

# HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY 2016-2017

*City of Ashland, Ashland County, Wisconsin*



Prepared for:

**The Ashland Historic Preservation Commission**  
Ashland, Wisconsin

Prepared by:



HERITAGE RESEARCH, LTD.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this project is to provide an update survey (from those previously completed by Steve Sennott and Jane Tolliver in 1983 and Heritage Research Ltd. in 2000-2001) of the architectural and historical resources located within the City of Ashland into the 1980s. This material may be useful in the development of local preservation plans; to identify buildings, structures, sites and historic districts that meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and to increase public and private sector awareness of the community's historical and architectural heritage.

Funded in part through a National Park Service grant-in-aid administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS), the City of Ashland contracted with HRL to conduct an update survey of the city within a specific Scope of Work (found in the Introduction and Survey Methodology). One of the two primary goals of the resurvey effort was to identify and inventory historical and architectural properties built between the 1940s and the 1980s. The second goal was to reevaluate previously surveyed properties (not already listed in the National Register) and to determine whether or not they were, at this time, potentially eligible for the National Register. Finally, while the 2000-2001 survey was completed to WHS standards, it was a city-funded survey. As a result, the WHS database was not updated with the 2000-2001 research results, although a copy of the report was placed on file with the WHS. As a result of this effort, the WHS database has now been updated.

As a result of this survey, a total of 367 resources (approximately 110 of which are "new") offered enough visual interest to warrant a photograph and information entry into the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD; aka Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory [WAHI]), which is accessible online and available to the public at [www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15309](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15309). To follow, two potential historic districts and twenty-four individual resources were discussed in the Intensive Survey Recommendations section of this report. In conclusion, both districts and nineteen (of the twenty-four) individual properties were recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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## **INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

In 2015-2016, the City of Ashland applied for, and received, a historic preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service—a grant administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The objective was to provide an updated survey (previous surveys were completed in 1982-1983 and again in 2000-2001) of the architectural and historical resources located within the City of Ashland. The ultimate purpose of such a survey is to identify those historic districts and/or individual properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Considering that information, as well as the information outlined in the Work Program provided in the RFP, a specific scope and approach was proposed (in June 2016) for the project. Consequently, in August 2016, Heritage Research, Ltd. (HRL), a historical/environmental consulting firm in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, was contracted to conduct a resurvey of the city using the following Scope of Work (which was largely excerpted from HRL's proposal):

- (1) The entire city will be re-reviewed for historical resources. This means that all previously surveyed properties will be photographed and/or reviewed/evaluated. Prior to the 2000-2001 survey, there were approximately 800 properties in the Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory (WAHI). As a result of the 2000-2001 survey, 584 properties were surveyed (considered to meet survey criteria at that time), which included both previously surveyed properties, as well as more recent resources that had “come of age,” such as Cape Cod, Ranch and Minimal Traditional-style homes. Today there are 886 previously surveyed properties in the WAHI, approximately 160 of which are listed in the National Register. This means that, at the very least, over 700 properties would need to be re-reviewed throughout the city.
- (2) Contextual chapters will be created to cover all surveyed resources, if it is found that none already exists. It is likely that the architecture chapter will need to be updated.
- (3) Photos will be taken of those properties that are currently missing a photo in the WAHI. A review of the WAHI indicated that there were approximately 15 photos missing.
- (4) The proposed report would, like the previous reports, include a Recommendations Chapter with Intensive Survey results. All properties and/or districts that were discussed in the 2000-2001 Recommendations Chapter, which remain extant and have not since been listed in the National Register would be re-reviewed for potential eligibility, including Fifield Row, a residential historic district that both the city and district residents have expressed interest in listing in the National Register. Those properties that were previously identified in the 2001 survey report as needing further research would be researched fully so that a definitive recommendation can be made if one has not been made since that time. Any newly surveyed properties with eligibility potential would also be discussed in this chapter.
- (5) Dates of construction were, in fact, included on many of the survey cards produced as a result of the 2000-2001 survey effort but a significant number of properties in the WAHI

do not include a date of construction. Those survey cards, as well as the previous survey report in general—of which we retain copies—should be reviewed for pertinent information and that information should be entered into the WAHI, even for those buildings not recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

\* \* \*

On 19 September 2016, a public meeting was held to explain the project to the community, introduce HRL staff (primary investigator, Traci E. Schnell), as well as to solicit concerns, if any. This meeting provided an opportunity for the community to offer historical information about properties that might not otherwise be known to the researcher. That same week, Schnell began fieldwork and the photographic inventory of resources. At that time, research was completed for those properties identified in the 2001 report as requiring additional research before an eligibility determination could be made. A second week-long trip to Ashland was made by Schnell in March 2017 in order to complete the photographic inventory. Also during that trip, Schnell met with WHS Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Daina Penkiunas and together they reviewed the properties Schnell considered to be potentially eligible. Following concurrence regarding the properties to be addressed in the Intensive Survey Recommendations, additional research was completed.

As with other community surveys, it was thought that additional contextual chapters might need to be completed for this effort. As it happens, that was not the case, as all topics were, in fact, covered as of the 2001 survey, including the discussion on architecture.

A good number of the Intensive Survey Recommendations presented in this survey report were also included in the 2001 report. In fact, of the two districts and twenty-four individual recommendations offered in this report, only four (individual) recommendations are new to this report. While the 2001 recommendation information was utilized for this report, additional research was completed and some information has also been corrected.

Resource materials utilized for this effort included a variety of sources, including City of Ashland building permits, which were reviewed (from a hand-copied list completed in 2000) in their entirety, dating from 1918 to 1950 (as [in 2000] the year 1950 would have reflected the 50-year rule for National Register eligibility). As it happens, the actual permits dating to that period, as well as later ones, are no longer available at city hall [they are, however, believed to be in storage *somewhere* in the building]. In order to fully confirm ownership, property deeds were reviewed for most all properties included in the Recommendations of this report. That information, combined with city directories (available at the Ashland Historical Society Museum; many of which are also accessible online), Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps (1886-1923 [updated to 1936]), as well as census information (again, also accessible online) and local newspaper citations, resulted in the dates provided for the construction of buildings. Assessor's information was also consulted but, in a number of cases, those dates were not reliable. Not reviewed for this effort were tax rolls.

Much of the work associated with this survey effort was the updating of the database that is maintained by the WHS and which is accessible to the public at [www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15309](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15309). Address changes were made to those

that were out of date (for instance, since 1983, Front Street was renamed Lake Shore Drive; as well, 2<sup>nd</sup> Street (both east and west) has since been renamed Main Street). However, in the case of those properties in the National Register-listed West 2<sup>nd</sup> Street Commercial Historic District, those addresses remain in the database as “W 2<sup>nd</sup> ST”, with “AKA MAIN ST W” being added in parentheses. Also, if buildings were demolished since the last survey, that was also entered into the database, as were exterior alterations (windows, sheathing, porches, etc.). As noted in the project’s Scope of Work, photos were taken for any resource in the database that was missing a photograph (which amounted to approximately fifteen photos) and dates of construction were added to records where the date could be confirmed (or approximated from a variety of sources).

Approximately 110 new resources were surveyed as a result of this survey effort and added to the WAHI. Additionally, the WAHI was reviewed for properties that did not have any initial integrity when they were surveyed in the early 1980s. Following a field check, approximately seventy-five properties were deleted from the WAHI. As well, following review of all previously surveyed properties (less those listed in the National Register), approximately 200 were altered to a point that they no longer retained enough integrity for re-survey; however, those properties remain in the inventory, along with an update photograph.

As stated previously, a total of twenty-four individual properties were considered for potential eligibility, of which nineteen were recommended as potentially eligible (the remaining five were not). Of the two historic districts that were identified, both were recommended as potentially eligible.

Two properties not addressed directly in the recommendations but that deserve specific mention include the Lake Shore School (2200 Lake Shore Drive East; no longer extant) and the Ashland Housing Authority’s Bay Tower Apartments at 319 Chapple Avenue. Regarding the former, Lake Shore School (1937) was designed by Thomas Shefchik in a modest interpretation of a combination of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. Art Deco elements include the vertically incised lines and the geometric pattern that enframed the entrance, while the stone beltcourse that ran above the fenestration of the main floor provided a nod to the horizontal emphasis of Art Moderne. Lake Shore School continued to serve the City of Ashland as such until 1964. It was later used by the Head Start Program and, thereafter, as an office building. Indeed, the school was recommended as potentially eligible as a result of the 2001 survey (at which time it was vacant) and was planned for inclusion in the recommendations section of this report until its demolition in May 2017.

Constructed in 1974, Bay Tower Apartments was erected by the Ashland Housing Authority to serve as low-income housing. The facility includes eighty-three, one-bedroom apartments, with preference given to those fifty years of age and older or to handicapped persons. While not yet fifty years of age, the facility is among a number of low-income housing towers that were built throughout the state. No statewide context has yet been developed for Section 8 housing, for which this property is associated, nor has a full inventory of such structures (in the state) been completed, as such structures are generally only just now coming of age.

## **INTENSIVE SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS**

Of the resources re-evaluated, as well as the new properties that were inventoried and photographed for this survey, twenty-four individual properties were thought to offer a sufficient degree of historical intrigue and/or architectural integrity to suggest potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Those twenty-four resources, as well as two historic districts, are listed below. Expanded discussions of the districts and individual properties follow the list. Please note that a number of the discussions in this document were also included in the 2001 document. In some cases the 2001 information (in part) appears hereafter verbatim; however, in most cases, additional information (above that which was included in the 2001 context chapters) was added in and/or edits were made.

### **DISTRICTS**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name (Period of Significance)</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
110 N. Ellis Avenue (aka 1 Fifield Place) 1-5 & 7 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East (aka Fifield Row)	Fifield Place Homes Historic District (1887-1915)	Potentially Eligible
214-222 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	C. A. Sheffield's Concrete Block Houses Historic District (Ca. 1903)	Potentially Eligible

**Individual Properties list on next page**

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name (Date of Construction)</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
220 Chapple Avenue	Medical Service Building (1920; 1924)	Potentially Eligible
121 Lake Shore Drive East	Dr. George W. and Ida Harrison House (1885)	Potentially Eligible
201 Lake Shore Drive East	St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church and Rectory (1886-1901 and 1897)	Potentially Eligible
Lake Shore Drive West @ Memorial Park	Memorial Park Bandshell (1934)	Potentially Eligible
601 Lake Shore Drive West	Pittsburgh & Ashland Coal & Dock Company Office ( 1931)	Potentially Eligible
1301 MacArthur Avenue	J. F. Van Dooser Investment Property (Ca. 1895)	Not Eligible
Sanborn Avenue	Mount Hope Cemetery (Ca. 1888-1930s)	Not Eligible
300 Stuntz Avenue	Ellis Fire Station (1920)	Potentially Eligible
214 Vaughn Avenue	First Presbyterian Church (1897)	Potentially Eligible
1301 Vaughn Avenue	Dr. Martin and Elizabeth Thorsen House (1940)	Potentially Eligible
319 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Western Bohemian Fraternal Association Hall (Ca. 1912)	Potentially Eligible
N. 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East, bay front	Ashland Water Utility (1893; Ca. 1901; 1947)	Potentially Eligible
301 13 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Bay City School (1955)	Potentially Eligible
701 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Louis and Augusta Cartier House (1903)	Potentially Eligible
708 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Rosetta Young Investment Property (Ca. 1899)	Not Eligible
318 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Central Baking Company (Ca. 1921)	Potentially Eligible
517 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Saron Lutheran Church (1951)	Potentially Eligible
222 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Henry and Marie Wildhagen House (1895)	Potentially Eligible
515 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Henry and Marie Wildhagen Investment Property (Ca. 1909)	Not Eligible
200 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Esson Fruit Company Building (1927)	Potentially Eligible
504 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	John F. Scott House (1887)	Potentially Eligible
600 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Conrad and Agnes Richter Investment Property (1888)	Not Eligible
620 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and Guild Hall (1904)	Potentially Eligible
311 13 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Good Shepherd Lutheran Church (1965)	Potentially Eligible

## DISTRICTS

### FIFIELD PLACE HOMES HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
110 N. Ellis Avenue (aka 1 Fifield Place) & 2-5 & 7 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East (aka Fifield Row)	See resource table on page 13	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



2, 3, 4, 5 & 7 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East (aka Fifield Row). All five homes were built in 1887 by Samuel S. Fifield.

This small district of six homes includes five along N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East (aka Fifield Row) and one along N. Ellis Avenue (aka 1 Fifield Place), as well as a non-contributing garage (See map on page 13). The largest of the six is oriented to N. Ellis Avenue, rises two stories in height and is topped with a hipped roof. Although altered with asbestos siding and missing its original tower, the over 4,000-square-foot home retains a number of its original tall-and-narrow windows. The other five houses also rise two stories in height and generally reflect their original Queen Anne styling. While house #4 stands as the most intact of the five--featuring wooden shingle and clapboard sheathing, as well as detailed porchwork--the other four homes have seen varying degrees of alteration. Notably, however, house #5 is currently undergoing restoration.

Samuel S. Fifield built the house on N. Ellis Avenue in 1883 as his own home, while the “cottages” along Fifield Row were constructed in 1887. Born in 1839 in Penobscot County, Maine, Fifield came to Wisconsin in 1854 and moved to Ashland in 1872. Having earned experience in printing (as did his brother), Fifield would establish *The Ashland Press* with his brother that same year, as well as serve as one of the first supervisors of the Ashland County Board. In 1874, he was elected to the State Assembly, serving as Speaker just two years later. That year he would take up the position of State Senator, which he held in 1877, 1880 and 1881; the lattermost date in which he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin (a position he served through 1886). In 1890, Fifield was appointed postmaster of Ashland, a position he held for sixteen total (but not consecutive) years. In addition, he also served as the vice president of the First National Bank and the Ashland Lighting Company. In 1863, he wed Stella Grimes, with

whom he would live in the subject home--dubbed as "Evergreen Cottage"--from 1883 until her death in 1913; Fifield himself died in 1915.<sup>1</sup>



**110 N. Ellis Avenue (aka 1 Fifield Place): Samuel S. & Stella Fifield House (1883).**

Likely a reaction to the existing shortage of housing<sup>2</sup>, as well as identifying earnings potential, Fifield built six cottages along N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East in 1887 for a sum of \$18,000. Following the establishment of initial water, gas and light services between 1883 and 1884, the community began to grow. So much so that available housing lagged behind the increasing population. The six cottages, as well as his own home (and another non-extant house on N. Ellis Avenue), were identified in city directories as "Fifield Place," each of which provided rentable living quarters that were announced as available to tenants as of 15 October

1887. As of the 1888 city directory, the following people were identified as renting the cottages from Fifield<sup>3</sup>: Gustavus Wiberg of Tanton & Wiberg, pianos, organs and merchant tailors (115 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East, aka 2 Fifield Place); Thomas F. McCarthy, agent, Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company (115 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East, aka 2 Fifield Place); Charles F. Latimer, cashier of the Northern National Bank (117 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East, aka 3 Fifield Place); merchant George Deming (125 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East, aka 6 Fifield Place); and school teacher Miss Louisa Manuel (129 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East, aka 7 Fifield Place<sup>4</sup>). The city directory entry for "Fifield Place" continued through 1901; however, by 1903 it no longer was listed as such (although the homes continued to be utilized as rentals and were owned by Fifield). Additionally, and very early on, the Fifields also rented rooms in their home—seemingly most often to public school teachers, although Frederick Prentice (businessman and president of the Prentice Brownstone Company) is

<sup>1</sup> *Commemorative and Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region* (Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1905), 2-4; *Ashland (WI) Daily Press*, 3 December 1887, 1.

<sup>2</sup> Following the establishment of initial water, gas and light services between 1883 and 1884, Ashland began to grow—so much so that available housing lagged behind the increasing population. Excerpts from a June 1887 newspaper article include "There seems to be no abatement, as yet, to the building boom that was begun in this city early in the spring...The demands for dwellings are not yet by any means supplied, notwithstanding the large number that have been completed." City streets were renamed at that time and houses were numbered in anticipation of free mail delivery. Indeed a boom year for building, total structures erected numbered 554, with nearly 430 of them being homes. Comparatively, construction the following year included just 115 houses. The previous information was excerpted, in part, from "Chapple and MacArthur Avenues Residential Historic District, National Register nomination prepared by Traci E. Schnell, Heritage Research, Ltd. (2013), NRIS #14000266, listed on 27 May 2014.

<sup>3</sup> The following names were found doing a search for "N 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East" in the 1888 directory through ancestry.com, Accessed August 2017. Please note that a page-by-page search could also provide additional names.

<sup>4</sup> Note that there did not ever seem to be a 129 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East (based on Sanborn map evidence) and that this address is believed to be a typo and should have been 127 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East (which equated to 7 Fifield Place).

noted as among its occupants in 1891. As of the 1900 census, occupations of the cottage renters ranged from lumber dealer to blast furnace manager to local dry goods store owner/ proprietor.<sup>5</sup>

Following Fifield's death in 1915, the six cottage homes were sold off individually to the following: Mildred W. Johnson (2 Fifield Place); Andrew Howard Byrne (3 Fifield Place); Bernard J. Hoppenyan (4 Fifield Place); Gertrude A. Dennis (5 Fifield Place); George Laughlin (6 Fifield Place); and Catherine McDonnell (7 Fifield Place). The houses at 2-6 Fifield Place were purchased for \$1,600 each, while the lake view home at 7 Fifield Place sold for \$2,000. The Fifield home, as well as five of the cottages remain extant (6 Fifield Place is no longer extant), along with another former rental unit in between (which is not included in the proposed historic district).<sup>6</sup>

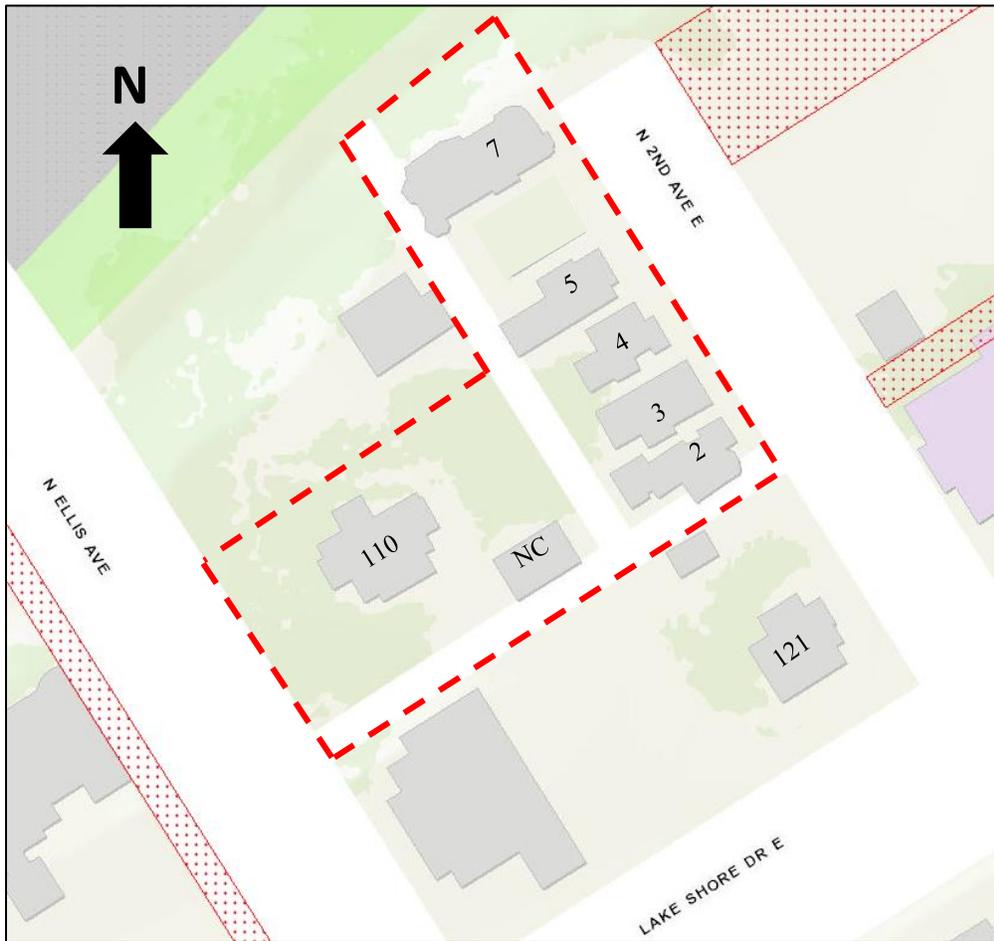
Despite Fifield's numerous political positions, including his involvement with local concerns (as postmaster and a bank president), Criterion B: Significant Persons, is not substantiated at this time (although it remains a possibility). However, regarding Criterion A: History (Community Planning and Development), the group of homes along N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East was built by Fifield during Ashland's 1887 building boom, likely in response to the housing shortage created as a result of a significant and swift influx of residents. Indeed, at the conclusion of 1887, the local paper reported a population increase of 30 percent. While it has been substantiated that a number of Ashland citizens built an investment property (or two) that provided needed housing at that time, this is the only known larger-scale attempt to alleviate the immediate housing crunch. Not only did Fifield build the five homes (as one has since been demolished) for rental purposes, but he also utilized his own home for such purposes shortly thereafter. Based on that information, the grouping of six homes (including Fifield's own house) is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A (with a Period of Significance from 1887-1915). Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the five cottages--all of which were originally executed in the Queen Anne style of architecture--reflect varying levels of integrity and, at this time, are not considered potentially eligible in that regard. However, current efforts towards the restoration of 5 Fifield Row, combined with the possible future restoration of others, could result in potential eligibility under Criterion C: Architecture, as a good, concentrated collection of Queen Anne-style homes. While the potential eligibility under Criterion C would disallow the inclusion of the Fifield home, the district could then provide the potential for the inclusion of the Stick-style Harrison house at 121 Lake Shore Drive East.

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<sup>5</sup> *Ashland City Directory*, 1890, 1901, 1903; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900.

<sup>6</sup> Fifield estate to Mildred Johnson (re: 2 Fifield Place), Warranty Deed (5 May 1915), Book 107/Page 460, Document No. 48044 (all deeds hereafter cited in the following format: WD (5 May 1915), 107/460, #48044; Fifield estate to M.H. Byrne (re: 3 Fifield Place), WD (11 May 1915), 107/468, #48092; Fifield estate to Bernard J. Hoppenyan (re: 4 Fifield Place), WD (5 May 1915), 107/462, #48047; Fifield estate to Gertrude A. Dennis (re: 5 Fifield Place), WD (20 May 1915), 107/473, #48189; Fifield Estate to George Laughlin (re: 6 Fifield Place), WD (20 May 1915), 107/472, #48187; Fifield estate to Catherine McDonnell (re: 7 Fifield Place), WD (18 May 1915), 107/471, #48152.

<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource (Date)</b>	<b>AHI#</b>
110 N. Ellis Avenue	Samuel S. & Stella Fifield House (1883)	#676
“	Garage (non-contributing)	#234010
2 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Fifield Cottage (1887)	#72
3 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Fifield Cottage (1887)	#677
4 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Fifield Cottage (1887)	#678
5 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Fifield Cottage (1887)	#232777
7 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Fifield Cottage (1887)	#679



**Proposed Fifield Place Homes Historic District: 110 N. Ellis Avenue & 2-5 & 7 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.**

**Historic Boundary = - - - - -**

**C. A. SHEFFIELD CONCRETE BLOCK HOUSES HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
214-222 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	175, 12518, 12519	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



214, 218 and 222 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East (right to left): C. A. Sheffield's Concrete Block Houses (Ca. 1903).

Comprised of just three homes (214, 218 & 222 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East), this small district (See map on page 16) features three, nearly identical structures built of concrete block. Each two-story house has a pyramidal roof core that features a gabled wall dormer on three of the four elevations. Rock-faced concrete block comprises the first floor, while the second story is of smooth-cut block; the peak is again rock-faced with smooth block trim. A smooth concrete beltcourse delineates both the first and second levels. All three examples feature an open, shed-roof porch with columnar supports with decorative capitals, as well as

a gablet over the entry; the house at 222 has fluted columns, while the other two feature plain supports. The original balustrade remains intact on 214, while the other two have been replaced. Windows throughout the homes are detailed with simple, smooth concrete sills and lintels.

Deed research and Sanborn map review seem to indicate that the three homes were built between 1901 and 1903 by former Ashland resident Charles A. Sheffield as investment properties. Born in Connecticut, Sheffield was a merchant like his father. As of 1870, at the age of forty, he is identified as retired; however, by no later than 1872, Sheffield had engaged in the lumber business, at which time the original Ashland Lumber Company was established and for which he served as its first president. The 1880 census finds Sheffield and his wife Louisa as residents of Duluth, Minnesota; however, the 1887-88 *Ashland City Directory* lists Sheffield as an independent wholesaler of lumber. Thereafter he is identified as living in Ashland and in real estate and/or as a capitalist. Additionally, and of particular note concerning the subject three houses, is that Sheffield also served as a director of the Ashland, Lime, Salt and Cement Company beginning circa 1890. Indeed, cement is an ingredient of concrete. Sheffield was also one of four persons responsible for the platting of Washington Square subdivision (which is part of the National Register-listed, Chapple and MacArthur Avenues Residential Historic District), as well as both Wilmarth & Sheffield's and Sheffield's additions to Ashland.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map for Ashland, Wis.* (1901, 1909); U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1860, 1870, 1880, Available online at [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com), Accessed June 2017; *Ashland City Directory*, 1887-1888, 1893, 1895, 1897; Charles and Louisa Sheffield (Utica, NY) to Josephine Hodges, Warranty Deed (6 July 1903), 96/555, #430822; A.T. Andreas, *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1881), 69; Plat of Washington Square, City of Ashland (platted on 4 September 1888; recorded on 12 April 1889), Plat on file at the Register of Deeds, Ashland County, Ashland, WI.

In July 1903, just over one month prior to Charles' death, the three parcels (with homes) were sold for \$2,200 to Josephine Hodges, who retained them as rentals through 1907. Hodges was the widow of Dr. Fred Hodges, who died in 1901. The next owner of all three homes was Nelson Hanson, the secretary and treasurer of the Hanson Clothing Company. Unlike the previous owners, Hanson and his wife Addie physically resided in one of the houses (at 222), while renting out the other two. Notably, their purchase price for all three was only \$1,300 (as compared to the original \$2,200 price paid by Hodges in 1903). Single ownership of all three homes ended in 1921, when Hanson and his wife sold each of them off individually. Purchasers in 1921 included Isaac Schwager (214; sold for \$4,500), Solomon Cornish (218; sold for \$4,500), and Abraham Latts (222; sold for \$5,000), all of whom used them as their own personal residence.<sup>8</sup>



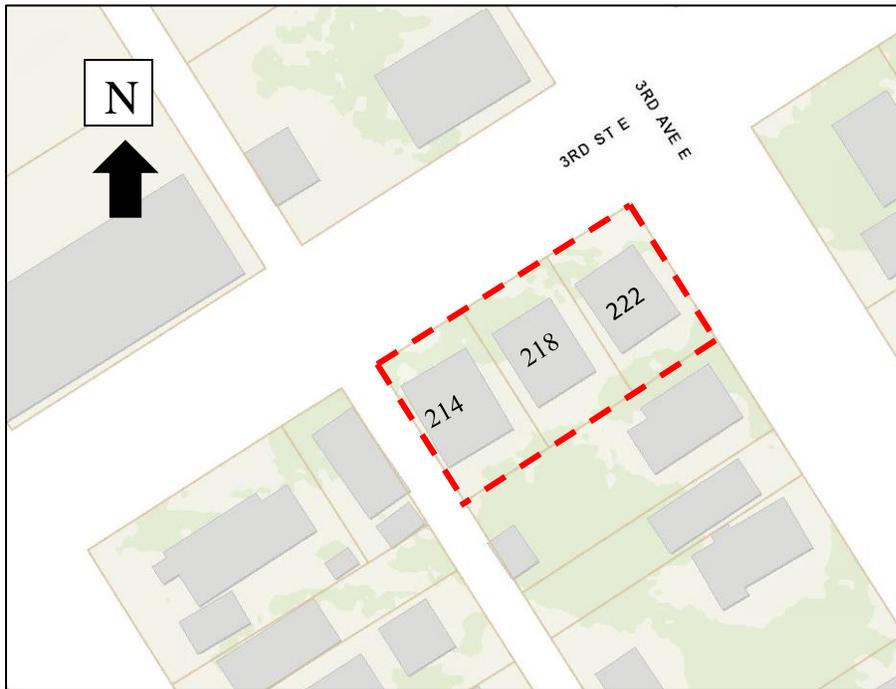
222 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East.

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, Charles A. Sheffield, who served as the first president of one of Ashland's early businesses, was also clearly involved with the development of Ashland real estate during the last quarter of the twentieth century and until nearly his 1903 death. Despite that fact, Criterion B significance is not substantiated. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the three concrete block homes, which retain a very good degree of integrity, are among only a few examples in the city that exhibit this particular method of construction.

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<sup>8</sup> *The Ashland Daily Press Annual, 1891-1892*; Charles Sheffield died in 1903 while a resident of Canadaigua, New York, where he is identified as having lived for three years, "Mr. Sheffield is Buried at Canadigua," unidentified and undated newspaper clipping (1903), U.S. Find-A-Grave Index, 1600s-present," Available online at [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com), Accessed July 2017; Sheffield to Hodges, WD, 96/555, #430822; Josephine Hodges, widow, to Nelson Hanson, WD (16 December 1907), 95/517, #30834; Death date for Dr. Hodges listed in the "Directory of Deceased American Physicians, 1804-1929," Available online at [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com), Accessed June 2017; Nelson and Addie Hanson to I.C. Schwager, WD (6 May 1921), 123/546, #65972; Nelson and Addie Hanson to S. Corush, WD (11 May 1921), 123/554, #66025; Nelson and Addie Hanson to Abraham Latts, WD (12 May 1921), 123/555, #66040.

<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource (Date)</b>	<b>AHI#</b>
214 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	Concrete Block House (Ca. 1903)	#12519
218 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	Concrete Block House (Ca. 1903)	#12518
222 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	Concrete Block House (Ca. 1903)	#175



**Proposed C.A. Sheffield's Concrete Block Houses Historic District: 214, 218, 222 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East.**

**Historic Boundary =**     **-----**

## INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
220 Chapple Avenue	555	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance

This two-story, flat-roofed and (red, orange and green-tone) brick-clad structure rises from a concrete foundation. A stone watertable encircles the building above the basement fenestration, which consists of two-light sash windows. One-over-one, double-hung sash with soldier brick headers and stone sills dominate the building with the exception of the pair of picture windows along the west façade and the windows of the single-story, solarium wing that projects to the south (which are three-over-one sash examples). A central, wood-and-glass door is located between the two plate-glass picture windows and topped with a flat-roof overhang; it is accessed via a two-sided staircase with a brick stairwall, the center of which reads “MEDICAL SERVICE BUILDING,” a former name of the structure. Modest decorative elements include the windowheads, a corbeled brick parapet, as well as raised brick that is set in rectangles. A historic image of the building, included in the *Ashland City Directory*, indicates that the original entrance was located along 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West, where the solarium wing is now located.<sup>9</sup>



220 Chapple Avenue: Dr. Dodd's Clinic, aka “The Clinic.”

This structure, originally identified as ‘The Clinic<sup>10</sup>,’ was erected by Dr. John M. Dodd in 1920. Dr. Dodd had previously been located at 220 Main Street East in a building he erected in 1913. As of 1922, The Clinic included the following physicians in addition to Dodd: Adellon P. and Adellon D. Andrus, Clyde Smiles, John Gregory and Herman Mertens. In addition, Registered Nurse Emelia Peterson was listed as working there; notably she also served as the treasurer of the clinic. In 1924, the solarium wing was added, at which time the building entrance was shifted from 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West to

7<sup>th</sup> Avenue West (present-day Chapple Avenue). The clinic was later known as the Dodd Clinic. Following Dr. Dodd's retirement, a permit was applied for in 1940 to alter the building into apartments. As evidenced by city directories, that didn't immediately come to fruition, as the building continued to serve as a physicians' group practice clinic into at least the early 1970s

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<sup>9</sup> *Ashland City Directory*, 1924.

<sup>10</sup> Please note that the “Ashland Clinic,” which operated at the same time, was a different clinic, which was located in the Knight Hotel, *Ashland City Directory*, 1922.

(1971), during which time it was known as the Medical Arts Building, which also included dentists. The building was eventually converted for apartment use.<sup>11</sup>

Although the building retains a very good degree of integrity, it offers no specific stylistic attributes and, therefore, is not recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. No less than six structures in Ashland--all of which remain extant--are associated with Dr. Dodd in some way. Of the six, this building retains a high level of integrity. Furthermore, while homes remain extant, an office building stands as the best testimony of Dr. Dodd's continued work in striving for better health care in Ashland. Despite the building's conversion to apartments, "The Clinic" begun by Dr. Dodd and, thereafter, run as a group practice, is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: History and Criterion B: Significant Persons.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
121 Lake Shore Drive East	688	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



121 Lakeshore Drive East: Dr. George and Ida Harrison House (1885).

Rising from a cut brownstone foundation, this two-and-one-half-story, Stick Style house is sheathed with clapboard and includes horizontal banding. The asphalt-shingle roof consists of a tall, central, hipped core from which several gables extend. The home's (south) entrance elevation is situated within an enclosed shed-roof porch. Above the porch, a pair of modest gabled projections features rich ornamentation including carved wooden bargeboards and decorative shinglework. The east elevation is dominated by a two-story, polygonal bay that is topped with a tent roof, while a two-story, gabled wing

projects to the north (rear) and includes an enclosed, shed-roof porch. Fenestration throughout the house consists of a variety of two-over-two-light and other multiple-light sash with plain wooden surrounds. A modern wooden porch deck extends from the west side of the house.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Edith Dodd Culver, *610 Ellis and the Hospital Children* (Ashland, WI: Browzer Books, 1978), 187, 199-201; Permit for addition to "Ashland General Clinic," 11 April 1924, permit drawn by Thomas Pugh, this and all following permit citations are from a handwritten list compiled in 2000 by Traci E. Schnell from permits located in the assessor's office; since that time, the permits have not been located; Images of the clinic before the entrance change can be seen in the city directories up until 1928; *Ashland City Directory*, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1937, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1971; Permit to alter "Dr. Dodd Clinic" to build apartments, 13 November 1940, est. cost, \$1,500.

<sup>12</sup> Although an interior inspection was not completed as part of this survey or as a result of the earlier 2001 survey report, it is believed that the interior continues to retain a total of fourteen rooms and it remains as one of Ashland's finest examples of Eastlake-style interior woodwork, including decorative moldings, an elaborate front hall staircase, as well as parquet flooring.

The subject house was built by Dr. George W. and Ida Harrison and completed in 1885. Dr. Harrison was born in Oldham, Lancashire, England, and he immigrated to the United States in 1859 at the age of nine. In 1871, he wed Ida Woodhead. He graduated in 1880 from Rush Medical College in Chicago and moved to Ashland that same year. In July 1883, Harrison purchased the three lots on what was then known as Front Street and, shortly thereafter, commenced construction of the subject house. George and Ida raised five sons in the house. In addition to his daily work as a physician (as well as operating the Harrison Pharmacy), George was also very active in the community and was among the incorporators of the Ashland National Bank (the board upon which he sat until his death), as well as the Ashland, Light, Power and Street Railway Company, for which served as president and general manager. Following Ashland's 1887 incorporation as a city, Harrison also served as the city's second mayor (from 1888-1889). Harrison died in 1905 and Ida remained in the subject home, with their son George (also a physician) and his family, until her death in 1924. Following George II and (his wife) Virginia's deaths in 1934 and 1953, respectively, the house would pass on to grandson George Harrison and his wife Agnes. George III died in 1960 and Agnes remained in the home until at least 1990; she died in 2012.<sup>13</sup>

Not only is the house potentially significant under Criterion B for its association with Dr. George Harrison for his many accomplishments (including, but not limited to, his efforts in the establishment of the city's street railway system), but it is perhaps even more notable as a confirmed house design from the 1878 catalogue published by Palliser, Palliser & Co., architects. The catalogue, which was reproduced in 1990, includes Plate 30, Design 40, which is nearly identical to the extant Harrison home, less the shed-roof porch that now covers the original front entry, as well as the since enclosed, rear porch. Verification of the interior floor plan matching that of the 1878 plan was confirmed in 2000. Therefore, as a result of the preceding information, the Dr. George and Ida Harrison House is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: History, as the home stands as an identifiable match to a published catalogue plan (during which time the use of catalogue plans was popular). Please be aware that that in order for a catalogue or published plan house to meet eligibility requirements, it should be almost identical to the presumed catalogue plan/illustration, both inside and out. Indeed, the Harrison house is a direct match to the Palliser, Palliser & Co. design. Furthermore, and in regards to Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and significantly intact example of the Stick Style of architecture of which there are few examples in the city. As of the 2001 survey, this house was identified as among the top two examples of its type; since that time, the best example, the Thomas Edwards House, has been demolished.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> *History of Northern Wisconsin* (1881), 72; Ferdinand Schupp and wife to George Harrison, WD (14 July 1883), 13/89; George Harrison, Obituary, *The Ashland Daily Press*, 13 January 1905, 1; *Commemorative and Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region* (1905) page 239-240; death dates for all the remaining Harrison family gleaned from "U.S., Find-A-Grave Index, 1600s-Current," June 2017; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.

<sup>14</sup> *American Victorian Cottage Homes by Palliser, Palliser & Co.* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1990 [reprint of 1878 catalog]), Plate 30; Verification of the general interior floor plan was corroborated in 2000 by local resident Randy Wassgren, Conversation with Schnell, 3 October 2000.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
201 Lake Shore Drive East	4328, 4349	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance

Situated along both sides of the 200 block of Lake Shore Drive East, the former St. Agnes Church complex (now known as Our Lady of the Lake) consists of four buildings. They include the 1886-1901 Gothic Revival-style church; a three-story rectory (1897), a portion of the former De Padua High School building (1927-28; #233754) and a two-story convent (1935; #233755).



**201 Lakeshore Drive East: St. Agnes Catholic Church (1886-1901). Present-day Our Lady of the Lakes Catholic Church.**

Constructed entirely of Lake Superior brownstone, the church building is dominated by its central steeple, which was not completed until circa 1897. Pointed or Gothic-arch windows and doorways are found throughout the structure; sidewalls are delineated by stepped piers/butressing that alternate with window openings. A corbel table delineates the upper edge structure on all four elevations. An anniversary history of the congregation cites that the structure was designed by “Brother Adrian,” a lay Franciscan brother who also reportedly designed the Holy Family Catholic Church (no longer extant). The interior wood carvings and altar is the work of brother artisans.<sup>15</sup>

The 1897 rectory is also constructed of brownstone and its primary (west) elevation features a central, gabled, projecting entry wing. The double-door entry is slightly recessed within a pointed-arch surround; a small arched niche is located along the second floor and the gabled peak features a window. Remaining fenestration is rectangular in shape and consists of replacement windows. The Mansard-style roof includes a variety of dormers and a denticulated corbel table lines the eave.

In June of 1873, Dr. Edwin Ellis donated three lots of land for the establishment of a Catholic church. In 1874, construction began on the first frame structure but it was not completed until 1879. The congregation, however, did not formally incorporate until 1885. The following year, Ashland’s Catholic population had outgrown the frame facility and work commenced on a larger building that same year. By October 1887, the walls of the church were completed and a temporary tower erected. It took approximately ten years for the steeple to be completed and the side entrances were not added until 1901. In 1897, the rectory was built. As of 1928, high school classes were offered in the St. Agnes Academy building (1895; no longer extant) and the following year, De Padua High School opened in a substantial addition to the 1895 building. The high school continued through 1967, after which the 1895 portion of the building was demolished. In 1935, contractor Frank Tomlinson built the convent at an approximate cost of \$15,000, from which a more recent two-story (and vinyl-sided) addition has been built. In 1958,

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<sup>15</sup> Medard Buvala, *History of St. Agnes Community, 1873-1973: Celebrating One Hundred Years of Faith* (Ashland, WI: St. Agnes Community, 1973), 22-23, 41.

a two-story, graded school classroom addition was completed east of the church. In 1990, Holy Family Catholic Church and St. Agnes merged, forming the current Our Lady of the Lake congregation.<sup>16</sup>



**St. Agnes Catholic Rectory (1897). Present-day Our Lady of the Lake Catholic Church.**

In 2000-2001, all four buildings of the former St. Agnes complex were considered for eligibility; however, due to alterations—including partial demolition—both the convent and the high school building were excluded from National Register consideration. Despite the 1958 school addition to the east side of the church building, both the church and the rectory, built of Lake Superior brownstone, retain a significant degree of integrity and are, therefore, recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Lake Shore Drive West in Memorial Park	681	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Located in Memorial Park<sup>17</sup>, this structure features a curved, concrete shell over a red brick base. The concrete deck is flanked by two entry pavilions (the doors of which have been removed) with modest brickwork detailing. The brick of the walls are laid in common bond, with every sixth row being comprised of headers. Four regularly placed, rectangular openings (that have been boarded over) are located along the rear. An American flag was painted on the interior of the upper shell.

The Memorial Park Bandshell was completed in 1934 and was designed by architect Thomas Shefchik, who began his practice of architecture in Ashland but later relocated to Duluth, Minnesota. The bandshell began as a Civil Works Administration (CWA) project but funds were cut off. The structure's completion was the result of local fundraising efforts organized by Ashland's then mayor, Dr. John M. Dodd. With a final cost of \$3,002.30, the facility "with perfect acoustics" was first used on 4 July 1934 and dedicated eight days later. The flag was added inside the shell by Ashland sign painter James Gundfry, who first drew a picture of a

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<sup>16</sup> Buvala, *History of St. Agnes Community, 1873-1973*, 14, 19, 22-23, 38; A photo of the church with its unfinished steeple is found in Harry H. Heming, *The Catholic Church in Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, WI: Catholic Historical Publishing Co., 1896), 774; Smith & Goc, eds., *Looking Backward, Moving Forward: Ashland, The Garland City of the Inland Seas* (Friendship, WI: New Past Press, Inc., 1987), 104-105; "Newspaper brief," *The Ashland Daily News*, 29 October 1887; Sharon Manthei, *Ashland: Oh How You've Changed*, Vol. 2, Churches and Schools (Ashland, WI: Ashland Historical Society, 2004), 3, 34.

<sup>17</sup> Memorial Park is identified as having been designed by landscape architect Phelps Wyman who, at the time of its design, was working in Milwaukee; he had previously worked in both Chicago and Minneapolis and had even earlier worked for the renown Olmsted Brothers, Biographical information for Phelps Wyman gleaned from the MIT website at <http://web.mit.edu/ejb/www/www1/Biography-Wyman.html>, Accessed June 2017.

rippling flag on the flat surface of a stereopticon slide. With the slide on a stereopticon machine, Gundfry then focused it on the bandshell ceiling and moved it forward and back until he achieved the size required—which then allowed him to paint the flag’s outlines. The bandshell has since been renamed the Mesang Bandshell after Theodore “Ted” Mesang. Mesang, who attended Northland College (1930 to 1940), served from 1929 to 1948 as the Ashland public schools director of instrumental music. Mesang is known nationally as a band composer and music educator and is also noted as among the first experts in marching band formations.<sup>18</sup>



**Memorial Park, Lake Shore Drive West: Memorial Park Bandshell; later re-named Mesang Bandshell.**

The Memorial Park Bandshell, which continues to host local band concerts today, was an integral component in the development of Ashland’s park system and it is the only extant Ashland structure related to the CWA, albeit a limited association. Historic images of the bandshell indicate that the doors along the front have been boarded over and are no longer in use, as have openings along the backside. The board enclosure notwithstanding, the structure retains a very good degree of integrity and continues to serve as an arts and entertainment venue to Ashland residents and, therefore, the bandshell is considered potentially eligible under Criterion A: History (Recreation).<sup>19</sup>

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
601 Lake Shore Drive West	710	Not Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Rising one story from a concrete foundation, this side-gabled structure is sheathed with brick and topped with a steeply pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. Gabled ends of the roof are covered with stucco-like panels and a chimney rises from the rear slope of the roofline. Along the building’s primary (south) entrance elevation, a gabled wall dormer breaks the roofline and an overhanging roof shelters the central doorway. Rectangular windows with header brick sills are located to either side of the door, while modern signage extends above the entrance.

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<sup>18</sup> Newspaper clippings, *Ashland Daily Press*, 13 July 1979, *Ashland Daily Press*, 21 June 1986 and another with no date noted, Located in “subject” files (as of 2001) at the Ashland Historical Museum, Ashland, WI. Previous information available indicates that “the flag was painted by the Knights of Pythias.” It is likely that notation referred to the organization that paid for the painting of the flag, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (WAHI), Included in the record for the Memorial Park Bandshell (AHI#681), Available online at [www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Property/HI681](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Property/HI681), Accessed July 2017; A brief biography of Mesang can be found at <http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv43362#bioghistID>, Accessed June 2017.

<sup>19</sup> At the conclusion of the project (August 2017), there was talk of moving the bandshell to another park in order to accommodate potential expansion of Hotel Chequamegon. Please note that if the bandshell were relocated, its potential eligibility may well be negated by the move.

Additional entrances are located along the building's west and north (rear) elevations. Windows throughout the building are regularly placed and include replacement sash or glass block.



**601 Lake Shore Drive West: Pittsburgh & Ashland Coal & Dock Company Office (1931).**

This structure was built in 1931 as the office of the Pittsburgh & Ashland Coal & Dock Company. The first cargo of coal was received in Ashland in 1886, with two coal docks having been established by no later than 1890; one by Columbus & Hocking (at the foot of N. 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue East) and the other by the Ohio Coal Company (at the foot of Ellis Avenue). The Pittsburgh & Ashland concern developed from the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which was preceded by the purchase of Jones & Adams, the lattermost firm of which was established in Ashland in 1898. City directories indicate that P & A established itself at 601 W. Front Street

(present-day Lake Shore Drive West) by no later than 1909 and advertised itself as a wholesale and retail distributor of anthracite and bituminous coal. At the time of the office's 1931 construction, the dock superintendent was Francis M. Hogan. Shortly thereafter, P & A's dock was taken over by the C. Reiss Coal Company and became Dock #2. As of 2000, the dock was still maintained by the Reiss firm; however, the office building was utilized as a gift shop, Today the building serves the community as Hyopponen Family Chiropractic.<sup>20</sup>

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons or Criterion C: Architecture. As of the 2001 survey report, the building was recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History (Industry), as it stood then, and continues to stand now, as the only structure that remains of the coal industry that once flourished in Ashland (that is, aside from the 1947 Reiss Company Quonset shed located on the dock itself). Since that time, the original multiple-light sash windows of the building have been replaced and the stuccoed gabled peaks have been re-sheathed with stucco-like panels. Despite those alterations and considering the relatively recent demolition of the only remaining ore dock in the community, the former office building is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1301 MacArthur Avenue	4353	Not Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Rising from a brownstone foundation, this two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house is topped with a multi-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. The brick-clad house is defined by a liberal use of materials, including brownstone beltcourses that define the basement, as well as act as

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<sup>20</sup> There are two permits for the building, both taken out in 1931; it is the second one, dated 5 October 1931, that is presumably the correct one, est. cost, \$3,000 (the other is dated 10 September 1931 and estimated to cost \$5,000); "Buys Coal Company," *The Ashland Daily Press*, 28 February 1905, 1; *Ashland City Directory*, 1907, 1909; *Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Ashland, Wis.*, 1909, 1923, 1923 (with updates to 1936).

sills and headers for most of the windows throughout the house. A tall brick chimney with brownstone detailing breaks through the roofline. The home's entrance is sheltered by a one-story, gabled and open porch that was not extant when the house was previously surveyed in 1975 or 1983 although the ghosting of the former gabled porch roofline was evident. A notable feature of the home's primary (east) elevation is the gabled peak which is defined by a carved wooden bargeboard and includes two quarter-round, multiple-light windows that are set within patterned brick. To the north, a two-and-one-half-story, canted corner bay (with raked brickwork) projects from the home's core; however, in this case, the upper half-story is sheathed with clapboard and decorative shinglework and decorative wooden brackets accent the corners. Windows throughout the house are generally double-hung, replacement sash with Low-E glass.



**1301 MacArthur Avenue: Jefferson F. Van Dooser Investment Property (Ca. 1895).**

Previous information (recorded in the 2001 survey report) cited that the house was built in 1893 by mason contractor Albert H. Oakey. While Oakey may well have been responsible for its construction (although perhaps not until 1895), deeds indicate that the lot was purchased in 1892 by real estate man Jefferson F. Van Dooser who maintained the property, presumably as a rental, until it was sold by the executor of Van Dooser's will to Archie Reynolds in 1912. However, Oakey did reside in the home with his family from circa 1897 through circa 1907, at which time the city directory indicated that he had moved to Madison, where he died on 21 September 1908.<sup>21</sup>

The house then passed in 1917 from the Reynolds' to the Deniston family, after which it was purchased by the Sharps, who remained in the home until 1947. In 1969, the Robert Gleeson family purchased the house; it continues to remain in the Gleeson family. According to a Gleeson family member, a grandson of Albert Oakey came to the house at one point (prior to 2000), at which time he shared that the brick for the house was reportedly "stolen" from the Wilmarth School site (the Wilmarth School was, in fact, constructed in 1895 and assessor's information for the subject house does cite an 1895 date of construction).<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> "Historical and Architectural Resources Survey, City of Ashland, Ashland County, WI," Prepared by Heritage Research, Ltd., for the City of Ashland, 2001, page 106-107; A.D. Polk and wife to J.F. Van Dooser, WD (11 August 1892), 51/71, #116; Executors of Will of J.F. Van Dooser to Archie Reynolds, WD (2 May 1912); *Ashland City Directory*, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1907. It was noted, however, that the 1900 census identified Oakey as a homeowner (while residing in the subject house with his wife and six children, ages 4 to 20) as opposed to renting, U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900; Death date cited in various probate records for Oakey, in "Wisconsin, Wills and Probate Records, 1800-1987, Available online at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), Accessed July 2017. Please note that tax rolls were not reviewed for this property, which could more specifically date the construction of the home.

<sup>22</sup> Archie and Ethel Reynolds to L.C. Ward and Gilbert W. Deniston, WD (19 October 1917), 116/272, #54566; Luther W. Deniston to James W. Sharp Jr., WD (9 May 1925), 121/535, #75651; James W. Jr. and Clara Sharp to Clyde and Clara S. Carter, WD (24 July 1947), 183/100, #121699; Howard M. and Patricia Ann Johnson, Price

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good example of the Queen Anne style of architecture that is executed in brick and brownstone. However, aside from the brownstone trim, detailing is somewhat limited to the patterned brickwork in the front-facing gabled peak, as well as the shinglework in the north-facing peak. And while it does appear that the house never had a large porch, the existing porch is, in fact, a replacement, as are the majority of the windows throughout the house. While certainly a nominee for local landmark designation, the house does not currently meet the criteria for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1600 Sanborn Avenue	232768-232771	Not Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Located along the east side of Sanborn Avenue is the Mount Hope Cemetery. In addition to headstones and other grave markers, three buildings are located on the grounds, as well as a set of four, brick driveway entrance markers (#232768). The most notable of the three buildings is the chapel building (#232769) which is a gabled, single-story structure that rises in the shape of a T-plan from a concrete foundation. Walls are constructed of cut sandstone that features both smooth and rock-faced surfaces, while corners exhibit brick quoining. Each of the gabled peaks is covered with wooden shingles. Gabled endwalls carry window groupings of various sizes that feature stained-glass upper panes. Although originally built as a chapel, the interior of the building is quite stark, with a concrete floor, minimal wooden trim and no built-in seating.



**1600 Sanborn Avenue: Mount Hope Cemetery & Chapel (Est. 1888).**

with drop siding. A series of three, overhead wooden garage doors, as well as a human-scale door are found along the building's primary (south) elevation.

As noted in the 2001 survey report, much of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association's records were destroyed in a 1970s fire. Although the cemetery's first burial is recorded as 1888, the

To the south of the chapel building is a small frame storage shed (#232771) sheathed with drop siding and topped with a hipped roof. A pair of wooden doors is located along the east side of the building, while a pair of double-hung sash is found along the north elevation. A pair of fixed windows occupies the south wall. The third building (#233770) on the grounds is

located at the entrance of the cemetery. Topped with a hipped roof, the maintenance garage is also sheathed

chapel building is believed to have been constructed shortly after the turn-of-the-twentieth century, while the frame outbuildings likely date to the 1920s-30s.

Cemeteries are not normally considered for National Register eligibility unless it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features or from association with historic events (Criteria Consideration D, See Appendix F at the conclusion of this report). To that end, the layout of the cemetery was not the result of any known landscape plan. While some of Ashland’s significant persons have been laid to rest here, none of them are considered as transcendent in importance. Furthermore, while the former chapel building is a notable structure that stands in good repair, it does not represent any particular architectural style and does not retain any interior features that might otherwise suggest Register potential with regard to Criterion Consideration D. Based on the preceding information, the Mount Hope Cemetery (including the chapel) is not recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under any criteria.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
300 Stuntz Avenue	807	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**



**300 Stuntz Avenue: Ellis Fire Station (1920).**

Rising from a concrete foundation, this two-story, brick fire station was built in 1920. Oriented to the west, the building’s primary elevation consists of three overhead garage doors, the central bay of which is shorter than the two outer bays. Each of the openings is topped with a stone header with a central keystone; atop the middle example is a stone inset that includes the station name, “Ellis.” The second floor consists of a single, central sash opening at the center, while each outer bay carries a tripartite grouping. All windows are topped with a stone header with central keystone and

underscored by a plain stone sill. Embellishment of the parapet roofline is limited to stone coping and a row of soldier brick that runs beneath the large stone inset that reads “Central Fire Station.” Regular openings with plain stone headers and sills punctuate both the north and south elevations of the building, with glass block infilling most of the first-floor openings. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the building. Alterations to the building are limited to window replacement (historic images indicate that original windows were three-over-one light sash), overhead door replacement, as well as the minor downsizing of the central garage bay.

Fire service in Ashland was established with local volunteers in 1883. Four years later, the Town of Ashland established an official volunteer service and the first Ashland city ordinance that addressed fire service was put in place that same year. Although all of the earlier stations were of frame construction (none of which remain extant today), the new Ellis station was built of brick in 1920. The following year, Beaser Station was built on Third Street West; it served as an active

station until 1997, after which it was used for storage. The Beaser station has since been purchased by a private owner and is currently being remodeled into apartments. Despite some modernization, the Ellis Station continues to serve the Ashland Fire Department.<sup>23</sup>

The window and door alterations aside, all original openings have been largely retained and the building continues to reflect its historic character when compared to historic images. While not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture—as a result of the aforementioned alterations—the building is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History. The subject building has served the City of Ashland’s fire needs for nearly a century, and continues to do so. Indeed, with the Beaser station’s recent dissociation from the fire department and its conversion to apartments, the Ellis station is the sole resource in the city that represents the city’s fire history.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
214 Vaughn Avenue	813	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Located at the corner of Vaughn Avenue and Third Street West, this Richardsonian Romanesque-style church rises from a brownstone foundation and is clad with brick; additional brownstone trims doors and windows throughout. The church’s core is topped with a pyramidal hipped roof from which gabled wings extend to the south and west, while a three(+) story bell tower with an open belfry anchors the building at its immediate corner. Each of the gabled endwalls carries a large focal window arrangement consisting of a pair of rectangular openings topped with a round-arched window, all of which display stained glass. Staircases provide entry to a pair of round-arched entrances along Third Street West, while an additional entrance is located along Vaughn Avenue, adjacent to a two-story, round tower. A two-story, flat-roofed and brick-clad classroom wing extends from the west elevation of the church. A large expanse of fenestration lines the wing along its south elevation; the original, multi-light, steel-frame windows of which have been replaced since 2001.



**214 Vaughn Avenue: First Presbyterian Church (1897).**

Built in 1897, the First Presbyterian Church was designed by Minneapolis architect Warren H. Hayes who was born in New York and graduated from Cornell University in 1871. Ten years later he would move to Minneapolis, where he would specialize in church design. He is noted as the creator of the diagonal auditorium, the plan of which was utilized for the subject church. Organized on 20 July 1880 with less than twenty charter members, the congregation’s first church was located at Ellis Avenue and Third Street West (no longer extant), a facility that had been vacated by the

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<sup>23</sup> A brief history of the Ashland Fire Department is found on their website at [www.ashlandfiredept.com/history.html](http://www.ashlandfiredept.com/history.html), Accessed June 2017; Smith and Goc, eds, *Looking Backward, Moving Forward*, 32-35.

Methodists. Although plans for a new church had begun as early as 1891, financial matters delayed its construction until 1897. At the time of the church's construction, the city was without a suitable hall for public assemblies and it was reportedly agreed that that church auditorium be made available for public events such as concerts and lectures. In 1929, when Bethel Presbyterian Church closed, First Presbyterian's membership increased. In 1943, Ashland's First Presbyterian Church and First Congregational Church (est. 1887) became federated, which continued into the late 1960s. At that time, the separate governing bodies were eliminated and a unified board was put in place. In 1957-58, an educational building was added to the east side of the church. The church continues to serve the congregation of the United Presbyterian Congregational Church.<sup>24</sup>

Displaying all of the associated characteristics of the style, the former First Presbyterian Church is an excellent example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. The 1950s-era educational wing notwithstanding, the church, designed by noted Minneapolis architect Warren H. Hayes, retains a significant degree of integrity and is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture, with regard to Criterion Consideration A (referencing religiously owned structures).

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1301 Vaughn Avenue	4347	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**



**1301 Vaughn Avenue: Dr. Martin and Elizabeth Thorsen House (1940).**

This two-story, International Style house is sheathed with stucco and topped with a hipped roof. A one-story, enclosed entrance projects slightly from the east elevation of the main block and extends to the north to include an attached, flat-roof garage. Modestly projecting molded banding accents the top of the entry and extends along the garage wing, which confirms the home's horizontal emphasis. Original fenestration includes corner windows on both the first and second floors, the upper examples of which are comprised of a band of metal casements which further underscore the home's

horizontal lines. An exterior brick chimney dominates the home's south elevation and breaks through the roofline. Alterations consist of the 1950s replacement of the home's original flat roof to the existing hipped version.

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<sup>24</sup> Charter membership is noted as nineteen in Smith and Goc, eds., *Looking Backward, Moving Forward*, 97-98, and in Manthei, *Ashland: Oh How You've Changed*, Vol. 2, 6-7; however, *The Ashland Daily Press Annual, 1891-92*, 23, indicates a number of eighteen; Henry F. and Elsie T. Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects [Deceased]* (Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 274.

The subject home was built by Dr. Martin and Elizabeth Thorsen and completed in 1940. Plans for the house originated from the Williams Bros. of Detroit, Michigan, which were submitted for a *Ladies' Home Journal (LHJ)* small house competition in 1938-1939. Although not taking top honors, the Williams' Bros. took home \$1,000 in prize money for their second-place finish and the plan was published in the February 1939 edition of the *LHJ*, as well as *The 1940 Book of Small Houses*.<sup>25</sup>

Dr. Thorsen was born in Ashland, the son of an Ashland public schools janitor Hans Thorsen and his wife Bertha, both of whom were Norwegian immigrants. After first working as a stenographer for the ore docks, he would go on to become a dentist and practice in Ashland. Presumably Dr. Thorsen, or perhaps his wife Elizabeth, had seen the published *LHJ* home design and subsequently chose local contractor Frank Tomlinson to execute it, which was estimated to cost \$6,000. Although the house was built with the flat roof seen in the original drawing, it was replaced in the 1950s with a hipped roof with broad, overhanging eaves. Elizabeth died in 1968 and Martin wed Mertle Whitcomb Otis the following year and they continued to reside in the home. Martin died in 1979 at the age of eighty.<sup>26</sup>

Because of the roof's replacement, the Thorsen house is not considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with the LHJ design competition and its subsequent publishing in both a nationwide magazine and design catalog. However, despite the roof change, the house remains a very good and largely intact example of the International Style of architecture, a style that is significantly rare in the city of Ashland and of which the Thorsen house is the only true representative.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
319 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	428	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance

Rising one story from a concrete block foundation, this gabled structure is sheathed with wide asbestos siding and features a Boomtown front with a central gable and a bracketed cornice. A hipped-roof, open porch entry fronts the primary entrance that consists of a pair of modern doors that rest beneath an original, multiple-light transom. Windows along the basement level are filled with glass block while the regularly placed, first-floor fenestration consists of two-light, slider examples. A historic photo of the building indicates that the siding was originally clapboard and windows were two-over-two-light examples. An oculus window was also previously located near

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<sup>25</sup> John Cushman Fistere, "On Second Consideration...", *Ladies' Home Journal* (February 1939), 29; *The 1940 Book of Small Houses* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1939), 163; Building permit for 13<sup>th</sup> and Vaughn, 20 October 1939; est. cost, \$6,000, contractor Frank Tomlinson; The 1955 *American Architects' Directory* does include an entry for David Hampson Williams Jr.; however, he apparently did not reply to the questionnaire, as nothing other than his office address (13300 E. Outer Drive, Detroit) is listed. There was no other entry for another Williams in Detroit, George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects' Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1955), 607.

<sup>26</sup> U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910, 1920, 1930; *Ashland City Directory*, 1937, 1942-43, 1968, 1971; both Martin and Elizabeth Thorsen are buried in the Mt. Hope Cemetery, Ashland, Wisconsin.

the peak of the Boomtown front, below which was the (painted-on) name of the organization, “Western Bohemian Fraternal Association.”<sup>27</sup>



**319 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue East: Western Bohemian Fraternal Association Hall, Ashland Lodge No. 126 (Circa 1912).**

Regarding the interior (which was inspected in 2010), the hall retains its original meeting space arrangement, including a central dance hall with wooden flooring, as well as a stage at the rear/westerly end. Although a ticket booth was historically located at the right of the front entrance area, it has since been converted into a bar area. The original coat storage space, located to the left of the entry, remains intact. Despite a dropped acoustical ceiling, the original pressed tin ceiling remains intact above it. And while the walls are covered with paneling, the original pressed tin walls are also

believed to be intact behind it. The canvas stage drop cloth/curtain, as well as the stage backdrop, is original to the building and both were painted by Emil Piller, as evidenced by the signature on the drop cloth.<sup>28</sup>

Built circa 1912,<sup>29</sup> this was the meeting hall of the ZCBJ (Zapadni Ceska-Bratska Jednota), which translates to the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association (Ashland Lodge No. 126), a

<sup>27</sup> Western Bohemian Fraternal Association Hall, Historic Photograph, circa 1912, On file at the Ashland Historical Museum, Ashland, WI.

<sup>28</sup> The interior of the building was personally inspected in 2010 by Traci E. Schnell, Heritage Research, Ltd. (HRL), associated with the reconstruction of 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue East (WisDOT ID#9952-16-00), Report copy on file at HRL. Please note that the information presented in this write-up was largely taken from the 2010 report.

<sup>29</sup> Most secondary sources identify a construction date of 1910 for the building; however, based on city directory information, a local newspaper photo/caption, as well as a conversation with the organization’s treasurer (in 2010), the date of construction appears to be 1912. Some small amount of concrete work around the building is inscribed with the date of 1913. In James P. Leary, comp., ed., *Wisconsin Folklore* (Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1998), 271, the date of construction is cited as 1910. However, Ashland city directories do not list the organization and/or address until 1913, *Ashland City Directory*, 1911-12, 1913. A newspaper clipping, which identifies the members of the organization, cites that the building was built “70 years ago,” but also notes the “80<sup>th</sup> anniversary” of the organization. The exact date of the anniversary is identified as 16 October and the article dates to 1982. Based on the 70-year reference, the construction date is, therefore, believed to be late 1912, Unidentified newspaper clipping (likely from the *Ashland Daily News*) of the Western Bohemian Fraternal Organization (anniversary), photo and caption, dated 1982, Original photo on file at the Ashland Historical Museum. Finally, lodge treasurer (as of 2010) Mark Drolsen, indicated that he thought it was built after 1910; however, they could well have formed in 1910 (as previously cited, they are not listed in the city directory as of that year), Mark Drolsen, Western Fraternal Life Association lodge treasurer, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 2010. The 1983 survey of Ashland incorrectly identifies the organization as starting in 1902; this information was perpetuated in the 2001 survey report, Steve Sennott and Jane Tolliver, “City of Ashland Historic-Architectural Intensive Survey Report,” Prepared for the Northwest Regional Planning Commission, in Cooperation with the City of Ashland and the Ashland Historical Society and The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1983, 67; HRL, “Historical/Architectural Resources Survey, City of Ashland,” 82.

fraternal organization that continues to own, maintain and meet in the subject building. Organized in 1897, this group offered life insurance and acted as a support system for Czech immigrants and those of Czech descent. In 1947, lodge membership was opened to all ethnicities and, in 1971, the name was officially changed to Western Fraternal Life Association (WFLA). Identified at one time as “the jewel of the east side,” the structure boasted the best dance floor in town. Indeed, the structure has long been known for hosting a variety of polka bands, as well as rock bands in later years. In addition to being used for regular WFLA meetings, the building continued, until recently, to be used for weddings, funerals and other social gatherings. In 1972, the existing siding was applied and the windows were replaced on the exterior, while paneling and a dropped ceiling were added on the interior.<sup>30</sup>

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under either Criterion B: Significant Persons or Criterion C: Architecture (due to the exterior alterations). However, the building does stand as the only remaining ethnic-related meeting hall in the City of Ashland.<sup>31</sup> Its Bohemian—or rather, Czechoslovakian—heritage has continued to be associated with the structure since its circa-1912 construction date. Despite the exterior alterations, the form of the building has been maintained and would be recognizable to an original ZCBJ member today. Its interior is, perhaps, its most notable feature. In conclusion, the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association Hall retains enough integrity—on both its interior and exterior—such that it is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion A: History, for its ethnic association to the Czechoslovakian immigrants in Ashland.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
N. 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East, bay front	4355, 232803	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



N. 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue East @ bay front: Ashland Water Utility.

This municipal water utility complex consists of four structures; three of which are historic, with the fourth constructed since 2001. The oldest building is the one-story, round water reservoir which was built circa 1893 (AHI#4355). The building is recorded as measuring 58’4” in diameter, extends approximately 40’ below ground and holds approximately 740,000 gallons of water when full. Walls, which are of brick construction, feature segmental arching set within piers. The asphalt-sheathed roof supports a central, 30-foot high (above

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<sup>30</sup> Information about the ZCBJ/WFLA is included in the website of the Cadott (WI) Bohemian Hall, Available online at [www.wiuplodges.com/cadott-wi-no-141](http://www.wiuplodges.com/cadott-wi-no-141), Accessed July 2017; The Cadott hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992; Leary, comp., ed., *Wisconsin Folklore*, 271; Drolsen, Conversation with Schnell.

<sup>31</sup> Sharon Manthei, former Ashland Historical Museum Curator, confirmed in 2010 that the Bohemian Hall was the only extant ethnically associated structure in the City of Ashland, Manthei, Conversation with Schnell, 8 November 2010.

ground level) cupola that consists of alternating four-pane fixed windows and wooden, louvered venting. Adjacent to the reservoir and to the northeast is a small, one-story brick structure with a hipped roof (identified on Sanborn maps as the valve house and which was built between 1895 and 1901; AHI#234006). The visible south elevation includes a central door that is flanked by a window on either side. The third historic-era building (albeit of a later period) is the pumphouse which was added to the property in 1947 (AHI#232803). Replacing the earlier pumphouse, this structure is topped with a flat roof. A central block rises taller than the flanking blocks on the north and south; each block retains original expanses of steel-frame fenestration. A final modern brick-faced building is located along the south edge of the property.

Organized by local stockholders, Ashland's water system was initiated in 1883. By 1891, the city reported 22 miles of water mains; nearly a third of which had been installed that same year. *The Ashland Daily Press Annual, 1891-1892*, provided a detailed description of how the Ashland Water Works took in the water from the bay and distributed it through the city to its reported 1,050 consumers. In 1947, a new \$150,000 pumphouse was built by contractor Frank Tomlinson to replace the earlier structure. The property continues to serve as the Ashland Water utility.<sup>32</sup>

Although no longer actively utilized for the city's water needs, the round reservoir stands in good condition and is considered a rare resource type in the state. Combined with the former valve house and the 1947 pumphouse, the well-maintained buildings combine to tell the story of Ashland's water history. As a result, the property is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion A: History. Additionally, the reservoir itself may also be potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, as a rare resource type.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
301 13 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	233764	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Clad in brick, this one-story, concrete-block constructed educational facility is topped with a low-pitched gabled roof that appears to be trimmed with its original wood finish. East and west walls feature rectangular blocks of multiple-light windows, while the south end of the building features a floor-to-ceiling, multiple-light window wall that looks out to the playground. The building's primary entrance is recessed within the southeast corner; the overhang of which is anchored by an angled and incised concrete support; a second recessed entrance is located at the structure's northeast corner.

Bay City School was built in 1955 and is the third structure to be known as such. The first was built in 1872 on the 300 block of 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue East (no longer extant) and the second one was located at 204 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue East (built 1888; no longer extant). Notably, from 1955 to 1971, the students from Bay City School were utilized for demonstration classes held at the Ashland County Normal Teachers College (which was located on the second floor of the 1888 Bay City School building). The 1955 Bay City School building continued to serve as such until closing in

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<sup>32</sup> *Ashland Daily Press Annual, 1891-92*, 47; *Sanborn-Perris Map of Ashland, Wis.*, 1890, 1995; Permit for pumphouse, 3 May 1947; est. cost, \$15,000.

1978. Thereafter, the structure has been utilized for Ashland’s Head Start Program, which it continues to do so today.<sup>33</sup>



301 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue East: Bay City School (1955).

Despite the building’s association with the history of public education in the city of Ashland, no information was found to suggest potential eligibility in that regard (Criterion A). Likewise, no information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Bay City School is a very good and significantly intact example of a post-WW II school. School design of the 1940s and 50s had changed drastically from the earlier period which most often employed the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture upon a multi-storied building. Indeed, schools of the post-WW II period were largely one-story, flat-roofed examples that were enclosed largely in glass. One-story buildings could employ lighter-weight construction that resulted in a less expensive and easier to build structure.<sup>34</sup> While not executed with a flat roof, Bay City School is topped with a low-pitched gable (as a flat roof is not conducive to northern Wisconsin snowfall amounts). Its large expanses of multi-light windows, some extending floor-to-ceiling, remain entirely intact throughout all four elevations. Standing as a largely untouched example of Contemporary 1950s school architecture, the Bay City School is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
701 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	84	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Representing the transition from the Queen Anne to the Colonial Revival style of architecture, this two-story house with a hipped-roof core rises from a brownstone foundation and is sheathed with narrow clapboard. Oriented to the east, the entrance elevation features a two-story, polygonal tower at its northeast corner and a full-width, hipped-roof porch with clustered column supports that sit upon clapboard-sheathed piers. A low railing with carved wooden balusters defines the porch as well as the front staircase. Above the porch entrance is a full pediment which includes decorative carved ornament that is also evident along the front-facing

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<sup>33</sup> Manthei, *Ashland: Oh How You’ve Changed*, Vol. 2, page 24.

<sup>34</sup> Lindsay Baker, “A History of School Design and Its Indoor Environmental Standards, 1900 to Today,” (January 2012), Available online at [www.ncef.org/pubs/greenschoolshistory.pdf](http://www.ncef.org/pubs/greenschoolshistory.pdf), Accessed July 2017.

bargeboard. Gabled peaks to the north, south and east exhibit either wooden shingles or painted strip trim. Windows throughout the house are largely comprised of rectangular sash examples, however, Palladian windows with diamond paning occupy the second floor of both the east and south elevations and round-arched sash are set within the upper level of the corner tower. A three-sided, one-story bay extends from the south elevation.



701 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West: Louis and Augusta Cartier House (1903).

This house was originally built by Thomas Pugh in 1903 for Louis and Augusta Cartier, at an approximate cost of \$3,500.<sup>35</sup> Born in Michigan, Louis is identified in 1900 as a steamboat captain; however, thereafter, directories do not list him with an occupation. The Cartiers' time at the home was short for, in 1907, they sold the house to John and Eleanor Sampson and moved to Ludington, Michigan. John Sampson worked as the superintendent of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Ore Docks. The 1910 census enumerates John and

Eleanor at the home, along with their sons Jack and Howard, as well as a live-in servant. John died in 1936 and Eleanor remarried by no later than 1940 to widower John Beck. The Becks remained in the house for a short period, after which they relocated to John's former home on Ellis Avenue, at which time Eleanor's son Howard Sampson moved into the family house. John Beck died in 1943 and Eleanor returned to the subject home, where she remained through at least 1956; she died in 1969. The house stood vacant for a number of years. The next known and confirmed owners of the house were William and Edna Berweger in 1971.<sup>36</sup>

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. The Cartier house is a very good and significantly intact example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles of architecture, featuring a corner tower, classical porch columns and Palladian windows with diamond paning.

<sup>35</sup> Please note that deeds were not reviewed for the 2000-2001 survey and ownership attribution for that report relied upon the use of city directories only; therefore, the house was previously identified as the John Sampson House who was, in fact, the home's second owner; See following footnote for deed information. The approximate cost for the home is from a citation in *The Improvement Bulletin*, Vol. 27 (4 July 1903), page 25, which reads as such, "T. E. Pugh has the contract for the erection of a residence for L. Cartier." Information included in WHPD identifies as resembling the home for the Dean of Agriculture at UW-Madison (at 620 Babcock Drive) and, therefore, thought to be from the hand of the firm of Conover & Porter. Despite the Madison-based firm having a presence in Ashland into the 1890s, there is no direct evidence the home was designed by the firm and it is more likely that it was from the hand of architect and Ashland resident Henry Wildhagen, WAHI, Accessed July 2017.

<sup>36</sup> Lewis C. Wilmarth to Louis A. Cartier, WD (12 August 1903), 79/317, #19946; Louis and Augusta Cartier (Ludington, MI) to John Sampson, WD (5 September 1907), 96/462, #30141; *Ashland City Directory*, Various dates reviewed between 1901-1956; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940; "John R. Sampson, Dock Official, Passes Away," *The Ashland Daily Press*, 3 August 1936; Death dates gleaned from "U.S., Find-A-Grave Index, 1600s-Current," Accessed July 2017; The house was identified as vacant from 1958-1962 and a renter was identified in the home as of 1968, *Ashland City Directory*, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1968, 1971.

Suggested as potentially eligible for the Register as early as 1983 and again in 2001, the house is, once again, recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

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<b>Address</b>	<b>AHI#</b>	<b>NRHP Evaluation</b>
708 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	283	Not Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Rising two stories, this front-gabled, (painted red) brick-constructed house includes a central door with a classically derived, wooden surround comprised of pilasters, denticulated trim, as well as a modestly raised hood. Regularly arranged windows are located along both floors, with the gabled peak including a square vent. Less the front picture window, openings throughout the home are largely tall-and-narrow examples, most with replacement sash or single panes; some have also been downsized. Stone sills and soldier brick headers accent the first-floor windows, while the upper-floor openings have only brick headers. A single, tall-and-narrow wall dormer breaks through the roofline on both the north and south elevations; each carries a sash window and modest shinglework peak trim. Sanborn maps indicate that the structure originally featured a porch around all four sides; indeed markings left from the porch removal remain evident on the brickwork.<sup>37</sup>



**708 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue West: Rosetta A. Young Investment Property (Circa 1899).**

Deed information indicates that when built between 1898 and 1899, the multi-unit residence was owned by Rosetta A. Young, the daughter of Gilman G. Young, an Ashland grocer who operated T.G. Young & Co., with his son Theodore. Rosetta married in 1899 to Charles W. Crapp, a railroad fireman. Although the Crapps never resided in the subject structure, city directories do confirm that Rosetta's father Gilman and his second wife Marie lived here from 1899 through at least 1905. As well, the 1900 census indicates that the Gilmans were renting there, along with the Solomon Lindstrom family; hence, the building is

believed to have served as a non-owner-occupied duplex from the beginning. Rosetta and her husband sold the property to Henry O. Robinson in 1918 for \$2,300 and Rosetta died the following year. Robinson, a retired flour mill engineer, lived in one of the units with his wife Ella (who died in 1921) until his death in 1927. Boilermaker George Bayliss and his wife Lillian were the next owners; they remained in the house through at least 1971.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> *Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Ashland, Wis.*, 1901, 1909.

<sup>38</sup> Mary E. Nicol, New York City (by her attorney Frederick Prentice) to Rosetta A. Young, WD (13 July 1898), 58/419, #8827a; Rosetta A. Young Crapp and Charles Crapp to Henry O. Robinson, WD (9 July 1918), 116/381, #56485; *Ashland City Directory*, Various dates reviewed between 1899 and 1971; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940; Death dates for Rosetta Young, as well as Henry O. and Ella Robinson were gleaned from "U.S., Find-A-Grave Index, 1600s-Current," Accessed June 2017.

Following the 2000-2001 survey, the subject property was determined to be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, as a result of its vernacular nature. However, further research was recommended as no historical information was completed at that time and eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons still remained a possibility. Based on the preceding historical information, which includes confirmation of ownership as well as the fact that the structure was originally built as a two-flat or duplex, no evidence was found to suggest potential eligibility under either Criteria A or B.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
318 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	368	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



318 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue West: Central Baking Company (Circa 1921).

This one-story, brick, light industrial building is comprised of a larger and taller block to the south and a one-story, flat-roof wing that extends to the north. Regarding the former, this block is framed by a pair of brick pilasters between which is a parapet front with stone coping. A central door

is flanked to either side by two, eight-over-eight-light, double-hung

sash windows that are set within a plain stone lintel and sill; modern signage above the door reads, Clark Transfer Lines.” Four small basement-level openings are located in line with each of the first-floor windows. A row of soldier brick runs above the first-floor fenestration, above which a stone inset identifies the building’s original function as the “Central Baking Co” and small, square stone accents embellish the central inset. Although now largely covered with full foliage, it is believed that the south elevation of this block continues to retain its original eight window openings, each with their multiple-light sash (as seen on the circa-1980s survey photo in WAHI). The one-story wing to the north features a central loading dock opening that is flanked to either side by a single, eight-light fixed window. The north side of the wing includes a few human-scale entry doors, as well as bays with overhead garage door openings at the rear.

Built circa 1921, this brick building was erected by baker Hans Christiansen. Notably, a portion of the property upon which the current structure sits had been the location of a frame bakery building operated by Adolph Johnson, who was known as “the Ninth Avenue Baker.” Following Johnson’s departure from the city, that frame building would continue to host bakeries--including the Ashland Bakery, run by Carl Wiklund (as of 1913) and then later by baker Herman Westberg (in 1917). Also of note, there had previously been a bakery (at 214 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue West) called the “Central Bakery” which was run by Ole Wikstrand, who had previously worked for Adolph Johnson (in 1905). Although details of presumed business buyouts are not clear, what is

clear is that Christiansen razed the frame structure, after which he built the subject building in circa 1921 and established the Central Baking Company.<sup>39</sup>

Hans Christiansen was born in Denmark and immigrated to the United States in 1910. As of 1917, he was working as a baker in Streator, Illinois. Although no census information could be found for him in 1920, Hans and his wife Fleure were renting a home on Beaser Avenue and had three small children as of 1930. City directories indicate that the bakery business continued into at least the mid-1950s, by which time it was run by solely by Fleure. The building is identified as vacant as of 1958.<sup>40</sup>

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under either Criterion B: Significant Persons or Criterion C: Architecture. Although a largely astylistic structure, the building retains a significant degree of integrity, as it continues to feature intact multiple-light windows throughout, as well as its original stone signage and a loading dock along its primary elevation. Utilized as a bakery for wholesale distribution, the Central Baking Company building, which stands as a testament to Ashland's light industrial history, is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion A: History.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
517 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	232737	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



517 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue West: Saron Lutheran Church (1951).

This ecclesiastical structure was built in 1951 in the Neo-Gothic Revival style of architecture and is faced with an unevenly cut limestone veneer. The primary (east) entrance elevation is dominated by a three(+) story, stepped belltower, the uppermost level of which contains wooden louvres set within pointed arches, as well as corners accented with battlement-type detailing.

Set within another pointed-arch opening is a pair of wooden doors with strap hinges that provide entry into the church proper. The central portion of the structure is delineated into bays by buttressing which alternates with Gothic-arched windows with wooden tracery. A large Gothic-arched, focal window with tracery is located within the south gabled endwall. Gabled wings extend to both the east and west at the building's south end; with the wing to the west including false half-timber finish. A pair of two-story, flat-roofed classroom wings with rectangular fenestration is located at the north end of the church; a 2002 elevator addition was completed off of the northwest wing.

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<sup>39</sup> *Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Ashland, Wis.* (1895, 1901, 1909, 1923); Advertisement, "Adolph Johnson, The Ninth Avenue Baker," *The Ashland Daily Press*, 16 December 1904; *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region* (1905), 481; *Ashland City Directory*, 1901, 1913, 1918, 1922; William A. and Margaret Reinhardt to H. P. Christiansen, WD (Lot 12), 4 May 1921, 130/134, #67818.

<sup>40</sup> U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910, 1930; *Ashland City Directory*, 1954, 1958, 1962.

This church was built in 1951 as the Saron Lutheran Church. The Saron congregation (originally part of the Swedish Lutheran or Augustana Synod) built a small frame church in 1884 and officially organized the following year. They quickly outgrew their first home and built anew in 1892. It took twenty-two years before they formally decorated the structure's interior and installed a pipe organ; additional remodeling and redecoration occurred throughout the 1920s and 1930s. Just three years after a mortgage-burning ceremony took place, a fire destroyed their church facility in 1945. For the next six years, they would worship at the former Congregational Church at 801 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue West and their new church was completed in 1951. The north addition, which consists of Sunday school classrooms, offices and other facilities, was finished in 1967. An elevator was added in 2002.<sup>41</sup>

With its 1951 date of construction, Saron Lutheran Church is a late example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style of architecture, which was popular in Wisconsin from the turn-of-the-twentieth century to the 1940s. Although the classroom and office addition was built seventeen years later, the wing employs the same building materials as the church. Featuring a very good degree of integrity, the church property is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, with regard to Criterion Consideration A (in reference to religiously owned structures).

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
222 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	432	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**



222 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue West: Henry and Marie Wildhagen House (1895).

Rising from a stone foundation, this two-story house represents the stylistic transition from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival and features a clapboard-sheathed first floor and a second level covered with wooden shingles. The west (primary) elevation is characterized by a shed-roof, wraparound porch that is divided into a closed-entry portion to the north and an open veranda supported by wooden columns and a turned balustrade to the south. The porch is enclosed with a continuous band of multiple-light sash windows that rest beneath a multiple-light transom; the

doorway is topped with a modest pediment, a nod to the home's Colonial Revival influence. Aside from the original, two-light picture window to the west, the house is largely comprised of double-hung sash arranged singly and in pairs.

This house was built in 1895 by architect Henry Wildhagen for himself and his wife Marie. Both Henry and Marie were born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1886 and 1887, respectively, after which they were married. After designing paper mills in New Hampshire,

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<sup>41</sup> Smith & Goc, eds., *Looking Backward, Moving Forward*, 103-104; Sharon Manthei, *Ashland: Oh, How You've Changed*, Vol. 2, 12-13.



pair of sash windows (the space previously [in 2001] included a large, single-pane window with a multi-pane storm). Windows on the first floor are topped with a smooth concrete header, while windows along the upper story are topped with a modest wooden, raised head.

Deed information suggests that the house was originally built to serve as a rental. The property was purchased by architect Henry Wildhagen in 1896; however, the house was not built until sometime between 1901 and 1909. The first confirmed occupant (renter) of the home was the family of Patrick W. Coffey, who worked as a lumber inspector. They resided here by no later than 1917 and remained into the 1920s. As of 1930, the home was occupied by railroad switchman Henry J. Slack, his wife Frances and their daughter Florence; they remained there through at least 1937.<sup>44</sup>

At the time of the 2001 survey report, no exact construction date was identified, but the house was then thought to perhaps have been built from catalogue plans and, specifically, by The Radford Architectural Company. A review of their catalogues/books published in 1903 and 1909 (the latter of which was specific to two-story, cement homes) did not provide a match to the subject house. Although bearing some resemblance to the Dutch Colonial Revival-style house identified in the 1903 book as House Design No. 121, the exterior is not a direct match. As well, considering that the property was owned by Henry Wildhagen, an accomplished architect, likely reduces the chances that the house was derived from a plan book (although it's not beyond the realm of possibility that he did get some inspiration from plan books of the day). And while it stands as a nice example of a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house that was executed largely in concrete block, the collection of three, all-concrete block houses located at 214-222 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East stand together as a better representative of homes built of that particular building material. In any case, as a result of the information presented, the house does not meet the criteria required for potential Register listing. Note, however, that if this house were to be confirmed in the future as having been built from published catalogue plans, its eligibility recommendation could be reversed.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
200 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	194	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

This one-story, warehouse building is constructed of brick-faced tile and rises from a concrete foundation. A metal canopy shelters the four-bay loading dock; each opening of which retains an original, wood-and-glass (albeit painted) overhead door. A modern, human-scale door with a glass-block transom is located to the left (east) of the loading dock, while a glass block-infilled window is located to the right (west). The building is topped with a modest parapet with tile coping, beneath which decorative, corbeled and soldier brickwork encircles the building. The raised parapet includes signage that identifies the building's current occupant, "Lakeside

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<sup>44</sup> *Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Ashland, Wis.*, 1901, 1909; Thomas and Jennie Bardon to Henry Wildhagen, WD (28 September 1896), 58/126, #6272; Later deed information indicates that a Quit Claim Deed (referring to Lot 3, Block 52) between Marie Wildhagen and John Bernier was signed in 1927; thus indicating that the parcel was still in the possession of Marie Wildhagen at that time; In 1931, the house is identified as having been sold to Andrew Peterson, Anna Welker, executor of the will of Marie C. Wildhagen, to Andrew Peterson, WD (2 April 1931), 143/48, #86560, however, both the 1930 census and the 1931 city directory cite that Henry Slack is an owner occupant; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1920, 1930; *Ashland City Directory*, 1917, 1922, 1931, 1937.

Products, Inc.” The remainder of the building is largely devoid of fenestration, less the glass block window opening along the structure’s east elevation.



200 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West: Esston Fruit Company Warehouse (1927).

This building was erected in 1927 to serve as the wholesale warehouse for the Esston Fruit Company, which incorporated in 1920. With a capital stock of \$30,000, George Esson, W.P. Crawford and L.M. Bieloh established the company in Superior, Wisconsin. However,

Esson, a former stone cutter, would move the firm to Ashland in 1921.

That same year, he purchased the subject property (and presumably the business) from Herbert D. Ewer, who had been dealing in wholesale fruit in Ashland since circa 1899. In 1927, Esson built the subject brick warehouse (to replace the former frame building) at an approximate cost of \$40,000. Non-payment of taxes in the early 1930s suggests that Esson was experiencing some financial difficulties and he died in 1934. The business was, thereafter, taken over by the Cohodas-Snyder Co., who retained ownership of the business through 1971. In addition to fruit, the firm also dealt in vegetables and candy and was, at one point, a distributor of Schlitz, Hamm’s and Leinenkugel beer.<sup>45</sup>

No information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, the building served as the only distributor of fresh fruit and vegetables for all retail outlets for nearly forty-five years. Despite that understanding, additional research is suggested relating to the economic impact of the wholesale fruit and vegetable business in Ashland in order to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the building does not offer much in the way of architectural styling, which is considered normal for a utilitarian warehouse building. The structure does, however, represent a property type that is somewhat rare in the community. Indeed, other warehouses exist in Ashland, but this continues to reflect its original 1927 design, as well as retains its original loading dock doors, with little other exterior alteration. Therefore, the building is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture (Property Type).

<sup>45</sup> *Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map of Ashland, Wis.* (1909, 1923, 1923 [with updates to 1936]); Herbert D. Ewer to George Esson, Inc., WD (22 April 1921), 123/623, #66636; Building permit, 13 September 1927; owner, Esson Fruit Co., est. cost, \$40,000; List of Incorporations, *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 3 May 1920, 11/3; *Ashland City Directory*, 1924, 1947; Construction of a brick building by the G. Esson Fruit Co. included in the “Wisconsin Weekly Industrial Review,” *Marshfield News-Herald*, 8 September 1927, 7/2; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910, 1920, 1930; Esson’s move to Ashland is noted in the *Superior City Directory*, 1922; Tax deeds, non-payment cited in 1932, 1933 and 1934; Cohodas Bros. of Wisconsin (Green Bay) to Gordon and Marie Cucinski, WD (3 November 1971), 286/670, #177182. The 1971 deed includes a stipulation that the Cucinskis could not engage in the sale of fruit for a period of five years.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
504 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	202	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Rising from a brownstone foundation, this Second Empire-style house features a first floor sheathed with clapboard and an upper story with a Mansard roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. Paired, carved wooden brackets underscore the roof's eave, while gabled roof dormers extend from the Mansard roofline; each dormer includes a replacement sash window and a wooden surround, the peak of which includes a modest sunburst motif. A small, shed-roof and open replacement porch with turned posts shelters the front door, above which is a transom window. A rectangular bay with single brackets and dentil trim projects from the north elevation of the house, while a polygonal bay with paired brackets extends from the west elevation. Paired windows include a wooden surround with a carved peak that also includes the sunburst design, while singly arranged windows a set within more modest wooden surround. The rectangular projection from the roofline, located immediately above the front door, was previously a tower that rose an additional story.



**504 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West: John F. Scott House (1887).**

Built in 1887 at an approximate cost of \$5,000, this was the home of John F. Scott. John F. Scott came to Ashland in 1883 and, upon the arrival of F.F. Hubbell in 1886, opened a planing mill with the latter. The following year, J.H. Taylor joined the concern. By 1893, the company reportedly employed thirty men and it was estimated that three-fourths of the residential millwork in Ashland was done by the firm. In 1895, Hubbell left the company and the name of the firm then changed to the Scott-Taylor Co.; in 1905, Taylor died. As of the 1900 census, the house was occupied by Scott and

his wife (of five years) Helena, as well as two boarders—one family and one single man; although by 1905, it was reduced to only the Scotts and a live-in servant. Scott was active in local concerns, having served as the president of the Ashland School Board during the period in which the high school (no longer extant) was built. In 1911, the Scotts moved to San Diego, California; John died in 1919.<sup>46</sup>

The house was sold in 1911 to S. Edward and Annie Mathews. S. Edward was a partner in the wholesale grocery business of J.B. Mathews & Co. Just six months after the Mathews family--

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<sup>46</sup> A pair of citations in the local paper confirm the home's construction in 1887; one cites that it was "soon to be done," while the other was a year-end listing of homes and buildings constructed in the city, *The Ashland Daily Press*, 25 June 1887 and 3 December 1887, respectively; "Ashland's Planing Mills: Scott Hubbell & Taylor's Factory," *The Ashland Daily Press Annual Edition, 1893*, 46; Community notes, *The Ashland Daily Press*, 31 January 1905; Smith & Goc, eds., *Looking Backward, Moving Forward*, 50; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900; Wisconsin State Census, 1905, both available online at [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com), Accessed June 2017; *Ashland City Directory*, 1911; Death notice for John F. Scott in *Lumber* (St. Louis, MO), Vol. 54 (21 July 1919), 51.

which included seven children--was enumerated at the home in 1920, S. Edward died at the age of sixty. By no later than 1928, Annie was taking in boarders. It is unclear if the interior was divided into apartments by/at that time. In 1941, the house was sold to John and Elizabeth Bloomquist. The property now consists of four apartments.<sup>47</sup>

A circa-1892 image of the house confirms the existence of a tower, as well as a rather ornate porch that extended to the west end of the house.<sup>48</sup> Despite the removal of the third-story tower, the porch alteration, as well as the removal of most of the original windows that featured colored glass upper panes, the home's Second Empire styling--a style that is rare in the state--is the only such example (with integrity) in the City of Ashland. Based on the rarity of the style and standing as the only such example in the city, the John F. Scott House, which includes millwork produced by Scott's company, is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

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<b>Address</b>	<b>AHI#</b>	<b>NRHP Evaluation</b>
600 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	4330	Not Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**



**600 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West: Dr. Conrad and Agnes Bowen Investment Property (1888).**

Rising from a brownstone foundation, this Shingle Style-influenced house is largely sheathed with clapboard, while wooden shingles cover the gabled peaks, as well as the uppermost portion of the second floor. Wooden strip banding offers a modest reference to the Stick style. The house is comprised of a two-and-one-half-story, front-facing gabled block, along with a double-peaked, one-and-one-half-story, entrance wing to the west, the latter of which includes an eyebrow window along the roofline. The front-facing gable is dominated by a two-story bay projection; the overhanging gabled peak is accented by carved wooden brackets and carries a

series of three multiple-light windows. Fenestration throughout the remainder of the house is comprised largely of one-over-one-light, double-hung sash. The open porch is supported by what is assumed to be replacement square posts and balustrade.

Built in 1888, this house was erected by Dr. Conrad Richter, a German-born physician and surgeon who graduated from Rush Medical College in 1887. Although built by Richter, city directories indicate that the \$4,500 structure functioned as a rooming house for its first fifteen

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<sup>47</sup> Helena M. and John F. Scott to S. Edward Mathews, WD (18 July 1911), 103/158, #38879; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910, 1920; Death date for S. Edward Mathews gleaned from "U.S., Find-A-Grave Index, 1600s-present"; Ann M. Mathews to John and Elizabeth Bloomquist, WD (1941; full date not noted), 141/586; *Ashland City Directory*, 1924, 1928.

<sup>48</sup> Historic photograph of the J.F. Scott House found in *The Ashland Daily Press Annual, 1891-92*, 45.

years—that is, aside from 1895, when Conrad and his wife Agnes (nee Bowen) physically resided in the home. Agnes was the daughter of Caleb and Lydia Bowen, the former of whom sold explosives in Ashland. As of 1898, the Richters had moved to California; however, they retained ownership of the house. In 1903, they sold the house to Robert Parsons and eventually divorced (by no later than 1915). Robert, who was born in Virginia, was a manufacturer and wholesaler of tobacco. He and his French-born wife Mary raised their two daughters in the home. Robert died in 1940 and the home remained in the family through at least 1971.<sup>49</sup>

As of the 2001 survey report, the home’s exact date of construction was not confirmed, nor was any historical information pursued for the house. It was, however, identified at that time as possibly having been executed from a catalogue plan designed by George Barber. As a result, further research was recommended. Although its ownership and construction date have now been established, there is still no confirmation that the house was built from a Barber (or any other catalogue) plan. Although notable for its apparent original use as a rooming house, no information was found to suggest potential eligibility under any criteria. However, if it were found that the house was, in fact, built from a published catalogue plan, the house could be reconsidered for potential Register eligibility.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
620 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	210	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Rising from a brownstone foundation, this low-lying, English-inspired, Neo-Gothic Revival-style church includes an attached, English Arts and Crafts-inspired Guild Hall, both buildings of which are sheathed with brick. The church proper is located at the rear (south) of the lot and is oriented on an east-west axis. The two-story, crenelated bell tower includes a double-door entry along its north elevation, while pointed-arch, louvered openings are located along its upper level. The gabled endwall along Chapple Avenue includes a large focal window with tracery that has been identified as having been produced by the Scott-Taylor Company of Ashland. Brick buttressing vertically articulates the nave’s exterior and which alternate with pairs of Gothic-arched windows with stained glass. Also produced by the Scott-Taylor firm are the timbers employed within its impressive hammerbeam ceiling. The side-gabled Guild Hall is attached to the church via a short hallway near its east end. Additional entrances to the structure are located within gabled projections to the west and along 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West. Gabled peaks are covered with

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<sup>49</sup> The subject house, identified as owned by Conrad Richter, was included in an end-of-the-year listing of homes and buildings (along with their cost) built in 1888, *The Ashland Daily Press*, 29 December 1888, page 1; *Ashland City Directory*, various dates reviewed between 1888-1905, 1956, 1971; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920; Dr. Richter’s 1898 licensing was gleaned from “California, Occupational Licenses, Registers and Directories, 1876, 1969,” Available online at [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com), Accessed July 2017. Deeds indicate that the land upon which the house was built was originally owned by the Bowen family. Agnes and Conrad wed in April of 1888, just five days before the property was quit-claimed to Agnes and her brother Edward by their mother (who died just three days later), C.T. & Lydia Bowen to Agnes L. Bowen, WD (20 August 1887), 28/605, #6184a; Lydia Bowen to Edward E. Bowen and Agnes L. Richter, QCD (4 November 1891), 42/458, #17375; Agnes’s brother Edward quit-claimed the property to Agnes in 1895, after which it was ultimately sold to Parsons in 1903, Agnes L.B. & Conrad Richter to Robert W. Parsons, WD (9 September 1903), 70/488, #20137. While the house is identified in the paper as having been built by Richter, it would seem that the rooming house was built as a greater family effort; Helen Parsons, daughter of Robert and Mary is identified in the home through 1971 but later directories were not reviewed; she died in 1988.

wooden shingles and windows are rectangular, stained-glass and/or colored examples. The ceiling of this building has since been lowered and the original ceiling beams are only partially visible.



620 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West: St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and Guild Hall (1904).

The first services of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church were held in 1879; however, they would not construct a house of worship until 1886 (at the southeast corner of MacArthur Avenue and Third Street West). Outgrowing their earlier facility, they engaged Chicago architect John Sutcliffe to design their new edifice, which included a guild hall. It was completed in 1904 at a reported cost that exceeded \$27,000. At that time, the congregation numbered 125 families. Local contractors Benjamin Harper and John H. Foster & Sons were both involved with the construction, while interior woodwork was supplied by the Scott-Taylor Co. In addition, the church contains a hand-carved lectern made by one of Ashland's early cabinetmakers, Herman Krushke, which was moved from their earlier church building. The church's stained-glass windows have been cited as designs of Tiffany & Company, however, that has not been fact-checked for this report. By 1911, the congregation numbered just fifty-five families and, as of 1925, that number was recorded as including 135 communicants. The church continues to serve Ashland's Episcopalian community.<sup>50</sup>

Architect John Sutcliffe was born in 1853 in Lancashire County, England. Sutcliffe was the son of a contractor, who went on to become an architect and engineer. Sutcliffe started working in his father's office at the age of eleven and, in the evenings, went to night school where he took classes in science and art. After leaving his father's employ, but while still in England, he went on to work for a number of architectural and engineering firms. He then served as chief draftsman in the British government's Portsmouth dockyard. Sutcliffe immigrated to the United States in 1886, at the age of thirty-three. He worked in New York, Boston, and Birmingham,

<sup>50</sup> "Fine Church Edifice, Episcopal Church Completed," *The Ashland Daily Press*, 3 December 1904; Entry for Benjamin Harper, *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region* (1905), 325; Scott-Taylor, Krushke and Tiffany references included in the 1983 survey report by Sennott and Tolliver; Manthei, "Ashland: Oh How You've Changed," Vol. 2, page 5; A. Parker Curtiss, *History of the Diocese of Fond du Lac and Its Several Congregations* (Fond du Lac, WI: P.B. Haber Printing Co., 1925), Available online at <http://anglicanhistory.org/usa/wi/fonddulac1925/parishes.html>, Accessed June 2017.

Alabama (where he founded the Alabama Association of Architects), before he moved in 1892 to Chicago where he specialized in ecclesiastical architecture. He was noted as steeped in the English tradition of Gothic architecture, but he was also able to provide some degree of originality to his work—which put him in a class along with Ralph Adams Cram with regard to church architecture. Sutcliffe’s 1913 obituary identifies him as a devout Episcopalian. Among Sutcliffe’s more notable church work in Illinois include the following: The Cathedral Church of St. Paul the Apostle (1913) in Springfield, St. Luke’s Episcopal Church (1906) in Evanston and his own congregation, Grace Episcopal Church (1905) in Oak Park. This is the only known/recorded church design of Sutcliffe’s in Wisconsin; however, he would later design the 1911 Frances Donaldson Library on the National Register-listed, Nashotah House Seminary Campus in Waukesha County.<sup>51</sup>

St. Andrew’s Episcopal Church and Guild Hall is an excellent example of English-inspired, Neo-Gothic (and English Arts & Crafts) architecture that was designed by prominent church architect John Sutcliffe. Retaining a significant degree of integrity inside and out, as well as continuing to serve the community’s Episcopalians, St. Andrew’s is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, with regard to Criterion Consideration A (in reference to religiously owned structures).

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
311 13 <sup>th</sup> Street West	233748	Potentially Eligible

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**Description and Statement of Significance**

Comprised of three units that form a T-plan, this one-story, Contemporary-style church is constructed of concrete block and faced with brick. Oriented to the south, a flat-roofed, open overhang clad with wooden shingles shelters a series of glass doors that open into the narthex of the church, which also serves as a lobby area to the west and east wings. To the west is a flat-roofed administrative wing that includes the church office, while the east wing includes Sunday School classrooms and is topped, in part, with a low Mansard roof. Another series of glass doors provides entry to the church sanctuary, the block of which is topped with a tall Mansard roof covered with wooden shingles. The sanctuary consists of one, large and open space with colored glass windows to both the east and west and includes original blonde wooden pews, as well as other original church furniture. Aside from the sanctuary windows, other fenestration is generally comprised of two-light casements.

Good Shepherd Lutheran Church was built in 1965, although its roots date to 1884, with the establishment of the Nidaros Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregation. The group’s first church was built at 220 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue West (and which remains extant). Although worship began in the building as early as 1889, it was not fully complete until 1892-1893. In 1894, Nidaros joined the Lutheran Free Church and a number of the original members left to establish Trinity Norwegian Lutheran Church (at 1101 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East) and remained in the Evangelical Synod. At the same time, another group left to join the Presbyterians, who were offering religious education in English. In 1959, came a proposal for a merger of the Nidaros congregation and that of the First English Lutheran Church (which was created in 1931, following the merger of Trinity

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<sup>51</sup> “Obituary of the Late John Sutcliffe,” *Construction News* (Chicago, IL), vol. 36, 8 November 1913, 11 (includes photo).

Lutheran and St. John's Lutheran). Despite a failed merger, several members of First English joined Nidaros and, in 1960, plans began for a new church edifice in a new location. With the new church--which was dedicated on 12 December 1965--came the name change to Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, the congregation of which continues to worship at this location.<sup>52</sup>

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Despite the congregation's Norwegian roots, no information was found to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History (Ethnic Association), as that distinction would be tied to its earlier edifice on 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue West. Following an interior inspection of the subject church sanctuary, it was confirmed that the space has been little changed. Retaining a significant degree of integrity as related to 1960s-era Contemporary church design, Good Shepherd Lutheran Church is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, with regard to Criterion Consideration A (regarding religiously owned structures).



311 13<sup>th</sup> Street West: Good Shepherd Lutheran Church (1965).

<sup>52</sup> Manthei, *Ashland: Oh How You've Changed*, Vol. 2, 10-11.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**SURVEY INVENTORY**

Because it has been found that a significant amount of homes in Ashland were not owner-occupied, original owner names are not identified in the following list UNLESS specific confirmation was made through historic records, such as if deeds were reviewed and then followed by additional confirmation that the owner actually resided in the house (which would be gleaned from city directories). As well, unless a construction date was fully verified through historic resources (such as building permits or newspaper citations), a date of construction will not necessarily appear in the following list. Please see the Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory, available online at [www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15309](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15309), for information found regarding home occupancy (which was largely gleaned from city directory research) as well as for circa dates ascribed to the resources surveyed. **Bolded** properties are included in the Intensive Survey Recommendations of this report.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
209 Beaser Avenue	American Foursquare	#517
217 Beaser Avenue	Gustav & Marcia Bielenberg House (1927)	#232802
322 Beaser Avenue	Ole Johnson Boarding House	#525
507 Beaser Avenue	Cape Cod House (1948)	#232780
509 Beaser Avenue	Captain Daniel Beaser House (1872; 1883)	#529
512 Beaser Avenue	Peter & Laura Pieterek House (1925)	#149421
603 Beaser Avenue	Anton & Emma Aronson House (1922)	#533
522 Beaser Avenue	Front Gable House	#532
906 Beaser Avenue	Front Gable House	#544
912 Beaser Avenue	House	#547
1023 Beaser Avenue	Ranch (Ca. 1956)	#232799
200 Chapple Avenue	Ashland Clinic (1955)	#232773
211 Chapple Avenue	Commercial Building	#553
215 Chapple Avenue	Commercial Building	#554
<b>220 Chapple Avenue</b>	<b>The Clinic/Dr. Dodd's Clinic (1920; 1924)</b>	<b>#555</b>
223 Chapple Avenue	Apartment Building	#556
309 Chapple Avenue	Commercial Building/Apartments	#557
319 Chapple Avenue	Bay Tower Apartments (1974)	#232785
1200 Chapple Avenue	Colonial Revival House (Ca. 1937)	#603
1211 Chapple Avenue	Gabled Ell (Ca. 1900)	#232808
1214 Chapple Avenue	Minimal Traditional House (Ca. 1948)	#232810

<b>110 N. Ellis Avenue (aka 1 Fifield Place)</b>	<b>Samuel S. &amp; Stella Fifield House (1883)</b>	<b>#676</b>
420 Ellis Avenue	Northern Pacific Railway Co. Building (1890)	#633
605 Ellis Avenue	Front Gable House	#635
610 Ellis Avenue	House/now funeral home	#636
700 Ellis Avenue	Colonial Revival House (1938)	#232778
701 Ellis Avenue	Deutsche Evangelical Lutheran Zions Gemeinde/ German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church (1891)	#639
708 Ellis Avenue	House	#642
714 Ellis Avenue	House	#644
722-724 Ellis Avenue	House	#645
723 Ellis Avenue	House	#646
804 Ellis Avenue	House	#648
809 Ellis Avenue	Queen Anne House	#649
810 Ellis Avenue	House	#650
815 Ellis Avenue	Gabled Ell House	#652
818 Ellis Avenue	House	#4344
822 Ellis Avenue	Queen Anne House	#653
823 Ellis Avenue	Queen Anne House	#654
901 Ellis Avenue	House	#657
910 Ellis Avenue	Colonial Revival House	#659
918 Ellis Avenue	Queen Anne House	#4345
922 Ellis Avenue	Queen Anne House	#662
1001 Ellis Avenue	American Foursquare	#663
1005 Ellis Avenue	Bungalow (Ca. 1916)	#664
1011 Ellis Avenue	Bungalow (Ca. 1916)	#665
1019 Ellis Avenue	Bungalow (1928)	#666
1023 Ellis Avenue	Side Gable House	#667
1100 Ellis Avenue	Archie & Katherine Donald House (1890)	#668
1101 Ellis Avenue	Colonial Revival House (Ca. 1935)	#669
1106 Ellis Avenue	Dr. John Dodd House	#670
1110-1112 Ellis Avenue	Dr. Dodd's First Hospital (1893-1895)	#671
1115 Ellis Avenue	Tudor Revival House (1935)	#232781
1411 Ellis Avenue	Northland College Brownell Hall (1950)	#233769
	Dexter Library (1969)	#233770
	Chapple Gymnasium & J.T. Kendrigan Center (1964)	#233771
	Anna McMillan Hall (1964)	#233772
	Fenega Hall (1966)	#233776
2201 Ellis Avenue	Bungalow (Ca. 1920)	#233790
2507 Junction Road	Kenneth & Patricia Frostman House (1967)	#233788
2614 Junction Road	Ranch (1962)	#233787

<b>121 Lake Shore Drive East</b>	<b>Dr. George W. &amp; Ida Harrison House (1885)</b>	<b>#688</b>
<b>201 Lake Shore Drive East</b>	<b>St. Agnes Catholic Church (1888-1901)</b>	<b>#4349</b>
“	<b>St. Agnes Catholic Rectory (1897)</b>	<b>#4328</b>
215 Lake Shore Drive East	St. Agnes Catholic School (1958)	#233753
220 Lake Shore Drive East	St. Agnes Catholic Convent (1935)	#233755
1101 Lake Shore Drive East	House	#800
1222 Lake Shore Drive East	Boomtown Commercial Building	#4351
2200 Lake Shore Drive East	Lake Shore School (1937) *Demolished 2017	#700
2405 Lake Shore Drive East	House (Ca. 1950)	#233976
2419 Lake Shore Drive East	L-Gene Motel (Ca. 1958)	#233793

**Lake Shore Drive West @**

<b>Memorial Park</b>	<b>Memorial Park Bandshell (1934) &amp;</b>	<b>#681</b>
“	Memorial Park Monument	
101 Lake Shore Drive West	Hotel Chequamegon (1984)	#233752
410 Lake Shore Drive West	Joseph & Myrtle Borecky House (1931)	#232736
510 Lake Shore Drive West	House	#707
<b>601 Lake Shore Drive West</b>	<b>Pittsburgh &amp; Ashland Coal &amp; Dock Company Office (1931)</b>	<b>#710</b>
1222 Lake Shore Drive West	Front-Gabled House	#716
1306 Lake Shore Drive West	Gabled Ell	#717
1706 Lake Shore Drive West	Lakeside Motel (Ca. 1958)	#233792
1800 Lake Shore Drive West	Coca-Cola Bottling Company (1935) *Demolished 2017	#719

300 MacArthur Avenue	Colonial Revival Bungalow	#721
313 MacArthur Avenue	One-story Cube	#723
900 MacArthur Avenue	Bungalow	#751
901 MacArthur Avenue	Bungalow	#752
1001 MacArthur Avenue	Queen Anne House	#756
1009 MacArthur Avenue	Cape Cod House	#232822
1016 MacArthur Avenue	Cape Cod House	#757
1020 MacArthur Avenue	One-Story Cube (Ca. 1940)	#232825
1021 MacArthur Avenue	Percy & Amy Sollie House (1927)	#232826
1109 MacArthur Avenue	Colonial Revival House	#232804
1211 MacArthur Avenue	One-Story House (Ca. 1935)	#232809
<b>1301 MacArthur Avenue</b>	<b>J. F. Van Dooser Investment Property (Ca. 1895)</b>	<b>#4353</b>

200 Main Street East	Chequamegon Chevrolet (Ca. 1923)	#233761
205 Main Street East	Commercial Building (1911)	#113
209 Main Street East	Commercial Building (1916)	#114
220 Main Street East	Dr. Dodd's Medical Clinic I (1913)	#116
302 Main Street East	Hoppenyan Funeral Parlor (Ca. 1916)	#233762
307 Main Street East	Commercial Building	#117
311 Main Street East	G.W. Peck Store (1890)	#119
515 Main Street East	Prentz Block (Ca. 1895)	#122

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613 Main Street East	Commercial Building	#123
622 Main Street East	Commercial Building	#125
712 Main Street East	Commercial Building	#127
713 Main Street East	Commercial Building	#128
700 Main Street West	Wilmarth Block #4 (1900)	#132
705 Main Street West	Two-story Commercial Building	#15567
715 Main Street West	Two-story Commercial Building (1894)	#134
804-808 Main Street West	Wilmarth Block #1 (1890)	#136
822 Main Street West	One-story Commercial Building	#364
823 Main Street West	Wallie Motor Co.	#137
900 Main Street West	Two-story Commercial Building	#138
1100 Main Street West	Rooming/Boarding House	#143
216 Prentice Avenue	Colonial Revival House	#233777
222 Prentice Avenue	John W. Twiggs House (1886)	#763
422 Prentice Avenue	House	#768
504 Prentice Avenue	Cape Cod	#233779
607 Prentice Avenue	Queen Anne House	#771
608 Prentice Avenue	House	#769
620 Prentice Avenue	House	#775
720 Prentice Avenue	Front Gable House	#233780
805 Prentice Avenue	Bungalow	#778
115 Sanborn Avenue	Crest Motel (Ca. 1958)	#233782-83
420 Sanborn Avenue	Wisconsin National Guard Armory (1956)	#149321
1319 Sanborn Avenue	Inn at Timber Cove (former farmstead)	#151241 #223072-76
1600 Sanborn Avenue	Mount Hope Cemetery Gates	#232768
	Mount Hope Cemetery Chapel	#232769
“	Mount Hope Cemetery Maintenance Garage	#232770
“	Mount Hope Cemetery Storage Shed	#232771
1621 Sanborn Avenue	St. Agnes Catholic Cemetery Chapel	#232767
“	St. Agnes Cemetery Gates	#232766
1611 Sanborn Avenue	House	#232772
<b>300 Stuntz Avenue</b>	<b>Ellis Fire Station (1920)</b>	<b>#807</b>
223 Stuntz Avenue	House	#176
418 Stuntz Avenue	House	#810
Summit Road West	B’Nai Israel Cemetery & Gate	#232765
315 Turner Road	Julian Howard House/The Platter	#811

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105 Vaughn Avenue	Colonial Revival House	#812
<b>214 Vaughn Avenue</b>	<b>First Presbyterian Church &amp; School Addition (1897; 1958)</b>	<b>#813</b>
615 Vaughn Avenue	House	#815
620 Vaughn Avenue	House	#816
621 Vaughn Avenue	House	#817
701 Vaughn Avenue	First Baptist Church (1887)	#232791
708 Vaughn Avenue	One-Story House	#232792
714 Vaughn Avenue	Front Gable House	#818
811 Vaughn Avenue	Front Gable House	#821
812 Vaughn Avenue	Queen Anne House	#822
817 Vaughn Avenue	Bungalow (1925)	#824
818 Vaughn Avenue	Queen Anne House	#825
906 Vaughn Avenue	Side Gable House (1931)	#232795
910 Vaughn Avenue	Ranch (Ca. 1960)	#232796
911 Vaughn Avenue	Front Gable House	#232797
922 Vaughn Avenue	House	#829
1000 Vaughn Avenue	Bungalow	#830
1006 Vaughn Avenue	Queen Anne	#832
1201 Vaughn Avenue	Dr. Joseph M. & Elizabeth Jacquet House (1952)	#232807
1221 Vaughn Avenue	Ranch (1948)	#232811
1300 Vaughn Avenue	George & Eileen Carlson House (1950)	#232812
<b>1301 Vaughn Avenue</b>	<b>Dr. Martin &amp; Elizabeth Thorsen House (1940)</b>	<b>#4347</b>
1310 Vaughn Avenue	Dr. John & Jean Kreher House (Ca. 1950)	#232813
1323 Vaughn Avenue	Wallie & Lorraine Sandstrom House (1948)	#232814
213 Willis Avenue	Front Gable House	#841
321 Willis Avenue	House	#845
704 Willis Avenue	House	#853
806 Willis Avenue	House	#855
909 E. Water Street	Front Gable House	#836
<b>2 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East</b>	<b>Fifield Cottage (1887)</b>	<b>#72</b>
<b>3 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East</b>	<b>Fifield Cottage (1887)</b>	<b>#677</b>
<b>4 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East</b>	<b>Fifield Cottage (1887)</b>	<b>#678</b>
<b>5 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East</b>	<b>Fifield Cottage (1887)</b>	<b>#232777</b>
<b>7 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue East</b>	<b>Fifield Cottage (1887)</b>	<b>#679</b>
Ca. 110 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	De Padua High School (1927)	#233754
114 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	House	#74
623 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Swedish Salem Baptist Church (1892)	#76
709 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Bungalow	#77
814 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Bungalow	#78
821 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Cape Cod (1937)	#233785
900 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	Bungalow	#79
905 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue East	House	#80

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610 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Colonial Revival House	#81
623 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Queen Anne House	#83
<b>701 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West</b>	<b>Louis &amp; Augusta Cartier House (1903)</b>	<b>#84</b>
706 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	House	#85
709 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	House	#87
723 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	House	#92
808 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Bungalow	#93
811 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	American Foursquare House (1911)	#94
812 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Vincent & Lois Davis House (1940)	#232774
822 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Nels & Amanda Ahlstrom House (1938)	#232775
823 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Gabled Ell	#96
901 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Dutch Colonial Revival House (Ca. 1938)	#97
922 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Dutch Colonial Revival House (Ca. 1930)	#232776
1008 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Bungalow	#99
1021 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Tudor Revival House (1931)	#101
1100 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Queen Anne House	#102
1109 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod House (Ca. 1945)	#232782
1114 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Queen Anne House	#103
1121 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod House (Ca. 1942)	#232783
1122 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Queen Anne House	#104
220 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue East	Schafer Funeral Home (1964)	#232831
223 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue East	Bungalow (Ca. 1920)	#4329
622 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue East	House	#156
822 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue East	House	#161
608 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#165
721 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#232787
811 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	Ranch House (Ca. 1945)	#232788
822 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	Bungalow (Ca. 1919)	#169
904 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod House (Ca. 1950)	#232789
1001 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod House (Ca. 1955)	#232779
1019 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	House (1932)	#233747
801 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Congregational Church (1889)	#231
805 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#232
806 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Colonial Revival House (Ca. 1935)	#232786
812 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod House	#233
901 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#235
210 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Rinehart Machine Shop (Ca. 1901)	#244
214 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#243
300 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#246
419 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#233778
422 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#268
505-507 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Duplex	#269

510 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#270
716 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Bungalow (1925)	#276
6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West, north end	C. Reiss Coal Co. Quonset Shed (1947)	#232830
<b>708 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue West</b>	<b>Rosetta Young Investment Property (Ca. 1899)</b>	<b>#283</b>
722 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod (Ca. 1950)	#232815
810 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Bungalow	#287
813 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#288
816 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#289
900 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Bungalow	#293
901 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod (Ca. 1955)	#232817
916 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#232819
1000 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod House (Ca. 1945)	#232821
1012 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Ranch (Ca. 1954)	#232823
1114 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Minimal Traditional House (Ca. 1957)	#232805
210 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	William & Laura Mackmiller House (1887)	#609
216 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Herman & Catherine Gielle House (Ca. 1900)	#610
219 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House (Ca. 1895)	#612
1022 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#157341
N. 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East, end	Boathouses	#233791-93
107 N. 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#362
216 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Nidaros Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church (1889)	#365
<b>318-322 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue West</b>	<b>Central Baking Company (Ca. 1921)</b>	<b>#368</b>
506 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#370
522 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#372
<b>517 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue West</b>	<b>Saron Lutheran Church (1951)</b>	<b>#232737</b>
608 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	William Webster House (Ca. 1890)	#374
619 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Joseph W. Cochrane House (1890)	#4334
701 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Colonial Revival House	#377
711 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	American Foursquare	#381
723 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Lyman Pool House (1925)	#385
800 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#386
801 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Floyd & Gretta Gray Investment Property (1887)	#387
810 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#389
818 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#232816
823 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Albin & Mabel Johnson House (1925)	#401
905 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Two-Story Cube (Ca. 1920)	#232818
908 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Paul Binsfield Jr. House (1922)	#402
913 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#404
918 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Gabled Ell (1900A)	#232820
1020 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Dr. Clyde J. & Esther Smiles house (1936)	#232824
1023 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Ranch (Ca. 1954)	#232827

1100 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Bungalow	#406
1108 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Ranch (Ca. 1950)	#232828
1114 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Ranch (Ca. 1956)	#232806
1322 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Ranch (1955)	#233787
515 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#412
619 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#414
712 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#416
807 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cape Cod House (Ca. 1950)	#232829
1222 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Ranch (Ca. 1956)	#233786
101 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	George & Charlotte Reynolds House (Ca. 1909)	#422
<b>319 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue East</b>	<b>Western Bohemian Fraternal Association Hall, Ashland Lodge No. 126 (Ca. 1912)</b>	<b>#428</b>
101-103 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Duplex (1979)	#233784
214 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#233763
217 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#431
<b>222 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue West</b>	<b>Henry &amp; Marie Wildhagen House (1895)</b>	<b>#432</b>
302 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House (Ca. 1930)	#233795
<b>515 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue West</b>	<b>Henry &amp; Marie Wildhagen Investment Property (Ca. 1909)</b>	<b>#444</b>
622 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#448
1111 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Zion Lutheran Church (1970)	#233974
<b>N. 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue East @ bay front</b>	<b>Ashland Water Utility Plant Reservoir (1893)</b>	<b>#4355</b>
“	<b>Pumphouse Building(1947)</b>	<b>#232803</b>
“	<b>Valve House (Ca. 1901)</b>	<b>#234006</b>
221 N. 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#456
214 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#454
318 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#233765
417 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Ranch House	#233767
210 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#458
523 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#465
615 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#466
<b>301 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue East</b>	<b>Bay City School (1955)</b>	<b>#233764</b>
408 13 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House (Ca. 1940)	#233766
101 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	House	#474
114-116 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Pufall Block (1904)	#475
307 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East	Concrete Block House	#4335

122 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Lake Superior District Power Company	#682
214 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cabin	#481
214 ½ 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cabin	
216 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cabin	#233749
216 ½ 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Cabin	#233750
221 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#482
314 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Gabled Ell	#484
322 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#486
421 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#488
505 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#489
506 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#490
523 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#491
623 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	One-Story Cube (Ca. 1920)	#232790
800 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#232801
901 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Ranch House (Ca. 1953)	#232794
922 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Bungalow	#494
1000 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Ranch (Ca. 1945)	#232798
1007 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#495
1015 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Front Gable House	#496
607 15 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	House	#503
815 15 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Side Gable House	#232793
<b>214 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East</b>	<b>C.A. Sheffield Concrete Block House (Ca. 1903)</b>	<b>#12519</b>
<b>218 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East</b>	<b>C.A. Sheffield Concrete Block House (Ca. 1903)</b>	<b>#12518</b>
<b>222 3<sup>rd</sup> Street East</b>	<b>C.A. Sheffield Concrete Block House (Ca. 1903)</b>	<b>#175</b>
417 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	Bungalow	#180
511 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	House	#183
515 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	Bungalow	#184
1121 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	Queen Anne House	#188
117 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	House	#192
121 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	House	#12517
122 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Armour Packing Company Building (1917)	#193
<b>200 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West</b>	<b>Esson Fruit Company Warehouse (1927)</b>	<b>#194</b>
216 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Bottling Works Plant	#195
501 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Gas Station	#201
<b>504 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West</b>	<b>John F. Scott House (1887)</b>	<b>#202</b>
509 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Queen Anne House	#204
511 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Duplex	#205
515 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	House	#206
522 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	House	#207
<b>600 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West</b>	<b>Conrad &amp; Agnes Richter Investment Property (1888)</b>	<b>#4330</b>
604 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Dr. John & Zura Dodd House (1936)	#209
601 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Ashland United Methodist Church (1895; 1954)	#208

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<b>620 3<sup>rd</sup> Street West</b>	<b>St. Andrew's Episcopal Church &amp; Guild Hall (1904)</b>	<b>#210</b>
912 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Beaser Fire Station (1921)	#214
1307 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	House	#15574
1721 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Ashland Iron & Steel Company Building	#227
1812 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Ashland Iron & Steel Laboratory (Ca. 1900)	#223062
706 4 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Bungalow	#240
1512 4 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Bungalow	#233768
1623 5 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Charles A. & Minnie Manthey House (Ca. 1895)	#4331
1706 5 <sup>th</sup> Street East	House	#278
220 6 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Ashland County Law Enforcement Center	#233781
1416 6 <sup>th</sup> Street East	House	#297
1523 6 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Queen Anne House	#4331
524 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Bungalow	#304
612 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Duplex	#306
803 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	House	#310
805 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Side-Gabled House	#311
812 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Gabled Ell	#313
820-822 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Duplex	#314
1007 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	House	#316
1101 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	House	#318
1323 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	House	#232800
200 7 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Queen Anne House	#324
120 7 <sup>th</sup> Street West	House	#328
513 7 <sup>th</sup> Street West	House	#338
301 8 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Gabled Ell	#352
210 8 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Gabled Ell	#357
1212 8 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Front-Gabled House	#361
203 11 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Latimer Manual School of the Arts/ Ashland Middle School (1922+)	#450
“	Dodd Gymnasium (1936)	#71
504 11 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Tudor Revival House (1930)	#155621
311 12 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Ranch (Ca. 1951)	#232784
<b>311 13<sup>th</sup> Street West</b>	<b>Good Shepherd Lutheran Church (1965)</b>	<b>#233748</b>

**APPENDIX B**

**2001 RECOMMENDATIONS LIST WITH CURRENT STATUS**

The following list includes all properties for which a Recommendation was written in 2001. The final column of this table identifies the property’s current eligibility status (and if a discussion is included in the Intensive Survey Recommendations section of this document), as well as if it was recommended as not eligible as of the 2001 survey. And, in some cases, the property is no longer extant; that status is also noted.

**DISTRICTS**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Chapple & MacArthur Avenues	Chapple & MacArthur Avenues Residential Historic District	District listed in the National Register, 5/27/2014
Fifield Row	Fifield Place Historic District [Fifield Row Historic District]	2001: Determined Not Eligible See Recommendations
Bay Front @ Stuntz	Wisconsin Central (later Soo Line) Ore Dock, Girder Bridge and Trestle	No Longer Extant

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES**

The 2001 survey report discussed the individual properties in order by type; that is, as residential, industrial, religious, etc. However, they are presented in this list by street name, first alphabetical streets and then numerical streets, to remain consistent with the rest of the subject document. In some cases, the historical name used in 2001 was not fully confirmed or has since been found to be incorrect. In that case, the corrected historic name is listed first, followed by the name used in 2001, which is in a slightly smaller font and set in [brackets]. Spouses names have also since been added to those properties that have either been resurveyed and/or are included in the Intensive Survey Recommendations of this document.

<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name (Date)</b>	<b>Status</b>
509 Beaser Avenue	Captain Daniel Beaser House (1872; 1883; 2005)	Determined Not Eligible on 9/25/2008 by WHS; DOE on file at WHS
800 Beaser Avenue	Thomas Edwards House (1888)	No Longer Extant
220 Chapple Avenue	The Clinic (1920) [Medical Services Building]	See Recommendations
701 Ellis Avenue	Deutsche Evangelical Lutheran Zions Gemeinde (1891)	2001: Not Eligible
918 & 922 Ellis Avenue	Twin Queen Anne Houses (1902)	Integrity diminished since 2001 and no longer considered for eligibility

1110-1112 Ellis Avenue	First Dodd Hospital (1893-1895)	2001: Not Eligible
1119 Ellis Avenue	Tudor Revival-influenced Cape Cod (Ca. 1931)	Integrity diminished since 2001 and no longer considered for eligibility
121 Lake Shore Drive East	Dr. George W. and Ida Harrison House (1885)	See Recommendations
201 Lake Shore Drive East	St. Agnes Catholic Church and Rectory (1886-1901; 1897)	See Recommendations
2200 Lake Shore Drive East	Lake Shore School (1937)	Potentially Eligible up until its demolition in 2017
Lake Shore Drive West, in Memorial Park	Memorial Park Bandshell (1934)	See Recommendations
412 Lake Shore Drive West	Joseph and Myrtle Borecky House (1931)	2001: Not Eligible
601 Lake Shore Drive West	Pittsburgh & Ashland Coal Company Office (1931)	See Recommendations
1301 MacArthur Avenue	J.F. Van Dooser Investment Property (Ca. 1895) [Albert H. Oakey House (1893)]	See Recommendations
123 N. Prentice Avenue	Ashland Light, Power and Street Railway Powerhouse (1893; 1935)	2001: Not Eligible No Longer Extant
Sanborn Avenue	Mount Hope Cemetery (Ca. 1888-1930s)	See Recommendations
214 Vaughn Avenue	First Presbyterian Church (1897)	See Recommendations
1301 Vaughn Avenue	Dr. Martin and Elizabeth Thorsen House (1940)	See Recommendations
214 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East (rear)	Rinehart Machine Shop (Ca. 1901)	Integrity diminished since 2001 and no longer considered for NR eligibility
N. 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue East, bay front	Ashland Water Works Complex (Ca. 1893; Ca. 1901; 1947)	See Recommendations
701 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue West	Louis and Augusta Cartier House (1903) [John and Eleanor Sampson House]	See Recommendations
708 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Rosetta Young Investment Property (Ca. 1899) [Brick House (1895-1901)]	See Recommendations
216 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Nidaros Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church (1889)	2001: Not Eligible
301 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Blacksmith Shop (Ca. 1900)	Integrity diminished since 2001 and no longer considered for NR eligibility
318 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Central Baking Company (Ca. 1921)	See Recommendations
517 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Saron Lutheran Church (1951)	See Recommendations

823 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Albin and Mabel Johnson House (1925)	2001: Not Eligible
222 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Henry and Marie Wildhagen House (Ca. 1895)	See Recommendations
515 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Henry and Marie Wildhagen Investment Property (Ca. 1909) [Concrete Block House (Ca. 1920s)]	See Recommendations
404 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Roundhouse	No Longer Extant
214-220 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West	Four Cabins	Integrity diminished since 2001 and no longer considered for NR eligibility
214-222 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	C.A. Sheffield Concrete Block Houses (Ca. 1903) [Three Concrete Block Houses]	See Recommendations, addressed as a district
122 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Armour Packing Company Building (1917)	2001: Not Eligible
200 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Esson Fruit Company Building (1927)	See Recommendations
216 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Bottling Works Plant	2001: Not Eligible
504 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	John F. Scott House (1887)	See Recommendations
600 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Conrad and Agnes Richter Investment Property (1888) [potential catalogue house]	See Recommendations
620 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and Guild Hall (1904)	See Recommendations
1721-1723 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Ashland Iron & Steel Company Buildings (Ca. 1900)	Recommended as Not Eligible per a 2012 compliance survey completed by HRL
715 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Wallace and Estella Lyon House (1894) [possible Barber catalogue house]	NR-listed in 2014 as part of the Chapple and MacArthur Avenues Residential Historic District

**APPENDIX C**

**PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**DISTRICTS**

<b><u>Site/Property Name</u></b>	<b><u>Location</u></b>	<b><u>Date Listed</u></b>
Chapple & MacArthur Avenues Residential Historic District (1885-1935)	507-1023 Chapple Avenue 600-810, 8144 & 822 MacArthur Avenue 618-722 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue West (even only) 706-721 6 <sup>th</sup> Street West 617 7 <sup>th</sup> Street West	5/27/2014
West Second Street Historic District	100-601 West Second Street (aka Main Street West)	2/2/1984

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES**

<b><u>Site/Property Name</u></b>	<b><u>Location</u></b>	<b><u>Date Listed</u></b>
Ashland County Courthouse (1915) (County Courthouses of Wisconsin)	201 Main Street West	3/9/1982
Ashland Harbor Breakwater Light	Chequamegon Bay	3/1/2007
C&NW Union Railroad Depot (1900)	417 Chapple Avenue	3/23/1979
Henry Wildhagen Schools		
Wilmarth School (1895)	913 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	7/17/1980
Beaser School (1899)	612 Beaser Avenue	7/17/1980
Ellis School (1900)	310 Stuntz Avenue	7/17/1980
Lewis C. & Caroline Wilmarth House	522 Chapple Avenue	1/29/2013
Northland College	1411 Ellis Avenue	
Wheeler Hall (1893)	“	9/13/1977
Memorial Hall (1927)	“	4/27/1995
Wakefield Library (1940-41)	“	5/4/1995
Old Ashland Post Office (1892-93)	601 Main Street West	1/21/1974
Security Savings Bank (1889)	210-212 Main Street West	12/27/1974
Soo Line Railroad Depot (1889)	400 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue West	11/3/1988

**APPENDIX D**

**PROPERTIES OFFICIALLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

The Ashland Ore Dock was determined potentially eligible in 2001; however, it has since been demolished.

**PROPERTIES OFFICIALLY DETERMINED INELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

<b><u>Site/Property Name</u></b>	<b><u>Location</u></b>	<b><u>Date of Review</u></b>
Captain Daniel Beaser House	509 Beaser Avenue	9/25/2008
United States Post Office, Ashland	615 Main Street West	5/16/1998

**APPENDIX E**  
**CITY OF ASHLAND DESIGNATED LANDMARKS**

<u>Property Description</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Local Designation</u>	<u>State Designation</u>	<u>National Designation</u>	<u>Reso #</u>	<u>Adoption Date</u>
Ashland City Hall	601 Main St. W	City of Ashland	Yes	No	Yes	15904	12/10/2002
Ashland County Courthouse	201 Main St W	Ashland County	Yes	Yes	Yes	15904	12/10/2002
Ashland Post Office	615 Main St. W	Martinsen Properties, LLC	Yes	Yes	No	15904	12/10/2002
Band Shell	Memorial Park	City of Ashland	Yes	No	No	15904	12/10/2002
Ashland Harbor Breakwater Light	Chequamegon Bay		No	No	Yes	N/A	
Memorial Hall	1411 Ellis Ave	Northland College	Yes	Yes	Yes	15904	12/10/2002
Round Water Reservoir	N 12th Ave E	Ashland Water Utility	Yes	No	No	15904	12/10/2002
Security Savings Bank	212-214 Main St. W	West II Corp.	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	
Soo Line Depot	400 3rd Ave W	Dave Margetta	Yes	Yes	Yes	15904	12/10/2002
Union Depot	417 Chapple Ave	Warren, S.H.	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	
Wakefield Hall	1411 Ellis Ave.	Northland College	Yes	Yes	Yes	15904	12/10/2002
<b>West 2nd St Historic District</b>	<b>W. 2nd St. from Ellis Ave to 6th Ave W</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>N/A</b>	
Wheeler Hall	1411 Ellis Ave.	Northland College	Yes	Yes	Yes	15904	12/10/2002
Wilmarth Mansion	522 Chapple Ave	Impact Seven, Inc.	Yes	No	Yes	15904	12/10/2002
Wilmarth School	913 3rd Ave W	Luci Marie Daum	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	
Private Residence	316 Chapple Ave	Karl Henrich	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	523 Chapple Ave	Lloyd & June Sellung	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	600 3rd St W	Christopher Murray	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	608 Chapple Ave	Thomas Mettille	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	613 MacArthur Ave	Lois Hellerud	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	623 2nd Ave. W	Carol Curry & Karl Henrich	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	700 Chapple Ave	David/ Kathenne Siegler	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	700 MacArthur Ave	Joshua Munter	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	700 9th Ave. W	Robert/ Laura Bailen	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	713 Chapple Ave.	Suzan MacKenzie-Smith	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	722 Chapple Ave.	Jeffrey & Debra Lewis	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	723 Chapple Ave.	Anna Carlson/Eric Nelson	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	804 MacArthur Ave	Richard & Patricia Peterson	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	809 Chapple Ave	Jean Dixon	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	810 MacArthur Ave.	Kathleen & David Allen	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005

<u>Property Description</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Local Designation</u>	<u>State Designation</u>	<u>National Designation</u>	<u>Reso #</u>	<u>Adoption Date</u>
Private Residence	811 Chapple Ave	Stephen & Patricia Schraufnagel	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	822 Chapple Ave	Harry W & Dorothy V	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	822 MacArthur Ave	Keith & Laura Carlson	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	1023 9th Ave. W	Suzanne Smiles	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Private Residence	1100 Ellis Ave	Paul/ Eileen Van Pernis	Yes	No	No	16124	4/19/2005
Boat House	110 N 29th Ave E	Charles & Jean Whiting	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	4117 Lake Park Rd	Robert Pufall	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Duane Carpenter	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Harold Duquaine	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	Jeff Munson	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	Robert & Betty Cameron	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	Kevin Neff	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 13th Ave	William Knoblauch	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	Dan Kontny	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	Marios & Sharon Wilber	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	William Leakey Jr.	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	Joseph Blazek	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Richard Mitchell	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	Kevin & Marianne Neff	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Duane Carpenter	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Mike Gardner	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	James Tomazak	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Charlie Treba	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Bruno Utiities/John Utiities	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	James Watson	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Ronald Welton	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 9th Ave	Thonmas W Erickson	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Boat House	End of 29th Ave	Alan Smiles	Yes	No	No	16709	10/27/2009
Private Residence	#2 Fifield Row	Robert & Sharon Blaubach	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	#4 Fifield Row	Ronald W Lockwood & Donna M Lannie	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	#7 Fifield Row	Stepehn R. Bakos	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
UNION BANK BUILDING	100 Main St W	Stepehn R. Bakos	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	1020 9th Ave W	Owne & Wendy Gorman	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	110 N Ellis Ave	Rosalind Wilhelm	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010

<u>Property Description</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Local Designation</u>	<u>State Designation</u>	<u>National Designation</u>	<u>Reso #</u>	<u>Adoption Date</u>
Our Lady of the Lake Catholic Church	201 Lakeshore Dr E	Our Lady of the Lake Catholic Church	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Ellis Fire Station	300 Stuntz Ave	City of Ashland	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Vintage Platter Restaurant	315 Turner Ave	Walworth Holdings Llc	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Vaughn Library	502 Main St W	City of Ashland	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
JFK Memorial Airport	50511 State Hwy 112	City of Ashland	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	617 7th St W	William & Shirley Imgrund	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	701 9th Ave W	Jennifer Burnett	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	701 Chapple Ave	Isaac and Annette Dallager	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	718 MacArthur Ave	Randall & Patrice Wassgren	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	801 MacArthur Ave	Mark & Daphnie Westman	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	810 Chapple Ave	Lisa Williamson & Paul Schue	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	823 Chapple Ave	James Carey & Patricia Ondarko	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Beaser Fire Station	912 3rd St W	City of Ashland	Yes	No	No	16766	7/13/2010
Private Residence	#3 Fifield Row	Peter Mueller	Yes	No	No	16865	10/11/2011
Commercial Structure	222 Main St W	Fieldstone Forty, LLC	Yes	No	No	16865	10/11/2011
Private Residence	1114 2nd Ave W	John Nuutinen	Yes	No	No	16865	10/11/2011
Braun Building	400 Main St W	Braun Building, LLC	Yes	No	No	16865	10/11/2011
Wilamrth No. 5 - Shoe Shack	408 Main St W	Thomas & Betty Yankee	Yes	No	No	16865	10/11/2011
Bay Theatre & Sign	420 Main St W	Suick Theatres of WI - Ashland, INC	Yes	No	No	16865	10/11/2011
Former Trinity Hospital	522 Chapple Ave	Impact Seven, Inc.	Yes	No	No	16865	10/11/2011
Ellis School	310 Stuntz Ave.	David Margetta	Yes	Yes	Yes	16865	10/11/2011
Presbyterian/Congregational Church	214 Vaughn Ave	United Presbyterian & First Congregational Church of Ashland	Yes	No	No	16865	10/11/2011
Beaser Public School/CESA 12	618 Beaser Ave	CESA #12	Yes	Yes	Yes	16865	10/11/2011
<b>Chapple-MacArthur Historic District</b>	<b>507-1023 Chapple, 600-810, 814 &amp; 822 MacArthur Aves., 618-622, 700-722 9th Ave.W., 706-721 6th St. W.</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

## APPENDIX F

### THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

**Criteria:** The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, 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 persons significant to 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
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations:** Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or 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 potentially eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria 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 significant primarily 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 historic figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance 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 historical significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

**Directly cited from:** National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1997), 37 and available online at [www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a).