence | 1932              | Potentially eligible   |

\*Properties marked with an \*\* are elements of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

<sup>17</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, “Architecture.”  
McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 580.

***Minimal Traditional (c.1935-1950)***

A precursor of the ubiquitous Ranch style, Minimal Traditional architecture is characterized by its small scale, low- or intermediate-pitched roof, one- or one-and-a-half story height, roof eaves with little or no overhang, and general lack of ornamentation. The Minimal Traditional house has been referred to as “the little house that could.” Small in size, the house was built with FHA-insured loans during the Great Depression, was built quickly and in large numbers during World War II to accommodate production workers, and was built with equal speed and in even larger numbers in the late 1940s to allow returning servicemen to take advantage of the GI Bill’s promise of homeownership.<sup>18</sup>



*House (1940), 111 W. Cass Street*

Examples of Minimal Traditional buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                      | Historic Name | Construction Date | Classification          |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 111 W. Cass St.              | House         | 1940              | Surveyed                |
| 133 S. Marquette Rd.         | House         | 1947              | Surveyed                |
| 300 N. Michigan St.          | House         | 1940              | Surveyed                |
| 309 N. Main St.              | House         | 1949              | Surveyed                |
| 320 S. Michigan St.          | House         | c.1946            | Surveyed                |
| 403 N. Michigan St.          | House         | 1964              | Surveyed                |
| 540 S. Wacouta Ave.          | House         | 1950              | Surveyed                |
| 957 S. Beaumont Rd.          | House         | 1947              | Surveyed                |
| 145 Saint Lo Dr.             | House         | 1948              | Surveyed                |
| 229 N. Ohio St.              | House         | 1967              | Surveyed                |
| 508 S. Ohio St.              | House         | 1948              | Surveyed                |
| 926 S. Marquette Rd.         | House         | 1946              | Surveyed                |
| 1037 S. 11 <sup>th</sup> St. | House         | 1948              | Surveyed                |
| 1104 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> St. | House         | 1941              | Surveyed                |
| 1129 S. 11 <sup>th</sup> St. | House         | 1944              | Surveyed                |
| 428 S. Beaumont Rd.          | House         | c.1930            | Potentially eligible*** |

<sup>18</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 586-595.



|                     |       |        |          |
|---------------------|-------|--------|----------|
| 524 S. Wacouta Ave. | House | c.1950 | Surveyed |
| 102 W. Cass St.     | House | 1955   | Surveyed |

\*Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

### ***Ranch (c.1935-1975)***

Originating in California during the 1930s, Ranch style architecture became the dominant style for single-family residences throughout the country during the post-war years. In the 1950s and 1960s, unprecedented numbers of modest Ranch houses were constructed in sprawling, suburban developments designed to meet the country's increased housing needs. Ranch houses are distinguished by their broad, one-story aesthetic; low-pitched hipped or gable roof; off-center front entrance often sheltered under the main roof of the house; large picture window; and asymmetrical façade. Attached garages are also common.<sup>19</sup> Surveyed Ranch houses in Prairie du Chien included those exhibiting three or more distinct mid-century design characteristics.



*House (1960), 794 S. Beaumont Road*

Examples of Ranch buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address             | Historic Name | Construction Date | Classification |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 202 S. Michigan St. | House         | 1956              | Surveyed       |
| 430 S. Main St.     | House         | 1961              | Surveyed       |
| 529 S. Michigan St. | House         | 1952              | Surveyed       |
| 601 S. Wacouta Ave. | House         | 1961              | Surveyed       |
| 609 N. Prairie St.  | House         | 1956              | Surveyed       |
| 610 N. Prairie St.  | House         | 1959              | Surveyed       |
| 740 Overview Ct.    | House         | 1975              | Surveyed       |
| 794 S. Beaumont Rd. | House         | 1960              | Surveyed       |
| 797 S. Beaumont Rd. | House         | 1955              | Surveyed       |
| 800 S. Wacouta Ave. | House         | 1955              | Surveyed       |

<sup>19</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 596-611.



|                              |                 |        |          |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|
| 802 N. Prairie St.           | House           | 1959   | Surveyed |
| 151 Mondell Ct.              | House           | 1951   | Surveyed |
| 168 Pedretti Pky             | House           | 1969   | Surveyed |
| 202 S. Buchanan St.          | House           | 1978   | Surveyed |
| 209 Stuart Ln.               | House           | 1977   | Surveyed |
| 221 S. Dousman St.           | House           | 1979   | Surveyed |
| 301 S. Buchanan St.          | House           | 1971   | Surveyed |
| 323 S. Dousman St.           | House           | 1959   | Surveyed |
| 605 S. Buchanan St.          | House           | 1959   | Surveyed |
| 625 S. Buchanan St.          | House           | 1960   | Surveyed |
| 628 S. State St.             | House           | 1956   | Surveyed |
| 705 S. Buchanan St.          | House           | 1967   | Surveyed |
| 916 E. Iowa St.              | House           | 1978   | Surveyed |
| 1000 S. 9 <sup>th</sup> St.  | House           | 1955   | Surveyed |
| 1005 S. 11 <sup>th</sup> St. | House           | c.1960 | Surveyed |
| 1010 E. Blackhawk Ave.       | House           | 1976   | Surveyed |
| 1111 E. Parrish St.          | House           | 1977   | Surveyed |
| 1116 S. Marquette Rd.        | House           | 1957   | Surveyed |
| 903 E. Webster St.           | House           | 1972   | Surveyed |
| 216 W. Cass St.              | Lori Knapp Home | 1972   | Surveyed |
| 707 N. Beaumont Rd.          | House           | 1955   | Surveyed |

### ***Contemporary (1945-1990)***

Contemporary architecture developed after World War II. The style focused on the arrangement of interior spaces with less attention on exterior ornamentation. Distinguishing features of Contemporary buildings include low-pitched gable (or flat) roofs with wide overhanging eaves, exposed roof beams, windows in gable ends just below the roofline, use of mixed natural materials (wood, stone, brick, etc.), large expanses of uninterrupted wall surfaces in the primary facades, recessed or otherwise obscured front doors, and an asymmetrical plan.<sup>20</sup>

Among the various architectural styles that developed alongside Contemporary architecture in the post-war era are those defined entirely by plan including the A-frame which was popular between the 1950s and 1970s, particularly for vacation houses as the form was suitable to a variety of terrains (see 414 S. Fremont Street); the Shed style which became fashionable between about 1965 and 1990 and is identified primarily by its multi-directional shed roofs (such as the house at 320 S. Buchanan Street); and New Formalism which was applied to many non-residential buildings built between the 1950s and 1970s and was distinguished by its combination of stylized Classical elements and modern building materials and technology (in Prairie du Chien, the Prairie City Bank, built in 1968 at 300 E. Blackhawk Avenue, is a fine example of New Formalism with its free-standing, attenuated concrete columns; symmetrical façade; flat roof; and smooth wall surfaces). The Geodesic Dome – which had been made popular by architect and designer, Buckminster Fuller – became an experimental building form between the 1950s and 1980s, but never gained widespread application (the form can be seen in the house at 1811 E. Campion Boulevard).<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 628-646.

<sup>21</sup> Although the house at 1811 E. Campion Boulevard is of relatively recent construction (1983), it was included in the survey as the only representative of the geodesic dome subtype of contemporary architecture identified in Prairie du Chien.



*House (1960), 1003 S. 10<sup>th</sup> Street (top left). House (1976), 320 S. Buchanan Street (top right).  
Medical Park (1960), 421 S. Beaumont Road (bottom left). House (1976), 414 S. Fremont Street (bottom right).*

Examples of Contemporary buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                                    | Historic Name                            | Construction Date | Classification                                       |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 117 W. Blackhawk Ave.                      | Small office building                    | 1950              | Potentially eligible**                               |
| 1616 S. Marquette Rd.                      | Prairie Motel                            | 1957, 1962        | Surveyed                                             |
| 1014 6 <sup>th</sup> St.                   | House                                    | 1974              | Surveyed                                             |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                         | Campion Jesuit High School – Xavier Hall | 1965              | Potentially eligible*                                |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                         | Campion Jesuit High School – Lawler Hall | 1955              | Potentially eligible*                                |
| 515 N. Beaumont Rd.                        | St. Gabriel's Grade School               | 1960-61, 2015     | Potentially eligible                                 |
| 426 N. Beaumont Rd.                        | St. Gabriel's Convent                    | 1966              | Surveyed                                             |
| 129 E. Blackhawk Ave.                      | People's State Bank                      | 1923, 1955        | Potentially eligible**                               |
| 601 N. Marquette Rd.                       | Prairie du Chien National Guard Armory   | 1957              | Surveyed                                             |
| 52 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis Visitor Center               | 1978              | Surveyed                                             |
| 1600 S. Wacouta Ave.                       | W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center    | 1962              | Potentially eligible*                                |
| Southeast corner of Water & Bolvin Streets | Astor Fur Warehouse restrooms            | 1978              | NRHP listed (noncontributing to Astor Fur Warehouse) |

|                              |                                                                               |            |                      |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 117 N. Beaumont Rd.          | Winter's IGA Foodliner                                                        | c.1950     | Surveyed             |
| 200 E. Blackhawk Ave.        | Bargain Boutique                                                              | 1965       | Surveyed             |
| 201 S. Michigan St.          | St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church                                       | 1958       | Surveyed             |
| 211 S. Main St.              | Prairie du Chien Area Chamber of Commerce and Travel Wisconsin Welcome Center | 1979       | Surveyed             |
| 211 W. Cass St.              | House                                                                         | 1957       | Surveyed             |
| 215 W. Dunn St.              | House                                                                         | 1960       | Surveyed             |
| 227 E. Blackhawk Ave.        | Small office building                                                         | 1940       | Surveyed             |
| 300 E. Blackhawk Ave.        | Prairie City Bank                                                             | 1968       | Potentially eligible |
| 421 S. Beaumont Rd.          | Medical Park                                                                  | 1960       | Surveyed             |
| 710 S. Wacouta Ave.          | St. John's Convent                                                            | 1971       | Potentially eligible |
| 710 S. Wacouta Ave.          | St. John's School                                                             | 1960       | Potentially eligible |
| 745 Overview Ct.             | House                                                                         | 1960       | Surveyed             |
| 811 S. Wacouta Ave.          | House                                                                         | 1960       | Surveyed             |
| 932 S. Marquette Rd.         | Gebel's Dry Cleaning and Laundromat                                           | c.1958     | Surveyed             |
| 1110 N. Marquette Rd.        | Bible Baptist Church                                                          | 1973       | Surveyed             |
| 1200 S. Marquette Rd.        | Edwards Plumbing & Heating                                                    | c.1950     | Surveyed             |
| 125 S. Wacouta Ave.          | Wachute Memorial Library                                                      | 1962, 2017 | Surveyed             |
| 320 S. Buchanan St.          | House                                                                         | 1976       | Surveyed             |
| 400 S. Wacouta Ave.          | B.A. Kennedy Elementary School                                                | c.1963     | Surveyed             |
| 414 S. Fremont St.           | House                                                                         | 1976       | Surveyed             |
| 503 S. State St.             | House                                                                         | 1958       | Surveyed             |
| 504 S. Dousman St.           | House                                                                         | 1956       | Surveyed             |
| 520 E. Taylor St.            | Tiller's Furniture Plaza                                                      | 1960       | Surveyed             |
| 531 N. Marquette Rd.         | Hungry House Cafe                                                             | 1973       | Surveyed             |
| 533 N. Marquette Rd.         | Motel Brisbois                                                                | 1950, 1987 | Surveyed             |
| 695 E. Blackhawk Ave.        | Blackhawk Apartments                                                          | 1971       | Surveyed             |
| 1003 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> St. | House                                                                         | 1960       | Surveyed             |
| 1811 E. Campion Blvd.        | House                                                                         | 1983       | Surveyed             |
| 801 N. Marquette Rd.         | 3M Industries                                                                 | 1967       | Surveyed             |
| 800 E. Crawford St.          | Prairie du Chien Senior High School                                           | 1963, 2017 | Surveyed             |
| 110 E. Haydn St.             | Small office building                                                         | c.1960     | Surveyed             |
| 1007 E. Wisconsin St.        | Rivercrest Village                                                            | c.1980     | Surveyed             |
| 700 S. Dousman St.           | Apartment building                                                            | c.1975     | Surveyed             |

\*Properties marked with a \*\* are elements of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District. Properties marked with a \* are elements of the proposed Campion College and Jesuit High School Historic District.

### ***Split Level (c.1935-1975)***

Although the term Split Level references a housing plan rather than an aesthetic style, it describes a type of house that became increasingly popular in the United States between the 1950s and 1970s. Split Level houses took on Ranch characteristics as well as those of Contemporary movements, but all are

distinguished by their use of three or more separate levels that are staggered from one another by partial flights of stairs.<sup>22</sup> Building materials include clapboard, aluminum, and brick or stone veneer; frequently, two or more building materials are utilized.



*House (1976), 1011 E. Fowler Street*

Examples of Split Level buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                      | Historic Name | Construction Date | Classification |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 168 Pedretti Pky.            | House         | 1969              | Surveyed       |
| 204 S. Jackson St.           | House         | 1979              | Surveyed       |
| 1003 E. Fowler St.           | House         | 1978              | Surveyed       |
| 1011 E. Fowler St.           | House         | 1976              | Surveyed       |
| 1220 S. 14 <sup>th</sup> St. | House         | 1971              | Surveyed       |

***Post-War Period Revival (c.1955-present)***

Post-War Period Revival buildings typically exhibit stylized features of the earlier revival styles – most notably, Colonial Revival. Such features include modest porticos featuring unornamented pediments and tall, narrow support columns. They style was applied to both public and commercial buildings (such as churches, government offices, funeral homes, and banks) as well as single- and multi-family residences.

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<sup>22</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 610-615.





*House (1970), 425 S. Buchanan Street*

Examples of Post-War Period Revival buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name        | Construction Date | Classification |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 507 S. Beaumont Rd.   | Apartment Building   | 1973              | Surveyed       |
| 421 S. State St.      | House                | 1977              | Surveyed       |
| 425 S. Buchanan St.   | House                | 1970              | Surveyed       |
| 505 S. Dousman St.    | House                | 1970              | Surveyed       |
| 600 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Anchor Bank          | c.1970            | Surveyed       |
| 704 S. Ohio St.       | Garrity Funeral Home | 1973              | Surveyed       |

## Vernacular Forms

Vernacular buildings are distinguished by their simplicity of form and are recognized as keystones in the architectural heritage of Wisconsin and of every community in the state. Vernacular buildings lack the decorative embellishment associated with recognized architectural styles and are generally classified by their exterior massing, roof shape, and number of stories.<sup>23</sup>

### *Front Gable (c.1840-1925)*

Front Gabled vernacular buildings are ubiquitous in both urban and rural settings. The form was commonly applied to a variety of building types including houses, commercial buildings, schools, churches, and meeting halls. The form is characterized by its rectangular plan and front-facing gable roof. One, one-and-a-half, two, and two-and-a-half story examples occur in communities throughout the state. Half-story versions of the form may feature dormers on one or both roof slopes. Many examples feature a small entry porch or uncovered stoop, although full-width front porches are not uncommon. Both clapboard and masonry examples are typical.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Architecture."

<sup>24</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Architecture."



*House (c.1885), 148 N. Wacouta Avenue*

Examples of Front Gabled buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                                      | Historic Name         | Construction Date | Classification          |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                       | Villa Louis Ice House | 1843              | NRHP listed             |
| 333 N. Beaumont Rd.                          | House                 | c.1875            | Surveyed                |
| 941 S. Beaumont Rd.                          | House                 | c.1900            | Surveyed                |
| 202 N. Wacouta Ave.                          | German School         | 1868              | Potentially eligible    |
| 518 S. Wacouta Ave.                          | House                 | c.1900            | Surveyed                |
| 213 S. Ohio St.                              | House                 | c.1875            | Surveyed                |
| 213 Villa Louis Rd.                          | Emily Hooe House      | c.1847            | Potentially eligible    |
| Southeast corner of Water and Bolvin Streets | Astor Fur Warehouse   | 1835              | NRHP listed             |
| 148 N. Wacouta Ave.                          | House                 | c.1885            | Surveyed                |
| 205 E. Wisconsin St.                         | House                 | c.1908            | Surveyed                |
| 317 S. Wacouta Ave.                          | House                 | c.1905            | Surveyed                |
| 715 S. Wacouta Ave.                          | House                 | 1893              | Surveyed                |
| 300 S. Michigan St.                          | St. Joseph Hall       | c.1890            | Surveyed                |
| 205 S. Beaumont Rd.                          | Z.D. Brown House      | c.1915            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 303 S. Beaumont Rd.                          | House                 | c.1880            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 406 S. Beaumont Rd.                          | House                 | c.1890            | Potentially eligible*** |

\*Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

### ***Side Gabled (c.1840-1940)***

One of the earliest and most pervasive house forms, Side Gabled buildings range from one to three stories in height and are rectangular in plan with the primary entrance located in the long wall. The form is especially adaptable to half story versions with the one-and-a-half story form being most common. Clapboard examples of Side Gabled architecture predominate, but masonry examples are found as well.

The earliest examples may actually be of log construction with clapboard cladding. Side Gabled buildings that feature “frieze” windows are often classified as Greek Revival.<sup>25</sup>



*Menges House/Eagles Club (c.1860), 200 S. Beaumont Road*

Examples of Side Gabled buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                      | Historic Name                          | Construction Date | Classification          |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.       | Villa Louis laundry house              | 1843              | NRHP listed             |
| 419 5 <sup>th</sup> St.      | Gremore-Coorough House                 | c.1837            | NRHP listed             |
| 316 N. Beaumont Rd.          | LaRiviere House                        | c.1830            | Potentially eligible    |
| 318 S. Beaumont Rd.          | Joseph M. Street House                 | 1832              | Potentially eligible*** |
| 338 N. Main St.              | Strange Powers House                   | 1824              | NRHP listed             |
| 318 N. Main St.              | Pierre & Marguerite<br>LaRiviere House | c.1800            | Potentially eligible    |
| 113 Villa Louis Rd.          | Charles Erdenberger<br>House           | 1859              | Potentially eligible    |
| 703 N. Beaumont Rd.          | House                                  | c.1880            | Surveyed                |
| 829 N. Main St.              | House                                  | c.1900            | Surveyed                |
| 132 N. Ohio St.              | House                                  | c.1860            | Surveyed                |
| 200 S. Beaumont Rd.          | Menges House / Eagles<br>Club          | c.1860            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 1304 S. 11 <sup>th</sup> St. | House                                  | c.1940            | Surveyed                |

\*Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

### ***Gabled Ell (c.1860-1910)***

The Gabled Ell form is one of the most ubiquitous vernacular house forms constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The Gabled Ell house likely evolved from the earlier Front or Side Gabled form. Urban lot limitations rendered the Gabled Ell more common in rural or small town settings. The form is distinguished by its L or T-shaped plan with an “upright” mass connecting to a longitudinal wing; the resulting “ell” typically held the front entrance, sheltered by a shed- or hipped-roof entry porch. Most

<sup>25</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, “Architecture.”

commonly, the longitudinal wing was one-story with the “upright” mass rising to one-and-a-half-stories, although examples can be found with other story combinations. Clapboard versions of the form are more common than brick or stone varieties.<sup>26</sup>



*House (c.1875), 215 N. Beaumont Road*

Examples of Gabled Ell buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address              | Historic Name                   | Construction Date | Classification          |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 947 S. Beaumont Rd.  | House                           | c.1890            | Surveyed                |
| 717 S. Beaumont Rd.  | Fort Crawford Military Hospital | 1829              | NRHP listed             |
| 131 S. Michigan St.  | House                           | c.1870            | Surveyed                |
| 201 S. Beaumont Rd.  | House                           | c.1875            | Surveyed                |
| 202 S. Wacouta Ave.  | House                           | c.1880            | Surveyed                |
| 215 N. Beaumont Rd.  | House                           | c.1875            | Surveyed                |
| 413 N. Wacouta Ave.  | House                           | c.1910            | Surveyed                |
| 515 E. Parrish St.   | House                           | c.1875            | Surveyed                |
| 611 N. Beaumont Rd.  | House                           | c.1890            | Surveyed                |
| 729 N. Main St.      | House                           | c.1900            | Surveyed                |
| 126 N. Wacouta Ave.  | House                           | c.1903            | Surveyed                |
| 300 S. Beaumont Rd.  | House                           | c.1890            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 702 S. Beaumont Rd.  | House                           | c.1890            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 712 S. Beaumont Rd.  | House                           | c.1890            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 311 S. Marquette Rd. | House                           | c.1880            | Surveyed                |

\*Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District.

<sup>26</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, “Architecture.”



***One-Story Cube (c.1870-1930)***

The One-Story Cube form is characterized by its square or rectangular plan, low-pitched hipped roof (less frequently with a steeply-pitched, nearly pyramidal roof), center entrance, and full-width front porch that is often recessed under the front roof. Clapboard siding is most common, although brick and stucco examples can be found in areas where these materials were readily available. Fenestration can be regular or irregular and windows are typically plain. The One-Story Cube form was frequently employed as workers' housing.



*House (1912), 722 N. Beaumont Road*

Examples of One-Story Cube buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                     | Historic Name                                 | Construction Date | Classification       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 111 W. Dunn St.             | Prairie du Chien Sanitarium Nurse's Residence | c.1902            | Potentially eligible |
| 113 W. Washington St.       | House                                         | c.1905            | Surveyed             |
| 115 E. Washington St.       | House                                         | c.1910            | Surveyed             |
| 123 S. Illinois St.         | House                                         | c.1920            | Surveyed             |
| 125 W. Court St.            | House                                         | c.1880            | Surveyed             |
| 314 E. Haydn St.            | House                                         | c.1905            | Surveyed             |
| 527 N. Michigan St.         | House                                         | c.1910            | Surveyed             |
| 722 N. Beaumont Rd.         | House                                         | 1912              | Surveyed             |
| 1112 S. 9 <sup>th</sup> St. | House                                         | c.1920            | Surveyed             |
| 109 S. Wacouta Ave.         | Joseph and Mary Wachute House                 | c.1890            | Surveyed             |
| 319 S. Marquette Rd.        | House                                         | c.1920            | Surveyed             |

***Two-Story Cube (c.1850-1880)***

The Two-Story Cube form is distinguished by its square proportions and hipped roof and, as its name implies, rises to two stories. Brick, clapboard, and stucco examples are common, but these exterior materials are rarely combined as in the derivative American Foursquare style. Windows are typically arranged symmetrically across the façade of the building with a doorway at the center, in the earliest

examples, or off-center in later versions. Nearly all examples feature a hipped roof porch either spanning the façade or centered at the entry. Unlike later American Foursquare houses, dormers are uncommon. In Prairie du Chien, a variety of Two-Story Cube architecture featuring a center gablet and round-arched window(s) at the second story was observed in several houses.<sup>27</sup>



*House (c.1860), 126 N. Michigan Street*



*House (c.1870), 310 S. Beaumont Road*

Examples of Two-Story Cube buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                | Historic Name                                      | Construction Date | Classification          |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd. | Villa Louis office building                        | 1843              | NRHP listed             |
| 121 N. Michigan St.    | Daniel Webster House                               | c.1860            | Surveyed                |
| 121 S. Prairie St.     | House                                              | c.1860            | Surveyed                |
| 123 S. Michigan St.    | House                                              | c.1895            | Surveyed                |
| 147 N. Wacouta Ave.    | House                                              | c.1885            | Surveyed                |
| 208 S. Wacouta Ave.    | House                                              | c.1910            | Surveyed                |
| 225 S. Beaumont Rd.    | House                                              | c.1875            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 310 S. Beaumont Rd.    | House                                              | c.1880            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 315 S. Beaumont Rd.    | House                                              | c.1860            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 322 S. Wacouta Ave.    | House                                              | c.1900            | Surveyed                |
| 411 S. Beaumont Rd.    | House                                              | c.1910            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 709 S. Wacouta Ave.    | St. John's Rectory                                 | 1938              | Surveyed                |
| 1116 S. Wacouta Ave.   | House                                              | c.1860            | Surveyed                |
| 126 N. Michigan St.    | House                                              | c.1860            | Surveyed                |
| 153 N. Ohio St.        | House                                              | c.1910            | Surveyed                |
| 500 E. Parrish St.     | Campion College and Jesuit High School – Residence | c.1900            | Potentially eligible*   |
| 603 N. Michigan St.    | House                                              | c.1880            | Surveyed                |
| 324 S. Beaumont Rd.    | Methodist Episcopal Parsonage                      | 1906              | Potentially eligible*** |
| 304 S. Wacouta Ave.    | Duplex                                             | 1947              | Surveyed                |

\*Properties marked with an \*\*\* are elements of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District. Properties marked with an \* are elements of the proposed Campion College and Jesuit High School Historic District.

<sup>27</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, “Architecture.”

***Commercial Vernacular (c.1850-1920)***

Commercial Vernacular buildings are simply-designed commercial buildings that feature large retail show windows on the ground story with upper stories featuring simple window openings. The shop windows typically flanked single- or double-doors that opened into the retail space, often with a separate doorway at one side of the façade providing access to the residential upper story. Many examples feature heavy cornices with a degree of decorative embellishment such as brick corbelling, wood moldings, metal friezes, or finials. This and a cornice or I-beam above the storefront are often the only ornamentation on the building. A transom window across the façade often provided light to the retail portion of the building. Typically, Commercial Vernacular buildings share party walls with buildings on either side to form continuous commercial streetscapes.<sup>28</sup>



*Commercial building (1890), 100 W. Blackhawk Avenue*

Examples of Commercial Vernacular buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                   | Historic Name                                 | Construction Date | Classification         |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 116 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Tavern                                        | 1886              | Potentially eligible** |
| 122 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Confectionary                                 | 1885              | Potentially eligible** |
| 124 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Wachute Block                                 | 1874              | Potentially eligible** |
| 213 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Faultless Bakery/<br>Bohonek's Quality Market | 1919              | Potentially eligible** |
| 205-207 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Panka Shoes                                   | 1914              | Potentially eligible** |
| 115 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Beach Hardware                                | 1899              | Potentially eligible** |
| 109-111 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Zieprecht Block                               | 1899              | Potentially eligible** |
| 102 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Dry Goods Store                               | c.1880            | Potentially eligible** |
| 100 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Grocery / Barber Shop                         | c.1880            | Potentially eligible** |
| 113 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Nugent's Livery                               | c.1890            | Potentially eligible** |

<sup>28</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Architecture."

|                              |                                                                       |        |                        |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 127 W. Blackhawk Ave.        | Furniture store                                                       | 1880   | Potentially eligible** |
| 209 W. Blackhawk Ave.        | Grocery store                                                         | 1867   | Potentially eligible** |
| 211 W. Blackhawk Ave.        | Harness shop                                                          | 1870   | Potentially eligible** |
| 213 W. Blackhawk Ave.        | Regent Theater                                                        | 1880   | Potentially eligible** |
| 120 W. Blackhawk Ave.        | Stark's Boat Shop                                                     | 1970   | Potentially eligible** |
| 229 S. Michigan St.          | Wisconsin General<br>Chiropractic Hospital                            | 1928   | Surveyed               |
| 109-111 E. Blackhawk<br>Ave. | Zieprecht Block                                                       | 1899   | Potentially eligible** |
| 219 W. Blackhawk Ave.        | Confectionary                                                         | c.1880 | Potentially eligible** |
| 229 E. Blackhawk Ave.        | Tavern                                                                | c.1920 | Potentially eligible** |
| 119-125 E. Blackhawk<br>Ave. | Poehler Block                                                         | 1872   | Potentially eligible** |
| 213 N. Illinois St.          | Burlington House                                                      | c.1885 | Surveyed               |
| 133 N. Beaumont Rd.          | Elysian Mineral Water Co.<br>/ Alaska Canadian Fur<br>Trading Company | 1911   | Surveyed               |
| 417 N. Illinois St.          | Hill View Market                                                      | c.1905 | Surveyed               |
| 601 E. Blackhawk Ave.        | Kasperek's Grocery                                                    | c.1930 | Surveyed               |

\*Properties marked with a \*\* are considered potentially eligible as elements of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

### ***Twentieth-Century Commercial (c.1900-1950)***

The Twentieth Century Commercial style is one of – if not the most – common style applied to commercial buildings during the first decades of the twentieth century. This is likely due to the simplicity of its design as well as its relative ease of construction. The style was utilitarian in design and was applied to both large and small buildings. Twentieth Century Commercial buildings are typically broader than their Commercial Vernacular predecessors with horizontal rather than vertical emphases. The style is defined by restrained ornamentation (usually restrained to patterned brickwork), a two-dimensional façade, large shop windows capped with prismatic glass transoms, and overall broad, rectangular massing. Most examples are of brick construction, although other masonry examples appear. Typical ornamentation is limited to the use of contrasting masonry materials (such as brick and stone) and simple brick detailing below the roofline. This often takes the form of rectangular brick panels outlined by soldier or header brick courses and inset with decorative brickwork in herringbone or basket weave patterns. Secondary accents frequently consist of small inset tiles, stones, or concrete panels in simple geometric shapes.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup>Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 245-247.





*Selch Service Station (1945), 1511 S. Marquette Road*

Examples of Twentieth-Century Commercial buildings in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name                                | Construction Date | Classification         |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 206 W. Blackhawk Ave. | White Front Tavern                           | 1915              | Potentially eligible** |
| 1511 S. Marquette Rd. | Selch Service Station                        | 1945              | Surveyed               |
| 216 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Hamann's Five & Dime                         | 1939              | Surveyed               |
| 210 N. Illinois St.   | Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad Depot | 1940              | Surveyed               |
| 126 W. Blackhawk Ave. | City Bakery                                  | c.1920            | Potentially eligible** |

\*Properties marked with a \*\* are considered potentially eligible as elements of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

## Construction Materials and Methods

### *Log*

Wisconsin's earliest settlers took advantage of the state's native forests to construct modest log cabins. These were built using either round or square-hewn logs. In 1800, possibly the earliest description of the small French settlement at Prairie du Chien noted that the "little village" contained ten to fifteen houses, all but one of which were "built of logs, plastered with mud, and covered either with cedar, elm, or ash bark."<sup>30</sup> Early French settlers were particularly known for particular methods of log construction known as "poteaux en terre" (posts in the ground) and "poteaux sur sole" (posts on sole or sill). In the first method, rows of vertical timber posts were set into a trench that was then backfilled. The second method consisted of placing vertical timbers into a horizontal timber sill rather than a trench. In both methods, the intervening spaces between timbers were filled with mud and straw and covered in lime mortar.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Peter Lawrence Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Publishing Co., 1937), 167.

<sup>31</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Architecture."

Leland M. Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001), 43-44.

Remaining log buildings identified in the city include the Gremore-Coorough House at 419 5<sup>th</sup> Street (built c.1837), the Charles Erdenberger House at 113 Villa Louis Road (built c.1859), the Strange Powers House at 338 N. Main Street (built 1824), the LaRiviere House at 316 N. Beaumont Road (built c.1830), and the Pierre and Marguerite LaRiviere House at 318 N. Main Street (built c.1800). The city's remaining log houses are located both on St. Feriole Island as well as in the old Village of St. Friel (opposite the island in the northern end of the city). Of these, the Gremore-Coorough House and the Strange Powers House are currently listed in the National Register. The other identified log buildings were surveyed and are considered eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C as representatives of early French-Canadian log construction methods.



*C. Erdenberger House (1859), 113 Villa Louis Rd.*



*La Riviere House (c.1830), 316 N. Beaumont Rd.*

Although located outside of the present city limits (and therefore, beyond the boundaries of this survey), mention should also be made of one other settlement-era log building: the Francois Vertefeulle House on County Road K. Constructed in stages between about 1805 and 1825, the Vertefeulle House exemplifies the French method of *piece sur piece* log construction. The Vertefeulle House was not surveyed due to its location outside the city limits and because it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

### ***Lumber***

Due to the availability of wood throughout Wisconsin, it has historically served as the most common construction material in the state with wood studs, joists, rafters, clapboards, shingles, and shakes outfitting a wide variety of architectural styles from the most modest vernacular buildings to elaborate high style residences. Historically, Prairie du Chien contained a number of lumber yards including the G.F. Horsfall Lumber Yard, Stauer and Daubenberger Sawmill and Lumber Yard, and the George Loomis Lumber Yard where milled lumber, wood shingles, and other wood building parts were made and purchased locally. None of these lumber yards remain today, although their historic presence in the community made the construction of the city's frame houses during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries both practical and affordable. The majority of the existing housing stock in Prairie du Chien is of frame construction.

### ***Stone***

Utilizing the state's vast limestone deposits, the earliest stone structures in Wisconsin were constructed of un-cut fieldstone that was stacked as closely as possible with liberal amounts of mortar applied in the irregular spaces between stones. Later, larger stones were split and thinner mortar joints were possible. In Wisconsin, fieldstone construction was most common between about 1850 and 1880. Quarried stone was also a common building material, particularly in the state's earliest settlements, including Prairie du

Chien and the lead mining district in the southwestern part of the state.<sup>32</sup> Locally quarried stone was extensively used in the construction of the second Fort Crawford in 1829 (no longer extant), including the fort's hospital building (717 S. Beaumont Road) which was built in 1835 and reconstructed in 1934. In his 1857 description of Prairie du Chien, Rev. Alfred Brunson wrote that the city featured "stone quarries without number" along the bluffs at the eastern edge of the settlement, and as late as the 1930s, WPA workers utilized stone from a quarry in nearby Bridgeport Township for construction projects on St. Feriole Island.<sup>33</sup>

In addition to the reconstructed Fort Crawford Military Hospital, notable examples of stone construction remaining in the city today include St. Gabriel's Catholic Church at 506 N. Beaumont Road (built in 1839 with a new façade in 1908), the French Store at 214 W. Blackhawk Avenue (built in 1855), the Old Rock School at 800 E. Parrish Street (built in 1858, NRHP listed), and the Crawford County Courthouse at 220 N. Beaumont Road (built in 1867, NRHP listed). Later, cut stone was used as a full or partial veneer over wood frame buildings, as in the French Provincial style house at 750 S. Beaumont Road.

### **Brick**

Early brick making in Wisconsin was carried out by small, local operations that produced handcrafted bricks. Along the Mississippi River, brickworks produced various types of red, brown, and russet colored bricks, the color of which was determined by the chemical characteristics of the local clay deposits. During the early 1840s, a type of soft red brick was shipped from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien via steamboats on the Mississippi River, leading to the construction of a number of red brick homes in Prairie du Chien during this period.<sup>34</sup> By the 1850s (and possibly earlier), Prairie du Chien had begun to manufacture its own bricks using clay from along the bluffs.<sup>35</sup> By 1857, Alfred Brunson noted that the city contained five brick yards with furnaces that produced 3,000 bricks per day.<sup>36</sup>



*House (c.1860), 132 N. Ohio Street*

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<sup>32</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, "Architecture."

<sup>33</sup> Consul Wilshire Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties, Wisconsin* (Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1884), 639.

"Prairie du Chien Pool Will Be Opened May 1," *La Crosse Tribune*, January 22, 1937.

<sup>34</sup> Richard H. Zeitlin, *Prairie du Chien: Urban Consolidation and Decline: 1858-1930* (St. Paul, MN: US Army Corps of Engineers, 1981), 31.

<sup>35</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*, 138.

<sup>36</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 639.



The earliest of the city's brick houses display a five-course common bond (in which five courses of stretcher bricks are located between each course of header bricks), as seen in the Joseph M. Street House at 318 S. Beaumont Road, built in 1832. In general, as brick construction progressed over the next decades, six- and seven-course common bonds (as in the Two Story Cube house at 1116 S. Wacouta Avenue, among others) replaced the earlier five-course bond. Other notable examples of early brick houses in Prairie du Chien include the Emilie Hooe House at 213 Villa Louis Road and the house at 132 N. Ohio Street. Beginning in the 1870s, the popularity of red brick declined as Milwaukee cream brick became increasingly fashionable, as seen in the Gabled Ell houses at 201 S. Beaumont Road and 215 S. Beaumont Road, the Benjamin and Wilhelmina Fay House at 203 S. Wacouta Avenue, and the Dr. Darius Mason House at 506 S. Wacouta Avenue, among others.

### ***Concrete and Stucco***

Although the use of concrete as a building material can be traced to ancient Rome, modern concrete – containing a manufactured bonding agent known as Portland cement – was first developed in the 1870s. The product's initial application was in the form of precast concrete blocks, often fabricated with a rough face to mimic the appearance of stone. By the end of the nineteenth century, this “cast stone” had become a popular and economical substitute for natural stone. The popularity of cast stone blocks peaked around 1910, after which time the material began to fall out of fashion.<sup>37</sup> In the early twentieth century, the development of reinforced concrete construction (utilizing steel reinforcing rods) allowed for the construction of early skyscrapers. Notable examples of concrete construction in Prairie du Chien include the cast stone houses at 136 N. Wacouta Avenue and 411 S. Beaumont Road.



*House (c.1908), 136 N. Wacouta Avenue*



*House (c.1915), 817 N. Beaumont Road*

Stucco is a moisture resistant Portland cement plaster that was applied over brick, stone, wood lath, or wire mesh as a method of giving wood frame or masonry buildings a monolithic appearance. Naturally gray in color, stucco could also be tinted with earth tones (brown, tan, green) or stark white being particularly common. Although utilized in all eras of American architecture, the popularity of stucco grew in the early twentieth century due to the rise of architectural styles that promoted its natural appearance and smooth finish. In addition, it was not uncommon for property owners to update the appearance of masonry buildings by applying a stucco finish over the original wall material. Two prominent examples of buildings utilizing stucco cladding in Prairie du Chien include the American Foursquare houses at 304 S. Beaumont Road and 210 S. Beaumont Road and the Prairie style house at 508 S. Beaumont Road; a more modest example can be seen in the house at 817 N. Beaumont Road.

<sup>37</sup> *Representative Cement Houses*, (Chicago: Universal Portland Cement Company, 1910), 60.



### ***Aluminum***

Aluminum siding became a popular exterior cladding for residential buildings following World War II. It offered a number of advantages over traditional wood clapboard siding including its fire and water resistance, light weight, and inability to rot (thus deterring termites and other pests). Aluminum siding continued to be commonly used in new construction through the 1970s. Among the numerous buildings utilizing aluminum siding in Prairie du Chien are various Ranch, Split Level, and Minimal Traditional houses, as well as older buildings that have had their original wall material covered or replaced with aluminum siding.

### **Architects and Builders**

The following architects and builders were identified during the course of the survey. Known buildings associated with these individuals and firms are listed below. Of these individuals and firms, only Edward Townsend Mix is recognized in the Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan as a master architect in terms of the criteria outlined by the National Park Service for National Register of Historic Places listing. As both of Mix's Prairie du Chien buildings are currently listed in the National Register, neither was surveyed.

#### ***Architects***

*Carl Billmeyer / C.J. Billmeyer & Sons (Wisconsin Rapids)*

St. John Nepomuc Church (1951)

St. John's Catholic School (1960)

*E. Brielmaier & Sons (Milwaukee)*

Campion College and Jesuit High School, Marquette Hall (1914-15)

Campion Jesuit High School, Lucey Memorial Residence Hall (1958-59)

*Brielmaier, Sherer & Sherer (Milwaukee)*

Campion Jesuit High School, W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center (1961)

Campion Jesuit High School, Xavier Hall (1964-65)

*John J. Flad & Associates (Madison)*

St. John Nepomuc Church Rectory (1938)

Wachute Memorial Library (1962)

*Hackner, Schroeder & Associates (La Crosse)*

St. Gabriel's Catholic School (1960-61)

St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, roof reconstruction (1966)

St. John's Convent (1967)

*Fridolin J. Heer (Dubuque, IA)*

St. Mary's Academy, additions and landscaping (1910, 1914), NRHP listed

Marquette Monument (1910, relocated 1979)

Campion College, heating plant (1922)

Charles Grelle House (c.1910)

*Donn Hougen (Wisconsin Rapids)*

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church (1958)

*Little & Humleker (Wayzata, MN)*  
Prairie City Bank (1968)

*Father Samuel Mazzuchelli*

Although not a trained architect, Father Samuel Mazzuchelli (1807-1864), a well-known Dominican missionary, is credited with the design of St. Gabriel's church as well as with the management of much of the construction activity and stone quarrying for the building project.<sup>38</sup> Throughout his missionary work in the northwest frontier, Mazzuchelli built more than twenty individual churches, in addition to a number of associated schoolhouses. As the plans for each of these buildings were of his own design, Mazzuchelli soon became well known as both an architect and builder – so much so that he also began designing courthouses in Iowa and Wisconsin.<sup>39</sup> In addition to St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Father Mazzuchelli is also credited with the construction of three other extant churches in Wisconsin including St. Augustine Church in New Diggings, St. Matthew's Catholic Church in Shullsburg, and St. Patrick's Church in Benton (all in Lafayette County). See the entry for Father Samuel Mazzuchelli in Chapter 14: Notable *People* for additional biographical information.

*Edward Townsend Mix (Milwaukee)*  
Villa Louis (1870), NRHP listed  
St. Mary's Academy (1872), NRHP listed

*Carl W. Schubert (La Crosse)*  
Prairie du Chien Area Chamber of Commerce (1979)

**Builders**

*L.A. Bauer (Nekoosa, WI)*  
St. John's Catholic School (1960)

*Michael Menges (Prairie du Chien)*  
Crawford County Courthouse (1867)  
Seigbert Block/Levi Brothers Store (1871)  
St. Mary's Academy (1872)  
Wetzel Block (1872)

*Steiner Brothers / Steiner Construction Company (Prairie du Chien)*  
Elysian Mineral Water Company (1911)  
Wisconsin General Chiropractic Hospital (1928)  
Prairie du Chien Grade School (B.A. Kennedy Elementary School), addition (1953)  
Prairie du Chien Senior High School, addition (1953)  
St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church (1958)  
United Methodist Church (1961)  
Wachute Memorial Library (1961)  
St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, roof reconstruction (1966)  
St. John's Convent (1967)  
Old City Hall, remodeling (1975)

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<sup>38</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American*, 201-202.

<sup>39</sup> James Davie Butler, "Father Samuel Mazzuchelli" in *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, Vol XIV, Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed. (Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co., 1898), 155-160.

## Landscape Architecture

### ***Parks***

Prairie du Chien currently contains 12 public parks, ranging in size from the 240-acre St. Feriole Island Park and the 300-acre La Riviere Farm Park to small neighborhood and “mini” parks that contain little more than modest playground structures and/or picnic shelters.<sup>40</sup> Also counted among the city’s parks is the Villa Louis Historic Site (operated by the Wisconsin Historical Society), Old Rock School site, the Cornelius Family Park at the Chamber of Commerce and Travel Wisconsin Welcome Center, the Lockwood Street Boat Ramp, and the Charles Wacouta Aquatic Park. Within the expansive St. Feriole Island Park are the Mississippi River Sculpture Park (established in 2005 and featuring the work of Wisconsin artist Florence Bird), St. Feriole Island Gardens (established within the last ten years), and the Lawler Park “Walk of History” (Lawler Park was established in 1939 with the “Walk of History” established c.2000 and containing 10 marble etchings telling the story of Prairie du Chien’s past).

None of the city’s public parks were surveyed as no evidence was found to suggest that any were developed during the historic period as designed landscapes significant within the history of landscape architecture.

### ***Cemeteries***

Although Prairie du Chien is known as the site of Wisconsin’s oldest extant cemetery, known as Old French Cemetery (established in 1817), this property, as well as Calvary Cemetery which is located across County Highway K from Old French Cemetery, is located just outside the city limits. As such, both cemeteries are outside the boundaries of this survey. Three other cemeteries are located within the city limits: St. Gabriel’s Catholic Cemetery, Evergreen Cemetery, and Fort Crawford Military Cemetery. Neither St. Gabriel’s nor Evergreen Cemetery were identified as designed landscapes representing distinct phases in the history of cemetery planning or design. See Chapter 4: Government for information related to Fort Crawford Military Cemetery.

None of the city’s cemeteries were surveyed as no evidence was found to suggest that any were developed as designed landscapes significant within the history of landscape architecture.

### **Note on sources**

The Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP), Virginia McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses*, and Leland Roth’s *American Architecture: A History* provided information on historic architectural styles and building methods with the CRMP detailing the occurrence of individual styles in Wisconsin. Trade journals such as those published by the Chicago-based Universal Portland Cement Company also served as an important primary source of information regarding building materials in the early twentieth century. Information regarding individual architects and builders was found at the Wisconsin Architectural Archives (housed at the Milwaukee Public Library) as well as in local and regional newspaper articles.

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<sup>40</sup> Vierbicher Associates, Inc. and Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission, *City of Prairie du Chien Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: 2012-2016*. Prepared for City of Prairie du Chien, June 2012.

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## Chapter 8

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### Education

In the earliest days of Wisconsin's history, local schools were commonly supported by the informal cooperation of neighbors before an official district was organized. Such organization often grew out of settlers' desires to build a schoolhouse and was funded primarily by private donations. At the time of Wisconsin's statehood in 1848, the new state constitution provided for a free public school system supported by local taxes and interest from a state school fund.<sup>1</sup> This made Wisconsin the first state to provide a system of free, universal primary education.<sup>2</sup>

In Prairie du Chien, between the 1820s and 1850s, a number of tutors, teachers, and clerics taught school in a variety of private establishments, including residents' homes and rented rooms. In 1842, School District No. 1 of Crawford County was established in order to comply with the revised territorial laws that specified that every town with more than 10 families form a school district. A lot was set aside in the lower part of the city and the building of a schoolhouse was completed in 1846 or 1847.<sup>3</sup> This was replaced by a larger building in 1858, made possible through special taxation allowed by the state legislature for the purpose. Known locally as the "Old Rock School," the new District No.1 School was a two-story structure of stone construction and served the city's Lower Town students until 1926 (today, this building remains in its original location at 800 E. Parrish Street, but was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places).<sup>4</sup> Shortly after the creation of School District No. 1, a second school district was created to encompass the upper part of town.<sup>5</sup>

In 1872, Prairie du Chien was incorporated as a city. One of the new city government's first agendas was the creation of the School District of Prairie du Chien. John Lawler was elected president of the first school board; following its inaugural meeting in 1875, Lawler urged the city to construct a public high school and to make improvements to the public primary schools. By 1884, the city contained public school buildings in each of its four wards (of these, only the District No.1 School remains).<sup>6</sup> In 1897, a new school building was constructed adjacent to the 1875 high school building on the school lot bounded by Cass Street, Michigan Street, Webster Street, and Wacouta Avenue; upon its completion, the new building served as the public high school while the older building took over as the neighborhood primary school. In addition to these public schools, Prairie du Chien was also known for its private schools which included St. Gabriel's Catholic School, St. John's Catholic School, and the relatively short-lived German School.

By the last decades of the nineteenth century, Prairie du Chien had achieved a high reputation regionally, if not nationwide, for its educational institutions due to the establishment of St. Mary's College and Academy in 1872 and Sacred Heart College in 1880. Both St. Mary's and Sacred Heart were founded

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<sup>1</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 3 (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), "Education."

<sup>2</sup> Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, "Education."

<sup>3</sup> Peter Lawrence Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Publishing Co., 1937), 204.

<sup>4</sup> The American Legion established a Veteran's Memorial at the site in the late 1980s. The Veteran's Memorial was not surveyed as it is not of sufficient age to meet survey criteria.

<sup>5</sup> Consul Wilshire Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties, Wisconsin* (Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1884), 649-650.

<sup>6</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 649-650.

through the efforts and beneficence of John Lawler. Significant buildings associated with both institutions remain in the city today, although only Sacred Heart College (which later became Campion College and Campion Jesuit High School) was surveyed as St. Mary's Academy is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The city's public school system continued to advance through the twentieth century to accommodate an expanding population as well as changing academic and extracurricular programs. In 1917, the old 1875 school building (which initially operated as a high school and later as a grade school) was razed to make way for a new high school building; consequently, the 1897 building that had previously served as the high school became the local primary school. Neither of these buildings remain as the block is currently occupied by the B.A. Kennedy Elementary School (the high school function was relocated to a new building on the east side of town in 1963). The most recent addition to the Prairie du Chien School District is Bluff View Intermediate School, constructed on E. Wells Street in 1999.

## Primary Education

The only public primary school buildings remaining in Prairie du Chien from the historic period are the Old Rock School at 800 E. Parrish Street and B.A. Kennedy Elementary School at 400 S. Wacouta Avenue. Of these, only Kennedy Elementary was surveyed as the Old Rock School is already listed in the National Register. B.A. Kennedy Elementary School was constructed in phases between about 1963 and 2000, on the school lot formerly occupied by the public high school and primary school (neither of which remains). The school was named after the school district's long-time superintendent, Bernard A. Kennedy, who retired in 1962.<sup>7</sup> In addition to its public school buildings, Prairie du Chien also contains three private elementary schools built within the historic period. These include the German School, St. John's Catholic School, and St. Gabriel's Catholic School.



*German School (1868), 202 N. Wacouta Avenue*

### ***German School – 202 N. Wacouta Avenue***

Constructed in 1868, this secular school was organized by a number of Prairie du Chien's German residents to teach the German language. For the two years before the school building was constructed,

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<sup>7</sup> "KC's Honor B.A. Kennedy At Prairie," *Dubuque Telegraph Herald*, May 29, 1962.

lessons were taught at other premises, including the German Methodist Church. During its peak years of operation, the school's enrollment reached 75 students. As a private organization, the school charged its members a tuition of one dollar and non-members \$1.50. The German School proved to be relatively short-lived, however, as membership declined in the years after its formation. In 1878, the school organization was dissolved and the building was leased for other purposes.<sup>8</sup> The modest brick building became the private residence of Major Edward Whaley in 1885 and remains a private residence today.

The German School is considered eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for its association with the history of education in Prairie du Chien as well as for its cultural association with the city's German population between 1868 and 1878.

***St. John's Catholic School – 720 S. Wacouta Avenue***

The original St. John's Catholic School was formed in 1902 in a two-room school building constructed across Minnesota Street (today's Wacouta Avenue) from St. John Nepomuc Church (at that time, the church was located at the southwest corner of Minnesota and Taylor Streets; the current church building is located at the northeast corner). The church had been established in 1891 by a group of Bohemian residents of Prairie du Chien who had found worship at St. Gabriel's Church difficult due to language differences. St. John's Catholic School was administered by the sisters of Notre Dame who resided at St. Mary's Academy, just two blocks west of St. John's. Although the school was expanded in 1920 to include additional classroom space as well as living space for the teaching sisters, the increase in student enrollment following World War II led the congregation to consider a new school building.<sup>9</sup>



*St. John's Catholic School (1960), 710 S. Wacouta Avenue*

The new school was designed by C.J. Billmeyer & Son of Wisconsin Rapids with L.A. Bauer of Nekoosa as general contractor. Constructed in the spring and summer of 1960 at a cost of \$225,000, the new St.

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<sup>8</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 651.

<sup>9</sup> "100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of St. John Nepomuc Parish, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin: 1891-1991," Holy Family Parish/Prairie Catholic School, <http://prairiecatholic.org/History/Stjohnnewchurch1951.pdf> (accessed December 7, 2018).



John's Catholic School was opened to students for the 1961-62 school year.<sup>10</sup> In 1991, the schools at St. John's and St. Gabriel's were consolidated to become Prairie Catholic Schools with the school at St. Gabriel's serving elementary grades and St. John's serving as a middle school.

St. John's Catholic School is considered eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C as an element of the St. John Nepomuc Catholic Church complex which is a fine example of a mid-century Catholic church complex containing a church, school, convent, and rectory. See the entry for St. John Nepomuc Church Complex in Chapter 10: Religion for additional information regarding the history of St. John's congregation.

***St. Gabriel's Catholic School – 515 N. Beaumont Road***

St. Gabriel's Catholic School was established in 1872 in the former home of Father Lucien Galtier, who had willed his property to the Dominican Sisters of Sinisawa Mound to be used in the education of Prairie du Chien's French-speaking children. Although Galtier died in 1866, it wasn't until September of 1872 that the school was organized. It was then that the Notre Dame Sisters arrived in Prairie du Chien as the Dominican Sisters and their successors, the Franciscan Sisters, had been unable to staff the school. The Notre Dame Sisters arrived in the city in 1872 when St. Mary's Academy was established. A convent to house the teaching sisters was constructed at St. Gabriel's across Church Street (today's Wacouta Avenue) from the church building.<sup>11</sup>



*St. Gabriel's Catholic School (1960-61), 515 N. Beaumont Road*

As the parish community grew and student enrollment increased, additional classroom space was needed. To this end, two rooms in the convent served as classrooms until 1879 when a new school building was constructed. In 1892, St. Gabriel's constructed a separate high school building to accommodate its new high school program which had been established the previous year by Father Philip Kremer. Known as St. Gabriel's Columbian High School, the building operated as a high school only through 1908 when the program was discontinued due to low enrollment. Following the United States' entrance into World War

<sup>10</sup> "Ready in '61," *La Crosse Tribune*, January 2, 1961.

<sup>11</sup> "St. Gabriel's School Made Milestones of Progress in Local Parochial Education," *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, February 26, 1975.



In 1917, St. Gabriel's became the first school in the county to enroll as a school auxiliary of the Red Cross; as such, one class period each week was devoted to Red Cross work while male students underwent military training. A new gymnasium and parish hall were constructed in 1935 under the direction of Father Joseph Blank.<sup>12</sup>

In 1960-61, a new Contemporary style school designed by Hackner, Schroeder & Associates of La Crosse replaced the earlier school building, requiring the demolition of the old convent. Only the old gymnasium was left standing. A new Contemporary style convent was constructed at the southeast corner of Beaumont Road and Perry Street in 1966.<sup>13</sup> In 1991, the parish schools at St. Gabriel's and St. John's were consolidated to become Prairie Catholic Schools; since that time, the St. Gabriel's building has served as the consolidated elementary school while St. John's houses as the middle school. In 2015, the old St. Gabriel's gymnasium building was razed to make way for a new gymnasium addition to the school building as well as an expanded outdoor playground.<sup>14</sup> Today, although the school has moved to a lay teaching staff, the educational mission that began at St. Gabriel's in 1872 continues.

St. Gabriel's Catholic School is considered potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C as one element of the St. Gabriel's Catholic Church complex which stands as a distinct representative of the evolution of a Catholic church complex from 1839 through the mid-twentieth century. See entry for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church Complex in Chapter 10: Religion for additional information regarding the history of St. Gabriel's parish.

## Secondary Education

The first public high school in Prairie du Chien was constructed in 1875, with a new building taking its place in 1897. This building (no longer extant) continued to function as the city high school until the construction of the existing building at 800 E. Crawford Street in 1963. In addition to classroom space, the new Prairie du Chien Senior High School included a three-room industrial arts department, a two-room science department, and a separate space designed for a home economics department. In addition, the building contained a gymnasium large enough to seat 1,300 people.<sup>15</sup> Between 1968 and 1970, a large addition was constructed, nearly doubling the size of the original building; the addition contained new space for the biology and business education departments, a food service area, a band room and practice areas, an agricultural mechanics shop, and a 200-seat theater.<sup>16</sup> The most substantial alteration to the school since its construction occurred in 2017 when a new 750-seat auditorium was constructed along with a new greenhouse and gymnasiums.<sup>17</sup>

In addition to its public high school, Prairie du Chien also contained private boys' and girls' schools which functioned as preparatory high schools. These included St. Mary's Academy and Campion Jesuit High School. Established in 1872, St. Mary's Academy (located at 601 S. Beaumont Road) operated as both a college and high school through 1929 when its college program was dropped, after which time it continued as a girls' preparatory boarding school through 1961. St. Mary's Academy was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register. Campion College and Jesuit High School (500 E. Parrish Street) was established in 1907, the successor of Sacred Heart College. In 1925, the college side of the

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<sup>12</sup> "St. Gabriel's School Made Milestones of Progress in Local Parochial Education," *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, February 26, 1975.

<sup>13</sup> "Saint Gabriel Sesquicentennial: 1836-1986," Holy Family Parish/Prairie Catholic Schools, <http://prairiecatholic.org/PCHistory.html> (accessed December 13, 2018).

<sup>14</sup> "New gymnasium at St. Gabriel's," *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, April 13, 2015.

<sup>15</sup> "New Prairie High School," *La Crosse Tribune*, September 10, 1963.

<sup>16</sup> "Prairie High Annex Open House Slated," *La Crosse Tribune*, April 9, 1970.

<sup>17</sup> Ted Pennekamp, "Construction underway at Prairie du Chien High School," *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, April 19, 2017.

organization was dissolved and the campus became entirely devoted to the high school. For a full description of the property's history, see the entry below for Campion College and Jesuit High School.

## Private Colleges

### *Campion College and Jesuit High School – 500 E. Parrish St. and 1600 S. Wacouta Ave.*

In 1880, John Lawler, prominent businessman and first president of the Prairie du Chien board of education, invited a group of German Jesuits (more formally known as the Society of Jesus) to establish a school in Prairie du Chien. To this end, Lawler gave the group the old Brisbois House hotel building (constructed in 1857-1858, no longer extant) and its surrounding six-acre campus, as well as a library of 2,000 books (the Brisbois House had previously been the home of two short-lived private colleges including Prairie du Chien College and St. John's College, neither of which lasted more than three years).

The campus was later increased to over eleven acres and a new three-story brick building, known as Kostka Hall (no longer extant), was completed in 1884 to hold classrooms, a theater, dormitory space, and student lounges. Sacred Heart College operated successfully until 1888 when the Jesuit fathers in Buffalo, New York who administered the school struggled to adequately staff the institution and determined that a seminary would be of greater value at this location. As a newly appointed seminary, the Sacred Heart Novitiate no longer admitted lay students. However, another transformation occurred in 1898 when the school was opened to lay students once again. Meanwhile, the seminary function of the school continued through 1906. The following year, the German Jesuits who had founded the school disbanded and Sacred Heart became Campion College and Campion Jesuit High School. With the possible exception of a Two-Story Cube style house and maintenance buildings, no built resources associated with the original Sacred Heart College remain on the campus today.

In 1909, Campion Hall, a Romanesque Revival residence hall, was constructed with a gymnasium and classroom annex completed in 1911. Another residence hall, Marquette Hall, was constructed in 1915 (designed by E. Brielmaier & Sons of Milwaukee). Marquette Hall held special importance during World War I when it housed the military personnel associated with the Student Army Training Corps, precursor to the R.O.T.C. The R.O.T.C. was inaugurated in 1919, making the campus one of the first in the nation to offer the program. Marquette Hall also housed poet Joyce Kilmer who frequented the campus before his death in France in 1918. In 1921 an infirmary building (no longer extant) was added to the campus with a new heating plant completed the following year. Between 1922 and 1924, Our Lady of the Angels student chapel (now known less formally as Campion Chapel) was constructed on the campus. The chapel featured stained glass windows designed by the Frei Company of St. Louis and the Ludwig Company of Cincinnati.<sup>18</sup>

In June of 1925, the college was discontinued due to lack of adequate space for expansion and the entire campus was devoted to the high school.<sup>19</sup> Campion Jesuit High School became well known throughout the region for its academic excellence and athletic attainments – an achievement that is evidenced by the number of new academic, dormitory, and athletic buildings that were constructed between the 1930s and the late 1960s. These included Loyola Hall (1940) with kitchens and dining rooms for students and faculty; a new music building (1941); Lawler Residence Hall (1955) which was built as an addition to Loyola Hall; Lucey Memorial Residence Hall (1959); W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center (1962-63) with a gymnasium, student lounge, and Olympic-sized swimming pool; a new building and grounds maintenance building (1964); Xavier Senior Residence Hall (1965); and a new electric, heating, and

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<sup>18</sup> Sylvester J. Staber, S.J. (Campion High School Superintendent of Building and Grounds), "Short History of Campion High School, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin," 1979, <https://campion-knights.org/> (accessed January 4, 2019).

<sup>19</sup> W.B. Faherty, "Sacred Heart College of Prairie du Chien, 1880-1888" in *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 29, No.2 (December 1945).

engineering building (1967).<sup>20</sup> The school hired the Milwaukee firm of Brielmaier, Sherer, & Sherer, a successor of E. Brielmaier & Sons who had constructed Marquette Hall in 1915, to design three of the new buildings (Lucey Hall, Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center, and Xavier Hall), all of which were constructed within a six year period.<sup>21</sup> In 1960, the original Lawler Hall (built in 1857-58 as the Brisbois Hotel) was demolished. Another loss occurred in December of 1968 when Kostka Hall was destroyed by fire.<sup>22</sup>



*Campion Hall Annex (1911), 500 E. Parrish Street (top left). Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center (1962), 1600 S. Wacouta Avenue (top right). Marquette Hall (1915), 500 E. Parrish Street (bottom left). Xavier Hall (1965), 500 E. Parrish Street (bottom right).*

The school reached its peak enrollment during the 1964-65 school year when its student body numbered 598. The next decade saw this number decline due to a combination of factors including racial tension in the late 1960s, parents' disapproval of the new school administration's more liberal policies, the end of local passenger train service to Prairie du Chien, and changing public attitudes toward religious boarding schools. Finally, a low enrollment of only 258 students forced the school to close in May of 1975. The campus was then sold to the Martin Luther Preparatory School which operated on the site from 1979 through the early 1990s. The State of Wisconsin purchased the campus in 1995 for the formation of the Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution. The remaining college and high school buildings were converted to use by the Correctional Institution with the exception of Campion Hall and the music hall which were both demolished (however, the 1911 gymnasium and classroom annex to Campion Hall

<sup>20</sup> "W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center" dedicatory booklet, 1963. Wisconsin Room, Wachute Memorial Library, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

<sup>21</sup> "Brielmaier, Scherer, & Scherer," in Wisconsin Architectural Archive, Milwaukee Public Library, [https://www.mpl.org/archives/wisconsin\\_architectural\\_archives.php](https://www.mpl.org/archives/wisconsin_architectural_archives.php) (accessed February 12, 2019).

<sup>22</sup> Sylvester J. Staber, S.J. (Campion High School Superintendent of Building and Grounds), "Short History of Campion High School, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin," 1979, <https://campion-knights.org/> (accessed January 4, 2019).

remain). At the same time, the W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center was acquired by the City of Prairie du Chien; the facility was renovated and opened to area residents as a public recreational venue with indoor swimming pool, gymnasium, and additional space for fitness activities. The statue of St. Edmund Campion that had stood on campus since 1951 was relocated to the front lawn of St. Gabriel's Church (see the entry for St. Gabriel's Church in Chapter 10: Religion for additional information).

Throughout its history as a college and high school, the Campion campus hosted a variety of summer religious retreats for both clergy and laymen and, in its later years, hosted summer camps for inner city youth.<sup>23</sup> Campion graduates include Patrick J. Lucey, 38<sup>th</sup> Governor of Wisconsin, architect Fridolin J. Heer, and Pulitzer-prize winning journalist and historian Garry Wills. In addition, Vicente Fox, president of Mexico from 2000-2006 spent a year at Campion as a high school student.

Remaining buildings associated with Campion College and Jesuit High School include the Campion Hall gymnasium and classroom annex (1911), Xavier Hall (1965), the central heating plant (1922), Campion Chapel (1922), Loyola Hall (1940), Lawler Hall (1955), Lucey Hall (1959), Marquette Hall (1915), Hoffman Athletic Center (1962-63), a single residence and adjacent garage (c.1900 and c.1920, respectively), and 7 maintenance buildings constructed between about 1880 and 1970. Together, all of these buildings are considered potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for their association with the history of education in Prairie du Chien and under Criterion C as the proposed Campion College and Jesuit High School Historic District, a relatively intact representative of an early-to-mid-twentieth century Catholic college and high school campus.

*Note: Following directives by local officials, access to the former Campion campus was restricted to the public right-of-way surrounding the property due to its current function as the Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution. As a result, unobstructed views of several buildings within the correctional institution's campus were not available.*

## Libraries

Prairie du Chien was known to have had some type of library as early as 1859; this, however, was housed within the private residences of various individuals and remained so through the turn of the twentieth century. In 1908, the Women's Temperance Union began a small reading room, utilizing space in the "French Store" building in the city's commercial district; the following year, the reading room was taken over by the Prairie du Chien Library Association and the collection was moved to the old City Hall building.<sup>24</sup>

Following the death of her husband Joseph in 1960, Emma Wachute offered the city \$75,000 for the construction of a new city library. The site chosen for the new library building had long been a city park known for its artesian well. Although the loss of the parkland was a sacrifice, the benefit of a new, purpose-built library building was undeniable. The artesian well was incorporated into the library design with a new fountain at the building's front entrance. The library was designed by John J. Flad & Associates of Madison in a Contemporary style with construction completed by the end of 1962. In December of that year, the city's collection of library books was relocated from the City Hall to the new library, and the Joseph and Emma Linzenmeyer Wachute Memorial Library (125 S. Wacouta Avenue)

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<sup>23</sup> Sylvester J. Staber, S.J. (Campion High School Superintendent of Building and Grounds), "Short History of Campion High School, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin," 1979, <https://campion-knights.org/> (accessed January 4, 2019).

<sup>24</sup> Mary Ann Stemper, "Wachute Memorial Library on Waucota Avenue," *Prairie du Chien Stories*, 2013, <http://www.prairieduchienstories.com/ebooks/E-books%20%20I%20%20I-10/6%20Wachute%20Memorial%20Library%20I-6.pdf> (accessed December 10, 2018).



was officially opened to the public in January 1963.<sup>25</sup> In 2017, a major expansion and renovation project commenced, more than doubling the square footage of the original building with a large addition to the library's south and east sides that required the capping of the property's artesian well and the loss of the original front façade.

## Museums

Prairie du Chien contains three distinct museum properties of statewide, regional, and national interest. These include Villa Louis, the Fur Trade Museum, and the Fort Crawford Museum. None of these, however, were constructed to serve as museums, but are historic buildings repurposed as such. Both Villa Louis and the Fur Trade Museum are owned and operated by the Wisconsin Historical Society as one large historic site. The Fort Crawford Museum is located within the reconstructed Fort Crawford Military Hospital and is currently owned and operated by the Prairie du Chien Historical Society. All three properties are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places and, consequently, were not included in the survey.

One element of the Villa Louis/Fur Trade Museum site, the Villa Louis Visitor Center, is located outside of the National Register boundaries of both properties. Located at 52 N. Villa Louis Road (across Bolvin Street from the Villa Louis complex), the Villa Louis Visitor Center was constructed in 1979 following a design by the State of Wisconsin Bureau of Facilities Management. The building's Contemporary styling is especially distinctive on the island where the majority of remaining buildings present a nineteenth or early twentieth century aesthetic. Constructed on high concrete piers, the building was designed to withstand the periodic flooding that has plagued the island throughout its recorded history.

Also of note regarding museum properties in the City of Prairie du Chien is the reconstructed first Fort Crawford Blockhouse which was built by WPA workers in 1938 as part of the same project that allowed for the construction of Dousman Park and the restoration of the Villa Louis property.<sup>26</sup> The Fort Crawford Blockhouse is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

## Note on Sources

Primary sources consulted for this chapter included archived information at the Prairie Catholic parish (the union of St. Gabriel's and St. John's parishes), local newspaper articles, and archival information (yearbooks, articles, school publications, etc.) related to Campion College and Jesuit High School housed at the Wisconsin Room at the Wachute Memorial Library. The Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan provided an overview of the history of education in Wisconsin with information regarding the history of education in Prairie du Chien from its settlement through 1884 provided by Butterfield's 1884 *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*.

Properties associated with education in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address             | Historic Name              | Construction Date | Classification       |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 202 N. Wacouta Ave. | German School              | 1868              | Potentially eligible |
| 720 S. Wacouta Ave. | St. John's Catholic School | 1960              | Potentially eligible |

<sup>25</sup> Mary Ann Stemper, "Wachute Memorial Library on Waucota Avenue," *Prairie du Chien Stories*, 2013, <http://www.prairieduchienstories.com/ebooks/E-books%20%20I%20%201-10/6%20Wachute%20Memorial%20Library%20I-6.pdf> (accessed December 10, 2018).

<sup>26</sup> "Dousman Park Job Approved," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader Press*, December 19, 1935.

|                                                                    |                                                                             |            |                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 515 N. Beaumont Rd.                                                | St. Gabriel's Catholic School                                               | 1960-61    | Potentially eligible |
| 400 S. Wacouta Ave.                                                | B.A. Kennedy Elementary School                                              | c.1960     | Surveyed             |
| 601 S. Beaumont Rd.                                                | St. Mary's Academy                                                          | 1872       | NRHP listed          |
| 800 E. Crawford St.                                                | Prairie du Chien Senior High School                                         | 1963, 2017 | Surveyed             |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion Jesuit High School – Xavier Hall                                    | 1965       | Potentially eligible |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion Jesuit High School – Lawler and Loyola Hall                         | 1940, 1955 | Potentially eligible |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion College and Campion Jesuit High School – Marquette Hall             | 1915       | Potentially eligible |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion Jesuit High School – Lucey Hall                                     | 1959       | Potentially eligible |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion College and Campion Jesuit High School – Campion Hall annex         | 1911       | Potentially eligible |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion College and Campion Jesuit High School – Heating plant              | 1922       | Potentially eligible |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion College and Campion Jesuit High School – Chapel                     | 1924       | Potentially eligible |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion College and Jesuit High School – single residence                   | c.1900     | Potentially eligible |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion College and Jesuit High School – Garage                             | c.1920     | Potentially eligible |
| 1600 S. Wacouta Ave.                                               | Campion Jesuit High School – W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center          | 1962-63    | Potentially eligible |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Campion College and Jesuit High School – Maintenance building 1 (house)     | c.1880     | Potentially eligible |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Campion Jesuit High School – Maintenance building 2                         | c.1970     | Potentially eligible |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Campion College and Jesuit High School – Maintenance building 3 (ice house) | c.1940     | Potentially eligible |

|                                                                       |                                                                                         |            |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| E. Parrish St. between<br>5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Campion College and<br>Jesuit High School –<br>Maintenance building 4<br>(machine shed) | c.1915     | Potentially eligible |
| E. Parrish St. between<br>5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Campion College and<br>Jesuit High School –<br>Maintenance building 5<br>(garage)       | c.1915     | Potentially eligible |
| E. Parrish St. between<br>5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Campion College and<br>Jesuit High School –<br>Maintenance building 6<br>(garage)       | c.1915     | Potentially eligible |
| E. Parrish St. between<br>7 <sup>th</sup> St. and 8 <sup>th</sup> St. | Campion Jesuit High<br>School – Maintenance<br>building 7                               | c.1970     | Potentially eligible |
| 125 S. Wacouta Ave.                                                   | Wachute Memorial<br>Library                                                             | 1962, 2017 | Surveyed             |
| 52 N. Villa Louis Rd.                                                 | Villa Louis Visitor<br>Center                                                           | 1979       | Surveyed             |
| N. Water St.                                                          | Fort Crawford<br>Blockhouse                                                             | 1938       | NRHP listed          |

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## Chapter 9

### Social & Political Movements

#### Fraternal Organizations

A number of fraternal organizations and benevolent societies have existed at various times throughout Prairie du Chien's history including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Good Templars, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the St. Joseph Benevolent Society, among many others. However, many of these groups did not construct their own meeting halls, but met in other available spaces while others, such as the Good Templars, built meeting halls that are no longer extant.<sup>1</sup>

One notable exception is the local order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Prairie du Chien Lodge No. 106 was chartered in 1858, repurposing an older store building to house its meetings. However, in 1872, the group sold that property and constructed a new meeting hall at 105 E. Blackhawk Avenue. The new brick building housed the Masonic hall on its second floor with the ground floor housing the city post office as well as additional private office space.<sup>2</sup> This building was replaced by the existing Masonic Center in 1940 which featured a distinctive Art Moderne façade. The Masonic Center was included in the survey and is considered potentially eligible for National Register listing as a contributing element of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

In contrast with the Masonic Center, the building housing the local Eagles Club (200 S. Beaumont Road) was originally constructed as a private residence and was converted to use as a Legion Hall in 1925. A large addition to the rear of the building accommodates meetings and events.<sup>3</sup> A lesser-known group, the St. Joseph Benevolent Society, constructed a modest frame meeting hall at 300 S. Michigan Street following its organization in 1879. The group was established by the city's Bohemian residents (prior to the establishment of the Bohemian congregation of St. John Nepomuc) to aid the settlement and success of fellow immigrants, largely by raising funds to aid its members and their families in times of sickness or death.<sup>4</sup> By 1924, the St. Joseph's meeting hall had been converted to a private residence.<sup>5</sup> Prairie du Chien's local Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established as early as 1849, but closed in 1856 due to a lack of members.<sup>6</sup> A new Odd Fellows lodge was organized four years later and, by 1890 had a meeting hall in the upper level of the commercial building at 108 N. Beaumont Road.<sup>7</sup>

#### Women's Suffrage

During the 1920 convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the League of Women Voters was established to encourage women to use their new role as voters to help shape public policy. Following the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, the Prairie du Chien women

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<sup>1</sup> Consul Wilshire Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties, Wisconsin* (Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1884), 656-657.

<sup>2</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 657.

<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1924, 1943. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Digital Collections, <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/> (accessed January-February 2019).

<sup>4</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 656.

Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1905, 1912.

<sup>5</sup> Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1924.

<sup>6</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 656.

<sup>7</sup> "Local and Otherwise," *Prairie du Chien Union*, November 27, 1890.

who had been active in the suffrage movement formed a local chapter of the League of Women Voters. Established on July 16, 1920, the group consisted of about 50 members who promoted voter education and civic improvement, including historic preservation. The Prairie du Chien League of Women Voters purchased the W.H.C. Folsom House (109 W. Blackhawk Avenue, built in 1842) in 1923 for use as their offices making it, reportedly, the first League organization in the state to own its own headquarters.<sup>8</sup> The W.H.C. Folsom House was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

## Health Services

The majority of health-related services offered in Prairie du Chien through much of its later nineteenth and early twentieth-century history were associated with the city's renowned artesian wells, the waters of which were believed to bring special health benefits. The Artesian Well Company was formed in 1875 in order to finance and oversee the drilling of an artesian well near the corner of Wisconsin and Minnesota (currently Wacouta Avenue) Streets. The land on which the new artesian well stood became a public park (today, the site of the public library), marking the beginning of a well-drilling boom throughout the city. Within a few years, Prairie du Chien contained 12 individual artesian wells and visitors from throughout the region traveled to the city to bathe in and drink its mineral water.<sup>9</sup> The two major establishments that made use of the artesian water in their operations were the Remedial Institute and Turkish Bath and the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium, of which only the latter building remains (the building that housed the Remedial Institute and Turkish Bath was destroyed by fire in 1964).

In reference to the Remedial Institute and the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium, the *La Crosse Tribune* reported in 1911 that the city's "two large sanitariums [are] filled nearly the year round to their greatest capacity. Hundreds of persons from all over the north and west come here every year for relief from rheumatism and kindred ailments."<sup>10</sup> As the mineral water vogue gradually passed out of fashion, the Sanitarium shifted its focus to more traditional medical services while additional health facilities in Prairie du Chien included the Wisconsin General Chiropractic Hospital in 1928 (which later became a nursing home and general hospital) and the Prairie du Chien Memorial Hospital in 1957 (no longer extant).<sup>11</sup>

The Wisconsin General Chiropractic Hospital (229 S. Michigan Street) was constructed by the local Steiner Brothers contractors and opened to the public in January of 1928. Owned and operated by Dr. H.O. Gauger, the 25-room hospital was reported to be the first chiropractic hospital opened in the state.<sup>12</sup> The building operated as such for a relatively short time, however, as it was forced to close within a few years due to mismanagement. In 1931, the property was reopened by Dr. Frank Antoine as the Good Health Clinic which was particularly known for its service to patients regardless of their ability to pay.<sup>13</sup> In 1935, the facility was renamed the Beaumont Hospital and served as a general hospital serving Prairie du Chien and area residents.<sup>14</sup> By 1949, the building also served as a nursing home, and following the

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<sup>8</sup> National Register of Historic Places, W.H.C. Folsom House, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #84000692.

<sup>9</sup> Mary Ann Stemper, "The Great Artesian Well" (Prairie du Chien, WI: Wachute Memorial Library, 2013).

<sup>10</sup> "City of Prairie du Chien: An Historic Spot," *La Crosse Tribune*, July 28, 1911.

<sup>11</sup> "Prairie du Chien Hospital Opened," *La Crosse Tribune*, July 16, 1957.

<sup>12</sup> "Chiropractors to Meet Here in 1931," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, October 13, 1930.

"Heard About Town," *Chippewa Herald-Telegram*, January 30, 1928.

"New Prairie du Chien Hospital is Dedicated," *Capital Times* (Madison, WI), February 2, 1928.

<sup>13</sup> "Prairie du Chien...The local Good Health Clinic..." *Dubuque Telegraph Herald*, March 21, 1935.

<sup>14</sup> R.B. Mawhiney, *History of Chiropractic in Wisconsin: 1900-1950* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Chiropractic Association, 1984), 155.

construction of the larger and more modern Prairie du Chien Memorial Hospital in 1957, the building operated exclusively as the Beaumont Nursing Home.<sup>15</sup> Today, the red brick building has been entirely clad in vinyl siding and its historic function as a medical facility is no longer identifiable.

In 1960, the construction of a smaller clinic, known as Medical Park (421 S. Beaumont Road) at the northeast corner of the former Prairie du Chien Sanitarium grounds further expanded the city's medical services. The most recent and substantial addition to the city's health services occurred in 2015 with the completion of a new hospital facility, Crossing Rivers Health, located on S. Marquette Road. Following the opening of the Crossing Rivers facility, the old Memorial Hospital was demolished.

***Prairie du Chien Sanitarium – 111 W. Dunn Street***

In 1902, Frank D. Bayless, a businessman from Elkader, Minnesota, organized the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium Company. Under Bayless' direction, the company purchased the John Lawler estate at the southern end of South Prairie Street, drilled a 996-foot-deep artesian well, and constructed a new sanitarium complete with its own dairy herd, poultry farm, and vegetable gardens. Construction on the new sanitarium building followed a design by Thomas Byrnes of Dubuque; the old Fort Crawford Commandant's House (owned and occupied by John Lawler after its abandonment by the military) was incorporated into the building's design.<sup>16</sup>



*Prairie du Chien Sanitarium (1902), 111 W. Dunn Street*

The facility was opened to the public in 1903 with the capacity for 100 patients at any given time. The following year, Dr. William T. Pinkerton became the Sanitarium's medical director – a position which he held for 27 years – with J.H. Peacock replacing Frank Bayless as Sanitarium president by 1907. Within

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<sup>15</sup> 1949 *Telephone Directory for Prairie du Chien* (Prairie du Chien, WI: Commonwealth Telephone Company, 1949).

"Nurse Home Begins Addition at Prairie," *La Crosse Tribune*, July 29, 1970.

<sup>16</sup> Mary Ann Stemper, "The Great Artesian Well (Prairie du Chien, WI: Wachute Memorial Library, 2013).



ten years of its opening, the Sanitarium had also begun its own training program for nurses.<sup>17</sup> In 1939, the Sanitarium was reorganized as a nonprofit hospital and became the General Hospital in 1952. The southern wing that had originally served as the Fort Crawford Commandant's House was demolished between 1955 and 1961 and a new, one-story entry bay was constructed.<sup>18</sup> As part of this construction, the steeply-pitched hipped roof over the tower at the building's southern entrance was removed, as were dormers in the main roof on either side of the tower.<sup>19</sup> The building was purchased by Crawford County in 1975 at which time it was converted to a county office complex. During the height of its operation, the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium drew people from throughout the region and became an important element of Prairie du Chien's economy.<sup>20</sup>



*Nurse's residence (c.1902), 111 W. Dunn Street.*



*Service building (c.1860), 425 S. Prairie Street.*

Remaining buildings associated with the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium complex include the 1902 sanitarium building, the nurse's residence located immediately northwest of the sanitarium facility, and the old John Lawler Carriage House (at 425 S. Prairie Street) which had been part of the Sanitarium company's 1902 purchase of the property and functioned as a service building for the facility. Together, these resources are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for their association with the history of healthcare in Prairie du Chien, specifically as it relates to the city's renowned artesian wells.

## **Services for the Poor and Disadvantaged**

Shortly following Prairie du Chien's incorporation as a city in 1872, a City Poor House was established on a five-acre tract of land at what was then the far northern edge of the city. At the time, Crawford County did not have a similar establishment of its own as had become common in many other counties in the state.<sup>21</sup> The historic location of the City Poor House is currently occupied by the expansive 3M industrial facility. Consequently, built resources associated with the City Poor House are no longer extant.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>17</sup> "City of Prairie du Chien: An Historic Spot," *La Crosse Tribune*, July 28, 1911.

<sup>18</sup> Aerial photo collection for Crawford County: 1937-1986, Robinson Map Library at University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI (accessed January 14, 2019).

<sup>19</sup> "Sanitarium," Wisconsin Historical Society, Image #41962, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM41962> (accessed April 10, 2019).

<sup>20</sup> Mary Ann Stemper, "The Great Artesian Well (Prairie du Chien, WI: Wachute Memorial Library, 2013).

<sup>21</sup> Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, *Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Reform of the State of Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: E.B. Bolens), 61.

<sup>22</sup> "Prairie du Chien," *Historical Atlas of Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, WI: Snyder, Van Vetchem & Co., 1878).



## Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Prairie du Chien is home to Lori Knapp Companies, an organization that provides community homes for individuals with developmental disabilities. The company was established in 1972 by Donald and Bette Knapp whose thirteen-year-old daughter, Lori, had been born with cerebral palsy. Lori spent several years living at the Central Wisconsin Colony in Madison; her parents, however, believed that their daughter would be better served in a less institutional, home-like setting. To this end, the Knapps worked with the state of Wisconsin as well as Central Wisconsin Colony to establish a small group home in Prairie du Chien in 1972 to which their daughter and seven other children were relocated.<sup>23</sup>

The Lori Knapp Home at 216 W. Cass Street was the first of its kind in Wisconsin and served as a model for providing community homes to children with mental disabilities. Today, the company operates multiple homes with offices in Ashland, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, and Richland Center, in addition to its original office in Prairie du Chien.<sup>24</sup> The octagonal stone outbuilding that shares the lot at 216 W. Cass Street is not historically associated with the construction of the Lori Knapp Home as it predates the construction of the group home.

### Note on Sources

Primary sources for information relating to the properties discussed in this chapter included historic city directories, local newspaper articles, state government reports, Sanborn maps, and information on file at the Prairie du Chien Historical Society. In addition, Butterfield's 1884 *History of Crawford and Richland Counties* provided information regarding social and fraternal organizations operating at that time. Information regarding the Lori Knapp Home was acquired through email communications with the President and Vice President of Knapp's Development, Inc. (the management arm of Lori Knapp Companies) as well as through the company's website.

Properties associated with Social and Political Movements in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address               | Historic Name                                   | Construction Date | Classification          |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 105 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Masonic Hall                                    | 1940              | Potentially eligible**  |
| 200 S. Beaumont Rd.   | Menges House / Eagles Club                      | c.1860            | Potentially eligible*** |
| 300 S. Michigan St.   | St. Joseph Benevolent Society Hall              | c.1890            | Surveyed                |
| 108 N. Beaumont Rd.   | Odd Fellows Hall                                | c.1890            | Potentially eligible**  |
| 111 W. Dunn St.       | Prairie du Chien Sanitarium                     | 1902              | Potentially eligible    |
| 111 W. Dunn St.       | Prairie du Chien Sanitarium – nurse's residence | c.1902            | Potentially eligible    |

<sup>23</sup> Tom Sheehan, "Lori was pioneer in new kind of care," *Wisconsin State Journal*, June 19, 2005.

<sup>24</sup> "About Lori Knapp Companies: Our History and Mission," Lori Knapp Companies, <https://www.loriknappcompanies.com/about> (accessed March 29, 2019). Tony Wedgeworth (President of Knapp's Development, Inc.) and Jane Bushnell (Vice President of Knapp's Development, Inc.), email communication to Gail Klein, "Re: Historic or architectural interest in Prairie du Chien," May 2, 2019.

|                          |                                                      |        |                      |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 425 S. Prairie St.       | Prairie du Chien<br>Sanitarium – service<br>building | c.1860 | Potentially eligible |
| 229 S. Michigan St.      | Wisconsin General<br>Chiropractic Hospital           | 1928   | Surveyed             |
| 421 S. Beaumont Rd.      | Medical Park                                         | 1960   | Surveyed             |
| 109 W. Blackhawk<br>Ave. | W.H.C. Folsom House                                  | 1842   | NRHP listed          |
| 216 W. Cass St.          | Lori Knapp Home                                      | 1972   | Surveyed             |

## Chapter 10

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### Religion

The French fur traders who first settled at Prairie du Chien in the mid-seventeenth century led the way for Jesuit and Recollect missionaries, marking the first appearance of Western religion in the area. Although these early French Catholic missionaries ministered to the French fur traders, their primary mission was the conversion of the Native American population. The 1820s through the 1840s saw the rise of Protestantism in Wisconsin's settlements as Americans of European descent as well as European immigrants arrived in larger numbers. These pioneers brought with them a number of Protestant denominations including Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Methodist. After 1860, the state's period of heavy German and Norwegian immigration (in addition to lesser numbers from the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, and other Northern European countries) resulted in the rise of Roman Catholicism and Lutheranism as Wisconsin's dominant religious organizations.<sup>1</sup>

The earliest religious services in Prairie du Chien were led by Father Marie Joseph Dunand, a visiting Catholic priest among the French settlers and Native Americans in 1817. At that time, the congregation was known as St. John the Baptist, but had no permanent church building. In May of 1827, Reverend Francis Vincent Badin arrived in Prairie du Chien and began the construction of a log church building. With the completion of the St. John the Baptist log church (no longer extant), the community had its first purpose-built place of worship.

### Catholic

***St. Gabriel's Catholic Church Complex*** – Northeast, northwest, and southwest corners of N. Beaumont Road and Perry Street

St. Gabriel's is generally recognized as the oldest operating parish in the state. In 1832, Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, the state's most prominent settlement-era missionary, educator, and church builder, made his first visit to Prairie du Chien. After fifteen days in the community, Mazzuchelli left to continue his mission work throughout the Upper Mississippi region, leaving Prairie du Chien without a priest until his return in 1835. During his second stay, Father Mazzuchelli founded an organization for the building of a more formal church building to replace the settlement's 1827 log church. In 1836, local residents Strange and Euphrosine Powers donated four acres of land for the building of a new Catholic church. The cornerstone of the new church was laid in July of 1839 and the building was named in honor of St. Gabriel. Stone work on the 50 by 100-foot church was completed by L.R. March with carpentry work by Benedict F. Manahan. Upon the building's completion, Father Mazzuchelli left Prairie du Chien to continue his mission work elsewhere (see Chapter 14: Notable People for additional information regarding Father Mazzuchelli).

St. Gabriel's first regular pastor was Father Augustine Ravoux who arrived in 1840. The same year, Ravoux established St. Gabriel's cemetery just east of (behind) the church building. Records suggest that a subsequent priest, Father Lucien Galtier, was responsible for the interior installation of the Stations of

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<sup>1</sup> Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. 2 (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), "Religion."

the Cross as well as the construction of the first church spire during his tenure at St. Gabriel's from 1847 to 1866. During this time, Galtier conducted missionary work throughout the region, establishing log churches at various mission locations throughout the region. Galtier is generally credited as the founder of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota as his missionary work prior to his arrival in Prairie du Chien included the construction of a log church at that location which he named in honor of St. Paul. His unexpected death due to blood poisoning in 1866 led to his burial in the front churchyard of St. Gabriel's.<sup>2</sup> Upon his death, Galtier willed his home to be used as a Catholic school for French children, beginning the educational mission of St. Gabriel's parish (although it wasn't until 1872 that the school was organized and the Notre Dame Sisters began teaching).<sup>3</sup>



*St. Gabriel's Catholic Church (1839, 1908), 506 N. Beaumont Road*

A convent to house the teaching sisters was constructed across Church Street (Wacouta Avenue) from the church building. In 1874, a two-story brick rectory was constructed south of the church, followed by a new school building in 1879, the latter of which was later converted to a parish hall. By 1884, the St. Gabriel's congregation had grown to outnumber all other religious denominations in the city combined.<sup>4</sup> The next building project occurred in 1892, when a separate high school building was constructed. This two-story red brick building, known as St. Gabriel's Columbian High School, operated only until 1908 when it was closed due to low enrollment. Over the next decade, building activity was largely focused on updating the old church building. Between 1907 and 1916, under Father Peter Becker, an addition was constructed on the east (rear) end of the church (containing sacristy and sanctuary spaces) and, in 1908, the façade was drastically remodeled to include heavy, squared steeple towers at each corner with a parapet wall between them, and the center steeple that had been built in the mid-nineteenth century was removed. The new façade also featured ornamental stonework around the front door with a triptych of

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<sup>2</sup> "Saint Gabriel Sesquicentennial: 1836-1986," Holy Family Parish/Prairie Catholic Schools, Prairie du Chien, WI, <http://prairiecatholic.org/PCHistory.html> (accessed December 13, 2018).

<sup>3</sup> "St. Gabriel's School Made Milestones of Progress in Local Parochial Education," *Courier Press* (Prairie du Chien), February 26, 1975.

<sup>4</sup> Consul Wilshire Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties, Wisconsin* (Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1884), 653.



stained glass windows above. At the same time that the church was undergoing this remodeling, the convent was also renovated with an annex constructed to accommodate additional living and dining space.<sup>5</sup> In 1931, John C. Zlabek, sexton at St. Gabriel's, constructed a small grotto between the church building and rectory; dedicated to Kateri Tekakwitha, the first Native American to be canonized by the Catholic Church, the grotto features rough stonework around a marble statue of the Virgin Mary.<sup>6</sup>

In 1960-61, a new Contemporary style school designed by Hackner, Schroeder & Associates of La Crosse replaced the earlier school building and required the demolition of the old convent. The same firm was hired in 1965 when engineers determined that the deterioration of the church roof had made the building structurally unsound. As a result, the original roof structure was removed and replaced, necessitating the closing of the church for over a year. In contrast to the old vaulted ceiling, the new ceiling featured exposed beams and rafters; in addition, a new entrance was added off of the parking lot to the north of the building. The work was executed by Steiner Brothers Construction Company of Prairie du Chien.<sup>7</sup>

In 1966, a new Contemporary style convent was constructed.<sup>8</sup> A more recent addition to the church complex occurred in 1978 when the closing of Campion High School brought the statue of St. Edmund Campion to the front lawn of St. Gabriel's. The statue had been commissioned by Campion Rector, Father Augustin Guinta in 1948 and executed by Italian sculptor Domenico Mastroianni. It was dedicated on the Campion High School grounds in 1951.<sup>9</sup> In 1987, after St. Gabriel's moved to a lay teaching staff, the 1966 convent was sold to the hospital to be used as a residential senior facility. The most recent construction project within the St. Gabriel's complex occurred in 2015 when the old gymnasium was razed to make way for a gymnasium addition to the school building as well as an expanded outdoor playground.<sup>10</sup>

Today, the St. Gabriel's Catholic Church complex consists of the church, cemetery, rectory, school, convent, grotto, Father Galtier's tomb, and the St. Edmund Campion statue. The 1966 convent, although historically associated with the parish, has experienced a number of recent alterations (including the addition of vinyl siding and a large number of replacement windows and doors), significantly diminishing its historic integrity. In contrast, the 1960 grade school, although expanded in 2015, retains a relatively high degree of integrity as the gymnasium addition is set well back from the primary façade and the building retains its original fenestration and distinctive mid-century aesthetic. As a representative of the evolution of a parish complex from 1839 through the mid-twentieth century, the St. Gabriel's Catholic Church complex is considered potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. Although Father Mazzuchelli's association with St. Gabriel's Catholic Church is documented, the church as it exists today is no longer especially representative of the era in which Mazzuchelli was active in its creation (due to the construction of a new Neogothic façade in 1908 and the reconstruction of the sanctuary roof in 1965).

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<sup>5</sup> "St. Gabriel's School Made Milestones of Progress in Local Parochial Education," *Courier Press* (Prairie du Chien), February 26, 1975.

<sup>6</sup> Plaque at site of grotto, St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

<sup>7</sup> "Historic St. Gabriel's Closes; Move to School Auditorium," *Courier Press* (Prairie du Chien), December 22, 1965.

"Prairie Church Rebuilt in Time for Noel," *La Crosse Tribune*, December 17, 1966.

<sup>8</sup> "Saint Gabriel Sesquicentennial: 1836-1986," Holy Family Parish/Prairie Catholic Schools, Prairie du Chien, WI, <http://prairiecatholic.org/PCHistory.html> (accessed December 13, 2018).

<sup>9</sup> Sylvester J. Staber, S.J. (Campion High School Superintendent of Building and Grounds), "Short History of Campion High School, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin," 1979, <https://campion-knights.org/> (accessed January 4, 2019).

<sup>10</sup> "New gymnasium at St. Gabriel's," *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, April 13, 2015.

***St. John Nepomuc Church Complex – 709-710 S. Wacouta Avenue***

Constructed in 1951, the existing St. John's church building replaced an earlier frame church that had been built in 1891 when the Czech congregation was organized. During the 1880s, about 150 Czech families settled in the Prairie du Chien area. Largely due to the language barrier between these families and their fellow Catholics at St. Gabriel's parish, the Czech group formed its own congregation and constructed a modest church in 1891 on land donated by John Lawler. The new parish was named after St. John of Nepomuc, the patron saint of Bohemia (part of today's Czech Republic). In 1902 a two-room school was constructed across the street from the church; the school was taught by the sisters of Notre Dame who lived at the nearby St. Mary's Institute. In 1920, a new classroom wing and convent addition were constructed. In 1938, a new rectory was constructed following a design by John J. Flad, architect, with Konicek and Polodna as contractors (the old rectory was sold to a private owner).



*St. John Nepomuc Church (1951, 2015), 710 S. Wacouta Avenue*

By the 1930s, the church had transitioned to the English language; as a result, its membership was no longer limited to those who spoke and understood the Czech language. The resulting influx of new members meant that by the mid-1940s, it had become clear that even with three Sunday services, the congregation was in need of a larger church to accommodate its parishioners. The new church was designed in a Romanesque Revival style in 1951 by Carl Billmeyer of A.F. Billmeyer & Sons of Wisconsin Rapids; plans included a spacious nave and sanctuary as well as a full basement equipped with a kitchen, dining room, and meeting space. Theo Molzahn & Sons of La Crosse served as general contractor on the project.<sup>11</sup> Art glass windows depicting the twelve apostles were created by artist Franz Drehobl of Chicago. In 1960 a new school was built, followed by a new convent building in 1967.<sup>12</sup> The convent was designed by Hackner, Schroeder, & Associates of La Crosse in a distinct Contemporary

<sup>11</sup> "Souvenir of Dedication: Sunday, Nov. 4, 1951, St. John Nepomuc Church," Holy Family Parish/Prairie Catholic School, <http://prairiecatholic.org/History/Stjohnnewchurch1951.pdf> (accessed December 7, 2018).

<sup>12</sup> "100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of St. John Nepomuc Parish, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin: 1891-1991," Holy Family Parish/Prairie Catholic School, <http://prairiecatholic.org/History/Stjohnnewchurch1951.pdf> (accessed December 7, 2018).

style.<sup>13</sup> The most recent alteration to the church complex occurred in 2015 when a 7,000 square foot fellowship hall addition was constructed along the north elevation of the church building.<sup>14</sup>

None of the original buildings associated with the Czech founding of the parish remain; the existing buildings associated with St. John's parish (constructed between 1938 and 1967) include the church (1951, 2015), convent (1967), rectory (1938), and school (1960). Together, these buildings are considered potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C as a good representative of a mid-century Catholic church complex.

## Methodist

### *United Methodist Church – 625 S. Dousman Street*

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Prairie du Chien was formed in 1836 through the efforts of Reverend Alfred Brunson. Brunson traveled to Prairie du Chien with a group of settlers who served as the base for the foundation of the first Methodist congregation in the community. The first Methodist church was constructed in 1847 on Church Street (today's Beaumont Road) on land donated by Hercules Dousman.<sup>15</sup> In 1961 a new Methodist church was constructed on the east side of the city in a Contemporary style.



*United Methodist Church (1961), 625 S. Dousman Street*

The design for the new building featured a distinctive courtyard along the primary façade with a free-standing bell tower and an interior plan that included a large sanctuary with a seating capacity of 220, as well as offices, classrooms, a fellowship hall, and a kitchen; construction was completed by the Prairie du Chien-based Steiner Brothers contractors. The church was constructed in phases with the first phase

<sup>13</sup> "Convent Dedicated," *La Crosse Tribune*, June 7, 1967.

<sup>14</sup> Ted Pennekamp, "New Community Fellowship Hall being constructed next to St. John's," *Prairie du Chien Courier Press*, April 1, 2015.

<sup>15</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 653.



(containing the sanctuary, offices, and fellowship hall/kitchen) completed in 1961 and the second phase (containing Sunday school classrooms) completed within the next ten years.<sup>16</sup>

The United Methodist Church is considered potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C as a fine representative of Contemporary church design. The original 1847 United Methodist Church on Beaumont Road is no longer extant, although the 1906 parsonage remains as a private residence at 324 S. Beaumont Road.

## Episcopal

### *Holy Trinity Episcopal Church – 220 S. Michigan Street*

The first Episcopal services in Prairie du Chien were held at Fort Crawford in 1836 by Reverend Richard Cadle. An Episcopal congregation was not formed in the wider community, however, until 1855 through the efforts of Reverend John Egar. In the interval, services continued to be held at the fort. The congregation constructed the existing church in 1856 as the closing of Fort Crawford meant that it could no longer serve as a meeting place. The relatively small, wood frame structure on S. Michigan Street was intended to be a temporary building until the congregation was able to construct a larger, stone church. This, however, never came to pass and by 1885, the congregation had decided that the existing building would serve as its permanent church home.



*Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (1856), 220 S. Michigan Street*

Throughout its early history, recruiting permanent pastors proved difficult in some years so that between the 1860s and 1880s, the church stood vacant at various times.<sup>17</sup> Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is notable as one of the oldest and best-preserved churches in Prairie du Chien. The building was surveyed

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<sup>16</sup> "Prairie du Chien Church to Start Building Program," *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 2, 1961.

<sup>17</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 654.



and is considered potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C as a fine wood-frame example of the early Gothic Revival style.

## Lutheran

Prairie du Chien currently contains two Lutheran churches constructed within the historic period. The German Lutheran Church (also known as the Zion Church of the Evangelical Association) is located at 133 S. Michigan Street. The congregation was organized in June of 1864 with Rev. Peter Speich serving as its first pastor. The group constructed a wood frame church at the northwest corner of S. Michigan Street and E. Wisconsin Street the following year.<sup>18</sup> The congregation was active through the first decades of the twentieth century with a sizable expansion of the building occurring in about 1920. The associated two-story, brick parsonage that originally stood behind the building on Wisconsin Street was razed prior to 1943.<sup>19</sup> Today the building has been reclad in vinyl siding with additional alterations to windows and doors and the removal of the belfry at the top of the tower; the property currently serves as office space for a variety of secular businesses and organizations.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at 201 S. Michigan Street. The congregation was organized in 1862 with the first church building constructed in 1868 on a lot immediately north of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church on S. Michigan Street.<sup>20</sup> The congregation continued to hold services in the 1868 building until 1958 when the existing Contemporary style church was constructed on the opposite side of Michigan Street (the 1868 Lutheran church is no longer extant). Following a design by Wisconsin Rapids architect Donn Hougan, the new church could seat up to 400 with space for classrooms, a fellowship hall, and kitchen in the lower level.<sup>21</sup>

## Baptist

The Bible Baptist Church at 1110 N. Marquette Road was constructed in 1973 in a modest Contemporary style. Since 1975, the church basement has also served as the home of Prairie Christian Academy, a non-sectarian Christian school for kindergarten through high school students.<sup>22</sup>

## Notes on Sources

In addition to general information in the Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan regarding the arrival and advancement of various religions in Wisconsin, information for this chapter was found in archival documents and historical narratives held by the Prairie Catholic organization (the union of St. Gabriel's and St. John's parishes), local newspaper articles, and Butterfield's 1884 *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*.

Surveyed properties associated with religion in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address | Historic Name | Construction Date | Classification |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
|---------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|

<sup>18</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 655.

<sup>19</sup> Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1912-1943. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Digital Collections, <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/> (accessed January – April 2019).

<sup>20</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 655.

<sup>21</sup> "New Church to be Built at Prairie," *La Crosse Tribune*, August 19, 1958.

<sup>22</sup> "One-Room Christian School has a Modern Touch," *La Crosse Tribune*, November 15, 1975.

|                                               |                                                     |               |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 506 N. Beaumont Rd.                           | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church                       | 1839, 1908    | Potentially eligible |
| 506 N. Beaumont Rd.                           | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church - rectory             | 1874          | Potentially eligible |
| East of 506 N. Beaumont Rd.                   | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church - cemetery            | 1840          | Potentially eligible |
| 515 N. Beaumont Rd.                           | St. Gabriel's Catholic School                       | 1960-61, 2015 | Potentially eligible |
| 506 N. Beaumont Rd.                           | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church – Father Galtier tomb | 1866          | Potentially eligible |
| SE corner of N. Beaumont Rd. and E. Perry St. | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church - convent             | 1966          | Potentially eligible |
| 506 N. Beaumont Rd.                           | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church - grotto              | 1931          | Potentially eligible |
| 506 N. Beaumont Rd.                           | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church – Champion statue     | 1978          | Potentially eligible |
| 710 S. Wacouta Ave.                           | St. John Nepomuc Church                             | 1951, 2015    | Potentially eligible |
| 709 S. Wacouta Ave.                           | St. John Nepomuc Church - rectory                   | 1938          | Potentially eligible |
| 710 S. Wacouta Ave.                           | St. John Nepomuc Church – convent                   | 1967          | Potentially eligible |
| 710 S. Wacouta Ave.                           | St. John Catholic School                            | 1960          | Potentially eligible |
| 625 S. Dousman St.                            | United Methodist Church                             | 1961          | Potentially eligible |
| 220 S. Michigan St.                           | Holy Trinity Episcopal Church                       | 1855          | Potentially eligible |
| 133 S. Michigan St.                           | German Lutheran Church                              | 1865          | Surveyed             |
| 201 S. Michigan St.                           | St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church             | 1958          | Surveyed             |
| 1110 N. Marquette Rd.                         | Bible Baptist Church                                | 1973          | Surveyed             |

## Chapter 11

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### Commerce

Although Main Street (which runs north-south parallel to the Mississippi River) was the community's initial commercial district, the relocation of the railroad depot from Main Street to St. Feriole Island in 1864, as well as a fire in 1873 that destroyed two major Main Street businesses (the Kane Hotel and Traner Carriage Works), resulted in a decrease in traffic along Main Street and the gradual demise of remaining businesses there. An 1870 birds' eye view of the city shows more than two blocks of commercial buildings along both sides of Main Street, both north and south of Bluff Street.<sup>1</sup> By 1884, however, commercial properties along Main Street were largely limited to those at the Bluff Street intersection. Bluff Street – today's Blackhawk Avenue – had emerged as the commercial center of the city and remained so through World War II.<sup>2</sup>

In 1930, a number of city streets were renamed in honor of important individuals in Prairie du Chien's past. Accordingly, Bluff Street was renamed Blackhawk Avenue with Church Street – which divides Blackhawk Avenue between East and West addresses – became Beaumont Road.

### Proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District

The earliest extant buildings along Blackhawk Avenue include the W.H.C. Folsom House (which was constructed in 1842 at a time when the street was still a commercial-residential mix and is the only building in the proposed district that was not constructed as a commercial property) and the French Store which was built in 1855. The largest amount of construction along Blackhawk Avenue occurred in the period between 1872 and 1900. In February of 1899, a fire destroyed eleven businesses on the north side of the 100 block of E. Blackhawk Avenue; consequently, several of the buildings at this location share the same construction year (1899) as most were rebuilt shortly after the fire.<sup>3</sup>

Extant nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings comprising the city's commercial center are located along both sides of Blackhawk Avenue between Main Street and the alley between Wacouta Avenue and Michigan Street – a total of just over three blocks containing 42 buildings. Many of these buildings were constructed by German businessmen during the 1870s and 1880s so that the buildings were commonly known by the names of the men responsible for their construction rather than the individual businesses contained within the buildings. Prominent examples include the Schweizer Block (201 W. Blackhawk Avenue) which later became the Commercial Hotel, the Kappel Block (101-103 E. Blackhawk Avenue) which housed various grocery stores, the Zieprecht Block (109-111 E. Blackhawk Avenue) which housed dry goods and grocery stores, and the Wetzel Block (100 W. Blackhawk Avenue) which housed a grocery store and barber shop.

As in the building blocks mentioned above, the majority of the historic buildings along Blackhawk Avenue served a range of commercial functions including retail, entertainment (theaters, night clubs, restaurants), and banking, as well as social and civic functions. Also of note within the proposed

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<sup>1</sup> Chicago Lithographing Co., *Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin: 1870* (Madison, WI: Ruger & Stoner, 1870). Library of Congress Digital Collection, <https://www.loc.gov/item/73694549/> (accessed January 8, 2019).

<sup>2</sup> Sanborn Map Company, City of Prairie du Chien, WI: 1884. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Digital Collections, <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/> (accessed January – April 2019).

<sup>3</sup> "Many Stores Burn," *Milwaukee Weekly Wisconsin*, February 11, 1899.

commercial historic district are the three one-story buildings located on the north side of the street between Main and Prairie Streets. The original buildings at this location were constructed by German immigrants in the mid-nineteenth century, but were destroyed by fire in 1867. The existing buildings were rebuilt by their German owners following the fire and are distinctive for their relatively small scale.



*100 Block of E. Blackhawk Avenue in proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District*

Notable commercial establishments along this portion of Blackhawk Avenue included the Levi Brothers Store (200-204 W. Blackhawk Avenue) which was established at this location in 1879; the French Store (214 W. Blackhawk Avenue), established by Julius Famechon and Augustus Galliard in 1855, making it the oldest building in the commercial district; Grelle furniture and undertaking (129 W. Blackhawk Avenue); Nugent's Livery (113 W. Blackhawk Avenue); the Jewel Casket Company (106-108 W. Blackhawk Avenue) which also housed the Crawford County Bank; the White Front Tavern constructed as such in 1915 (206 W. Blackhawk Avenue); Pete's Hamburger Stand (118 W. Blackhawk Avenue), established as a lunch cart by Pete Gokey in 1909 and located at the existing booth since 1955; Beach Hardware Store (115 E. Blackhawk Avenue) built in 1899; People's State Bank (129 E. Blackhawk Avenue) which was built in 1923 and heavily renovated in the 1950s; Smrcina Hall (114 E. Blackhawk Avenue) built in 1881 as a tavern and dance hall; Panka's Shoe Store (205-207 E. Blackhawk Avenue), built in 1914; the Faultless Bakery and Bohonek's Quality Market (213 E. Blackhawk Avenue), built in 1919; and the Regent Theater (213 W. Blackhawk Avenue), built c.1870. In addition to these individual businesses, a number of grocery and dry goods stores, drug stores, specialty retail shops, and taverns operated in the commercial district at various times and at various locations through World War II.

As in the city's residential areas, new construction following World War II increased in the city's commercial center as well. Post-war era retail buildings include Stark's Sport Shop at 119 W. Blackhawk Avenue which was constructed in 1957 (and enlarged in 1968) and the Metro Theater (203 E. Blackhawk Avenue) with an adjacent tavern (201 E. Blackhawk Avenue), both of which were built in 1950. The most recent construction in the proposed district consists of the new City Hall which was completed in 2002.



For additional information regarding the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District (including proposed historic boundaries, historic significance, and National Register eligibility), see Chapter 16: Survey Results.

## Other Retailing

Outside of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District, surveyed retail establishments included individual buildings that were historically constructed to serve as stores, showrooms, or sales and service shops. Although the majority of the retail properties identified outside of the core downtown commercial district were constructed as part of the post-war strip development along Marquette Road, exceptions included the Hill View Market, constructed c.1905 at 417 N. Illinois Street, and the Huebsch Chevrolet Dealership (built in 1948) at 315 E. Park Street, both of which are located at the edge of older residential neighborhoods along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad tracks.

The supermarket was a new nationwide property type in the post-war years, as represented locally by Winter's IGA Foodliner at 117 N. Beaumont Road. Additional retail and service establishments added in the post-war years are represented by Tiller Furniture at 520 E. Taylor Street, Edwards Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning at 1200 S. Marquette Road, and Gebel's Dry Cleaning and Laundromat at 932 S. Marquette Road.

## Dining

Surveyed restaurants located outside of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District are typically mid-century resources that were constructed during the expansion of commercial development along Marquette Road in the 1960s and 1970s (such as Hungry House Cafe at 531 N. Marquette Road). Exceptions include Old Faithful Inn at 157 N. Illinois Street which was constructed c.1885 adjacent to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks.

Although located outside of the survey limits for this project, Jeffers' Black Angus Supper Club on S. Marquette Road is worth noting as a popular dining and entertainment venue, beginning in the post-war years and continuing to the present day (the existing building was constructed in 1967 as a replacement for an earlier structure that was destroyed by fire).<sup>4</sup>

## Financial Services

Financial services historically located within the city and represented by existing buildings include the People's State Bank, the Prairie City Bank, the Bank of Prairie du Chien, the Crawford County Bank, and Anchor Bank. Of these, all but the Prairie City Bank and Anchor Bank are located within the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District.

Located within the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District, the People's State Bank at 129 E. Blackhawk Avenue was constructed in 1923 following a Neoclassical design. In 1955, the bank underwent a major renovation and expansion, doubling the size of the original building and giving the building a distinct mid-century exterior. In the 1980s, the organization constructed a new building at 301 E. Blackhawk Avenue, leaving the original building vacant.<sup>5</sup> Also located within the proposed

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<sup>4</sup> Mary Elise Antoine, *Legendary Locals of Prairie du Chien* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2015), 36.

<sup>5</sup> Mary Ann Stemper, "Up One Side and Down the Other: Historic Blackhawk Avenue Walking Tour" (Prairie du Chien, WI: Waucute Memorial Library, 2012), 14.

Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District are the Masonic Center at 105 E. Blackhawk Avenue which housed the Bank of Prairie du Chien and the building at 104-108 W. Blackhawk Avenue which housed the Crawford County Bank. More recent additions to the city's financial services are the Prairie City Bank (currently People's State Bank) located at 300 E. Blackhawk Avenue and the former Anchor Bank building located at 600 E. Blackhawk Avenue.

***Prairie City Bank – 300 E. Blackhawk Avenue***

Constructed in 1968 following a distinctive New Formalist design by Little & Humleker of Wayzata, Minnesota, the Prairie City Bank is a fine representative of both its architectural style as well as its property type.<sup>6</sup> The building features the traditional monumental scale of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century financial institutions along with the attenuated concrete columns, smooth wall surfaces, and large front and back “porticos” representative of New Formalism, a style that was often applied to prominent non-domestic buildings beginning in the mid-1950s. Prairie City Bank also features an original drive-up window and carved panels (designed by architect D.V. Little) on both side elevations that depict scenes from Prairie du Chien's cultural heritage.<sup>7</sup>



*Prairie City Bank (1968), 300 E. Blackhawk Avenue*

In contrast, Anchor Bank, constructed in about 1970, represents the more recent trend for financial institutions to occupy buildings that take on a less monumental and more residential aesthetic in an effort to promote a more inviting impression.

## **Hotels/Motels**

During the last half of the nineteenth century, Prairie du Chien was a major transfer point for travelers and freight arriving by steamboat and railroad. The city's position as a transportation hub resulted in the establishment of a number of hotels in the city. Two of the city's historic hotel buildings are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the Commercial Hotel at 201 W. Blackhawk Avenue

<sup>6</sup> “Prairie City Bank Lets Contracts,” *La Crosse Tribune*, February 5, 1968.

<sup>7</sup> Stemper, “Up One Side and Down the Other,” 21.

and the Dousman House (formerly the Railway House) at Water and Fisher Streets on St. Feriote Island. The largest of these was the fifty-one room Dousman House which was constructed on St. Feriote Island in 1864 and continued to serve as a hotel through 1925.<sup>8</sup> Although less grand in scale and located within the city's commercial district along Blackhawk Avenue, the Commercial Hotel was especially long-lived, operating as a hotel from 1881 through 1969.<sup>9</sup> Both the Dousman House and the Commercial Hotel are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; as such, neither building was surveyed. Additional hotel buildings constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries include the Old Faithful Inn at 157 N. Illinois Street and the Burlington House at 213 N. Illinois Street, both of which were built opposite the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad depot to serve railway passengers.

Although passenger travel by train declined following World War II, the opening of the Highway 18 toll bridge over the Mississippi River in 1932 meant that travelers continued to pass through the city. This interstate traffic in the post-war years, as well as the rising enrollment at Campion Jesuit High School led to the construction of several new motels and motor lodges to accommodate business and holiday travelers as well as visiting parents. Representative buildings include the Rose Garden Tourist Court at 801 S. Michigan Street, the Prairie Motel at 1616 S. Marquette Road, and Motel Brisbois (currently Motel 6) at 533 N. Marquette Road.

***Rose Garden Tourist Court – 801 S. Michigan Street***

The Rose Garden Tourist Court opened in 1932 under the management of John Pettera.<sup>10</sup> The complex contains an office/manager's residence and seven individual cottages, two of which were constructed as duplexes. The property was advertised in locally-produced Travel Mats (paper place mats that were distributed to regional businesses) and operated as a motor court through the early 1970s.<sup>11</sup> The property's location across Michigan Street from the Rose Park Zoo (established by Pettera in 1937; no longer extant) likely added to its appeal as a tourist stop-over point.<sup>12</sup> Today, the cottages are individually leased while the larger residence is maintained as a single family home.



*Rose Garden Tourist Court (1932), 801 S. Michigan Street.  
Office/manager's residence (left); Cottages 1-4 (right).*

<sup>8</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Dousman Hotel, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #66000122.

<sup>9</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Commercial Hotel, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register # 02001342.

<sup>10</sup> Mary Elise Antoine, *Images of America: Prairie du Chien* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 115.

<sup>11</sup> "Travel Mat" collection, Wisconsin Room at Wachute Memorial Library, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin (accessed January 10, 2019).

<sup>12</sup> "Crawford County Boasts Zoo at Pettera's Pheasant Farm," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader Press*, June 9, 1940.

The Rose Garden Tourist Court property is significant as a relatively rare representative of an early twentieth-century motor lodge property type and, as such, is considered potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C.

### Note on Sources

Information related to the historic commercial buildings in Prairie du Chien was gathered from city directories, newspaper articles and advertisements, and archived information at the Prairie du Chien Historical Society, Wisconsin Historical Society Archives, and Wachute Memorial Library.

Properties associated with commerce in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                   | Historic Name                                 | Construction Date | Classification         |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 104-106 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Raffauf Block                                 | 1870              | Potentially eligible** |
| 114 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Smrcina Hall                                  | 1881              | Potentially eligible** |
| 116 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Saloon                                        | 1886              | Potentially eligible** |
| 122 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Confectionary                                 | c.1880            | Potentially eligible** |
| 124 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Wachute Block                                 | 1874              | Potentially eligible** |
| 130 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Drugstore                                     | 1872              | Potentially eligible** |
| 213 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Faultless Bakery,<br>Bohonek's Quality Market | 1919              | Potentially eligible** |
| 205-207 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Panka Shoes                                   | 1914              | Potentially eligible** |
| 203 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Metropolitan Theater                          | 1950              | Potentially eligible** |
| 201 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Tavern                                        | 1950              | Potentially eligible** |
| 129 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | People's State Bank                           | 1923, 1955        | Potentially eligible** |
| 119-125 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Poehler Block                                 | 1872              | Potentially eligible** |
| 115 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Beach Hardware                                | 1899              | Potentially eligible** |
| 109-111 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Zieprecht Block                               | 1899              | Potentially eligible** |
| 105 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Masonic Center                                | 1940              | Potentially eligible** |
| 101-103 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Kappel Block                                  | 1890              | Potentially eligible** |
| 201 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Commercial Hotel                              | 1881              | NRHP listed**          |
| 129 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Grelle Building                               | 1900              | Potentially eligible** |
| 214 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | The French Store                              | 1855              | Potentially eligible** |
| 206 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | White Front Tavern                            | 1915              | Potentially eligible** |
| 200-204 W. Blackhawk Ave. | Seigbert Block – Levi Brothers Store          | 1872              | Potentially eligible** |
| 126 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | City Bakery                                   | c.1920            | Potentially eligible** |



|                           |                                                 |        |                        |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 114 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | White Insurance Agency                          | 1970   | Potentially eligible** |
| 110 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Sports World Outlet                             | 1980   | Potentially eligible** |
| 104-108 W. Blackhawk Ave. | Jewel Casket Company/<br>Crawford County Bank   | 1902   | Potentially eligible** |
| 102 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Dry Goods                                       | c.1880 | Potentially eligible** |
| 100 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Wetzel Block<br>(Grocery/Barber Shop)           | c.1880 | Potentially eligible** |
| 113 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Nugent's Livery                                 | c.1890 | Potentially eligible** |
| 117 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Small office building                           | 1950   | Potentially eligible** |
| 119 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Stark's                                         | 1960   | Potentially eligible** |
| 127 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Furniture store                                 | c.1880 | Potentially eligible** |
| 209 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Grocery store                                   | 1867   | Potentially eligible** |
| 211 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Harness Shop                                    | 1870   | Potentially eligible** |
| 213 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Regent Theater                                  | c.1870 | Potentially eligible** |
| 120 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Stark Boat Shop                                 | 1970   | Potentially eligible** |
| 108 N. Beaumont Rd.       | Saloon & lodge                                  | c.1890 | Potentially eligible** |
| 225 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Kaber's Nite Club                               | c.1910 | Potentially eligible** |
| 118 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Pete's Hamburgers                               | 1955   | Potentially eligible** |
| 219 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Confectionary                                   | c.1880 | Potentially eligible** |
| 417 N. Illinois St.       | Hill View Market                                | c.1905 | Surveyed               |
| 315 E. Park St.           | Huebsch Chevrolet Dealership                    | 1948   | Surveyed               |
| 117 N. Beaumont Rd.       | Winter's IGA Foodliner                          | c.1950 | Surveyed               |
| 520 E. Taylor St.         | Tiller Furniture                                | 1960   | Surveyed               |
| 1200 S. Marquette Rd.     | Edwards Plumbing,<br>Heating & Air Conditioning | c.1950 | Surveyed               |
| 932 S. Marquette Rd.      | Gebel's Dry Cleaning<br>and Laundromat          | c.1958 | Surveyed               |
| 531 N. Marquette Rd.      | Hungry House Café                               | 1973   | Surveyed               |
| 300 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Prairie City Bank                               | 1968   | Potentially eligible   |
| 600 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Anchor Bank                                     | 1964   | Surveyed               |
| 157 N. Illinois St.       | Old Faithful Inn                                | c.1885 | Surveyed               |
| 213 N. Illinois St.       | Burlington House                                | c.1885 | Surveyed               |

|                       |                                         |            |                      |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 801 S. Michigan St.   | Rose Garden Tourist Court (8 buildings) | 1932       | Potentially eligible |
| 1616 S. Marquette Rd. | Prairie Motel                           | 1957, 1962 | Surveyed             |
| 533 N. Marquette Rd.  | Motel Brisbois                          | 1950, 1987 | Surveyed             |

\*Properties marked with an \*\* are located within the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District; for contributing/noncontributing status within the proposed district, see Chapter 16: Survey Results.

## Chapter 12

### Recreation & Entertainment

In addition to the recreational and entertainment venues located within the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District (discussed in Chapter 11 and including the Metro Theater, Kaber's Nite Club, and the Regent Theater), historic recreational and entertainment facilities in Prairie du Chien most notably included a city pool on St. Feriole Island as well as the Rose Park Zoo (no longer extant). Other recreational destinations, such as the "Checkerboard" dance hall, were located in outlying areas, beyond the existing city limits (and, consequently, outside of the boundary of this survey). Within the last thirty years, recreational opportunities in the city have expanded to include the Charles Wacouta Aquatic Park, the Prairie Cinema movie theater, sports fields at St. Feriole Island Park, and the Hoffman Hall Recreation and Fitness Center. Historically known as W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center, this building was constructed in 1962-63 as part of the Campion Jesuit High School campus. Although the building has served as a public recreational facility since its acquisition and renovation by the City of Prairie du Chien in 1995, it is not discussed further in this chapter as the focus of this investigation is the property's historic association. As such, the building's history within the larger context of Campion Jesuit High School is discussed more fully in Chapter 8: Education.



*Prairie du Chien City Pool Bathhouse (1937), East side of Water Street, north of Bolvin Street*

#### ***Prairie du Chien City Pool – East side of Water Street, north of Bolvin Street***

In December of 1935, the Works Progress Administration was approved to begin construction of Dousman Park, located on the historic Dousman (Villa Louis) property on St. Feriole Island. By this time, the Dousman family had donated Villa Louis and the surrounding estate to the City of Prairie du Chien. Located west of Villa Louis, the highlight of the new city park was a large public swimming

pool.<sup>1</sup> The swimming pool and pump house were constructed in 1936 while the adjacent bath house was completed the following year.

The project cost \$35,000 and employed about eighteen WPA workers with eight others quarrying the necessary stone from a quarry in the nearby Town of Bridgeport. The pool opened for public use in the spring of 1937.<sup>2</sup> To separate the park from the Villa Louis property, WPA workers also constructed a low stone wall around the property. The swimming pool continued in use through the early 1990s, following which time it was removed; the bathhouse and pump house, however, remain.<sup>3</sup> Although not historically associated with the Villa Louis residence, both the bathhouse and pump house are located within the historic boundary of the Villa Louis property; as such, both are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Properties associated with Recreation & Entertainment in Prairie du Chien include the following:

| Address                                        | Historic Name                              | Construction Date | Classification |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| East side of Water St.,<br>north of Bolvin St. | Prairie du Chien City<br>Pool – Bathhouse  | 1937              | NRHP listed    |
| East side of Water St.,<br>north of Bolvin St. | Prairie du Chien City<br>Pool – Pump house | 1936              | NRHP listed    |

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<sup>1</sup> “Dousman Park Job Approved,” *La Crosse Tribune and Leader Press*, December 19, 1935.

<sup>2</sup> “Prairie du Chien Pool Will Be Opened May 1,” *La Crosse Tribune*, January 22, 1937.

<sup>3</sup> Bette Valley Beneker, *Come Hell or High Water: Prairie du Chien’s 4<sup>th</sup> Ward* (Prairie du Chien, WI: Riverfront Publications, 2015).



## Chapter 13

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### Notable People

Although a number of individuals have lived, worked, and traveled through Prairie du Chien throughout its long history, the following entries are limited to those individuals who are represented by one or more extant resources within the City of Prairie du Chien and whose contributions to an identified theme within the history of Prairie du Chien render associated properties potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B.<sup>1</sup>

#### ***Dr. William Beaumont (1785-1853)***

As the post surgeon at Fort Crawford from 1828 to 1832, Dr. Beaumont was known for a series of groundbreaking medical experiments on the digestive system. In particular, his work with Alexis St. Martin, a French voyageur who Beaumont had treated for a gun-shot wound in the stomach, was the subject of much interest among medical professionals of the time as these were the first medical experiments on digestion conducted using a living human subject. Beaumont's 1834 book, *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion*, was published in the United States as well as in England, France, and Germany. In addition to his service as post surgeon at Fort Crawford, Beaumont also treated the civilian population at and around Prairie du Chien. Beaumont ended his term as post surgeon in 1832, prior to the construction of the c.1835 military hospital; as such, Dr. Beaumont is not directly associated with this building. A large boulder outside the building features a memorial plaque to the doctor that was placed on the site in 1931.<sup>2</sup> No other resources associated with Dr. William Beaumont were identified during this investigation.

#### ***Hercules Dousman (1800-1868) and H. Louis Dousman (1848-1886)***

French-Canadian by birth, Hercules L. Dousman arrived at Prairie du Chien in 1826 as a clerk for the American Fur Company, then under the leadership of Joseph Rolette. In time, Dousman became a partner and later, the majority shareholder of the company's western branch. In 1843, Dousman constructed a spacious home outside of the "Main Village" on St. Feriole Island at the former site of Fort Shelby and the first Fort Crawford. The following year, Dousman married Jane Fisher Rolette, widow of his former partner, Joseph Rolette. In 1846, Dousman was appointed colonel of the local militia by Governor Dodge, cementing his prominent position in the community.<sup>3</sup> As a shareholder in the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, prior to its arrival in Prairie du Chien in 1857, Dousman purchased a number of lots on the mainland which he actively developed in anticipation of the increased commercial activity that the railroad would bring. In 1864, Dousman sold his interest in the American Fur Company to an out-of-state concern, effectively ending the company's long presence in Prairie du Chien. Upon Dousman's death in 1868, the property on St. Feriole Island passed to his widow Jane Dousman and their son H. Louis

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<sup>1</sup> Following National Register guidelines, "A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group." See *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

<sup>2</sup> Peter Lawrence Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Publishing Company, 1937), 198.

<sup>3</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien*, 152-153

Dousman.<sup>4</sup> Dousman's prominent role in the American Fur Company, as well as his later land speculation led him to accumulate a large fortune, which served as the foundation upon which the Dousman estate at St. Feriole Island was built.<sup>5</sup> His vast landholdings on mainland Prairie du Chien also cemented the legacy of the Dousman name as various tracts were donated or developed for commercial purposes. Remaining resources associated with Hercules Dousman include a number of outbuildings located on the family's island estate.

Following Dousman's death in 1868, his widow and son, Hercules Louis Dousman II, replaced the 1843 residence with the existing Italianate villa now known as Villa Louis. H. Louis Dousman also established a racetrack and stock farm on the property. Remaining resources associated with H. Louis Dousman include Villa Louis and its historic buildings constructed after the elder Dousman's death. The Villa Louis property was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

***Emilie Rolette Hooe (1810-unknown)***

Emilie Rolette was born in about 1810, the daughter of Joseph Rolette. As Rolette was one of the most prominent fur traders in the area, his daughter Emilie was born into a relatively privileged family. In 1831, Emilie Rolette married Alexander Hooe who was serving at Fort Crawford as a Captain in the 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry. Alexander Hooe eventually rose to the rank of Major and served as Post Commander for a time in 1846 and 1847.<sup>6</sup> At about this time, Alexander and Emilie Hooe constructed the red brick house at 213 Villa Louis Road where they lived with their three children. In the early 1850s, Major Hooe died leaving Emilie a widow, and by 1853, she had been made an agent of the U.S. government in charge of federal property at Prairie du Chien.<sup>7</sup>



*Emilie Rolette Hooe House (c.1847), 213 Villa Louis Road.*

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<sup>4</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien*, 112.

<sup>5</sup> Consul Wilshire Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties, Wisconsin* (Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1884), 639.

<sup>6</sup> "Alexander S. Hooe," *U.S. Returns from Military Posts, 1806-1916*, Ancestry.com (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009).

<sup>7</sup> Bruce Mahan, *Old Fort Crawford and the Frontier* (Iowa City, IA: State Historical Society of Iowa, 1926), 273. Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien*, 153.

As Fort Crawford became occupied less frequently (the last troops permanently left Fort Crawford in June of 1856), Hooe became aware that local businessmen – namely, Ira Brunson and B.W. Brisbois – were planning “a well laid scheme” to take possession of the fort and surrounding land based on an irregularity in the government’s title to the tract. In response, Hooe sent warnings to the U.S. Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, in an effort to protect the government’s holdings. Hooe continued to keep the federal government informed of the situation and, by 1858, she had succeeded in blocking some of the plans of Brunson and Brisbois to secure full title to the property. After Emilie Hooe retired from service as United States agent for Fort Crawford, she was allowed to continue living in the former Commandant’s house, rent-free for years afterward. Despite legal efforts from Brunson and Brisbois to evict Hooe through the local justice of the peace, she appealed to the district court and succeeded in securing her right to continue residing in the Commandant’s house.<sup>8</sup>

Emilie Hooe’s unique role as a female agent charged with the care of a federal military fort renders her a significant figure Prairie du Chien’s early history. As the Fort Crawford Commandant’s house is no longer extant, the Emilie Rolette Hooe House at 213 Villa Louis Road is the only remaining property associated with Hooe. As such, it is considered eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B.

### ***John Lawler (1831-1891)***

John Lawler, railroad executive, entrepreneur, and first president of the Prairie du Chien Board of Education, is regarded as Prairie du Chien’s greatest benefactor. Born in Ireland, John Lawler immigrated to the United States as a child with his family in 1836. After working for various railroad companies in the east, Lawler settled in Prairie du Chien in 1857 as the station agent (and later the general agent) for the newly arrived Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad (later becoming the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway). In 1859, Lawler gained control of the ferry business across the Mississippi; four years later, he secured a prosperous contract to ferry all rail traffic from Prairie du Chien across the river. The same year, Lawler became vice-president of the new McGregor Western Railway which merged with the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway in 1867 to become the Milwaukee & St. Paul.<sup>9</sup> As the process of ferrying railroad cars across the river by barge had its limitations, in the early 1870s, Lawler began developing a pontoon railroad bridge to allow for a more efficient crossing (although Lawler secured the patent and is generally credited with the creation of the pontoon bridge, sources suggest that Lawler’s chief engineer, Michael Spettel, is due the credit for the invention and successful installation of the bridge).<sup>10</sup> Construction of the 8,000-foot bridge was completed in 1874 and patented the same year. At the peak of its operation, the bridge carried an average of 300 railroad cars per day and was a Prairie du Chien fixture until it was finally dismantled in 1961.<sup>11</sup>

John Lawler was especially dedicated to the advancement of Prairie du Chien’s educational offerings. Through his outreach efforts and extensive land donations, Lawler was responsible for the establishment of Sacred Heart College in 1880, St. Mary’s Academy in 1872, and the first public high school in 1875. Due particularly to his role in the founding of Sacred Heart College (which later became Campion

<sup>8</sup> Mahan, *Old Fort Crawford*, 269-274.

<sup>9</sup> “Lawler, John,” Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS9739> (accessed January 9, 2019).

<sup>10</sup> George F. Spettel, “Friends, Old Neighbors & Citizens of Prairie du Chien...,” Unknown Newspaper, November 26, 1940. Wisconsin Local History and Biography collection at Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Newspaper/BA11450> (accessed January 9, 2019).

<sup>11</sup> Butterfield, *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, 645.

College and Jesuit High School), Lawler received the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great from Pope Leo XIII in 1884.<sup>12</sup> Lawler died in 1891.

Lawler's Prairie du Chien residence (the second Fort Crawford Commandant's house) is no longer extant; the only building associated with Lawler's home on the old Fort Crawford property is a stone carriage house which later functioned as part of the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium complex. No other buildings were identified as being directly associated with John Lawler. As a secondary outbuilding (rather than Lawler's primary residence), the carriage house is not directly associated with Lawler's significance as a prominent local entrepreneur and philanthropist; as such, it is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

***Michel (Michael) Brisbois (1759-1837)***

French-Canadian by birth, Michel Brisbois arrived in Prairie du Chien in about 1781 where he established himself as one of the first settlers and landowners. Brisbois was well known as the most prominent businessman in the first years of the settlement with farming and fur trade interests as well as various roles in the affairs of the fledgling village. Wisconsin Historical Society investigations relating to the house formerly known as the Michel Brisbois House (on St. Feriole Island's Water Street) suggest that the house was most likely constructed after Brisbois' death in about 1839 by Brisbois' son Bernard Walter Brisbois. As such, it is not directly associated with Michel Brisbois, although its architectural significance remains. The property was acquired by the Wisconsin Historical Society in 1950.<sup>13</sup> This property was not surveyed as it is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

***Joseph Rolette (1781-1842)***

Born in Canada in 1781, Joseph Rolette arrived in Prairie du Chien in 1804 as part of the Mackinac Company and later as a partner in the Southwest Fur Company. Rolette was one of the most important and influential early settlers in Prairie du Chien as well as a prominent fur trader. He became associated with John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company in 1820 at which time he managed the company's interests in Prairie du Chien, partnering with Hercules Dousman after the latter's arrival in 1826. In 1828, Rolette constructed a two-story stone building on St. Feriole Island to serve as the company's fur warehouse.<sup>14</sup> Rolette was also known for his vast real estate holdings which, along with his profitable role in the fur trade, led him to become Prairie du Chien's wealthiest resident in the early years of the settlement.<sup>15</sup> Rolette constructed a home on the island around 1842. Resources associated with Joseph Rolette include the Joseph Rolette House and the American Fur Company Warehouse (currently the Fur Trade Museum), both of which are located on St. Feriole Island and are owned and operated by the Wisconsin Historical Society. These properties were not surveyed as both are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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<sup>12</sup> W.B. Faherty, "Sacred Heart College in Prairie du Chien" in *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 29, No.2 (December 1945).

<sup>13</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Brisbois House, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #66000801.

<sup>14</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Astor Fur Warehouse/American Fur Company Warehouse, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #66000800.

<sup>15</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Rolette House, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, National Register #72000046.



***General Joseph Montfort Street (1782-1840)***

Born in Virginia in 1782, General Joseph Montfort Street had studied law, established a weekly newspaper in Kentucky, and held a number of local government positions in Illinois before President Adams appointed him as Indian Agent to the Ho-Chunk (formerly referred to as Winnebago) at Prairie du Chien in 1827.<sup>16</sup> General Street served as Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien from 1827 to 1834. During this time, Street was known for his fair dealings with the local Native Americans and for his refusal to cooperate in the local fur traders' exploitative practices (so much so that Joseph Rolette and Hercules Dousman appealed to the territorial governor asking for Street's removal; Governor Lewis Cass passed the traders' request on to President Jackson who denied them based on his previous acquaintance with and respect for General Street).<sup>17</sup> The Joseph M. Street House (located at 318 S. Beaumont Road) served as the Indian Agency during this time and for a period after General Street was sent to Rock Island to run the Indian Agency there. The building is a contributing element of the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District. This property may also be individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for its association with the Indian Agency at Prairie du Chien and under Criterion B for its association with General Joseph M. Street; additional research is needed to determine whether the building retains sufficient integrity to this era to support eligibility for these associations. For additional information on General Street's service as a United States Indian Agent, see Chapter 4: Government.

***Father Samuel Mazzuchelli (1807-1864)***

Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, an Italian-born Dominican missionary, was the most influential religious organizer and church builder on the Wisconsin frontier and throughout the upper Mississippi Valley during the 1830s and 1840s. Mazzuchelli was born in Milan in 1807. At the age of seventeen, Mazzuchelli entered the Dominican order and relocated to Rome to begin his religious education. As a student, Mazzuchelli became aware of the need for missionaries in the United States' Ohio Territory (which included present-day Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa). He immigrated to the United States in 1828 and was ordained in Cincinnati in 1830. Following his ordination, Father Mazzuchelli traveled to the Island of Mackinac to minister to the fur traders, Native Americans, and soldiers in the region.<sup>18</sup> He became particularly well known for his work among the Winnebago people.<sup>19</sup> From Mackinac, Father Mazzuchelli traveled throughout the northwest frontier where he built between twenty and twenty-five individual churches; at many of these locations, Mazzuchelli also constructed schoolhouses in connection with the church buildings. As the plans for each of these buildings were of his own design, Mazzuchelli soon became well known as both an architect and builder – so much so that he also began designing courthouses in Iowa and Wisconsin.<sup>20</sup>

Father Mazzuchelli served as the parish priest at St. Gabriel's in Prairie du Chien from 1832 to 1839, although his permanent residence at that time was in Galena, Illinois.<sup>21</sup> Mazzuchelli designed St. Gabriel's church and is credited with the management of much of the construction activity and stone quarrying related to the church's construction. The building was completed in 1839.<sup>22</sup> During his service

<sup>16</sup> William B. Street, "General Joseph M. Street" in *Annals of Iowa*, Vol. II (Des Moines, IA: Iowa State Historical Department, 1895), 81-105.

<sup>17</sup> William B. Street, "General Joseph M. Street" in *Annals of Iowa*, Vol. II (Des Moines, IA: Iowa State Historical Department, 1895), 85-86.

<sup>18</sup> James Davie Butler, "Father Samuel Mazzuchelli" in *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, Vol. XIV, Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed. (Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co., 1898), 155-160.

<sup>19</sup> "The Rev. Samuel E. Mazzuchelli: Pioneer Priest of the Portage," *Portage Register*, December 19, 1897.

<sup>20</sup> Butler, "Father Samuel Mazzuchelli," 155-160.

<sup>21</sup> Peter Lawrence Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien: French, British, American* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Publishing Company, 1937), 201-202.

<sup>22</sup> Scanlan, *Prairie du Chien*, 201-202.

at Prairie du Chien, Mazzuchelli was invited to address the opening session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, indicating his reputation among contemporaries as one of the most knowledgeable and well-traveled individuals on the Wisconsin frontier. In addition to his work among various Native American groups, he was also well respected for his service to miners in Wisconsin's lead mining region where he became affectionately known as "Matthew Kelly" among the miners who struggled to pronounce his Italian surname.

In 1844, Mazzuchelli constructed a college in the present-day unincorporated community of Sinsinawa, Grant County. Three years later, Mazzuchelli founded the Sisters of St. Dominic, Wisconsin's first teaching sisterhood; the order was later transferred to Benton (also in Grant County) where Mazzuchelli constructed St. Clara's Academy. In February of 1864, Mazzuchelli died of pneumonia while serving as the school's first language and science teacher.<sup>23</sup> A historical marker erected in Benton by the Wisconsin Historical Society in 1966 denotes Father Mazzuchelli's historical significance in the area. Much of the information known about Mazzuchelli's life and work on the Wisconsin frontier has been recorded in his memoirs (written in 1843 and 1844).

Properties in Prairie du Chien associated with Father Samuel Mazzuchelli include St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. See the St. Gabriel's entry in Chapter 10: Religion for additional information regarding this property.

### Note on Sources

A number of the individuals discussed in this chapter have been the subject of research conducted for the preparation of National Register of Historic Places nominations for associated properties; as such the relevant NRHP nominations were consulted. Additional sources included local newspaper articles, area histories, and associated Wisconsin Historical Society collections.

Surveyed resources mentioned in the above text include the following:

| Address                            | Historic Name                        | Construction Date | Classification                                                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.             | Villa Louis (house and outbuildings) | 1843-1884         | NRHP listed                                                       |
| NE corner of Water and Fisher Sts. | Joseph Rolette House                 | c.1842            | NRHP listed                                                       |
| SE corner of Water and Bolvin Sts. | American Fur Company Warehouse       | 1828              | NRHP listed                                                       |
| Water St.                          | Michel Brisbois House                | c.1839            | NRHP listed                                                       |
| 506 N. Beaumont Rd.                | St. Gabriel's Catholic Church        | 1839, 1908        | Potentially eligible                                              |
| 318 S. Beaumont Rd.                | General Joseph M. Street House       | 1832              | Potentially eligible                                              |
| 213 Villa Louis Rd.                | Emilie Rolette Hooe House            | c.1847            | Potentially eligible                                              |
| 425 S. Prairie St.                 | John Lawler Carriage House           | c.1860            | Potentially eligible (with Prairie du Chien Sanitarium buildings) |

<sup>23</sup> Butler, "Father Samuel Mazzuchelli," 155-160.

## Chapter 14

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### Underrepresented Communities

#### *Native American*

Remaining Native American resources in Prairie du Chien are limited to the large number of burial mounds that the first French voyageurs and early settlers noted in their observations of the region. Although archaeological resources are not within the scope of this survey, 18 burial mounds and 74 other Native American archaeological sites have been recorded in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database's Archaeological Sites Inventory within the city of Prairie du Chien. With the exception of the General Joseph M. Street House which served as the local Indian Agency between 1832 and 1839, no built resources associated with the area's historic Native American population were identified during this survey.

#### *African American*

Throughout their experience in Wisconsin, African Americans tended to concentrate in urban areas, most notably in Milwaukee. Although concentrations of African Americans occurred in rural areas of the state, particularly in Vernon and Grant Counties, no information was found to suggest that Prairie du Chien contained a particularly distinct African American population at any point in its history.<sup>1</sup> However, it should be noted that in the earliest years of the settlement, Prairie du Chien was likely home to at least a few people of African descent as early French trappers and traders in the Northwest Territory brought with them "some 500 Africans," many of whom served in the same capacities as the French.<sup>2</sup> Intermarriage between the two was not especially uncommon. John Lockwood noted in his recollections of his early years at Prairie du Chien at least one resident of mixed African and French parentage while others were noted as victims of a retaliatory Native American attack led by Red Bird in 1827.<sup>3</sup> No remaining resources associated with traders or settlers of African descent were identified in the survey, although future research in this area may be warranted.

In addition to this settlement-era narrative, the history of Campion Jesuit High School during the Civil Rights era is worth noting. Following administrative changes in the mid-1960s, Campion began to actively recruit and admit African American students for the first time in its history – a direct response to the Civil Rights Movement as well as changes in the Jesuit church where interracial ministry had become a new focus. By 1969, twenty-five African American students, out of a student population of nearly 500, were in attendance at Campion.<sup>4</sup>

In December of that year, one of the senior African American students, Hal Brooks, became the focus of a school-wide controversy as a result of a poem he published in the school's student magazine, the

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<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office, *Wisconsin Historic Preservation Plan: 2016-2025*, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/pdfs/hp/wisconsin-preservation-plan-approved-draft.pdf> (accessed April 12, 2019).

<sup>2</sup> Barbara J. Shade, "Afro-Americans in Early Wisconsin," *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, & Letters*, Vol. 69 (1981), 113.

<sup>3</sup> Shade, "Afro-Americans in Early Wisconsin," 115-116.

<sup>4</sup> Casey C. Beaumier, "Changing Visions for Jesuit High Schools in America: The Case for Campion Jesuit High School, 1965-1975" in *Inequity in Education: A Historical Perspective*, Debra Meyers and Burke Miller, eds. (New York: Lexington Books, 2009), 235-248.

*Campion'ette*. Brooks' poem, "To Pig with Love," was written in response to the 1969 police shooting of two Black Panther leaders and was thought to advocate for black revolution against the police. Students, parents, alumni, and other members of the community who subscribed to the *Campion'ette* were offended by the poem's content and vocabulary and, even more so, by the school's response to their complaints.<sup>5</sup> The school's president, Rev. Robert Hilbert, supported the poem as a piece of student literature written as an expression of anger and frustration, comparing it to Biblical passages written during periods of Jewish oppression and describing its author as "a leader who has integrity and is aware and pleasant."<sup>6</sup> Despite Hilbert's support of the poem and the school's African American students, several fist fights between black and white students were reported, as were threats made against African American students. Hilbert maintained his support of Brooks and struggled to promote interracial understanding on campus until 1970 when he resigned as *Campion* president.<sup>7</sup>

It was this negative attention as well as division among the school's staff regarding its progressive policies that was one cause of *Campion's* declining in enrollment in the early 1970s. Coupled with the end of passenger train service to Prairie du Chien and a lack of public interest in residential high schools, these factors led to *Campion's* eventual closing in 1975 – less than ten years following its period of peak enrollment. For additional information on *Campion Jesuit High School*, see Chapter 8: Education.

#### **Note on Sources**

Sources consulted for information regarding underrepresented communities in Prairie du Chien include information published by the Wisconsin Historical Society, a Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters report outlining African-American history in early Wisconsin, and area newspaper articles covering events at *Campion Jesuit High School* during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Properties mentioned in the above text include the General Joseph M. Street House (see Chapter 4: Government) as well as buildings associated with *Campion Jesuit High School* (see Chapter 8: Education).

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<sup>5</sup> Beaumier, "Changing Visions for Jesuit High Schools in America: The Case for *Campion Jesuit High School*, 1965-1975," 235-248.

<sup>6</sup> "Poem Stirs Strife in Prairie," *La Crosse Tribune*, December 23, 1969.

<sup>7</sup> Beaumier, "Changing Visions for Jesuit High Schools in America: The Case for *Campion Jesuit High School*, 1965-1975," 235-248.



## Chapter 15

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## Chapter 16

### Survey Results

The architectural and historical survey of the City of Prairie du Chien identified a total of 396 properties of architectural and/or historical interest. Taken together, the surveyed properties are representative of Prairie du Chien as the second oldest settlement in the state, its nineteenth-century heritage as an important transportation hub and regional commercial center, and its post-war residential and commercial development. The survey identified three (3) proposed historic districts and nineteen (19) individual resources that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These properties are discussed in previous chapters within the context of relevant architectural and/or historic themes.

The remainder of this chapter provides seven lists including (1) an inventory of resources currently listed as National Historic Landmarks (2) an inventory of resources currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places as of Spring 2019; (3) a list of individual resources considered potentially eligible for National Register listing; (4) a list of properties included in the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District as well as a brief description of the proposed historic district; (5) a list of properties included in the proposed South Beaumont Road Residential Historic District as well as a brief description of the proposed historic district; (6) a list of properties included in the proposed Campion College and Jesuit High School Historic District as well as a brief description of the proposed historic district; and (7) a full inventory of all resources surveyed within the City of Prairie du Chien. Survey maps showing the locations of all properties included in this report are located in the Appendix.

The following lists were compiled according to conditions observed at the time of survey and may not reflect future conditions should demolition, remodeling, or restoration work occur in relation to any historic properties. In addition, further historical research may reveal the significance of properties not identified at the present time. Properties that have been evaluated as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places have been reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office based on research conducted as part of this intensive survey project. Properties that have not been identified as potentially eligible can be further reviewed for National Register eligibility by completing the National Register of Historic Places Questionnaire located at the Wisconsin Historical Society's website ([www.wisconsinhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org)) and submitting the required documentation to the National Register Coordinator at the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office.

#### Resources currently listed as National Historic Landmarks

| Address                                     | Historic Name                                 | Construction Date | NHL Listing Date |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis<br>(house and outbuildings)       | 1870              | 1960             |
| 717 S. Beaumont Rd.                         | Fort Crawford Military Hospital               | 1829              | 1960             |
| Water St. between Fisher St. and Bolvin St. | Michael Brisbois House<br>(with outbuildings) | 1839              | 1960             |
| Water St. and Bolvin St.                    | Astor Fur Warehouse                           | 1835              | 1960             |
| Water St. and Fisher St.                    | Dousman Hotel                                 | 1835              | 1960             |

## Resources currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places

| Address                                     | Historic Name                               | Construction Date | NRHP Listing Date |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis ( main house)                   | 1870              | 1966              |
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis (summer kitchen)                | 1843              | 1966              |
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis (ice house)                     | 1843              | 1966              |
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis (laundry)                       | 1843              | 1966              |
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis (office building)               | 1843              | 1966              |
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis (gazebo)                        | 1843              | 1966              |
| 521 N. Villa Louis Rd.                      | Villa Louis (carriage house)                | 1884              | 1966              |
| North of Water and Bolvin Sts.              | Prairie du Chien Municipal Pool - Bathhouse | 1937              | 1966              |
| North of Water and Bolvin Sts.              | Prairie du Chien Municipal Pool - Pumphouse | 1936              | 1966              |
| N. Water St.                                | Fort Crawford Blockhouse                    | 1938              | 1966              |
| 220 N. Beaumont Rd.                         | Crawford County Courthouse                  | 1843              | 1982              |
| 120 S. Beaumont Rd.                         | Prairie du Chien Post Office                | 1936              | 2000              |
| 717 S. Beaumont Rd.                         | Fort Crawford Military Hospital             | 1829              | 1966              |
| 109 W. Blackhawk Ave.                       | W.H.C. Folsom House                         | 1842              | 1984              |
| 201 W. Blackhawk Ave.                       | Commercial Hotel                            | 1881              | 2002              |
| 338 Main St.                                | Strange Powers House                        | 1824              | 1979              |
| 800 E. Parrish St.                          | Old Rock School                             | 1858              | 1989              |
| Water St. between Fisher St. and Bolvin St. | Michael Brisbois House                      | 1839              | 1966              |
| Water St. and Bolvin St.                    | Astor Fur Warehouse                         | 1835              | 1966              |
| Water St. and Fisher St.                    | Douseman Hotel                              | 1835              | 1966              |
| Water St. and Rolette St.                   | Joseph Rolette House                        | 1842              | 1972              |
| 601 S. Beaumont Rd.                         | St. Mary's Academy                          | 1872              | 2017              |
| 419 5 <sup>th</sup> St.                     | Gremore-Coorough House                      | c.1837            | 2018              |
| 203 S. Wacouta Ave.                         | Benjamin F. and Wilhelmina S. Fay House     | 1881              | 2019              |



## Resources individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

| Address                                       | Historic Name                                                                                                                 | Construction Date                                                                                                                             | NRHP Criteria  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 316 N. Beaumont Rd.                           | LaRiviere House                                                                                                               | 1830                                                                                                                                          | Criterion C    |
| 413 S. Beaumont Rd.                           | Fort Crawford Military Cemetery                                                                                               | 1816                                                                                                                                          | Criterion A    |
| 202 N. Wacouta Ave.                           | German School                                                                                                                 | 1868                                                                                                                                          | Criterion A    |
| 345 N. Main St.                               | Louis Roberts House                                                                                                           | c.1840                                                                                                                                        | Criterion C    |
| 318 N. Main St.                               | Pierre and Marguerite LaRiviere House                                                                                         | c.1800                                                                                                                                        | Criterion C    |
| 300 N. Marquette Rd.                          | Prairie City Canning Company                                                                                                  | 1912                                                                                                                                          | Criterion A    |
| 318 S. Wacouta Ave.                           | George Stevens House                                                                                                          | 1885                                                                                                                                          | Criterion C    |
| 113 Villa Louis Rd.                           | Charles Erdenberger House                                                                                                     | 1859                                                                                                                                          | Criterion C    |
| 213 Villa Louis Rd.                           | Emilie Hooe House                                                                                                             | c.1847                                                                                                                                        | Criterion B    |
| Northeast corner of Water St. and Rolette St. | Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Depot                                                                                        | 1864                                                                                                                                          | Criteria A & C |
| 111 W. Dunn St., 425 S. Prairie St.           | Prairie du Chien Sanitarium (with nurse's residence and utility building/former Lawler carriage house)                        | 1902, c.1860                                                                                                                                  | Criterion A    |
| 149 N. Michigan St.                           | Frank and Louisa Poehler House                                                                                                | 1913                                                                                                                                          | Criterion C    |
| 220 S. Michigan St.                           | Holy Trinity Episcopal Church                                                                                                 | 1856                                                                                                                                          | Criterion C    |
| 505 S. Michigan St.                           | House                                                                                                                         | c.1925                                                                                                                                        | Criterion C    |
| 300 E Blackhawk Ave.                          | Prairie City Bank                                                                                                             | 1968                                                                                                                                          | Criterion C    |
| 801 S. Michigan St.                           | Rose Garden Tourist Court                                                                                                     | 1932                                                                                                                                          | Criterion C    |
| 625 S. Dousman St.                            | United Methodist Church                                                                                                       | 1961                                                                                                                                          | Criterion C    |
| 709-710 S. Wacouta Ave.                       | St. John Nepomuc Catholic Church Complex (rectory, church, school, convent)                                                   | Rectory – 1938<br>Church – 1951<br>School – 1960<br>Convent – 1971                                                                            | Criterion C    |
| 506 and 515 N. Beaumont Rd.                   | St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church Complex (church, rectory, cemetery, school, Father Galtier tomb, Campion statue, grotto)* | Church – 1839<br>Rectory – 1874<br>Cemetery – 1840<br>School – 1960-61, 2015<br>Galtier tomb – 1866<br>Campion statue – 1978<br>Grotto – 1931 | Criterion C    |

\*Although the 1966 convent building is associated with St. Gabriel's parish, it is not included as a contributing resource due to its diminished degree of integrity.

## **Proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District**

### *Narrative Description*

Located along Blackhawk Avenue between Main Street and the alley between Wacouta Avenue and Michigan Street, the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District is comprised of 41 individual resources including 36 contributing and 5 noncontributing. All contributing resources were constructed between 1842 and 1960, the proposed district's period of significance (corresponding with the earliest and latest construction dates of contributing buildings). Buildings in the district are largely Commercial Vernacular in style with a lesser number of more formal styles including Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Art Moderne, Twentieth Century Commercial, and Contemporary. Although many of the buildings in the district have had alterations to their original storefronts, upper levels typically retain the original fenestration patterns, cornices, and window crowns.

### *Statement of Significance*

Blackhawk Avenue (historically, Bluff Street) became the commercial center of the city following the Civil War, replacing the earlier commercial district along Main Street. As a well-defined concentration of commercial buildings constructed between 1842 and 1960, the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Historic District is recommended as potentially eligible for listing under Criterion C: Architecture. The proposed district is locally significant as a collection of commercial buildings that represents a range of architectural styles popular for commercial buildings constructed between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Also located within the proposed district boundaries are three properties that have been previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the old Prairie du Chien City Hall (207 W. Blackhawk Ave.), the Commercial Hotel (201 W. Blackhawk Ave.), and the W.H.C. Folsom House (109 W. Blackhawk Ave.).

### *Boundary Description*

The historic boundary of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District is an irregular polygon that encompasses all 36 contributing resources generally located between Main Street and the alley between Wacouta Avenue and Michigan Street. Beginning at the northeast corner of N. Main Street and W. Blackhawk Avenue, the historic boundary runs north along the western property line of 225 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 105 feet then turns east to follow the northern property lines of 225 and 219 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 97 feet. From there, the boundary runs north along the western property line of 213 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 50 feet then follows the northern property line of 213 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 147 feet. At that point, the boundary turns south along the eastern property line of 201 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 24 feet before turning east to cross N. Prairie Street at which point it continues along the northern property lines of 117 to 129 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 203 feet. From there, the boundary runs north along the western property line of 113 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 27 feet before turning east to follow the northern property line of 113 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 51 feet. At that point, the boundary turns south to run for approximately 41 feet along the eastern property line of 113 W. Blackhawk Avenue, from which point it turns east to run for approximately 49 feet along the northern property line of 109 W. Blackhawk Avenue. The historic boundary then runs south for approximately 105 feet along the eastern property line of 109 W. Blackhawk Avenue before continuing eastward along the southern property line of the vacant lot at 105 W. Blackhawk Avenue and across N. Beaumont Road for a length of approximately 129 feet. From there, the boundary runs north along the western property lines of 101 E. Blackhawk Avenue and 108 N. Beaumont Road for approximately 161 feet. From there, the boundary runs east for approximately 150 feet along the northern property line of 108 N. Beaumont Road before turning south along the same property line for approximately 39 feet. At that point, the boundary runs east along the northern property lines of 115 – 129 E. Blackhawk Avenue and crossing N.

Wacouta Avenue for approximately 213 feet. From there, the boundary turns north along the western property line of 201 E. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 101 feet at which point it turns east along the northern property lines of 201 – 207 E. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 200 feet. From there, the boundary runs south along the eastern property line of 205-207 E. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 45 feet from which point it turns east to run along the northern property line of 213 E. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 35 feet. From there, the boundary turn south to run for approximately 160 feet along the eastern property line of 213 E. Blackhawk Avenue. The boundary then turns west to run for approximately 208 feet along the southern property lines of 201 – 213 E. Blackhawk Avenue and crossing N. Wacouta Avenue to the southeast corner of 129 E. Blackhawk Avenue. From there, the boundary turns south across Blackhawk Avenue to run for approximately 166 feet. At that point, the boundary runs west along the southern property lines of 122 – 130 E. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 149 feet. From there, the boundary jogs north for approximately 15 feet along a portion of the eastern property line of 114 E. Blackhawk Avenue before turning west to run for approximately 85 feet along the southern property lines of 114 E. Blackhawk Avenue and 104 E. Blackhawk Avenue. From there, the boundary runs north for approximately 73 feet along the western boundary line of 104 E. Blackhawk Avenue. From there, the boundary runs west for approximately 127 feet along the northern property line of 106 S. Beaumont Road and crossing S. Beaumont Road. The boundary then turns south to run for approximately 122 feet along the eastern property line of 100 W. Blackhawk Avenue at which point the boundary turns west to run for approximately 544 feet along the southern property lines of 100 – 214 W. Blackhawk Avenue and crossing S. Prairie Street. From the southwest corner of 214 W. Blackhawk Avenue, the boundary runs north for approximately 191 feet along the western property line of said property and crossing Blackhawk Avenue. From there, the boundary runs west along the southern property lines of 219 and 225 W. Blackhawk Avenue for approximately 87 feet to the point of beginning.

#### *Boundary Justification*

The historic boundary has been delineated to encompass all of the proposed district's contributing resources while excluding areas of recent construction, where possible. The historic boundary generally coincides with existing tax parcel lines, corresponding with the rear lot lines of properties on the north side and south sides of Blackhawk Avenue. While properties east of the alley between Wacouta Avenue and Michigan Street are commercial in nature, these buildings were constructed outside of the proposed district's period of significance or do not retain sufficient degrees of integrity to contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the proposed district.

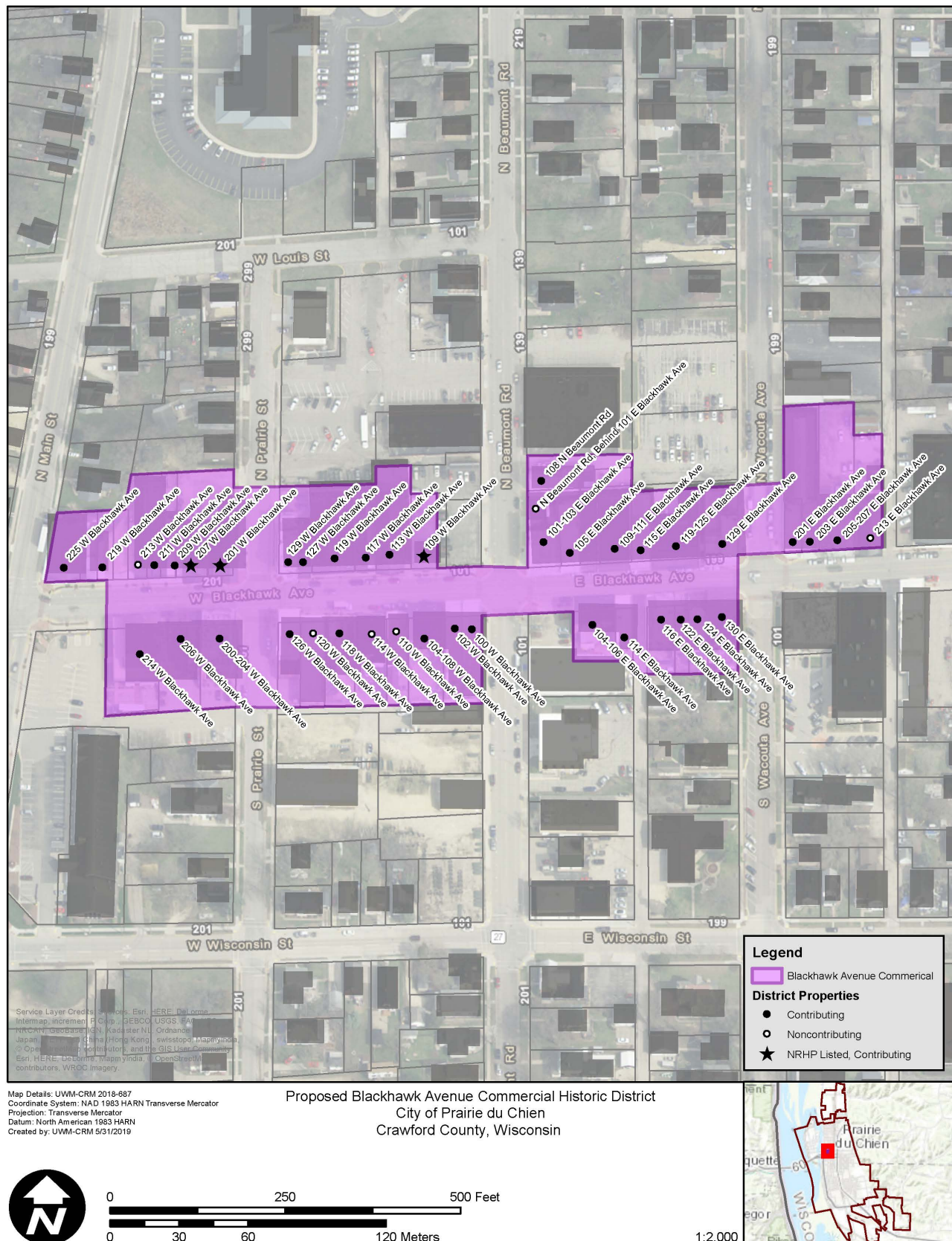
#### *Building Inventory*

| Address                   | Historic Name                                    | Construction Date | Status          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 104-106 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Raffauf Block                                    | 1870              | Contributing    |
| 114 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Smrcina Hall                                     | 1881              | Contributing    |
| 116 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Saloon                                           | 1886              | Contributing    |
| 122 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Confectionary                                    | c.1880            | Contributing    |
| 124 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Wachute Block                                    | 1874              | Contributing    |
| 130 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Drugstore                                        | 1872              | Contributing    |
| 213 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Faultless Bakery,<br>Bohonek's Quality<br>Market | 1919              | Noncontributing |
| 205-207 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Panka Shoes                                      | 1914              | Contributing    |
| 203 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Metropolitan Theater                             | 1950              | Contributing    |
| 201 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Tavern                                           | 1950              | Contributing    |
| 129 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | People's State Bank                              | 1923, 1955        | Contributing    |
| 119-125 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Poehler Block                                    | 1872              | Contributing    |

|                           |                                               |        |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| 115 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Beach Hardware                                | 1899   | Contributing    |
| 109-111 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Zieprecht Block                               | 1899   | Contributing    |
| 105 E. Blackhawk Ave.     | Masonic Center                                | 1940   | Contributing    |
| 101-103 E. Blackhawk Ave. | Kappel Block                                  | 1890   | Contributing    |
| 109 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | W.H.C. Folsom House                           | 1842   | Contributing*   |
| 207 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Prairie du Chien City Hall                    | 1894   | Contributing*   |
| 201 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Commercial Hotel                              | 1881   | Contributing*   |
| 129 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Grelle Building                               | 1900   | Contributing    |
| 214 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | The French Store                              | 1855   | Contributing    |
| 206 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | White Front Tavern                            | 1915   | Contributing    |
| 200-204 W. Blackhawk Ave. | Seigbert Block – Levi Brothers                | 1872   | Contributing    |
| 126 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | City Bakery                                   | c.1920 | Contributing    |
| 114 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | White Insurance Agency                        | 1970   | Noncontributing |
| 110 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Sports World Outlet                           | 1980   | Noncontributing |
| 104-108 W. Blackhawk Ave. | Jewel Casket Company/<br>Crawford County Bank | 1902   | Contributing    |
| 102 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Dry Goods                                     | c.1880 | Contributing    |
| 100 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Grocery/Barber Shop                           | c.1880 | Contributing    |
| 113 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Nugent's Livery                               | c.1890 | Contributing    |
| 117 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Small office building                         | 1950   | Contributing    |
| 119 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Stark's                                       | 1960   | Contributing    |
| 127 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Furniture store                               | c.1880 | Contributing    |
| 209 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Grocery store                                 | 1867   | Contributing    |
| 211 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Harness Shop                                  | 1870   | Contributing    |
| 213 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Regent Theater                                | c.1870 | Noncontributing |
| 120 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Stark Boat Shop                               | 1970   | Noncontributing |
| 108 N. Beaumont Rd.       | Saloon & lodge                                | c.1890 | Contributing    |
| 225 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Kaber's Nite Club                             | c.1910 | Contributing    |
| 118 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Pete's Hamburgers                             | 1955   | Contributing    |
| 219 W. Blackhawk Ave.     | Confectionary                                 | c.1880 | Contributing    |

\*Properties marked with an \* are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places as individual resources.





## **Proposed South Beaumont Road Historic District**

### *Narrative Description*

Located along S. Beaumont Road between W. Wisconsin Street and extending just south of W. Rice Street, the proposed South Beaumont Road Historic District is comprised of 48 individual resources including 29 contributing and 18 noncontributing. All contributing resources were constructed between 1832 and 1960, the proposed district's period of significance (corresponding with the earliest and latest construction dates of contributing buildings). Properties in the district are representative of many of the most popular architectural styles applied to residential buildings during this period including American Foursquare, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Prairie, and French Provincial, as well as vernacular forms including Two Story Cube, Front Gabled, Side Gabled, and Gabled Ell. Buildings considered noncontributing do not retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the architectural significance of the district.

### *Statement of Significance*

The proposed South Beaumont Road Historic District is recommended as potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C as a locally significant concentration of residences exhibiting a range of popular architectural styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The proposed district is a cohesive collection of residential buildings that are visually distinctive, both in terms of style and scale, within the architectural context of the surrounding neighborhood. The proposed district's contributing resources represent a wide range of architectural styles that range in date from the 1830s through 1960. By the first decades of the twentieth century, many of the city's leading businessmen, doctors, and city officials had constructed substantial houses along S. Beaumont Road (then known as S. Church Street), making the street the most prominent residential neighborhood in the city.

### *Boundary Description*

The historic boundary of the proposed South Beaumont Road Historic District is an irregular polygon that encompasses the district's 29 contributing resources, generally running between W. Wisconsin Street and extending to a point just south of W. Rice Street. The boundary includes properties on the east and west sides of S. Beaumont Road (with a few exceptions) north of the Fort Crawford Military Cemetery (which is excluded from the proposed district boundary as it is not associated with the residential development of S. Beaumont Road and is considered individually eligible for National Register listing); south of the cemetery, the proposed district boundaries include only those properties on the east side of S. Beaumont Road.

Beginning at the northwest corner of 201 S. Beaumont Road, the historic boundary runs east along the northern property line of said property, crossing S. Beaumont Road, and continuing along the northern property line of 200 S. Beaumont Road for a total length of approximately 317 feet. From there, the boundary runs south along the rear (east) property lines of 200 – 780 S. Beaumont Road for a total length of approximately 2,990 feet (0.57 mile). From there, the boundary runs west along the southern property line of 780 S. Beaumont Road for approximately 150 feet at which point the boundary turns north to run for approximately 1,875 feet (0.36 mile) along the front (west) property lines of 780 – 414 S. Beaumont Road. From there, the boundary crosses S. Beaumont Road and continues westward along the southern property line of 411 S. Beaumont Road for a total length of approximately 168 feet. At that point, the boundary runs north along the rear (west) property lines of 411 – 225 S. Beaumont Road for approximately 823 feet (0.16 mile) before turning east to run for approximately 170 feet along the northern property line of 225 S. Beaumont Road. From there, the boundary runs north for approximately 180 feet along the front (east) property lines of 209 – 213 S. Beaumont Road to 205 S. Beaumont Road.

At that point, the boundary runs west along the southern property line of 205 S. Beaumont Road for approximately 93 feet and continues north along the rear (west) property lines of 205 and 201 S. Beaumont Road for approximately 104 feet to the point of beginning.

### *Boundary Justification*

The historic boundary has been delineated to encompass all of the proposed district's contributing resources while excluding properties not historically associated with the single-family residential development of S. Beaumont Road (including the Fort Crawford Military Cemetery, the Prairie du Chien Sanitarium property, St. Mary's Academy, the Fort Crawford Military Hospital, and a 1973 apartment building). Beyond the proposed district's northern historic boundary, properties are commercial in function. While the residential neighborhood continues beyond the southern historic boundary, the houses in this area are typically of mid-twentieth-century construction and are generally not in keeping with the scale or stylistic quality of the buildings within the proposed district. Residential properties east and west of the proposed district (those along S. Wacouta Avenue and S. Prairie Street, respectively), although generally constructed within the proposed district's period of significance, are of a smaller scale and tend to be largely vernacular in form; as such, these properties do not contribute to the architectural significance of the proposed district and were excluded from the historic boundary. The historic boundary coincides with existing tax parcel lines on all sides.

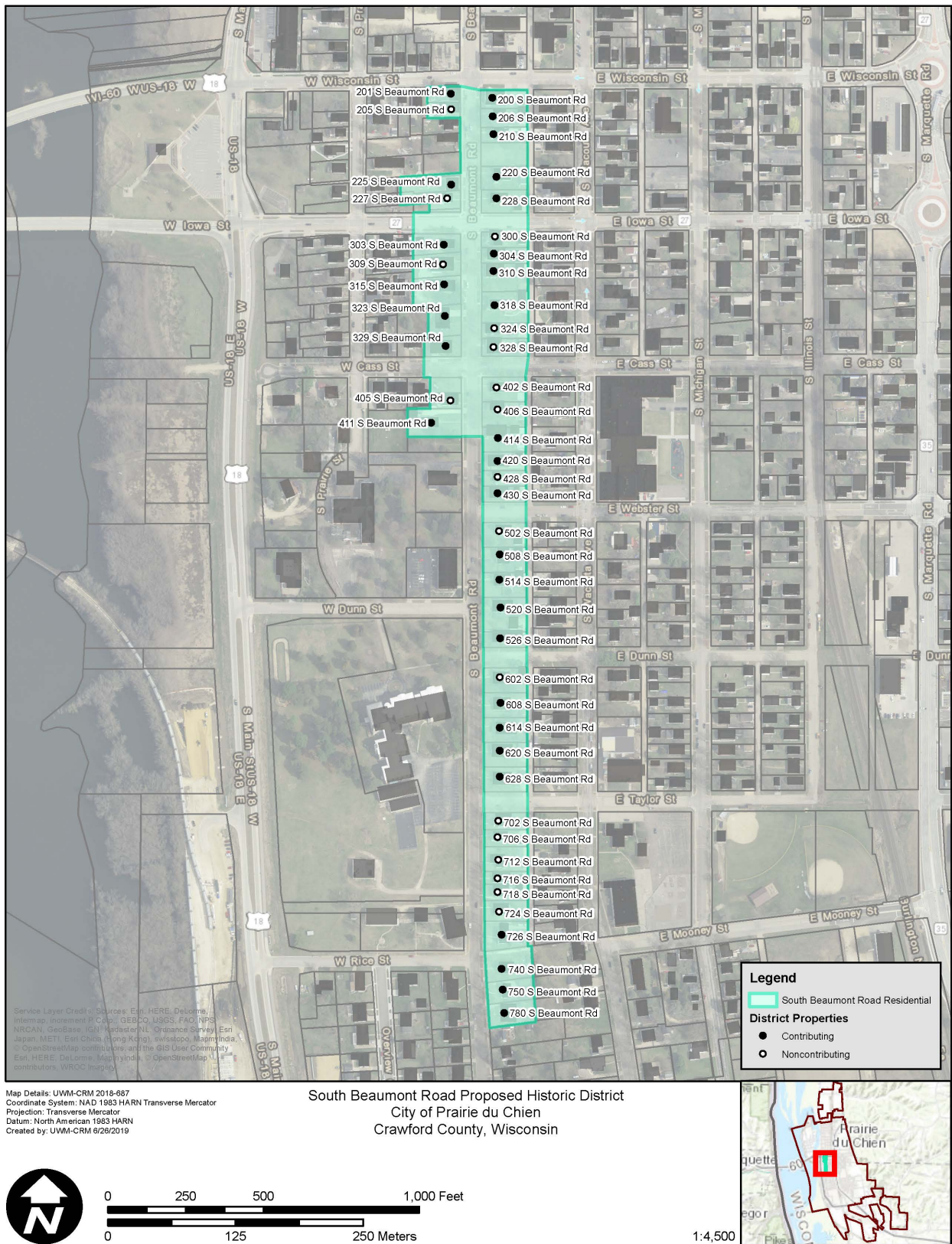
### *Building Inventory*

| Address             | Historic Name                     | Construction Date | Style               | Status          |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 200 S. Beaumont Rd. | Michael Menges House              | c.1860            | Side Gabled         | Contributing    |
| 201 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1875            | Gabled Ell          | Contributing    |
| 205 S. Beaumont Rd. | Z.D. Brown House                  | c.1915            | Front Gabled        | Noncontributing |
| 206 S. Beaumont Rd. | M.R. Munson House                 | 1910              | American Foursquare | Contributing    |
| 210 S. Beaumont Rd. | Rufus Robson House                | c.1920            | American Foursquare | Contributing    |
| 220 S. Beaumont Rd. | Frederick Grelle House            | 1920              | Prairie School      | Contributing    |
| 225 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1875            | Two Story Cube      | Contributing    |
| 227 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1930            | Bungalow            | Noncontributing |
| 228 S. Beaumont Rd. | John Peacock House                | c.1925            | Craftsman           | Contributing    |
| 300 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1890            | Gabled Ell          | Noncontributing |
| 303 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1880            | Front Gabled        | Contributing    |
| 304 S. Beaumont Rd. | Charles and Gertrude Grelle House | c.1910            | American Foursquare | Contributing    |
| 309 S. Beaumont Rd. | Edward Grelle House               | 1920              | American Foursquare | Noncontributing |
| 310 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1880            | Two Story Cube      | Contributing    |
| 315 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1860            | Two Story Cube      | Contributing    |

|                     |                                 |        |                      |                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 318 S. Beaumont Rd. | Joseph M. Street House          | 1832   | Side Gabled          | Contributing    |
| 323 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1950 | Colonial Revival     | Contributing    |
| 324 S. Beaumont Rd. | Methodist Episcopal Parsonage   | 1906   | Two Story Cube       | Noncontributing |
| 328 S. Beaumont Rd. | Wallace Bennet House            | c.1910 | Bungalow             | Noncontributing |
| 329 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1925 | Minimal Traditional  | Contributing    |
| 402 S. Beaumont Rd. | M. Kahler House                 | c.1920 | American Foursquare  | Noncontributing |
| 405 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1890 | Queen Anne           | Noncontributing |
| 406 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1890 |                      | Noncontributing |
| 411 S. Beaumont Rd. | A.R. McEachern House            | c.1910 | Two Story Cube       | Contributing    |
| 414 S. Beaumont Rd. | Dr. R.J. Campbell House         | c.1915 | Craftsman            | Contributing    |
| 420 S. Beaumont Rd. | John and Bridget Keller House   | c.1910 | Bungalow             | Contributing    |
| 428 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1930 | Minimal Traditional  | Noncontributing |
| 430 S. Beaumont Rd. | John and Ada Day House          | c.1915 | Craftsman            | Contributing    |
| 502 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1895 | Queen Anne           | Noncontributing |
| 508 S. Beaumont Rd. | J.W. and Bessie Paris House     | c.1915 | Prairie School       | Contributing    |
| 514 S. Beaumont Rd. | Paul Schmidt House              | c.1920 | American Foursquare  | Contributing    |
| 520 S. Beaumont Rd. | Alex and Grace Frederick House  | c.1900 | Queen Anne           | Contributing    |
| 526 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | 1960   | New Colonial Revival | Contributing    |
| 602 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1910 | American Foursquare  | Noncontributing |
| 608 S. Beaumont Rd. | August Herpel House             | c.1920 | Craftsman            | Contributing    |
| 614 S. Beaumont Rd. | E.C. Amann House                | c.1910 | Prairie School       | Contributing    |
| 620 S. Beaumont Rd. | Alvin and Bessie Peterson House | c.1912 | Craftsman            | Contributing    |
| 628 S. Beaumont Rd. | Fred and Irene Schrader House   | c.1910 | American Foursquare  | Contributing    |
| 702 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1890 | Gabled Ell           | Noncontributing |
| 706 S. Beaumont Rd. | Robert and Ina White House      | 1893   | Queen Anne           | Noncontributing |
| 712 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                           | c.1890 | Gabled Ell           | Noncontributing |
| 716 S. Beaumont Rd. | John Zeman House                | c.1915 | Bungalow             | Noncontributing |
| 718 S. Beaumont Rd. | Dr. William Pinkerton House     | c.1915 | Bungalow             | Noncontributing |



|                     |                                   |        |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 724 S. Beaumont Rd. | David Ballantine House            | c.1920 | American Foursquare | Noncontributing |
| 726 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1925 | Colonial Revival    | Contributing    |
| 740 S. Beaumont Rd. | William & Elizabeth Garrity House | c.1915 | Craftsman           | Contributing    |
| 750 S. Beaumont Rd. | House                             | c.1920 | French Provincial   | Contributing    |
| 780 S. Beaumont Rd. | Herbert & Bessie Pendleton House  | c.1910 | Prairie School      | Contributing    |



## **Proposed Campion College and Jesuit High School Historic District**

### *Narrative Description*

Located within approximately 53 acres on the south side of the city, the proposed Campion College and Jesuit High School Historic District is comprised of 18 buildings historically associated with the historic college and high school campus as well as two recently-constructed (noncontributing) buildings associated with the property's current function as the Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution. Buildings located within the district include 10 contributing resources and 2 noncontributing resources. Contributing resources were constructed between about 1880 and 1970 and reflect the school's growth and development from a combined college and high school campus to a residential high school.

### *Statement of Significance*

Established in 1907, Campion College and Jesuit High School was widely known for its strong academic and athletic programs as well as its picturesque setting, all of which attracted students from throughout the region as well as across the country. The school was created on the former campus of Sacred Heart College which had been established in 1880. The proposed Campion College and Jesuit High School Historic District is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for its local significance within the history of education in Prairie du Chien and under Criterion C as a relatively intact representative of an early-to-mid-twentieth century Catholic college and high school campus. The district's period of significance is c.1880, the approximate construction year of the earliest contributing building, to 1970, the construction year of the latest contributing building. Although the earliest contributing resources were almost certainly built during the campus' association with Sacred Heart College, the majority of the remaining resources, including all campus residence halls, recreational buildings, and educational facilities were constructed during the campus' association with Campion College and Jesuit High School which operated until 1975.

### *Boundary Description*

The historic boundary of the proposed Campion College and Jesuit High School Historic District is an irregular polygon that encompasses the property's 18 contributing resources as well as the open lawn space historically associated with the campus. Within this area are eight publically-owned tax parcels. Beginning at the southeast corner of E. Parrish Street and S. Beaumont Road, the historic boundary runs east along the northern property line of 500 E. Parrish Street for approximately 860 feet then turns north across E. Parrish Street and along the western property line of the tax parcels at the corner of E. Parrish Street and S. 5<sup>th</sup> Street for approximately 300 feet. From there, the boundary turns east to run for approximately 218 feet before turning south for approximately 300 feet and crossing E. Parrish Street. At that point, the boundary continues eastward along the northern property line of 500 E. Parrish Street for approximately 640 feet. From there, the boundary turns south to run for approximately 2,485 feet (0.47 mile) along the eastern property line of 500 E. Parrish Street and coinciding with the tree line at the eastern edge of the campus. From there, the historic boundary runs west for approximately 250 feet, along the southern property line of the southernmost parcel, and following said property line north for approximately 376 feet. At that point, the boundary continues to follow the property line westward for approximately 174 feet before turning south for approximately 50 feet. From there, the boundary continues westward for approximately 455 feet before turning south to run for approximately 250 feet to continue along the southern property line. The historic boundary then follows the property line as it curves northward along S. Wacouta Avenue for approximately 1,139 feet (0.22 mile). At that point, the boundary turns west across S. Wacouta Avenue to continue along the southern parcel line of Parcel 271-0273-2201 for approximately 180 feet. From there, the boundary continues southward for approximately 700 feet along the western parcel lines of 1705 – 1813 S. Wacouta Avenue. At that point, the boundary turns east for approximately 190 feet before turning south for approximately 154 feet along the easternmost parcel line of Parcel 271-0273-2100. The boundary continues to follow said parcel line west

for approximately 187 feet before following the parcel lines north and northwest for approximately 2,441, crossing W. Lockwood Street, to the point of beginning.

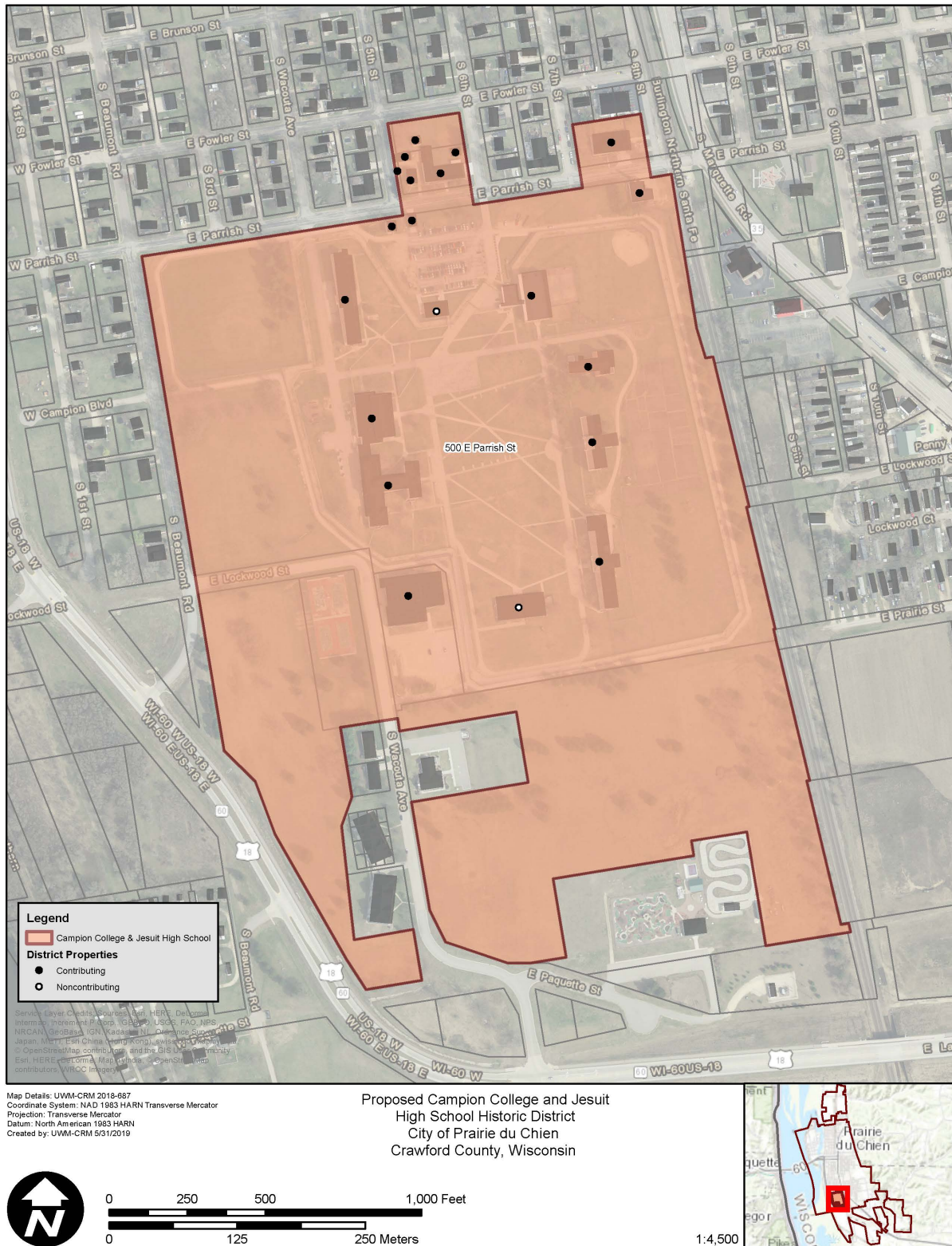
### *Boundary Justification*

The proposed historic boundary has been delineated to encompass all extant resources historically associated with Campion College and Jesuit High School, as well as the associated open lawn space at the western and southern edges of the campus. Historically associated areas that have since been redeveloped for other purposes have been excluded from the boundary. The historic boundary coincides with the existing tax parcels owned by the State of Wisconsin (for use by the Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution) and the City of Prairie du Chien. Properties located within the historic boundary are visually separated from the residential neighborhood to the west by a line of mature trees along S. Beaumont Road. A similar tree line visually defines the eastern historic boundary.

### *Building Inventory*

| Address                                                            | Historic Name                                         | Construction Date | Status          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Xavier Hall                                           | 1965              | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Marquette Hall                                        | 1915              | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Lucey Hall                                            | 1959              | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Loyola and Lawler Hall                                | 1940              | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Lawler Hall                                           | 1955              | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Campion Hall annex                                    | 1911              | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Heating plant                                         | 1922              | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Our Lady of the Angels Chapel                         | 1924              | Contributing    |
| 1600 S. Wacouta Ave.                                               | W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center                 | 1962-63           | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Individual residence                                  | c.1900            | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Garage                                                | c.1920            | Contributing    |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Maintenance building 1 (house)                        | c.1880            | Contributing    |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Maintenance building 2                                | c.1970            | Contributing    |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Maintenance building 3 (ice house)                    | c.1940            | Contributing    |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Maintenance building 4 (machine shed)                 | c.1915            | Contributing    |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Maintenance building 5 (garage)                       | c.1915            | Contributing    |
| E. Parrish St. between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. and 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | Maintenance building 6 (garage)                       | c.1915            | Contributing    |
| E. Parrish St. between 7 <sup>th</sup> St. and 8 <sup>th</sup> St. | Maintenance building 7                                | c.1970            | Contributing    |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution – gatehouse | c.2009            | Noncontributing |
| 500 E. Parrish St.                                                 | Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution             | 1995              | Noncontributing |





## Resources identified in this survey

| AHI #  | Historic Name                                       | Address                                      | Construction Date     | Style/Form             |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 237863 | Theodore Ziel Cigar Factory                         | 1304 S 1st St                                | c.1880                | Astylistic Utilitarian |
| 72070  | Erdenberger Ice House                               | 2nd and Bolvin Sts                           | 1880                  | Astylistic Utilitarian |
| 72069  | Gremore-Coorough House                              | 419 5th St                                   | c.1837                | Side Gabled            |
| 3950   | House                                               | 1014 6th St                                  | 1974                  | Contemporary           |
| 237769 | House                                               | 1000 S 9th St                                | 1955                  | Ranch                  |
| 237778 | House                                               | 1112 S 9th St                                | c.1920                | One Story Cube         |
| 237771 | House                                               | 1003 S 10th St                               | 1960                  | Contemporary           |
| 237776 | House                                               | 1104 S 10th St                               | 1941                  | Minimal Traditional    |
| 237772 | House                                               | 1005 S 11th St                               | c.1960                | Ranch                  |
| 237775 | House                                               | 1037 S 11th St                               | 1948                  | Minimal Traditional    |
| 237780 | House                                               | 1129 S 11th St                               | 1944                  | Minimal Traditional    |
| 237782 | House                                               | 1304 S 11th St                               | c.1940                | Side Gabled            |
| 237781 | House                                               | 1220 S 14th St                               | 1971                  | Split Level            |
| 3899   | Northwest Fur Co Office                             | N Beaumont Rd, Behind<br>101 E Blackhawk Ave | 1808                  | Astylistic Utilitarian |
| 237652 | Saloon/Odd Fellows Hall                             | 108 N Beaumont Rd                            | c.1890                | Romanesque Revival     |
| 237659 | Winter's IGA Foodliner                              | 117 N Beaumont Rd                            | c.1950                | Contemporary           |
| 3890   | Prairie Du Chien Post Office                        | 120 S Beaumont Rd                            | 1936                  | Art Moderne            |
| 237843 | House                                               | 1208 S Beaumont Rd                           | c.1920                | Bungalow               |
| 237807 | House                                               | 1212 S Beaumont Rd                           | c.1920                | Bungalow               |
| 237668 | Third Ward Engine House                             | 129 N Beaumont Rd                            | c.1873                | Astylistic Utilitarian |
| 237673 | Elysian Mineral Water Co. / Alaska Canadian Fur Co. | 133 N Beaumont Rd                            | 1911                  | Boomtown               |
| 237805 | Bill And Mary Duffy House                           | 1423 S Beaumont Rd                           | c.1930,<br>moved 1984 | Bungalow               |
| 237676 | House                                               | 144 N Beaumont Rd                            | c.1902                | Queen Anne             |
| 237931 | Michael Menges House                                | 200 S Beaumont Rd                            | c.1860                | Side Gabled            |
| 237932 | "The Union" Newspaper Printing House                | 201 N Beaumont Rd                            | c.1860                | Vernacular             |
| 237933 | House                                               | 201 S Beaumont Rd                            | c.1875                | Gabled Ell             |
| 237934 | House                                               | 205 N Beaumont Rd                            | c.1930                | Tudor Revival          |
| 238898 | Z.D. Brown House                                    | 205 S. Beaumont Rd.                          | c.1915                | Front Gabled           |
| 237935 | M.R. Munson House                                   | 206 S Beaumont Rd                            | 1910                  | American Foursquare    |
| 237690 | Rufus Robson House                                  | 210 S Beaumont Rd                            | 1920                  | American Foursquare    |
| 237694 | House                                               | 215 N Beaumont Rd                            | c.1875                | Gabled Ell             |

|        |                                     |                     |                  |                     |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 3896   | Crawford County Courthouse          | 220 N Beaumont      | 1867             | Italianate          |
| 237699 | Frederick Grelle House              | 220 S Beaumont Rd   | 1920             | American Foursquare |
| 237937 | House                               | 225 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1875           | Two Story Cube      |
| 238899 | House                               | 227 S. Beaumont Rd. | c.1930           | Bungalow            |
| 237938 | John Peacock House                  | 228 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1925           | Craftsman           |
| 238900 | House                               | 300 S. Beaumont Rd. | c.1890           | Gabled Ell          |
| 238901 | House                               | 303 S. Beaumont Rd. | c.1880           | Front Gabled        |
| 237707 | Charles And Gertrude Grelle House   | 304 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1910           | American Foursquare |
| 238902 | Edward Grelle House                 | 309 S. Beaumont Rd. | c.1910           | American Foursquare |
| 237941 | House                               | 310 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1880           | Two Story Cube      |
| 237919 | House                               | 312 N Beaumont Rd   | 1939             | Bungalow            |
| 237946 | House                               | 315 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1860           | Two Story Cube      |
| 94602  | LaRiviere House                     | 316 N Beaumont Rd   | 1830             | Side Gabled         |
| 6065   | Joseph M Street House               | 318 S Beaumont      | 1832             | Side Gabled         |
| 237951 | House                               | 323 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1950           | Colonial Revival    |
| 238903 | Methodist Episcopal Parsonage       | 324 S. Beaumont Rd. | 1906             | Two Story Cube      |
| 3911   | Wallace Bennet House                | 328 S. Beaumont Rd. | c.1910           | Bungalow            |
| 237953 | House                               | 329 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1925           | Tudor Revival       |
| 3902   | House                               | 333 N Beaumont      | c.1875           | Front Gabled        |
| 238904 | M. Kahler House                     | 402 S. Beaumont Rd. | c.1920           | American Foursquare |
| 238905 | House                               | 405 S. Beaumont Rd. | c.1890           | Queen Anne          |
| 238906 | House                               | 406 S. Beaumont Rd. | c.1890           | Front Gabled        |
| 237958 | A.R. McEachern House                | 411 S Beaumont Rd   | 1910             | Two Story Cube      |
| 3910   | Fort Crawford Military Cemetery     | 413 S Beaumont Rd   | 1816             | N/A                 |
| 237960 | Dr. R.J. Campbell House             | 414 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1915           | Craftsman           |
| 3891   | John And Bridget Keller House       | 420 S Beaumont      | c.1910           | Bungalow            |
| 237918 | Medical Park                        | 421 S Beaumont Rd   | 1960             | Contemporary        |
| 237646 | St. Gabriel's Convent               | 426 N. Beaumont Rd  | 1966             | Contemporary        |
| 238907 | House                               | 428 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1930           | Minimal Traditional |
| 237961 | John And Ada Day House              | 430 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1915           | Craftsman           |
| 238908 | House                               | 502 S Beaumont Rd   | c.1895           | Queen Anne          |
| 3903   | St. Gabriel's Rectory               | 506 N Beaumont      | 1874             | Italianate          |
| 3900   | St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church | 506 N Beaumont Rd   | 1839, 1908, 1965 | Gothic Revival      |
| 237646 | Father Galtier Tomb                 | 506 N Beaumont Rd   | 1866             | N/A                 |
| 237649 | St. Gabriel's Champion Statue       | 506 N Beaumont Rd   | 1978             | N/A                 |
| 237648 | St Gabriel's Grotto                 | 506 N Beaumont Rd   | 1931             | N/A                 |

|        |                                 |                        |               |                                     |
|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 237644 | St. Gabriel's Cemetery          | East Of 506 N Beaumont | 1840          | N/A                                 |
| 237962 | Apartment Building              | 507 S Beaumont Rd      | 1973          | Contemporary - New Colonial Revival |
| 3909   | J.W. And Bessie Paris House     | 508 S Beaumont         | c.1915        | Prairie School                      |
| 237967 | Paul Schmidt House              | 514 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1920        | American Foursquare                 |
| 237645 | St. Gabriel's Grade School      | 515 N. Beaumont Rd     | 1960-61, 2015 | Contemporary                        |
| 237968 | Alex And Grace Frederick House  | 520 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1900        | Queen Anne                          |
| 237969 | House                           | 526 S Beaumont Rd      | 1960          | Colonial Revival                    |
| 3906   | St. Mary's Academy              | 601 S Beaumont Rd      | 1872          | Italianate                          |
| 238909 | House                           | 602 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1910        | American Foursquare                 |
| 237970 | August Herpel House             | 608 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1920        | Craftsman                           |
| 237892 | House                           | 611 N Beaumont Rd      | c.1890        | Gabled Ell                          |
| 130810 | E.C. Amann House                | 614 S Beaumont         | c.1910        | Prairie School                      |
| 237972 | Alvin And Bessie Peterson House | 620 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1912        | Craftsman                           |
| 237973 | Fred And Irene Schrader House   | 628 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1910        | American Foursquare                 |
| 238910 | House                           | 702 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1890        | Gabled Ell                          |
| 237974 | House                           | 703 N Beaumont Rd      | c.1880        | Side Gabled                         |
| 237975 | Robert And Ina White House      | 706 S Beaumont Rd      | 1893          | Queen Anne                          |
| 237733 | House                           | 707 N Beaumont Rd      | 1955          | Ranch                               |
| 238911 | House                           | 712 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1890        | Gabled Ell                          |
| 238912 | John Zeman House                | 716 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1930        | Bungalow                            |
| 3897   | Fort Crawford Military Hospital | 717 S Beaumont Rd      | 1829, 1934    | Gabled Ell                          |
| 237700 | House                           | 718 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1915        | Bungalow                            |
| 237727 | House                           | 722 N Beaumont Rd      | 1912          | One Story Cube                      |
| 237948 | David Ballantine House          | 724 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1920        | American Foursquare                 |
| 237976 | House                           | 726 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1925        | Colonial Revival                    |
| 3905   | House                           | 740 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1915        | Craftsman                           |
| 237977 | House                           | 750 S Beaumont Rd      | c.1920        | French Provincial                   |
| 3912   | Dr. William Pinkerton House     | 780 S Beaumont         | c.1910        | Prairie School                      |
| 237724 | House                           | 794 S Beaumont Rd      | 1960          | Ranch                               |
| 237723 | House                           | 797 S Beaumont Rd      | 1955          | Ranch                               |
| 237721 | House                           | 817 N Beaumont Rd      | c.1915        | Front Gabled                        |
| 3893   | House                           | 941 S Beaumont         | c.1900        | Front Gabled                        |
| 3894   | House                           | 947 S Beaumont         | c.1890        | Gabled Ell                          |
| 237740 | House                           | 957 S Beaumont Rd      | 1947          | Minimal Traditional                 |
| 237681 | Bargain Boutique                | 200 E Blackhawk Ave    | 1965          | Contemporary                        |



|        |                                                 |                                |            |                                        |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| 147506 | Grocery/Barber Shop<br>(Wetzel Block)           | 100 W Blackhawk Ave.           | 1890       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 237773 | House                                           | 1010 E Blackhawk Ave           | 1976       | Ranch                                  |
| 147523 | Kappel Block                                    | 101-103 E. Blackhawk<br>Ave.   | 1890       | Italianate                             |
| 147505 | Dry Goods                                       | 102 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1890       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147504 | Jewel Casket<br>Company/Crawford<br>County Bank | 104 - 108 W. Blackhawk<br>Ave. | 1902       | Italianate                             |
| 147507 | Raffauf Block                                   | 104-106 E Blackhawk Ave        | 1870       | Italianate                             |
| 147522 | Masonic Center                                  | 105 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1940       | Art Moderne                            |
| 3889   | W. H. C. Folsom House                           | 109 W Blackhawk                | 1842       | Greek Revival                          |
| 147521 | Zieprecht Block                                 | 109-111 E. Blackhawk<br>Ave.   | 1899       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147503 | Sports World Outlet                             | 110 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1980       | Astylistic Utilitarian                 |
| 147541 | Nugent's Livery                                 | 113 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | c.1890     | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147508 | Smrcina Hall                                    | 114 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1881       | Romanesque Revival                     |
| 147502 | White Insurance Agency                          | 114 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1970       | Astylistic Utilitarian                 |
| 147520 | Beach Hardware                                  | 115 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1899       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147509 | Saloon                                          | 116 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1886       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147542 | Small Office Building                           | 117 W Blackhawk Ave.           | 1950       | Contemporary                           |
| 237930 | Pete's Hamburgers                               | 118 W Blackhawk Ave            | 1955       | Vernacular                             |
| 147543 | Stark's                                         | 119 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1960       | Twentieth Century<br>Commercial        |
| 147519 | Poehler Block                                   | 119-125 E. Blackhawk<br>Ave    | 1872       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147549 | Stark Boat Shop                                 | 120 W. Blackhawk Ave           | 1970       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147510 | Commercial Building                             | 122 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1885       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147511 | Wachute Block - Toy<br>Store                    | 124 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1874       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147501 | City Bakery                                     | 126 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | c.1920     | 20 <sup>th</sup> Century<br>Commercial |
| 147544 | Furniture Store                                 | 127 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1880       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147518 | People's State Bank                             | 129 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1923, 1955 | Contemporary                           |
| 3918   | Grelle Building                                 | 129 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1900       | Queen Anne                             |
| 147512 | Drugstore                                       | 130 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1872       | Romanesque Revival                     |
| 147483 | Seigbert Block - Levi<br>Brothers               | 200-204 W. Blackhawk<br>Ave.   | 1872       | Romanesque Revival                     |
| 147517 | Tavern                                          | 201 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1950       | Art Moderne                            |
| 3914   | Commercial Hotel                                | 201 W Blackhawk Ave            | 1881       | Italianate                             |
| 147516 | Metropolitan Theater                            | 203 E. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1950       | Art Moderne                            |
| 147515 | Panka Shoes                                     | 205 - 207 E. Blackhawk<br>Ave. | 1914       | Commercial Vernacular                  |
| 147482 | White Front Tavern                              | 206 W. Blackhawk Ave.          | 1915       | 20th Century<br>Commercial             |

|        |                                               |                       |            |                              |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 3913   | Prairie Du Chien City Hall                    | 207 W Blackhawk Ave   | 1894       | Italianate                   |
| 147545 | Grocery Store                                 | 209 W. Blackhawk Ave. | 1867       | Commercial Vernacular        |
| 147546 | Harness Shop                                  | 211 W. Blackhawk Ave. | 1870       | Commercial Vernacular        |
| 147514 | Faultless Bakery,<br>Bohonek's Quality Market | 213 E. Blackhawk Ave. | 1919       | Commercial Vernacular        |
| 147547 | Regent Theater                                | 213 W. Blackhawk Ave. | c.1870     | Commercial Vernacular        |
| 147513 | Prairie Du Chien City Hall                    | 214 E. Blackhawk Ave. | 2002       | Commercial Vernacular        |
| 147481 | The French Store                              | 214 W. Blackhawk Ave. | 1855       | Federal                      |
| 237696 | Hamann's Five And Dime                        | 216 E Blackhawk Ave   | 1939       | 20th Century Commercial      |
| 237698 | Confectionary                                 | 219 W Blackhawk Ave   | c.1880     | Commercial Vernacular        |
| 237701 | Kaber's Nite Club                             | 225 W Blackhawk Ave   | c.1910     | Vernacular                   |
| 237702 | Small Office Building                         | 227 E Blackhawk Ave   | 1940       | Contemporary                 |
| 237703 | Tavern                                        | 229 E Blackhawk Ave   | c.1920     | Commercial Vernacular        |
| 237704 | Prairie City Bank                             | 300 E Blackhawk Ave   | 1968       | Contemporary                 |
| 237752 | Anchor Bank                                   | 600 E Blackhawk Ave   | 1964       | Post-war Period Revival      |
| 237753 | Kasperek's Grocery                            | 601 E Blackhawk Ave   | c.1930     | Commercial Vernacular        |
| 3916   | House                                         | 679 E Blackhawk Ave   | c.1880     | Queen Anne                   |
| 237758 | Blackhawk Apartments                          | 695 E Blackhawk Ave   | 1971       | Contemporary                 |
| 237761 | House                                         | 708 E Blackhawk Ave   | c.1940     | Craftsman                    |
| 237762 | House                                         | 725 E Blackhawk Ave   | c.1890     | Queen Anne                   |
| 237763 | House                                         | 731 E Blackhawk Ave   | c.1930     | Craftsman                    |
| 237764 | House                                         | 735 E Blackhawk Ave   | c.1930     | Bungalow                     |
| 237792 | House                                         | 202 S Buchanan St     | 1978       | Ranch                        |
| 237786 | House                                         | 301 S Buchanan St     | 1971       | Ranch                        |
| 237784 | House                                         | 320 S Buchanan St     | 1976       | Contemporary                 |
| 237744 | House                                         | 425 S. Buchanan St    | 1970       | Post-war Period Revival      |
| 237754 | House                                         | 605 S Buchanan St     | 1959       | Ranch                        |
| 237756 | House                                         | 625 S Buchanan St     | 1960       | Ranch                        |
| 237760 | House                                         | 705 S Buchanan St     | 1967       | Ranch                        |
| 237737 | House                                         | 1811 E Campion Blvd   | 1983       | Contemporary - Geodesic Dome |
| 3921   | Outbuilding                                   | 216 W Cass St         | 1930       | Octagon                      |
| 239343 | House                                         | 102 W. Cass St.       | 1955       | Minimal Traditional          |
| 237654 | House                                         | 111 W Cass St         | 1940       | Minimal Traditional          |
| 237693 | House                                         | 211 W Cass St         | 1957       | Contemporary                 |
| 238967 | Lori Knapp Home                               | 216 W. Cass St.       | 1972       | Ranch                        |
| 237666 | House                                         | 125 W Court St        | c.1880     | One Story Cube               |
| 237978 | Prairie Du Chien Senior High School           | 800 E. Crawford St    | 1963, 2017 | Contemporary                 |

|        |                                                                           |                     |                            |                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 237788 | House                                                                     | 221 S Dousman St    | 1979                       | Ranch                           |
| 237783 | House                                                                     | 323 S Dousman St    | 1959                       | Ranch                           |
| 237746 | House                                                                     | 504 S Dousman St    | 1956                       | Contemporary                    |
| 237747 | House                                                                     | 505 S Dousman St    | 1970                       | Post-war Period<br>Revival      |
| 237802 | Methodist Church                                                          | 625 S Dousman St    | 1961                       | Contemporary                    |
| 238893 | Apartment Building                                                        | 700 S Dousman St    | c.1975                     | Contemporary                    |
| 237655 | Prairie Du Chien<br>Sanitarium                                            | 111 W Dunn St       | 1902                       | Romanesque Revival              |
| 237656 | Prairie Du Chien<br>Sanitarium - Nurse's<br>Residence                     | 111 W Dunn St       | c.1902                     | One Story Cube                  |
| 237695 | House                                                                     | 215 W Dunn St       | 1960                       | Contemporary                    |
| 237770 | House                                                                     | 1003 E Fowler St    | 1978                       | Split Level                     |
| 237774 | House                                                                     | 1011 E Fowler St    | 1976                       | Split Level                     |
| 237741 | House                                                                     | 414 S Fremont St    | 1976                       | Contemporary - A<br>Frame       |
| 237755 | House                                                                     | 616 S Fremont St    | c.1925                     | Dutch Colonial Revival          |
| 238897 | Small Office Building                                                     | 110 E. Haydn St     | c.1960                     | Contemporary                    |
| 237940 | House                                                                     | 309 E Haydn St      | c.1920                     | Craftsman                       |
| 237943 | House                                                                     | 313 E Haydn St      | c.1930                     | Bungalow                        |
| 237945 | House                                                                     | 314 E Haydn St      | c.1905                     | One Story Cube                  |
| 3922   | House                                                                     | 611 S Illinois      |                            | Other Vernacular                |
| 237664 | House                                                                     | 123 S Illinois St   | c.1920                     | One Story Cube                  |
| 237680 | Old Faithful Inn                                                          | 157 N Illinois St   | c.1885                     | Queen Anne                      |
| 237804 | Chicago, Burlington &<br>Quincy Rr Depot                                  | 210 N Illinois St   | 1940                       | Twentieth Century<br>Commercial |
| 238894 | Burlington House                                                          | 213 N. Illinois St  | c.1885                     | Commercial Vernacular           |
| 237742 | Hill View Market                                                          | 417 N Illinois St   | c.1905                     | Commercial Vernacular           |
| 237944 | House                                                                     | 313 E Iowa St       | c.1920                     | Craftsman                       |
| 237767 | House                                                                     | 916 E Iowa St       | 1978                       | Ranch                           |
| 237791 | House                                                                     | 204 S Jackson St    | 1979                       | Split Level                     |
| 234139 | Villa Louis - Visitor's<br>Center                                         | 52 N Villa Louis Rd | 1978                       | Contemporary                    |
| 72071  | Chas. Erdenberger House                                                   | 113 Villa Louis Rd  | 1859                       | Side Gabled                     |
| 237709 | House                                                                     | 309 N Main St       | 1949                       | Minimal Traditional             |
| 237660 | Charles Beuthin Machine<br>Shop                                           | 119 N Main St       | c.1895                     | Astylistic Utilitarian          |
| 237692 | Pdc Area Chamber Of<br>Commerce And Travel<br>Wisconsin Welcome<br>Center | 211 S Main St       | 1979                       | Contemporary                    |
| 237789 | Marquette Monument                                                        | 211 S Main St       | 1910,<br>relocated<br>1979 | N/A                             |

|        |                                        |                       |            |                         |
|--------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 229727 | Pierre And Marguerite Lariviere House  | 318 N Main St         | c.1800     | Side Gabled             |
| 3888   | Strange Powers (Poze) House            | 338 N Main St         | 1824       | Side Gabled             |
| 220371 | Louis Roberts House                    | 345 N Main St         | c.1840     | Greek Revival           |
| 237917 | House                                  | 430 S Main St         | 1961       | Ranch                   |
| 238969 | House                                  | 729 N Main St         | c.1900     | Gabled Ell              |
| 238968 | House                                  | 829 N Main St         | c.1900     | Side Gabled             |
| 125483 | House                                  | 134 N Marquette Rd    | 1920       | Bungalow                |
| 237889 | Bible Baptist Church                   | 1110 N Marquette Rd   | 1973       | Contemporary            |
| 237779 | House                                  | 1116 S Marquette Rd   | 1957       | Ranch                   |
| 237862 | Edwards Plumbing & Heating             | 1200 S Marquette Rd   | c.1950     | Contemporary            |
| 125500 | House                                  | 123 S Marquette Rd    | c.1930     | Tudor Revival           |
| 237674 | House                                  | 133 S Marquette Rd    | 1947       | Minimal Traditional     |
| 125502 | House                                  | 311 S Marquette Rd    | c.1880     | Gabled Ell              |
| 125503 | House                                  | 319 S Marquette Rd    | c.1920     | One-Story Cube          |
| 125499 | House                                  | 138 N Marquette Rd    | 1920       | Dutch Colonial Revival  |
| 125481 | Selch Service Station                  | 1511 S Marquette Rd   | 1945       | 20th Century Commercial |
| 228076 | Prairie Motel                          | 1616 S Marquette Rd   | 1957, 1962 | Contemporary            |
| 237796 | House                                  | 216 N Marquette Rd    | c.1930     | Bungalow                |
| 238889 | Prairie City Canning Co - Coal Shed    | 300 N. Marquette Rd   | c.1915     | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 238890 | Prairie City Canning Co - Warehouse    | 300 N. Marquette Rd   | c.1915     | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 3929   | Prairie City Canning Co.               | 300 N. Marquette Rd   | 1912       | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 237914 | House                                  | 520 S Marquette Rd    | 1937       | Bungalow                |
| 237750 | Hungry House Café                      | 531 N Marquette Rd    | 1973       | Contemporary            |
| 237751 | Motel Brisbois                         | 533 N Marquette Rd    | 1950, 1987 | Contemporary            |
| 149667 | Prairie Du Chien National Guard Armory | 601 N Marquette Rd    | 1957       | Contemporary            |
| 228077 | Automotive                             | 716 S. Marquette Road | 1946       | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 237738 | 3m Industries                          | 801 N. Marquette Rd.  | 1967       | Contemporary            |
| 237765 | House                                  | 812 S Marquette Rd    | c.1940     | Craftsman               |
| 237768 | House                                  | 926 S Marquette Rd    | 1946       | Minimal Traditional     |
| 237739 | Gebel's Dry Cleaning And Laundromat    | 932 S Marquette Rd    | c.1958     | Contemporary            |
| 237661 | Daniel Webster House                   | 121 N Michigan St     | c.1860     | Two Story Cube          |
| 237665 | House                                  | 123 S Michigan St     | c.1895     | Two Story Cube          |
| 237806 | House                                  | 126 N Michigan St     | c.1860     | Two Story Cube          |
| 237671 | House                                  | 131 S Michigan St     | c.1870     | Gabled Ell              |
| 170921 | German Lutheran Church                 | 133 S Michigan St     | 1865       | Other Vernacular        |
| 237675 | House                                  | 135 N Michigan St     | 1941       | Tudor Revival           |



|        |                                                        |                     |        |                       |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 237679 | Frank And Louisa Poehler House                         | 149 N Michigan St   | 1913   | Prairie Style         |
| 237682 | St Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church                 | 201 S Michigan St   | 1958   | Contemporary          |
| 237683 | House                                                  | 202 S Michigan St   | 1956   | Ranch                 |
| 237685 | House                                                  | 204 N Michigan St   | c.1875 | Greek Revival         |
| 237687 | House                                                  | 205 N Michigan St   | c.1900 | Queen Anne            |
| 237691 | House                                                  | 211 N Michigan St   | c.1900 | Queen Anne            |
| 237697 | House                                                  | 217 N Michigan St   | c.1900 | Queen Anne            |
| 3932   | Holy Trinity Episcopal Church                          | 220 S Michigan St   | 1856   | Gothic Revival        |
| 72063  | Wisconsin General Chiropractic Hospital                | 229 S Michigan St   | 1928   | Commercial Vernacular |
| 237705 | House                                                  | 300 N Michigan St   | 1940   | Minimal Traditional   |
| 238896 | St. Joseph Hall                                        | 300 S. Michigan St. | c.1890 | Front Gabled          |
| 237949 | House                                                  | 320 S Michigan St   | c.1946 | Minimal Traditional   |
| 237956 | House                                                  | 403 N Michigan St   | 1964   | Minimal Traditional   |
| 237957 | House                                                  | 404 S Michigan St   | c.1940 | French Provincial     |
| 237966 | House                                                  | 505 S Michigan St   | c.1925 | Colonial Revival      |
| 237913 | House                                                  | 523 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Craftsman             |
| 237971 | House                                                  | 527 N Michigan St   | c.1910 | One Story Cube        |
| 237911 | House                                                  | 529 S Michigan St   | 1952   | Ranch                 |
| 237736 | House                                                  | 601 S Michigan St   | 1960   | Colonial Revival      |
| 237908 | House                                                  | 603 N Michigan St   | c.1880 | Two Story Cube        |
| 237906 | House                                                  | 609 S Michigan St   | c.1920 | Bungalow              |
| 237905 | House                                                  | 610 N Michigan St   | c.1910 | Bungalow              |
| 237891 | House                                                  | 628 S Michigan St   | c.1925 | Craftsman             |
| 237890 |                                                        | 629 N Michigan St   | c.1950 | Quonset               |
| 237710 | Rose Garden Tourist Court - Office/Manager's Residence | 801 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Art Moderne           |
| 237711 | Rose Garden Tourist Court - Cottage 1                  | 801 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Bungalow              |
| 237712 | Rose Garden Tourist Court - Cottage 2                  | 801 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Bungalow              |
| 237713 | Rose Garden Tourist Court - Cottage 3                  | 801 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Bungalow              |
| 237714 | Rose Garden Tourist Court - Cottage 4                  | 801 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Bungalow              |
| 237715 | Rose Garden Tourist Court - Cottage 6                  | 801 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Bungalow              |
| 237716 | Rose Garden Tourist Court - Cottage 7/8                | 801 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Other Vernacular      |
| 237717 | Rose Garden Tourist Court - Cottage 9/10               | 801 S Michigan St   | 1932   | Other Vernacular      |
| 237797 | House                                                  | 151 Mondell Ct      | 1951   | Ranch                 |

|        |                                                                             |                                                                    |        |                         |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 237801 | House                                                                       | 124 N Ohio St                                                      | c.1940 | Bungalow                |
| 237799 | House                                                                       | 132 N Ohio St                                                      | c.1860 | Side Gabled             |
| 237795 | House                                                                       | 153 N Ohio St                                                      | c.1910 | Two Story Cube          |
| 3947   | House                                                                       | 213 S Ohio                                                         | c.1875 | Front Gabled            |
| 237787 | House                                                                       | 229 N Ohio St                                                      | 1967   | Minimal Traditional     |
| 237748 | House                                                                       | 508 S Ohio St                                                      | 1948   | Minimal Traditional     |
| 237759 | Garrity Funeral Home                                                        | 704 S Ohio St                                                      | 1973   | Post-War Period Revival |
| 237726 | House                                                                       | 740 Overview Ct                                                    | 1975   | Ranch                   |
| 237725 | House                                                                       | 745 Overview Ct                                                    | 1960   | Contemporary            |
| 237785 | Huebsch Chevrolet                                                           | 315 E Park St                                                      | 1948   | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 237638 | Campion Jesuit High School - Xavier Hall                                    | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1965   | Contemporary            |
| 237639 | Campion Jesuit High School - Lawler Hall                                    | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1955   | Contemporary            |
| 237640 | Campion College - Marquette Hall                                            | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1915   | Collegiate Gothic       |
| 238879 | Campion Jesuit High School - Loyola Hall                                    | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1940   | Contemporary            |
| 237641 | Campion Jesuit High School - Lucey Hall                                     | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1959   | Contemporary            |
| 237642 | Campion College - Campion Hall Annex                                        | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1911   | Collegiate Gothic       |
| 237643 | Campion College And High School - Heating Plant                             | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1922   | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 237928 | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Single Residence                   | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | c.1900 | Two Story Cube          |
| 237929 | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Garage                             | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | c.1920 | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 170881 | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Chapel                             | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1924   | Gothic Revival          |
| 238880 | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Maintenance Building 1 (House)     | E. Parrish St. Between 5th St. And 6th St.                         | c.1880 | Side Gabled             |
| 238881 | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Maintenance Building 2             | E. Parrish St. Between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. And 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | c.1970 | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 238882 | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Maintenance Building 3 (Ice House) | E. Parrish St. Between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. And 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | c.1940 | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 238883 | Campion College And Jesuit High School -                                    | E. Parrish St. Between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. And 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | c.1915 | Astylistic Utilitarian  |

|                                          |                                                                          |                                                                    |        |                         |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Maintenance Building 4<br>(Machine Shed) |                                                                          |                                                                    |        |                         |
| 238884                                   | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Maintenance Building 5 (Garage) | E. Parrish St. Between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. And 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | c.1915 | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 238885                                   | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Maintenance Building 6 (Garage) | E. Parrish St. Between 5 <sup>th</sup> St. And 6 <sup>th</sup> St. | c.1915 | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 238886                                   | Campion College And Jesuit High School - Maintenance Building 7          | E Parrish St Between 7th St. And 8th St.                           | c.1970 | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 238887                                   | Prairie Du Chien Correctional Institution - Gatehouse                    | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 2009   | Contemporary            |
| 238888                                   | Prairie Du Chien Correctional Institution                                | 500 E Parrish St                                                   | 1995   | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 237915                                   | House                                                                    | 515 E Parrish St                                                   | c.1875 | Gabled Ell              |
| 3930                                     | Old Rock School                                                          | 800 E. Parrish St                                                  | 1858   | Greek Revival           |
| 237777                                   | House                                                                    | 1111 E Parrish St                                                  | 1977   | Ranch                   |
| 237794                                   | House                                                                    | 162 Pedretti Pky                                                   | 1972   | Split Level             |
| 237793                                   | House                                                                    | 168 Pedretti Pky                                                   | 1969   | Ranch                   |
| 237662                                   | House                                                                    | 121 S Prairie St                                                   | c.1860 | Two Story Cube          |
| 237667                                   | House                                                                    | 128 S Prairie St                                                   | 1941   | Colonial Revival        |
| 237952                                   | House                                                                    | 327 S Prairie St                                                   | c.1920 | Bungalow                |
| 237954                                   | House                                                                    | 330 S Prairie St                                                   | c.1920 | Craftsman               |
| 237955                                   | House                                                                    | 331 S Prairie St                                                   | c.1920 | Craftsman               |
| 3949                                     | Lawler Carriage House                                                    | 425 S Prairie St                                                   | c.1860 | Astylistic Utilitarian  |
| 237735                                   | House                                                                    | 609 N Prairie St                                                   | 1956   | Ranch                   |
| 237734                                   | House                                                                    | 610 N Prairie St                                                   | 1959   | Ranch                   |
| 237718                                   | House                                                                    | 802 N Prairie St                                                   | 1959   | Ranch                   |
| 237798                                   | House                                                                    | 145 Saint Lo Dr                                                    | 1948   | Minimal Traditional     |
| 237743                                   | House                                                                    | 421 S State St                                                     | 1977   | Post-War Period Revival |
| 237745                                   | House                                                                    | 503 S State St                                                     | 1958   | Contemporary            |
| 237757                                   | House                                                                    | 628 S State St                                                     | 1956   | Ranch                   |
| 237790                                   | House                                                                    | 209 Stuart Ln                                                      | 1979   | Ranch                   |
| 237749                                   | Tiller's Furniture Plaza                                                 | 520 E Taylor St                                                    | 1960   | Contemporary            |
| 72072                                    | Emily Hooe House                                                         | 213 Villa Louis Rd                                                 | c.1847 | Front Gabled            |
| 12633                                    | Villa Louis - Main House                                                 | 521 N Villa Louis Rd                                               | 1870   | Italianate              |
| 12634                                    | Villa Louis - Summer Kitchen                                             | 521 N Villa Louis Rd                                               | 1872   | Italianate              |
| 12635                                    | Villa Louis - Ice House                                                  | 521 N Villa Louis Rd                                               | 1843   | Front Gabled            |
| 12636                                    | Villa Louis - Laundry                                                    | 521 N Villa Louis Rd                                               | 1843   | Side Gabled             |

|        |                                         |                      |            |                        |
|--------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 12637  | Villa Louis - Small Office Building     | 521 N Villa Louis Rd | 1843       | Two Story Cube         |
| 12638  | Villa Louis - Gazebo                    | 521 N Villa Louis Rd | 1843       | Gothic Revival         |
| 12639  | Villa Louis - Carriage House            | 521 N Villa Louis Rd | 1884       | Astylistic Utilitarian |
| 234143 | Villa Louis - Garden Shed               | 521 N Villa Louis Rd | c.1941     | Astylistic Utilitarian |
| 234144 | Villa Louis - Soap House Foundation     | 521 N Villa Louis Rd |            | N/A                    |
| 234145 | Villa Louis - Pond                      | 521 N Villa Louis Rd | c.1875     | N/A                    |
| 234146 | Villa Louis - Well Head                 | 521 N Villa Louis Rd | c.1939     | N/A                    |
| 234147 | Villa Louis - Serpentine Water Feature  | 521 N Villa Louis Rd |            | N/A                    |
| 234148 | Villa Louis - Entrance Gate Piers       | 521 N Villa Louis Rd | 1938       | Rustic Style           |
| 237653 | Joseph And Mary Wachute House           | 109 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1890     | One Story Cube         |
| 237663 | House                                   | 121 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1910     | American Foursquare    |
| 237800 | Wahcute Memorial Library                | 125 S Wacouta Ave    | 1962, 2017 | Contemporary           |
| 3933   | House                                   | 126 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1903     | Gabled Ell             |
| 237669 | House                                   | 130 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1920     | American Foursquare    |
| 237670 | House                                   | 131 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1920     | American Foursquare    |
| 237672 | House                                   | 132 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1910     | Queen Anne             |
| 3937   | House                                   | 136 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1908     | Queen Anne             |
| 237677 | House                                   | 147 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1885     | Two Story Cube         |
| 237678 | House                                   | 148 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1885     | Front Gabled           |
| 3934   | German School                           | 202 N. Wacouta Ave   | 1868       | Front Gabled           |
| 237684 | House                                   | 202 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1880     | Gabled Ell             |
| 3936   | Benjamin F. And Wilhelmina S. Fay House | 203 S Wacouta Ave    | 1881       | Queen Anne             |
| 237688 | House                                   | 208 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1910     | Two Story Cube         |
| 237689 | House                                   | 210 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1900     | Queen Anne             |
| 237936 | House                                   | 215 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1860     | Federal                |
| 237706 | House                                   | 303 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1875     | Italianate             |
| 237708 | Duplex                                  | 304 S Wacouta Ave    | 1947       | Two Story Cube         |
| 237939 | House                                   | 306 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1920     | Bungalow               |
| 237942 | House                                   | 311 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1925     | Craftsman              |
| 237947 | House                                   | 317 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1905     | Front Gabled           |
| 3939   | George Stevens House                    | 318 S Wacouta Ave    | 1885       | Stick Style            |
| 237650 | Garage                                  | 318 S Wacouta Ave    | c.2009     | Stick Style            |
| 237950 | House                                   | 322 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1900     | Two Story Cube         |
| 237979 | B.A. Kennedy Elementary School          | 400 S Wacouta Ave    | c.1963     | Contemporary           |
| 237959 | House                                   | 413 N Wacouta Ave    | c.1910     | Gabled Ell             |

|        |                                                        |                                 |        |                        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 237963 | House                                                  | 417 S Wacouta Ave               | c.1900 | Queen Anne             |
| 237964 | House                                                  | 418 N Wacouta Ave               | c.1920 | Bungalow               |
| 237965 | House                                                  | 421 S Wacouta Ave               | c.1890 | Queen Anne             |
| 3942   | Dr. Darius Mason House                                 | 506 S Wacouta Ave               | c.1870 | Italianate             |
| 237916 | House                                                  | 509 S Wacouta Ave               | c.1915 | Bungalow               |
| 3941   | House                                                  | 518 S Wacouta Ave               | c.1900 | Front Gabled           |
| 237912 | House                                                  | 524 S Wacouta Ave               | c.1950 | Contemporary           |
| 237910 | House                                                  | 540 S Wacouta Ave               | 1950   | Minimal Traditional    |
| 237909 | House                                                  | 601 S Wacouta Ave               | 1960   | Ranch                  |
| 237907 | House                                                  | 607 S Wacouta Ave               | c.1925 | Craftsman              |
| 237730 | St. John's Rectory                                     | 709 S Wacouta Ave               | 1938   | Two Story Cube         |
| 237732 | St. John Nepomuc Church                                | 710 S Wacouta Ave               | 1951   | Romanesque Revival     |
| 237731 | St. John's Convent                                     | 710 S Wacouta Ave               | 1967   | Contemporary           |
| 237729 | St. John's School                                      | 710 S Wacouta Ave               | 1960   | Contemporary           |
| 237728 | House                                                  | 715 S Wacouta Ave               | 1893   | Front Gabled           |
| 237722 | House                                                  | 800 S Wacouta Ave               | 1955   | Ranch                  |
| 237719 | House                                                  | 810 S Wacouta Ave               | 1956   | Colonial Revival       |
| 237720 | House                                                  | 811 S Wacouta Ave               | 1960   | Contemporary           |
| 3935   | Martin Blazek Building                                 | 901 S Wacouta Ave               | c.1940 | Astylistic Utilitarian |
| 237888 | House                                                  | 1116 S Wacouta Ave              | c.1860 | Two Story Cube         |
| 160881 | W.S. Hoffman Memorial Athletic Center                  | 1600 S Wacouta Ave              | 1962   | Contemporary           |
| 237657 | House                                                  | 113 W Washington St             | c.1905 | One Story Cube         |
| 237658 | House                                                  | 115 E Washington St             | c.1910 | One Story Cube         |
| 72067  | Fort Crawford Blockhouse                               | N Water St                      | 1938   | N/A                    |
| 3958   | Joseph Rolette House                                   | Ne Cnr Of Water And Fisher Sts  | 1842   | Greek Revival          |
| 3957   | Milwaukee & Mississippi Rr Depot                       | Ne Cnr Of Water And Rolette Sts | 1864   | Italianate             |
| 72065  | Prairie Du Chien Municipal Pool - Bath House           | North Of Water And Bolvin       | 1937   | Rustic Style           |
| 72066  | Prairie Du Chien Municipal Pool - Pump House           | North Of Water And Bolvin       | 1936   | Rustic Style           |
| 3953   | Astor Fur Warehouse (American Fur Company)             | Se Cnr Of Water And Bolvin Sts  | 1835   | Front Gabled           |
| 234142 | Astor Fur Warehouse (American Fur Company) - Restrooms | Se Cnr Of Water And Bolvin Sts  | c.1978 | Contemporary           |
| 3956   | Dousman Hotel                                          | Water St & Fisher St            | 1864   | Romanesque Revival     |
| 3952   | Michael Brisbois House                                 | Water St                        | 1839   | Federal                |
| 234140 | Michael Brisbois House - Ice House                     | Water St                        | 1839   | Astylistic Utilitarian |



|        |                                            |                                               |            |              |
|--------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 234141 | Michael Brisbois House -<br>Root Cellar    | Water St                                      | 1839       | N/A          |
| 237766 | House                                      | 903 E Webster St                              | 1972       | Ranch        |
| 238966 | Rivercrest Village                         | 1007 E Wisconsin St                           | c.1980     | Contemporary |
| 237686 | House                                      | 205 E Wisconsin St                            | c.1908     | Front Gabled |
| 237803 | Retaining Wall                             | St. Feriote Island Along<br>Mississippi River | 1938       | N/A          |
| 238895 | Milwaukee & Mississippi<br>Railroad Bridge | East Channel Of<br>Mississippi River          | 1927, 1962 | Wood Trestle |

## Chapter 17

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### Recommendations

#### Introduction

Historic Preservation offers a number of social and economic benefits to individual property owners as well as municipalities. Historic preservation strengthens community identity, protects significant historic assets for future generations, enhances the quality of life in the community, and encourages economic revitalization.

As Prairie du Chien has been actively promoted as a regional destination for heritage tourism since at least the 1920s, increased historic preservation efforts in the community will further enhance the city's reputation as a valuable and authentic historic destination. Defined by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as "traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present," heritage tourism is a growing industry in the United States with 78 percent of U.S. leisure travelers incorporating at least one historic or cultural site in their travel itinerary.<sup>1</sup> As a growing number of visitors seek out authentic, non-homogenized experiences, the unique historic assets in communities like Prairie du Chien are key to attracting both new and repeat visitors.<sup>2</sup> In addition, historic preservation at the local level has also been shown to be an increasingly effective approach to enhancing a community's image throughout the region, attracting new business investment as well as new residents.

#### Recommendations

Primary recommendations to advance historic preservation efforts in the City of Prairie du Chien include (1) the certification of the City as a Certified Local Government and (2) the listing of the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places.

##### *Certified Local Government Program*

Jointly administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), the Certified Local Government (CLG) program provides a partnership between local, state, and federal governments to help communities preserve the "irreplaceable historic character of places." Communities – including cities, villages, towns, and counties – apply for CLG status through their State Historic Preservation Office. Wisconsin communities may apply for CLG status through the Wisconsin SHPO by submitting a written certification request. Current elements required in the certification request may be found at the Wisconsin Historical Society's website [www.wisconsinhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org). Wisconsin is currently home to more than 60 CLG communities throughout the state.

Through the Certified Local Government certification process, the City of Prairie du Chien can make a tangible commitment to historic preservation in the community. The CLG program has been a proven

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<sup>1</sup> "10 Benefits of Establishing a Local Historic District," National Trust for Historic Preservation, <https://savingplaces.org/stories/10-on-tuesday-10-benefits-of-establishing-a-local-historic-district#.XLOyF1VKjIU> (accessed April 12, 2019).

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce and Committee on the Arts and Humanities, "A Position Paper on Cultural and Heritage Tourism in the United States," prepared for U.S. Cultural & Heritage Tourism Summit, 2005.

tool to achieving success in the preservation, protection, and increased awareness of the country's cultural heritage as represented by its built resources.<sup>3</sup> Once certified, CLGs must establish by municipal ordinance a qualified historic preservation commission, enforce appropriate state or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties, maintain a system for the survey and inventory of local historic resources, and provide for public participation in the local historic preservation program.<sup>4</sup>

CLG status provides communities with a number of benefits, including

- *Funding:* States receive annual appropriations from the Federal Historic Preservation Fund. States are required to give at least 10% of their funding to CLGs as subgrants. These grants can fund a wide variety of projects including: surveys, National Register nominations, rehabilitation work, design guidelines, educational programs, training, structural assessments, and feasibility studies, to name a few.
- *Technical Assistance:* As a CLG, communities have direct access to SHPO staff for assistance with their commission, building assessments, surveys and nominations, and general preservation assistance. State staff and NPS offer regular training for CLGs as well, an added benefit of the partnership. Each SHPO has a designated CLG Coordinator.
- *Sustainability:* Historic preservation has proven economic, environmental, and social benefits. Studies show that historic districts maintain higher property values, less population decline, more walkability and greater sense of community.”<sup>5</sup>

For additional information regarding CLG certification, requirements, and benefits, contact the Certified Local Government program coordinator (currently Joe De Rose) at the Wisconsin Historical Society at 608-264-6512.

### ***Listing in the National Register of Historic Places***

In addition to honorific recognition, benefits of National Register listing include consideration of listed properties in the planning for Federal, Federally licensed, or Federally assisted projects; qualification of listed properties for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available; and eligibility of listed properties for state and federal historic preservation tax credit programs.

As a district comprised of income-producing properties, listing the proposed Blackhawk Avenue Commercial Historic District in the National Register will render contributing buildings in the district eligible for state and federal tax credits that can help defray the costs of qualified rehabilitation. As of 2019, the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings to property owners as a federal income tax credit; similarly, the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program, returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings, up to \$3.5 million per parcel, to owners as a Wisconsin income tax credit.

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<sup>3</sup> “Certified Local Government Program,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/clg/> (accessed March 27, 2019).

<sup>4</sup> “Certified Local Government Historic Preservation Program in Wisconsin,” Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS4321> (accessed March 27, 2019).

<sup>5</sup> “Certified Local Government Program,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/clg/> (accessed March 27, 2019).

Both tax credit programs encourage private sector investment in the rehabilitation and reuse of historic buildings and result in the creation of local jobs with positive impacts on the local economy. The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit program is one of the nation's most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs with over \$96.87 billion in private investment, preserving over 44,300 historic buildings since 1976.<sup>6</sup>

Additional information, applications, and instructions regarding the state and federal historic tax credit programs can be found at the Wisconsin Historical Society website: [www.wisconsinhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org) or by contacting Wisconsin Historical Society tax credit program staff (currently, Jen Davel oversees tax credit projects in the western district) at 608-264-6490.

In addition to rendering individual properties eligible for historic preservation tax credits, listing one or more of the city's proposed historic districts in the National Register may bring broader financial benefits. The National Trust for Historic Preservation reports that properties within local historic districts appreciate at rates greater than the local market overall and faster than similar, non-designated neighborhoods – findings that are consistent across the country.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, The National Trust notes that “an aesthetically cohesive and well-promoted district can be a community's most important attraction” both in terms of enhancing existing community-building efforts as well as attracting new investment in the community.<sup>8</sup>

## **Future Survey and Research Needs**

This report is intended to serve as the foundation for future historic preservation efforts in the City of Prairie du Chien. As newer properties age and begin to meet the 50-year threshold for National Register eligibility, this report should be updated to include an identification of new historic themes, architectural styles, and property types as scholarship in these areas advances. In addition, future research may uncover information relating to historic properties included in this survey; such information may result in the need to re-evaluate such properties for National Register eligibility. Finally, as the City of Prairie du Chien continues to grow and annex additional lands (particularly those areas that have already been developed to the north and south of the current city limits), these areas should be surveyed in order to identify properties of potential historic and/or architectural significance.

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<sup>6</sup> “Tax Incentives for Preserving Historic Properties,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm> (accessed April 12, 2019).

<sup>7</sup> “10 Benefits of Establishing a Local Historic District,” National Trust for Historic Preservation, <https://savingplaces.org/stories/10-on-tuesday-10-benefits-of-establishing-a-local-historic-district#.XLOyF1VKjIU> (accessed April 12, 2019).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

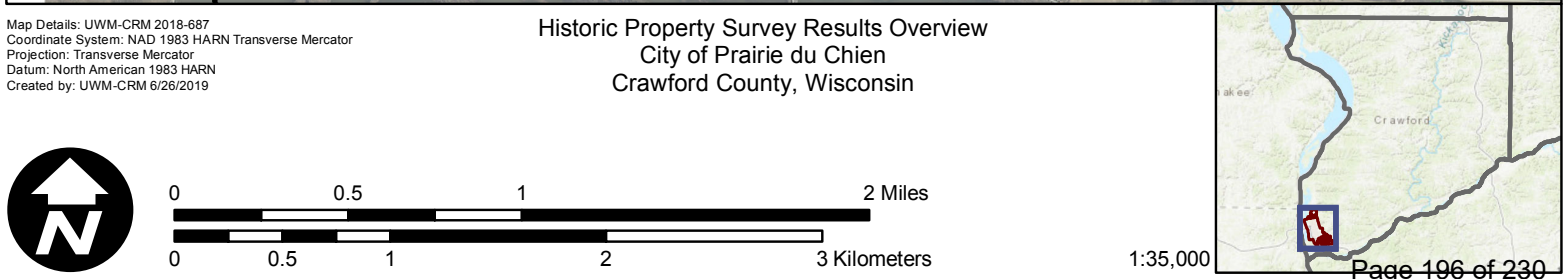
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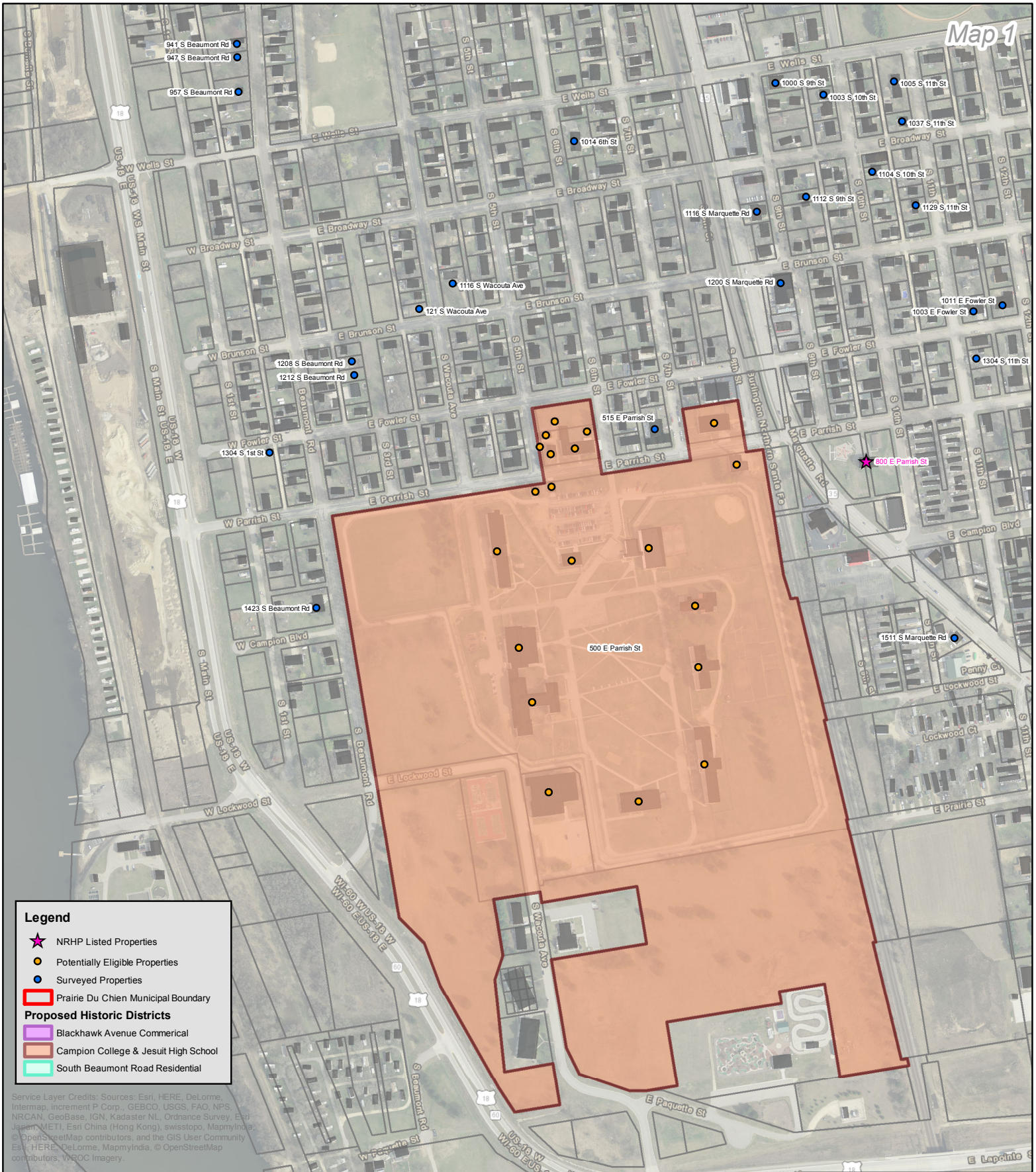
## Appendix

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### Survey Maps







**Legend**

- ★ NRHP Listed Properties
- Potentially Eligible Properties
- Surveyed Properties
- ▭ Prairie du Chien Municipal Boundary

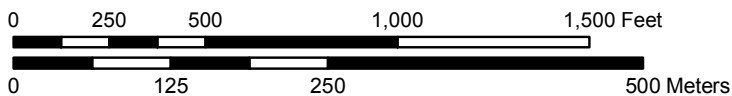
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- ▭ Blackhawk Avenue Commercial
- ▭ Campion College & Jesuit High School
- ▭ South Beaumont Road Residential

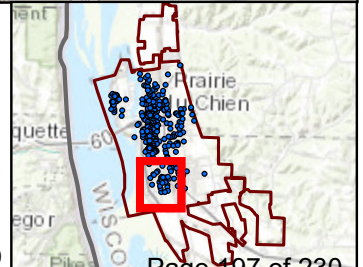
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# Historic Property Survey Results City of Prairie du Chien Crawford County, Wisconsin



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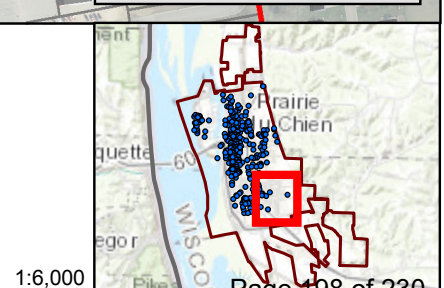
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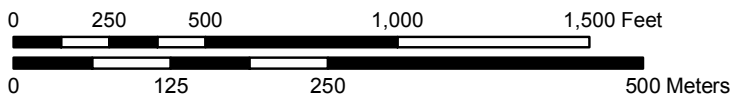




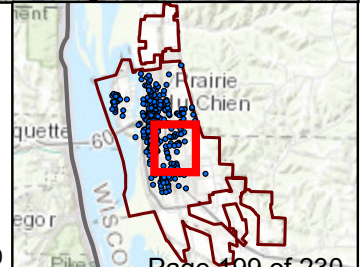


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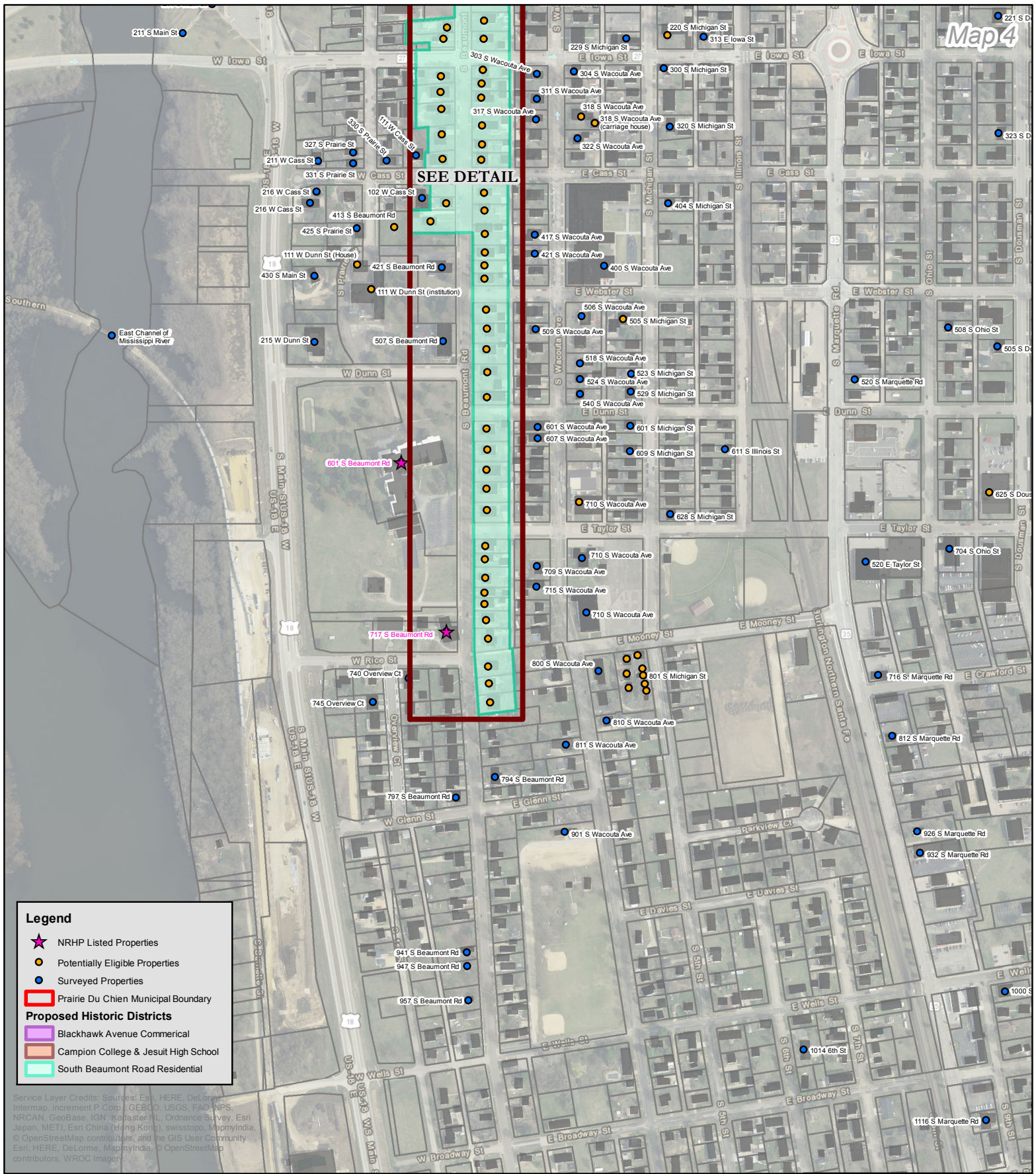
# Historic Property Survey Results City of Prairie du Chien Crawford County, Wisconsin



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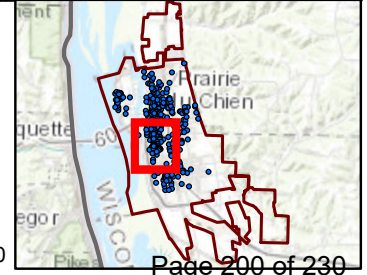
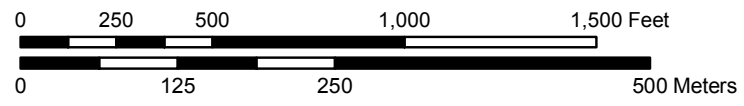
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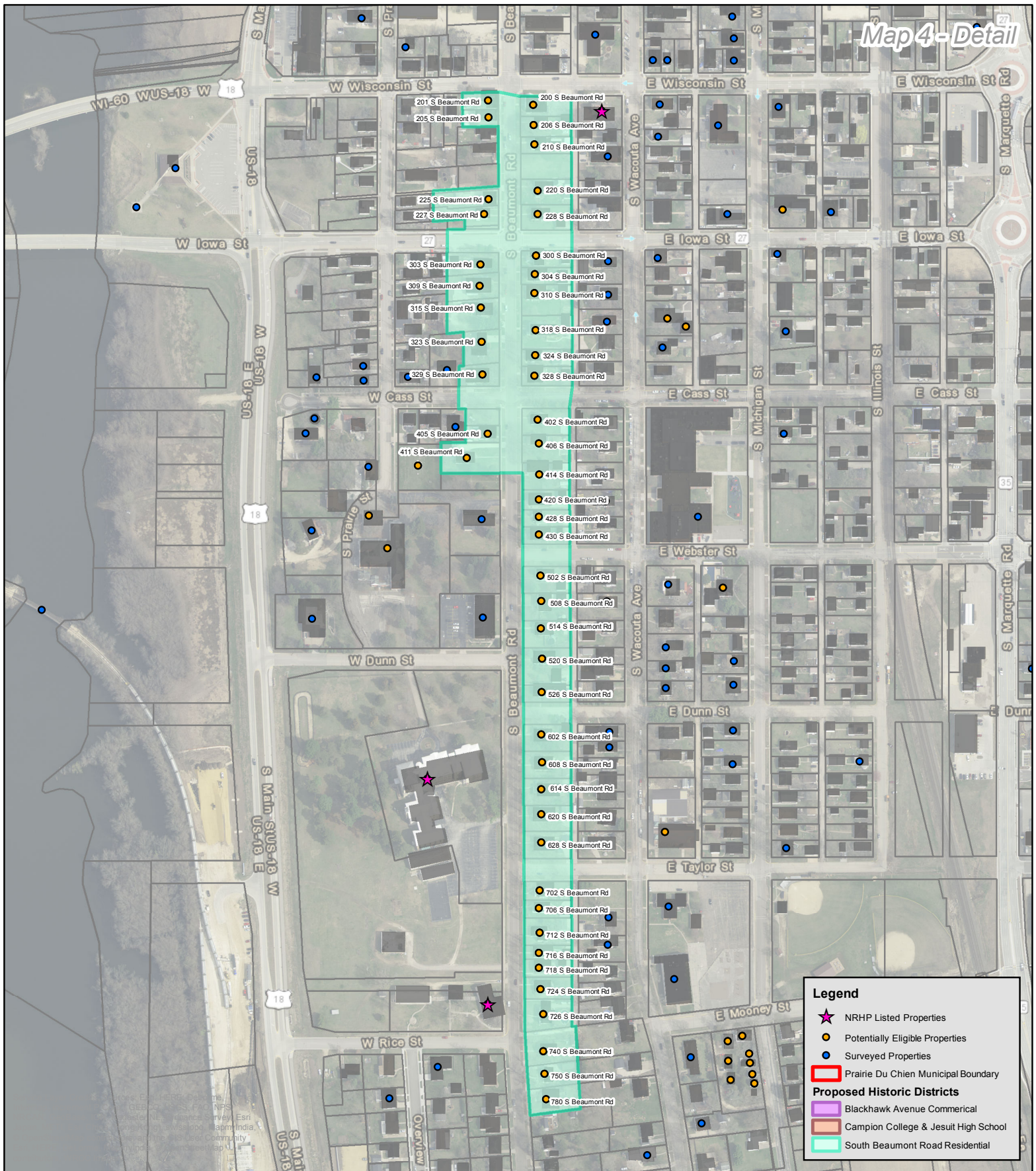
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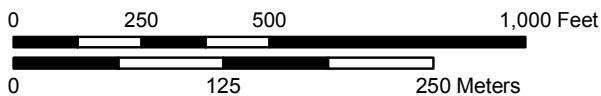




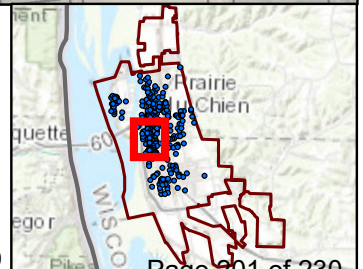


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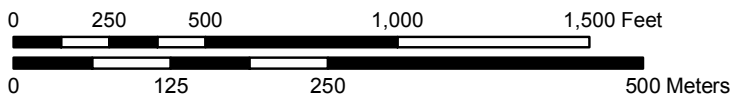




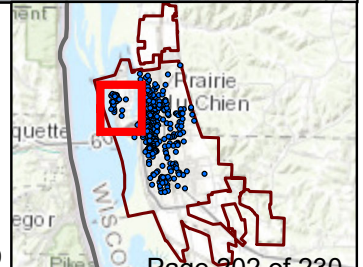


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# Historic Property Survey Results City of Prairie du Chien Crawford County, Wisconsin



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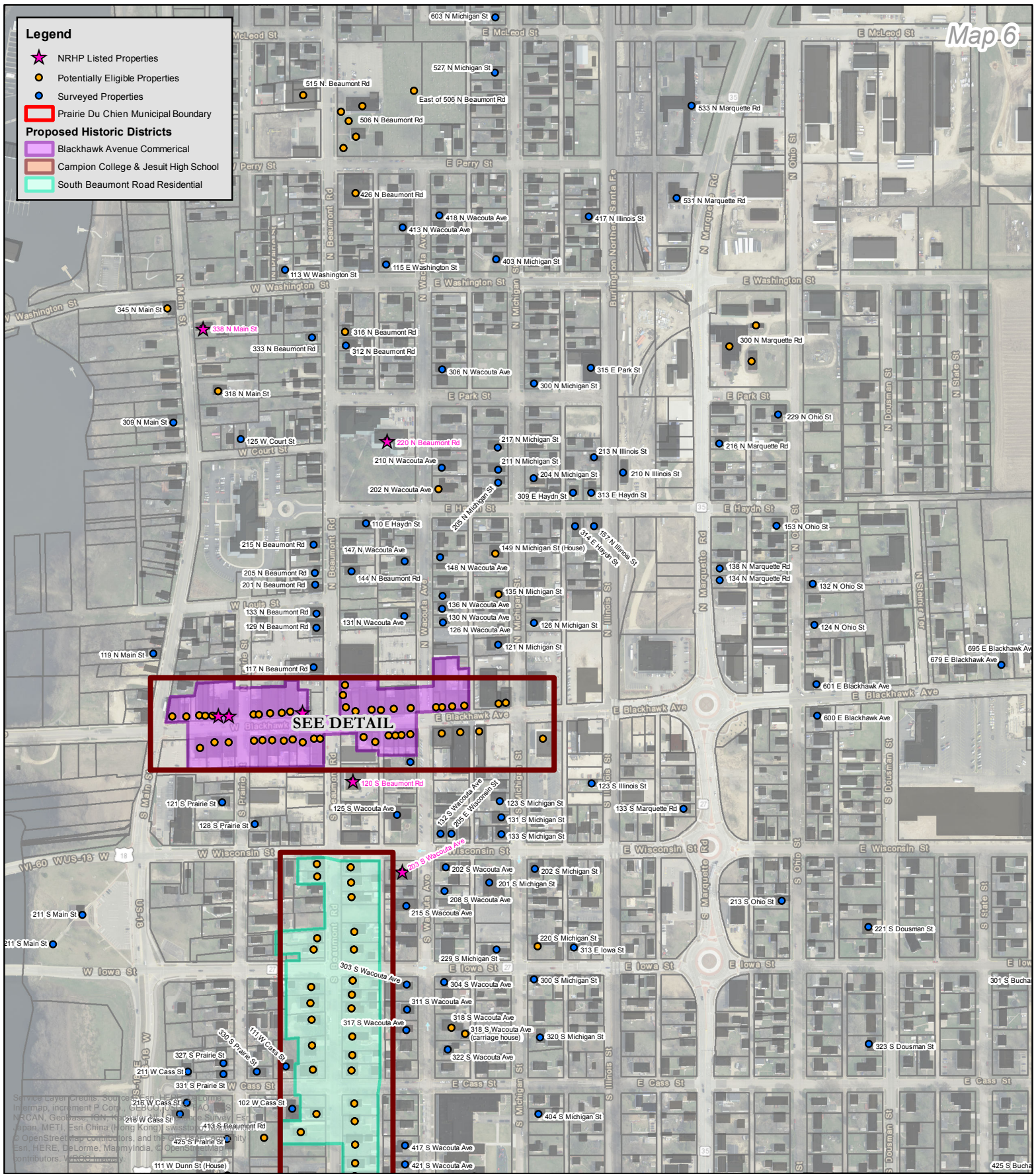


**Legend**

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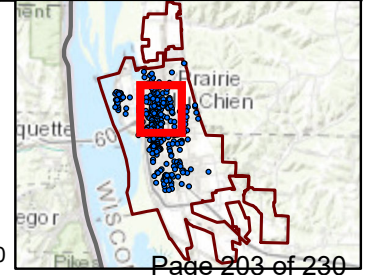
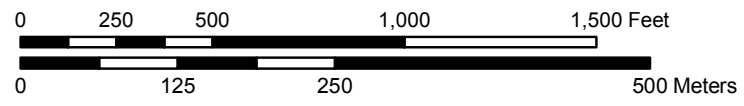
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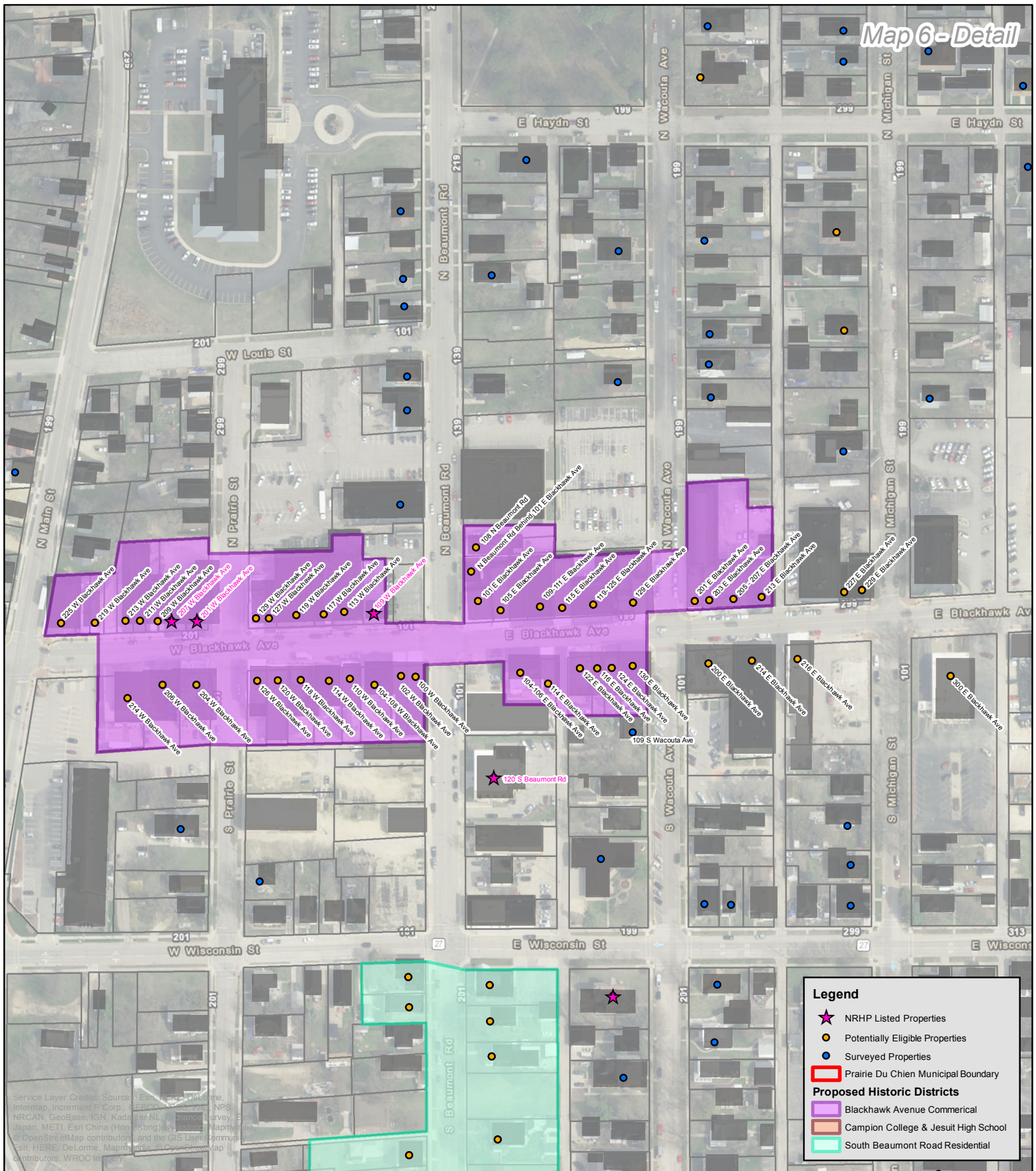


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Historic Property Survey Results  
City of Prairie du Chien  
Crawford County, Wisconsin







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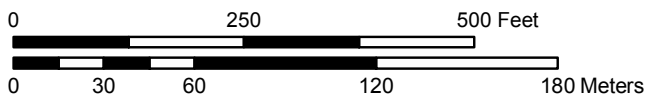
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**Proposed Historic Districts**

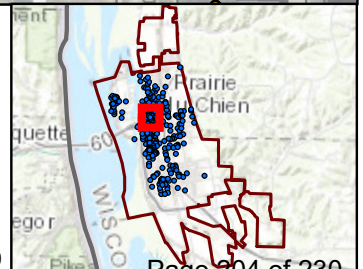
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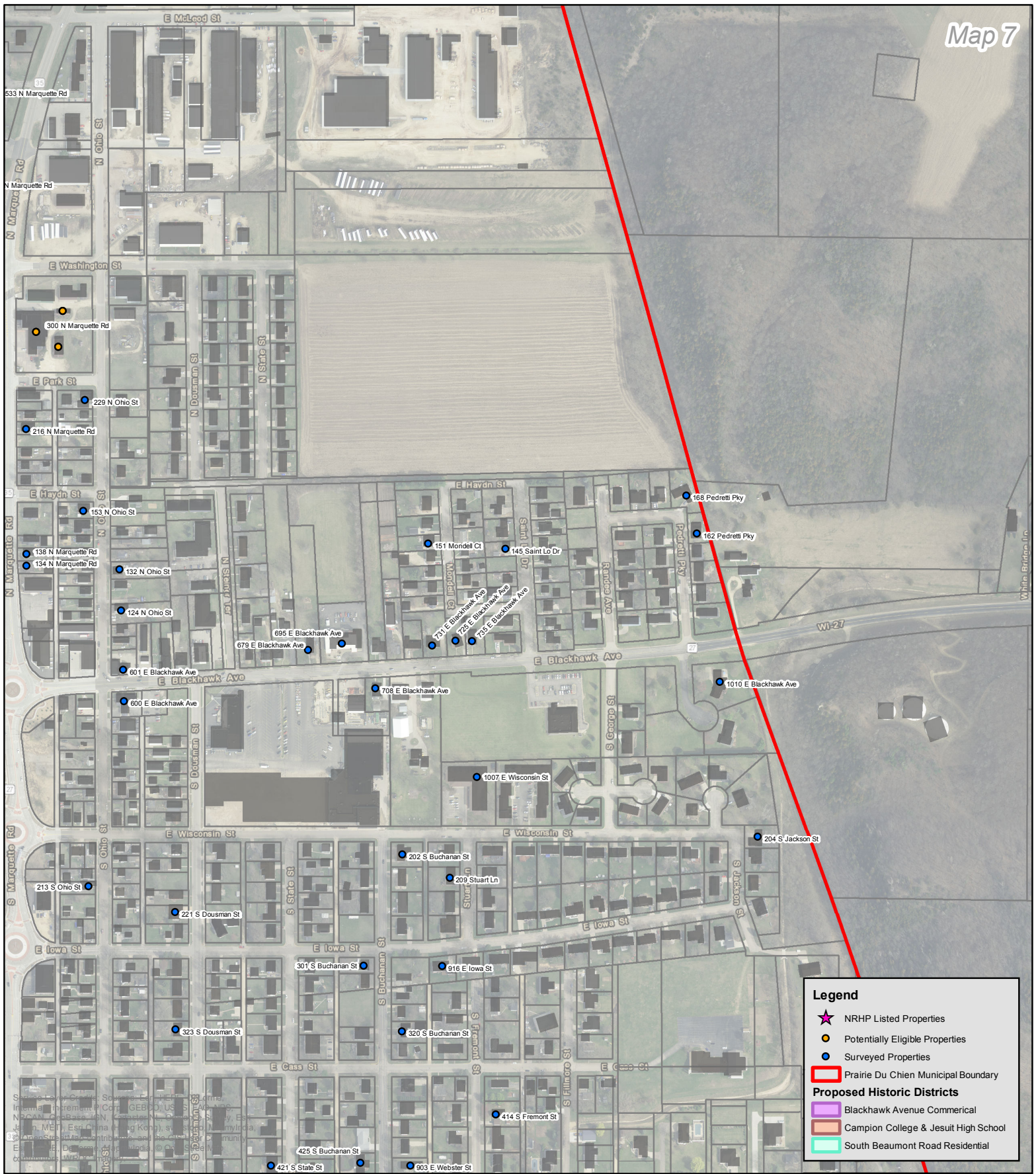
### Historic Property Survey Results City of Prairie du Chien Crawford County, Wisconsin



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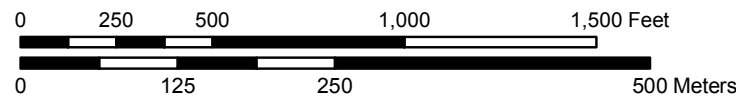




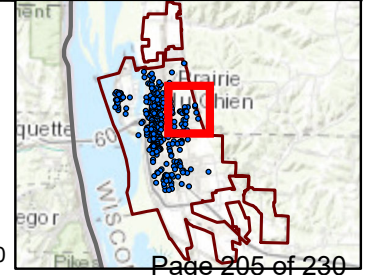


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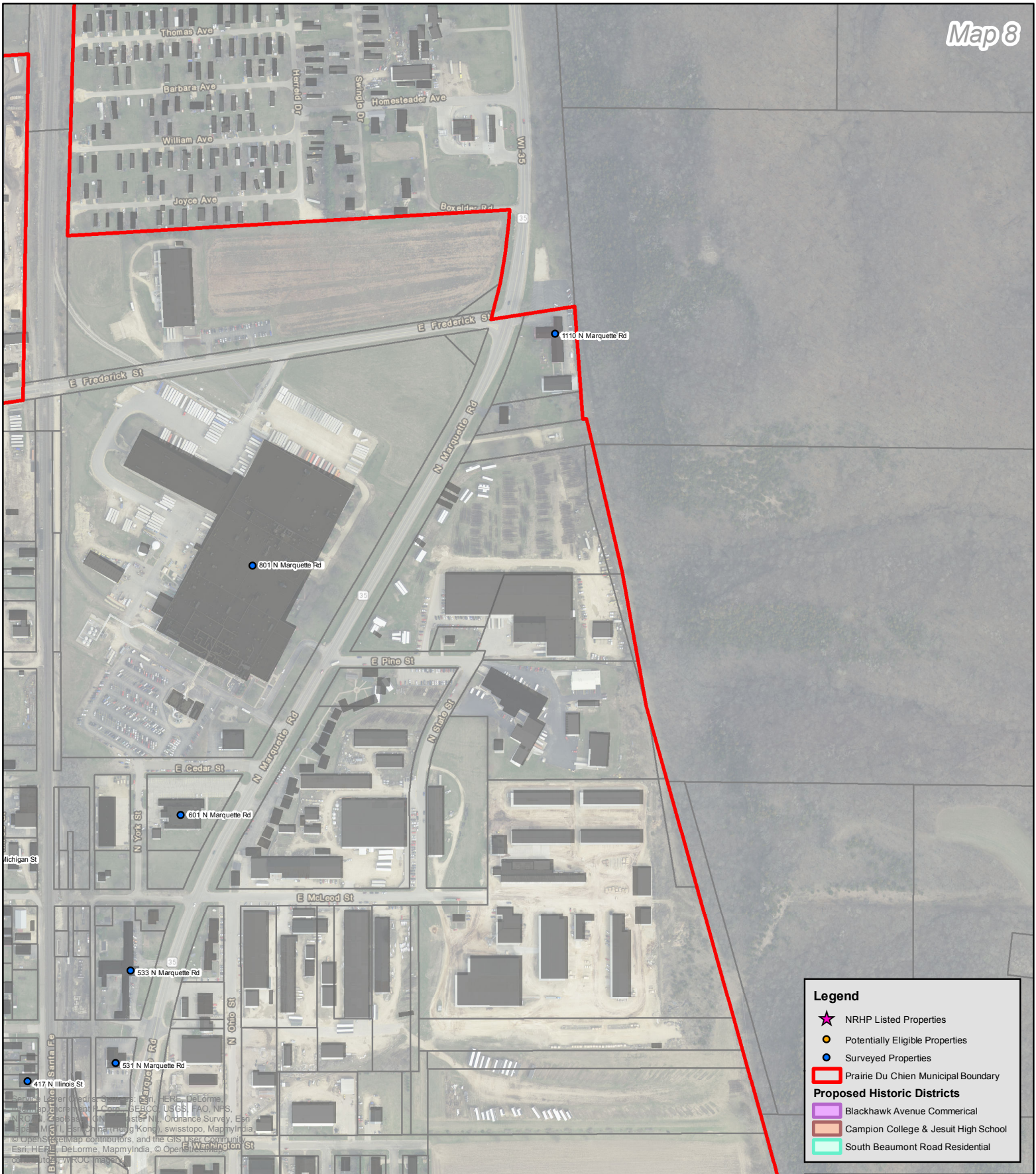
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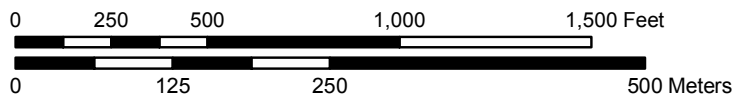




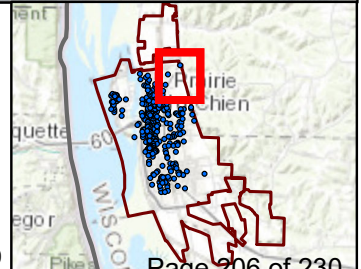


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Crawford County, Wisconsin



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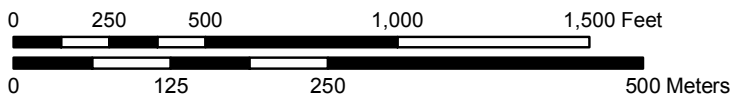




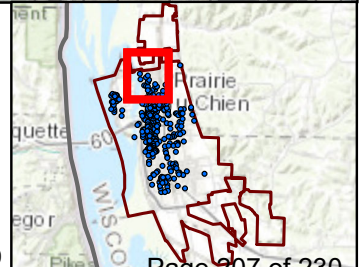


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# Historic Property Survey Results City of Prairie du Chien Crawford County, Wisconsin



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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY CENTER  
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## **Proposal:**

Intensive Survey  
City of Reedsburg, Wisconsin

June 2023



University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
Archaeological Research Laboratory Center  
Sabin Hall, 3413 N. Downer Avenue  
Milwaukee, WI, 53211  
414-251-5680/nicholls@uwm.edu

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The **University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management** program (UWM-CRM) is pleased to offer a proposal to the City of Reedsburg Historic Preservation Commission for an intensive survey of historic and architectural resources within the city limits.

The project team for the Intensive Survey project has over 50 years of combined professional experience in architecture/history and historical research. The project team is directed by **Brian Nicholls** (Principal Investigator) with **Gail Klein** acting as the lead architectural historian. Three additional architectural historians, **Justin Miller**, **Kelly Blaubach**, and **Megan Daniels** and GIS specialist **Nick Weber**, provide important supporting roles for the project. Our key staff exceed the National Park Service's Secretary of Interior's Qualification Standards for History and Architectural/History.

In addition to the combined professional experience of the project team, we have worked together for the past ten years, successfully completing many large-scale architecture history projects. Several highlighted projects demonstrate this expertise including the **Wisconsin Historical Society Intensive Surveys**, **Carlisle Avenue Neighborhood Intensive Survey**, and **City of Platteville National Register of Historic Places Nominations**.

As UWM-CRM is part of a research-based public institution, we do not charge profit on our outside contracts, resulting in the maximum allocation of research funding towards project directed research. Moreover, the resources and support staff of our program allow for our projects to be consistently completed on time. For the Reedsburg intensive survey, we are proposing a final completion date of **June 1, 2024**.

We look forward to working with the City of Reedsburg on this project.

Brian Nicholls, MS, RPA  
Principal Investigator  
nicholls@uwm.edu  
414-251-5680

## COMPANY BACKGROUND

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### WHO WE ARE

Cultural Resource Management at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee has been providing historic preservation and archaeological consulting services to the public and private sectors since 1974. Our clients include agencies, municipalities, firms, and individuals.

UWM-CRM operates within the Archaeological Research Laboratory Center, and our multi-disciplinary staff includes specialists from a wide variety of backgrounds including architecture, historic preservation, public history, archaeology, anthropology, and geography. With over forty years' experience, we have established a reputation for high quality, cost-effective consulting work that combines the efficiency and client-oriented approach of the private sector with the thoughtful, thorough approach of the academic world.

### WHAT WE DO

UWM-CRM offers clients a one-stop shop consulting service for cultural resource compliance. Our architectural historians regularly complete reconnaissance and intensive surveys, Determinations of Eligibility, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and historic tax credit applications. UWM-CRM also provides a variety of consulting services including consultation, development and preparation of effects documentation such as Finding of No Adverse Effect, Documentation for Consultation, mitigation plans, and Memoranda of Agreement. In addition to our above-ground services, we also offer a full array of contract archaeology services including research, documentation, excavation, monitoring, and laboratory analysis.

Our facilities encompass 10,000 square feet of space devoted to offices, computer facilities, photographic and cartographic studios, archaeological research labs, and extensive storage. As a university program, UWM-CRM has access to the UW System Libraries and other research facilities, fleet vehicles, duplicating services, federally approved accounting services, computing consultants, and the State of Wisconsin liability and worker's compensation programs.



UWM-CRM is located in Sabin Hall at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Our building was built in 1928 and originally housed the science departments of the Milwaukee-Downer College. Our physical address and contact person is:

Brian Nicholls  
Cultural Resource Management  
Archaeological Research Laboratory Center  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
Sabin Hall, 3413 N. Downer Avenue  
Milwaukee, WI 53211  
414-251-5680  
nicholls@uwm.edu

Our contractual matters are handled through the UWM Office of Sponsored Programs. The point of contact for contractual matters is:

Jeremy Miner  
Associate Director, Pre-Award Administration  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
Mitchell Hall, Rm 235  
Milwaukee, WI 53211  
minerj@uwm.edu

Cultural Resource Management at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is licensed to operate in the State of Wisconsin.



COMPANY EXPERIENCE & QUALIFICATIONS

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

UWM-CRM routinely completes architectural history investigations for a number of agencies and municipalities encompassing a variety of project types and of differing scales. Included in our portfolio are National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations, reconnaissance level surveys, intensive surveys, determination of eligibility assessments for NRHP listing, as well as many types of cultural resource documentation formats. Our architectural history experience covers the entire State of Wisconsin and includes a wide range of historical properties, themes, and contexts.

Listed below is a representative sample of architecture/history projects completed by UWM-CRM that reflect our breadth of experience with architecture history investigations throughout Wisconsin. Following this list are three highlighted projects that provide a more in-depth assessment of our expertise: **Wisconsin Historical Society Intensive Surveys, Carlisle Avenue Neighborhood Intensive Survey, and City of Platteville NRHP Nominations.**

SAMPLE OF ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY PROJECTS

Intensive Surveys

Milwaukee Mid-Century Houses of Worship, City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI (Spring 2023/ongoing)

Carlisle Avenue Neighborhood, City of Racine, Racine County, WI (Winter 2021/2022)

City of Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, WI (Winter 2018/2019)

City of Superior, Douglas County, WI (Winter/Spring 2019)

Milwaukee Public Schools, City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI (Winter/Spring 2019)

National Register of Historic Places Nominations

Trinity Lutheran Church, Platteville, Grant County, WI (Spring 2022)

Edward and Mary Davies House, Platteville, Grant County, WI (Spring 2022)

Kohl’s Food Store, Monona, Dane County, WI (Spring 2021)

La Crosse Fire Station No.5, La Crosse, La Crosse County, WI (Spring 2021)

Bangor Commercial Historic District, Bangor, La Crosse County, WI (Winter 2020-Spring 2021)

Smith School, Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI (Summer 2020)

Natl Register of Historic Places Nominations (cont.)

West Hill Residential Historic District, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, WI (Winter 2019-2020)

Reconnaissance Surveys

STH 78, Dane, Green, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties (Fall 2021)

Elroy-Sparta State Trail, Monroe and Juneau Counties (Winter 2020-2021)

USH 51 (Main Street), City of Stoughton and surrounding townships, Dane County (2010-2016)

Main Street, Village of Sussex, Waukesha County (Spring 2017)

Broad Street, City of Menasha, Winnebago County (Spring 2016)

NRHP Determination of Eligibility Reports

Walter and Isabelle Carey House, Village of Wilmot, Kenosha County, WI (2023)

North First Street Bungalow Historic District, City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI (2022)

Calumet County Highway Shed, City of Chilton, Calumet County, WI (Summer 2016)

## WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY INTENSIVE SURVEYS

### Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, and Superior, Wisconsin

Beginning in December 2018, UWM-CRM conducted city-wide intensive surveys of historic resources in Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, and Superior, Wisconsin. The Milwaukee survey focused on properties historically owned by Milwaukee Public Schools, the largest school district in the state. The Prairie du Chien survey covered all resources constructed within the city limits prior to 1979. The Superior survey was an update to the city's 1983 intensive survey report.

For the city-wide survey projects, UWM-CRM conducted street-by-street field surveys to identify properties meeting Wisconsin Historical Society survey criteria. UWM-CRM completed site visits with SHPO staff at all properties and districts identified as potentially eligible for NRHP listing. UWM-CRM's GIS specialist mapped the locations of all surveyed resources and proposed district boundaries, and UWM-CRM historians conducted archival research to prepare historic contexts for surveyed properties according to themes identified by the Wisconsin Historical Society. In addition, UWM-CRM attended and participated in public meetings for each project.

**Project reference:** Daina Penkiunas, Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer, [daina.penkiunas@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:daina.penkiunas@wisconsinhistory.org)





## COMPANY EXPERIENCE &amp; QUALIFICATIONS -HIGHLIGHTED PROJECTS

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**CARLISLE AVENUE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE SURVEY**

In Spring 2022, UWM-CRM completed an intensive survey of historic and architectural resources in the Carlisle Avenue neighborhood in the City of Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin. The project was funded by a grant from the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) and sponsored by the Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission.

This intensive survey project covered all built resources over 40 years of age located within the boundaries of the Carlisle Avenue neighborhood. UWM-CRM prepared a detailed historic context outlining the development of the neighborhood and conducted a street-by-street field survey in which 198 individual resources were identified as meeting WHS survey criteria; Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database records were created for all surveyed properties. Through archival research, UWM-CRM identified 2 individual properties and 2 proposed historic districts as individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Site visits of these resources were conducted with the State Historic Preservation Officer to confirm eligibility. UWM-CRM presented the findings of the intensive survey at a public meeting and presented completed reports to the City of Racine and WHS.

**Project reference:** Jeff Hintz, Planning Manager (Racine Department of City Development), jeffrey.hintz@cityofracine.org





## COMPANY EXPERIENCE &amp; QUALIFICATIONS -HIGHLIGHTED PROJECTS

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## CITY OF PLATTEVILLE NRHP NOMINATIONS

## Platteville, Wisconsin

Between 2019 and 2022, UWM-CRM completed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations for 6 individual properties on behalf of the City of Platteville, Wisconsin. The properties included the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Peace, the Leonard and Caroline Coates House, the Carsten and Dora Hinnens House, the Hanmer Robbins and Rock School complex, the Edward and Mary Davies House, and Trinity Lutheran Church.

Each nomination required individual site visits, property owner interviews, in-depth archival research, the creation of floor plan and site plan mapping, detailed photographic documentation of the building's interior and exterior spaces, and a full narrative description of the building's existing appearance, history, integrity and condition, as well as a complete historical and architectural context. All nominations were reviewed and approved by the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office and the Wisconsin Historic Review Board and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Project reference:** Joe Carroll, Community Development Director, City of Platteville, [carrollj@platteville.org](mailto:carrollj@platteville.org)





## PROJECT TEAM & QUALIFICATIONS

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### KEY STAFF

The team for the Reedsburg intensive survey project has over 50 years of combined professional experience in architecture/history and historical research. The project team is directed by **Brian Nicholls** (Principal Investigator) with **Gail R. Klein** acting as the lead architectural historian. Gail will lead the field survey and act as primary author of the intensive survey report. Gail will be assisted by fellow historians **Justin Miller**, **Kelly Blaubach**, and **Megan Daniels**. **Nick Weber**, the UWM-CRM staff GIS specialist, will produce all mapping for the project.

Our key staff exceed the National Park Service's Secretary of Interior's Qualification Standards for History and Architectural/History.

#### LIST OF PROJECT TEAM

Brian Nicholls, M.S, Principal Investigator

Gail R. Klein, M.S., Lead Architectural Historian

Justin C. Miller, Architectural Historian

Kelly J. Blaubach, M.A., Architectural Historian

Megan Daniels, M.P.S., Architectural Historian

Nick Weber, GIS Specialist



**BRIAN NICHOLLS, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

Brian has over 20 years of cultural resource management experience. Brian has been conducting and managing all aspects of cultural resource projects including historic preservation, intensive surveys, archaeological and burial site investigations. Brian has assisted clients/sponsors fulfill all levels of state and federal compliance requirements including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). He serves as the primary point of contact with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, but also has worked with other sponsors/clients from the private sector, energy sector, and other state, county and local agencies.

**EDUCATION**

M.S., Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
Certificate in Geographic Information Systems, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
B.S. Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

**MEMBERSHIPS**

Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society of American Archaeologists  
Midwest Archaeology Conference  
Wisconsin Archaeological Survey  
Wisconsin Archaeological Society

**TRAINING**

Section 106: An Introduction, National Preservation Institute

WisDOT: Section 106 Compliance Training

**RELEVANT EXPERIENCE**

As the Principal Investigator, Brian oversees the contract development, fiscal management of all contracts awarded to the UWM-CRM program, instruction and supervision of students and staff, and assist in managing of the UWM-CRM contract program operations. Brian supervises the project team and facilitates the coordination of projects from contract to final deliverable and invoicing.

## PROJECT TEAM

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## GAIL KLEIN, LEAD ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN



Gail has been working as an architectural historian and historic preservation consultant in Wisconsin since 2009 and has been with UWM-CRM since 2014. Gail's historic preservation work includes the preparation of multiple NRHP nominations, intensive survey reports, historic tax credit documentation, and Determination of Eligibility reports. She leads historic preservation projects documenting and evaluating a wide range of historic property types. Gail's project responsibilities will include project management assistance, attending informational meetings, conducting fieldwork, historical research, photography, and report writing and production. Gail lives in Stoughton, Wisconsin.

## EDUCATION

M.S., Historic Preservation,  
University of Oregon  
B.A., History, Art,  
North Central College

## MEMBERSHIPS

Wisconsin Historical Society  
National Trust for Historic  
Preservation

## PUBLICATIONS

"Preserving America's Historic  
Grange Halls," ASHP Journal, 2009  
"Unity, Liberty, and Charity: A History  
of the Grange in Lane County," Lane  
County Historian, Summer 2009

## TRAINING

The Recent Past: Strategies for  
Evaluation, National Preservation  
Institute (October 2018)  
Historic Preservation Consultants  
Seminar, Wisconsin Historical Society  
(2009 – 2022)  
Local History & Historic Preservation  
Conference, Wisconsin Historical  
Society (2009-2022)  
Historic Tax Credits Workshop,  
Wisconsin Historical Society (2017,  
2021, 2022)  
Section 106: An Introduction, National  
Preservation Institute (April 2011)

## RELATED PROJECTS

**National Register of Historic Places Nominations: New Hope  
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church (New Hope, Wisconsin)  
Samuel and Nina Marcus House (Spring Green, Wisconsin);  
William and Annie McDermot House (Fond du Lac, Wisconsin);  
Spellman Brothers Granite Company (Sauk City, Wisconsin);  
Henry and Barbara Bierbauer House (New Lisbon, Wisconsin)**

Gail completed National Register nominations for a variety of residential, commercial, and civic properties, on behalf of municipalities as well as private property owners. For each nomination, Gail conducted intensive archival research, completed interior and exterior photographic documentation, and prepared detailed historic context narratives to evaluate each property's significance within the historical and architectural landscape of the surrounding community. Gail presented all nominations before the Wisconsin Historic Review Board and each was approved for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company Intensive  
Survey, WE Energies – Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha,  
Jefferson, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan Counties, Wisconsin**

UWM-CRM completed a survey of built resources along the historic Milwaukee Interurban rail lines between the City of Milwaukee and destinations in surrounding counties. The UWM-CRM team utilized GIS mapping to locate and identify geographically isolated bridges, culverts, and other resources historically associated with the interurban railway. UWM-CRM conducted archival research to provide a historical context for the surveyed structures, and identified those considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. WHPD records were created and GIS data was provided to WHS for all surveyed structures. Gail served as project lead, conducting intensive-level field survey, and authored sections of the final report.



## JUSTIN MILLER, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN



Justin has been working as an architectural historian in Wisconsin for over ten years and has been with UWM-CRM since 2014. Justin's historic preservation experience includes reconnaissance and intensive survey work, Determination of Eligibility reports, National Register nominations, and cultural resource compliance projects including consultation and developing Memorandum of Agreements. Justin serves as chair of the Chicago chapter of Docomomo, an international organization dedicated to the preservation of Modern-era buildings, landscapes, and allied arts. Justin's project responsibilities will include research and fieldwork, photography, and assisting with report writing and production. Justin lives in Chicago.

### EDUCATION

B.S., Architectural Studies  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

### MEMBERSHIPS

Society of Architectural Historians  
Docomomo US/Chicago, Board Member  
Landmarks Illinois  
Glessner House Museum

### PRESENTATIONS

"Mount Telemark: Modernist Ski Resort in the Northwoods," Virtual presentation co-sponsored by Docomomo Minnesota and Docomomo Chicago (April 2021)

Moderator, "Modern in the Middle: Chicago Houses 1929-75," Virtual presentation co-sponsored by Glessner House and Docomomo Chicago (April 2021)

"Looking at H.H. Richardson's Other Chicago House," Chicago Architecture Biennial lecture (December 2017)

### TRAINING

*Preserving the Recent Past 3* conference, University of Southern California (2019)

Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Buildings, National Preservation Institute (2011)

Local History & Historic Preservation Conference, Wisconsin Historical Society (2008-present)

## RELATED PROJECTS

### Waldo Boulevard Reconnaissance Survey, Determination of Eligibility Reports, and NRHP Nomination—Manitowoc, Wisconsin

Between 2014 and 2018, UWM-CRM completed the Section 106 compliance process for a roadway project in the City of Manitowoc. The UWM-CRM project team completed a reconnaissance survey for the project, which included approximately 200 houses, commercial buildings, schools, churches, and civic buildings dating from the late-19th century to the present. Justin served as lead architectural historian on the project, led the field survey, produced photography for all phases of the project, and authored the majority of project reports. Justin, along with two other historians, prepared Determinations of Eligibility for five houses; a junior high school and its associated landscape; a country club; a parish complex; and a residential historic district, for which Justin also wrote a National Register nomination.

### Mayville Reconnaissance Survey and Determination of Eligibility Reports—Mayville, Wisconsin

In 2014, UWM-CRM completed an architecture history survey for approximately two dozen properties in the City of Mayville, including one National Register-listed historic district. As part of the reconnaissance survey and to evaluate the surveyed properties, the team conducted archival research to create a historical context focusing on the economic development and architectural context of Mayville. The project team also produced photographic documentation and GIS mapping for all of the surveyed properties. UWM-CRM prepared Determinations of Eligibility for nine properties identified during the survey, including several houses, an industrial complex, and a porcelain enamel gas station. Justin served as lead architectural historian on the project, completing the reconnaissance survey and authoring the majority of the project reports.



## KELLY BLAUBACH, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN



Kelly is an architectural historian who began working at UWM-CRM in 2014. With experience in reconnaissance- and intensive-level surveys as well as historic and archival research, Kelly has prepared many Determinations of Eligibility reports and effects documentation for cultural resources throughout the state of Wisconsin. She works with a vast array of property types, including residential properties, farmsteads, commercial buildings, industrial sites, and municipal and civic buildings. For this project, Kelly's responsibilities will include assisting with historic and archival research and report assembly. She will also contribute to report development. Kelly lives in Waukesha County.

### EDUCATION

B.A., History, Carroll University  
M.A., Public History, concentration  
in Historic Preservation, University of  
Wisconsin-Milwaukee

### MEMBERSHIPS

Historic Milwaukee, Inc.

### TRAINING

The Recent Past: Strategies for  
Evaluation, National Preservation  
Institute (2018)

Section 106: An Introduction, National  
Preservation Institute (2016)

Historic Preservation Consultants  
Seminar, Wisconsin Historical Society  
(2014 – 2017)

Local History & Historic Preservation  
Conference, Wisconsin Historical  
Society (2014-2017)

Historic Preservation Conference,  
National Trust for Historic  
Preservation (2013)

## RELATED PROJECTS

### Statewide Hydroelectric Context—Statewide, Wisconsin

UWM-CRM worked with the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation to develop and implement mitigation measures for required upgrades to a hydroelectric facility northwest of Merrill, Wisconsin. The Grandfather Falls hydro plant, determined eligible for listing in the National Register, was one of the few remaining hydroelectric facilities in the region with its original, early-twentieth century wood penstock pipelines. As such, the project team worked to develop creative mitigation to reflect the unique significance of the property. A portion of one wood penstock was salvaged and incorporated into the landscape of the adjacent Ice Age Trail, which runs through the property. In addition, Kelly developed a historical context for the development of hydroelectric technology and facilities in Wisconsin. The project team also produced archival photodocumentation of the hydro plant, its penstocks, and associated resources in three seasons. Then, UWM-CRM developed text and visual content for informational signage installed at the facility.

### Historic Districts Effects Assessment—Quincy, Illinois

UWM-CRM conducted an effects assessment for a cell tower project in the City of Quincy, along the Mississippi River in Adams County, Illinois. The project area encompassed four historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the Downtown Quincy Historic District, the East End Historic District, the Northwest Historic District, and the Southside German Historic District. The City of Quincy, due to its location along the Mississippi River, was a bustling travel center in the early-to-mid 1800s, and Quincy's residential districts contain houses constructed as early as the 1830s and 1840s. Kelly conducted photographic documentation, archival research, and effects assessment for all NRHP listed resources.

## MEGAN DANIELS, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN



Megan Daniels is an architectural historian and has been working in the historic preservation field since 2013 in Wisconsin, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Idaho. The foundation of her work is the identification and application of the National Register Criteria to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Her work has included reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, design guidelines, Determinations of Eligibility, Multiple Property Documentation, and National Register nominations for both individual properties and historic districts. As the lead architectural historian, Megan will be the primary researcher and author for the nomination.

### EDUCATION

M.P.S., Master of Preservation Studies; Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana

B.A., Art History; University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee

### MEMBERSHIPS

Association for Preservation Technology

### PUBLICATIONS

*Milwaukee's Early Architecture (Images of America)*. Arcadia Publishing, 2010.

### PRESENTATIONS

"Rethinking Managed Retreat: Adaptive Preservation in the Stockade Historic District." Association for Preservation Technology and National Trust 2020 Joint Conference, Edmonton, Canada.

### TRAINING

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis Workshop (2019)

Section 4(f), Federal Highway Administration (2019)

Section 106 Intermediate, Federal Highway Administration (2018)

Section 106 Introduction, National Preservation Institute (2014)

## RELATED PROJECTS

### Waldo Boulevard Determinations of Eligibility Assessments—Manitowoc, Wisconsin

Megan has authored as many as 20 Determinations of Eligibility Assessments consisting of a photographic documentation, physical and narrative description, historic context development, application of the National Register of Historic Places criteria, and recommendation of eligibility. As a part of Waldo Boulevard Reconnaissance Survey, Megan prepared Determinations of Eligibility for five residences constructed between 1935 and 1958, consisting of one Colonial Revival styled ranch, three Period Colonial Revival styled residences, and one Usonian inspired residence. The project required extensive research to develop an architectural context for the evolution of the Colonial Revival style from the 1880s into the mid-twentieth century.

### Parade of Homes Lakewood Site Historic District NRHP Nomination – Holladay, Utah\*

Megan completed a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Parade of Homes Lakewood Site Historic District (built in 1955) consisting of 17 model homes that were both architect and contractor designed houses of Colonial Revival and Contemporary style ranch type houses and Contemporary type houses. For each residence, Megan completed site visits to photograph the residences, conducted intensive archival research, completed photographic documentation, and prepared a detailed historic context narrative to evaluate the significance of each residence within the historical and built landscape of the surrounding area. Megan worked closely with State Historic Preservation Office and the local preservation organization to complete the project. The nomination was approved and listed in 2022.

\*Work completed outside UWM-CRM

## PROJECT TEAM

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**NICK WEBER, GIS SPECIALIST**

Nick has worked as an archaeologist in Wisconsin and the Midwest since 2004 and has engaged with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) since 2009. Nick started working with UWM-CRM in 2014 and became the program GIS Specialist in 2016. Nick's previous GIS projects and experience cover a wide range of geospatial fields and activities, including geospatial data production, geospatial database maintenance and data curation, predictive modeling, spatial analysis, remote sensing, LiDAR data processing and analysis, as well as spatial web-based mapping and mobile application development.

**EDUCATION**

Graduate Certificate in Geographic Information Systems, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
B.A., Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

**MEMBERSHIPS**

Wisconsin Land Information Association

**PUBLICATIONS**

"\$1.87 Each, Four Feet Long and Over; \$0.87 Each, Less Than Four Feet: A Spatial Analysis of Coffin Handle Types from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery"  
Wisconsin Land Information Association, Spring Meeting (2018)

**TRAINING**

Basics of Using LiDAR Data,  
Wisconsin State Cartographers Office (2018)

Wisconsin Land Information System,  
Spring Meeting Conference (2018)

ESRI Wisconsin Users Group  
Conference (2015-2016)

Maintaining Parcels in ESRI's ArcGIS Parcel Editing Solution (The Parcel Fabric), ESRI Wisconsin Users Group Meeting (2015)

On survey projects, Nick works closely with the architecture history project team to streamline survey efforts and improve survey data accuracy. Prior to any field survey work, Nick produces detailed, user-friendly survey maps. He coordinates with the survey team to utilize hand-held GIS data collection devices, as necessary. Following the field survey, Nick compiles and curates the survey data. Nick also works with the project lead to produce project-specific submittal mapping based on content, layout, and report format.

Nick's responsibilities for the project will include creation of project submittal mapping and assistance with report writing and production.



## PROJECT SCOPE, METHODS & DELIVERABLES

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### PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Reedsburg intensive survey will consist of a review of the status and eligibility of all buildings and structures over 40 years of age (pre-1984) within the municipal boundaries of the City of Reedsburg.

The project has two components: (1) a reconnaissance-level survey of all pre-1984 built resources within the survey area; and, (2) an intensive survey of those properties that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. All survey activities will be conducted according to the guidelines in the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Architecture History Survey Manual* and in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement and Scope of Work between the City of Reedsburg and the Wisconsin SHPO.

### RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

The reconnaissance survey phase of the project will begin with a literature search of the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) for existing records of properties within the City of Reedsburg. The literature search will be followed by a reconnaissance field survey of all pre-1984 buildings in the city that meet WHS survey criteria. Properties individually listed in the NRHP, or currently contributing resources to NRHP-listed historic districts, will not be resurveyed. Non-contributing resources in historic districts will be resurveyed. UWM-CRM staff will conduct field surveys to visit and photograph each property, as well as to collect location and survey data for each property.

Following the reconnaissance survey, UWM-CRM staff will update or create WHPD records, as appropriate, with survey data, updated photo(s) including multiple facades (as appropriate), tax parcel numbers, and brief statements of significance for potentially eligible properties. Significance statements will include the area and period of significance, as well as a short statement on the property's historic and/or architectural importance.

Our in-house GIS specialist will produce survey maps that indicate all surveyed properties, including property parcel lines. Draft versions of the mapping will be provided to the City of Reedsburg and the SHPO for review and approval before final submittal. In addition, all geospatial data will be made available to the City of Reedsburg and SHPO.



IMAGES COURTESY WISCONSIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATABASE, 2023.



## PROJECT SCOPE, METHODS & DELIVERABLES

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### INTENSIVE SURVEY

The intensive survey phase of the project will consist of site-specific research for each of the potentially eligible properties identified during the reconnaissance survey. Research will evaluate properties for historical significance under *Criteria A* and *B* and for architectural significance under *Criterion C*. The results of the research will be compiled into an intensive survey report following review and approval by the State Historic Preservation Office.

The intensive survey report will contain the following: a historical overview of the growth and development of the city of Reedsburg; historical outlines of various historic themes as identified by SHPO and as represented by properties within the survey limits (i.e., Commerce, Recreation, Industry, etc.); a summary of each architectural style identified within the city; a summary of designers, engineers, and builders identified as working within the city during the historical period (organized by profession and including biographical information); and a list of potentially eligible properties. The justification for eligibility of each property (which criteria are applicable, potential period of significance, and summary statement of significance) will also be provided.

In addition to the completion of the intensive survey report, UWM-CRM will attend any required informational meetings during the course of the project (including public meetings at the beginning and end of the project), in coordination with the City of Reedsburg and/or SHPO staff. UWM-CRM will also prepare monthly progress reports as requested by the City of Reedsburg throughout the course of the project and will be available for update meetings (virtually or via phone) as needed.

### DELIVERABLES

Deliverables for the project include two major items: (1) the final intensive survey report; and (2) completion of WHPD data entry and survey maps.

Following acceptance of the final intensive survey report by the City of Reedsburg Historic Preservation Commission, UWM-CRM will provide at least three copies of the report (two bound and one unbound) printed on acid-free paper and one electronic copy in PDF format to SHPO.



IMAGES COURTESY WISCONSIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATABASE, 2023.

## PROJECT SCHEDULE

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## PROJECT TIMELINE

The project timeline is presented below and assumes a notice to proceed by August 1, 2023. Final deliverables will be provided no later than **June 1, 2024**.

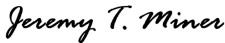
| <i>Description</i>                                          | <i>Date</i>                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Notice to Proceed                                           | August 1, 2023                    |
| Public Information Meeting #1 - Introduction                | August 2023                       |
| Literature Research                                         | August-September 2023             |
| Reconnaissance Survey                                       | October 2023-February 2024        |
| Field Survey                                                | October-November 2023             |
| WHPD Data Entry                                             | December 2023-January 2024        |
| Survey Maps (hard copy & GIS data)                          | February 2024                     |
| Intensive Survey                                            | February-March 2024               |
| Site Specific Research                                      | February 2024                     |
| Intensive Survey Report                                     | March 2024                        |
| <b>Deliverable 1: Intensive Survey Report - Draft/Final</b> | <b>March 1, 2024/June 1, 2024</b> |
| <b>Deliverable 2: WHPD Data Entry and Mapping</b>           | <b>March 1, 2024</b>              |
| Public Information Meeting #2 - Results                     | April 2024                        |

PROJECT FEES

The fee below represent a not-to-exceed figure, including travel and material expenses, for completion of the work described in the Project Scope and Methods.

This budget proposal includes the fully burdened projected salaries, travel expenses and supply costs associated with the proposed level of investigations and reporting. *Please note that UWM-CRM does not charge profit on funded projects.* The cost reflects a fixed fee.

**UWM-CRM’s proposed cost for the completion of the Reedsburg Intensive survey project is \$31,210.**

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| DocuSigned by:<br>   |                         |
| <small>1D93119594AF442...</small>                                                                     | 6/27/2023   9:03 AM CDT |
| Gail Klein, Architecture Historian                                                                    | Date                    |
| UWM Cultural Resource Management                                                                      |                         |
| DocuSigned by:<br>   |                         |
| <small>3F836E701256488...</small>                                                                     | 6/27/2023   9:02 AM CDT |
| Brian Nicholls, Principal Investigator                                                                | Date                    |
| UWM Cultural Resource Management                                                                      |                         |
| DocuSigned by:<br> |                         |
| <small>555DCF8C12B6453...</small>                                                                     | 6/28/2023   8:29 AM CDT |
| Jeremy Miner, Associate Director,                                                                     | Date                    |
| UWM Pre-Award Administration                                                                          |                         |

## REFERENCES

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The following references are associated with the Highlighted Projects included in this proposal (see pages 6-8).

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## WORK SAMPLE

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The following intensive survey report was prepared for the City of Prairie du Chien and the Wisconsin Historical Society. The project was funded by a subgrant from the Wisconsin SHPO.

City of Reedsburg, WI  
Thursday, July 6, 2023

## Chapter 324. Historic Preservation

### § 324-5. Criteria for historic designation.

- A. A site, improvement or district shall be designated as an historic property only if it is significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture.  
[Amended 9-27-2021 by Ord. No. 1927-21]
- B. The quality of significance required to be designated as an historic property is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that satisfy any of the following conditions:
- (1) Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.
  - (2) Association with the lives of persons significant in the past.
  - (3) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or that represent the work of a master or that possess high artistic values.
  - (4) Representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
  - (5) Yielding, or likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.<sup>[1]</sup>
- [1] *Editor's note: Former Subsection C, which set forth requirements for property less than 50 years old and immediately followed this subsection, was repealed 9-27-2021 by Ord. No. 1927-21.*

### § 324-6. Procedure for historic designation.

- A. Nomination process.
- (1) Any resident of the City of Reedsburg may nominate a site, improvement or area for designation as an historic property. The nomination shall be made on a form prepared by the Commission. The nomination shall be delivered to the Chairman of the Commission.
  - (2) A nomination under this chapter does not constitute a nomination to the State Register of Historic Places or the National Register of Historic Places.
  - (3) The nomination form prescribed by the Commission shall require the following information:
    - (a) The name and address of the individual submitting the nomination.
    - (b) The location of the property being nominated for designation as an historic property.  
[Amended 9-27-2021 by Ord. No. 1927-21]
    - (c) The names and addresses of any person or persons who own all or part of the site, improvement or area being nominated for designation as an historic property.

- (d) A statement and explanation that the property being nominated for designation as an historic property is eligible for designation under § **324-5**.

[Amended 9-27-2021 by Ord. No. 1927-21]

- B. Written recommendation. The Commission shall make a written recommendation to the Common Council with respect to whether the property nominated should be designated an historic property.

[Amended 9-27-2021 by Ord. No. 1927-21]

## § 324-7. Designation of historic property.

- A. Upon receipt of a recommendation, the City shall fix a time and place of a public hearing before the Common Council within 60 days on the Historic Preservation Commission's recommendation and cause notice to be given as follows: by publishing a Class 1 notice under Chapter 985 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and by mailing a notice thereof to any person having an interest in the property described by the nomination.

[Amended 9-27-2021 by Ord. No. 1927-21]

- B. Following the public hearing, the Common Council shall decide whether to approve the Commission's recommendation, modify and approve the Commission's recommendations or disapprove the Commission's recommendation. The decision of the Common Council shall be by a majority vote.

[Amended 8-26-2019 by Ord. No. 1888-19]