



**CITY OF CEDARBURG
A MEETING OF THE LANDMARKS COMMISSION
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 2026 – 8:30 AM**

A meeting of the Landmark's Commission of the City of Cedarburg, Wisconsin, will be held on April 9, 2026, at 8:30 a.m. The meeting will be held in-person at City Hall, W63 N645 Washington Avenue, Cedarburg, WI., on the lower level, Room 1.

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
 - A. Chairperson Tom Kubala, Vice Chairperson James Pape, Tomi Fay Forbes, Doug Yip, Elizabeth Krimmel, Erin Puro
3. STATEMENT OF PUBLIC NOTICE
4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - A. March 26, 2026
5. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM CITIZENS
6. REGULAR BUSINESS; AND ACTION THEREON
 - A. Review, discussion, and possible approval of the request by property/business owner Armbrusters Inc. in c/o Patricia Armbruster, to replace the existing awnings and related awning signs in front of Armbruster Jewelers due to age/wear. This .19-acre site, located at W62 N620 Washington Avenue, is zoned B-3 Central Business District with HPD Historic Preservation Overlay District.
 - B. Review and discussion about making an application for a FY2027 no-match subgrant to the State Historic Preservation Office. This type of grant could be used to fund an up-to-date architectural and historic survey of the City.
7. COMMENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS BY LANDMARKS COMMISSIONERS
8. ADJOURNMENT

City of Cedarburg is an affirmative action and equal opportunity employer. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, veteran status, or genetic information.

City of Cedarburg is committed to providing access, equal opportunity and reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities in employment, its

services, programs, and activities. To request reasonable accommodation, contact the Clerk's Office, (262) 375-7606, email: cityhall@cityofcedarburg.wi.gov.

MEMBERS – PLEASE NOTIFY CITY PLANNER'S OFFICE IF UNABLE TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

**City of Cedarburg
Landmarks Commission
March 26, 2026**

Unapproved

A regular meeting of the Landmarks Commission, City of Cedarburg, Wisconsin, was held Thursday, March 26, 2026 at Cedarburg City Hall, W63 N645 Washington Avenue, lower level, Room 1.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Tom Kubala at 8:30 a.m.

Roll Call: Present – Chairperson Tom Kubala, Council Member Kristin Burkart, Tomi Fay Forbes, Elizabeth Krimmel, Erin Puro
Excused – James Pape, Doug Yip
Also Present – City Planner Mary Censky, David & Michele Larson

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC NOTICE

Chairperson Kubala acknowledged that the agenda for this meeting was posted and distributed in compliance with the Wisconsin Open Meetings Law.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion made by Commissioner Krimmel and seconded by Council Member Burkart to approve the minutes of the February 12, 2026 meeting. Motion carried without a negative vote. James Pape and Doug Yip excused.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM CITIZENS – none

REGULAR BUSINESS

Review, discussion, and possible approval of the request by property owner John Roth Building LLC, in c/o Lance Lichter, to install a new/replacement fence along the south edge of his property located at W63 N664-66 Washington Avenue. This .24-acre site is zoned B-3 Central Business District w/HPD Historic Preservation District Overlay.

Lance Lichter represented this project. He stated he plans to erect a 6' tall stockade fence on the property line between his building and the next one to the south. The new tenant of his building is the Camp Bar, which will serve alcohol. He plans to make the small building at the northeast corner of the property his new real estate office. According to Cedarburg code the fence may be placed on the lot line. The attractive side of the fence must face the adjoining property. The lot lines for his building, and the next ones to the north and south, do not run perpendicular to Washington Avenue, which is creating a challenging situation. According to a recent survey, the planned fence will not encroach on the next property to the south, owned by David and Michele Larson, but it will cut through an area on Lichters property which Larsons say they have conspicuously improved, occupied, and maintained for years. The

location of the fence regarding the Larsons claim of ownership by occupancy is outside of the parameters of this Commission.

Commissioner Krimmel made a motion to accept the fence as presented. It may be located in compliance with city code, is 6' tall and is a cedar stockade fence, not painted. The decorative side of the fence must face the adjoining property. This fence may not encroach upon the regulated floodway boundary which does appear to cover a portion of the east side of this site including near the southeast lot corner. The applicant must establish the field location of the floodway boundary using elevation survey/floodplain analysis, prior to placement of the fence. Commissioner Puro seconded the motion. Motion carried without a negative vote. James Pape and Doug Yip excused.

David & Michele Larson (650 Williams Drive) asked for permission to speak. It was granted by the Commission Chairperson. Mr. Larson stated that his parents purchased the property at W63 N658 Washington Avenue. Through multiple owners of the property at N664-66 there has never been an issue with the property line. Through the years the Larsons used the edge of the property in question to park cars and store ladders from their paint business. They have paved, plowed, completed tree work and maintained the property. The Larsons believe they own the land where the fence would be located through continued occupation of the land for more than 20 years.

Review, discussion and possible approval of the request by Angelo Stroik, d/b/a Ivy Junction Floral Designs, to install a new freestanding business identification sign in support of her new tenant occupancy at N61 W6321 Turner Street. This .07-acre property, owned by Jolene and Robert Bulawa, is zoned B-3 Central Business District w/HPD Historic Preservation District Overlay.

Angela Stroik represented her new business. She plans to place the sign just to the east of the building (between the fence gate and the mature bush located just east of the building entrance), and will make sure it is 12" back from the sidewalk. She wants the sign to be legible from both Washington Avenue and Hanover Street. The sign will be mossy green in color. The post is pre-treated wood so will be natural until it weathers, then will be painted.

Commissioner Puro made a motion to accept the new sign for Ivy Junction as presented and further described above. Council Member Burkart seconded the motion. Motion carried without a negative vote. James Pape and Doug Yip excused.

ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made by Commissioner Puro, seconded by Council Member Burkart, to adjourn the meeting at 9:08 a.m.

Tomi Fay Forbes
Secretary

PLANNERS REPORT

To: City of Cedarburg Landmarks Commission

By: Mary Censky

Date Prepared: April 9, 2026

General Information:

Agenda Item: **6.A.**

Property Owner/Applicant:

Armbrusters Inc. in c/o Patricia Armbruster

Request:

Review, discussion and possible approval to replace their awnings and related awning signs.

Current Zoning:

B-3 Central Business District with (HPD) Historic Preservation District Overlay

Current Master Plan Classification:

Commercial

Surrounding Zoning/Land Use:

North: B-3 w/ HPD

South: B-3 w/ HPD

East: Cedar Creek

West: B-3 w/ HPD

Lot Size:

.19-acre

Location:

W62 N620 Washington Avenue

Discussion:

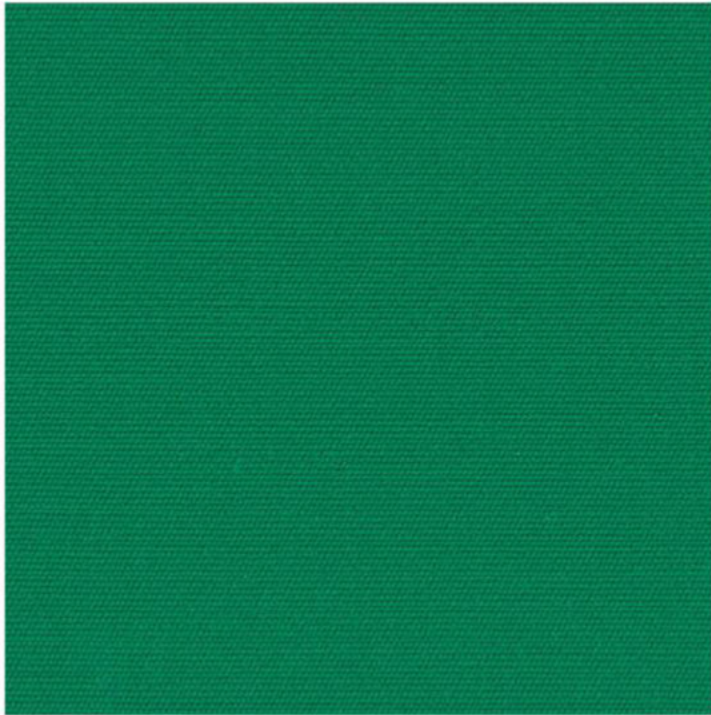
The applicant requests approval to replace their awnings and related awning signs with similar design, color and content.

This building is rated as Pivotal in the Washington Avenue Historic District.

The applicant has advised that the new awnings will not be operable.

It does not appear that the valance of the new awning will be scalloped.

The awning color selection proposed is



SKU: 34158

**Sunbrella Sea Grass Green 4645
Awning / Marine Fabric**

In addition to their project description in the application, the Armbrusters provided the following description of their request by email:

Please find our application attached as well as the requested renderings.

We are still waiting on the exact dimensions for each awning - and will send that over to you as soon as we have it.

Description

Notes: Three Store Front Awnings:

- Fabric: Sunbrella by Glen Raven
- Fabric Color: Seagrass Green
- Frames: Welded aluminum, mill finish
- Existing Awnings: to be removed and disposed of by Baraboo Awning
- Installation by Baraboo Awning

Section 15-5-14(c)(3) of the City Code provides as follows:

Awning signs. Awnings with lettering or imagery are considered signs. The lettering or imagery shall not exceed ¼ of the total surface area of the awning and shall be included as part of the total gross signage.

Google Map Street View – Oct 2024



Google Map Street View – May 2024



Image from Wisconsin Historical Society



DESCRIPTION

Photographic postcard view down unpaved Washington Avenue. A clock on the sidewalk on the left is in front of a musical instrument shop. Snow is on the ground, and pedestrians are on the sidewalks and in front of shops. Caption reads: "Washington Ave., Cedarburg, Wis."

RECORD DETAILS

Image ID: **121851**
Creation Date: **1915**
Creator Name: **Unknown**
City: **Cedarburg**

Recommendation:

If the Landmarks Commission is inclined toward an approval in this matter, the Planner recommends the following conditions be considered for attachment thereto:

- 1) Applicant to receive a Building Permit prior to installation of the new awnings or awning structures. The Building Permit review will concern itself with such things as, but not necessarily limited to, clearance of awnings to sidewalk grade and structural engineering.
- 2) Applicant to receive a Sign Permit prior to placement of the proposed lettering on the awnings.
- 3) Applicant to confer with and abide by any requirements of the City Engineer as to a sidewalk safety plan during placement of the new awnings/structures.



LANDMARKS COMMISSION APPLICATION

PROPERTY LOCATION/ADDRESS: 1102 N120 WASHINGTON AVE.
NAME OF EXISTING/PROPOSED BUSINESS (IF APPLICABLE): ARMBRUSTER Jewels

APPLICANT INFORMATION

APPLICANT NAME: PATRICIA ARMBRUSTER BUSINESS NAME: ARMBRUSTER Jewels
APPLICANT/BUSINESS ADDRESS: 1102 N120 WASHINGTON AVE. CEDARBURG, WI 53012
STATUS OF APPLICANT: OWNER AGENT BUYER TENANT OTHER _____
PHONE: 202-377-0480 EMAIL: ARMBRUSTERjewels@gmail.com

PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION

PROPERTY OWNER NAME (IF DIFFERENT): PATRICIA ARMBRUSTER
PROPERTY OWNER MAILING ADDRESS: 1102 N120 WASHINGTON AVE.
PROPERTY OWNER PHONE: 202-339-3922 PROPERTY OWNER EMAIL: ARMBRUSTERjewels@gmail.com

DESCRIBE REQUEST:

WE WOULD LIKE TO REPLACE THE AWNINGS ON OUR BUILDING.
UNFORTUNATELY, OUR CURRENT AWNINGS CAN NO LONGER BE REPAIRED.
THERE ISN'T AN OPTION FOR AWNINGS THAT GO UP & DOWN LIKE OUR
CURRENT AWNINGS.

PLEASE SUBMIT: TEN (10) COPIES OF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL OR REQUEST * PLUS ELECTRONIC COPY
TEN (10) COPIES OF DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, PICTURES OR SURVEY MAPS (11" x 17" MAX)
***PLUS ELECTRONIC COPY**
MATERIAL AND COLOR SAMPLES (WILL BE RETAINED BY THE CITY)
SUBMITTAL DEADLINE: Plans must be received no later than 16 days prior to Landmarks Commission meeting.

*ELECTRONIC COPIES MAY BE SENT TO THANAMAN@CITYOFCEDARBURG.WI.GOV OR PROVIDE A THUMB DRIVE

The undersigned certifies that he/she has familiarized themselves with the State and Local codes and procedures pertaining to this application. The undersigned further hereby certifies that the information contained in this application is true and correct. This application shall be signed by the property owner(s).

APPLICANT SIGNATURE: Patricia L. Armbruster DATE: 3-27-26
PROPERTY OWNER(S) SIGNATURE: Patricia L. Armbruster DATE: 3-27-26

FOR CITY STAFF USE ONLY

LANDMARKS COMMISSION MEETING DATE: _____ PLAN COMMISSION REVIEW NEEDED? YES NO
ATTACHMENTS (CHECK IF RECEIVED):
 TEN WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS TEN DRAWINGS, SKETCHES OR MAPS MATERIAL/COLOR SAMPLES (IF APPLICABLE)
PROPERTY TAX KEY NO: _____



WATCHES JEWELRY DIAMONDS

ARMBRUSTER JEWELERS

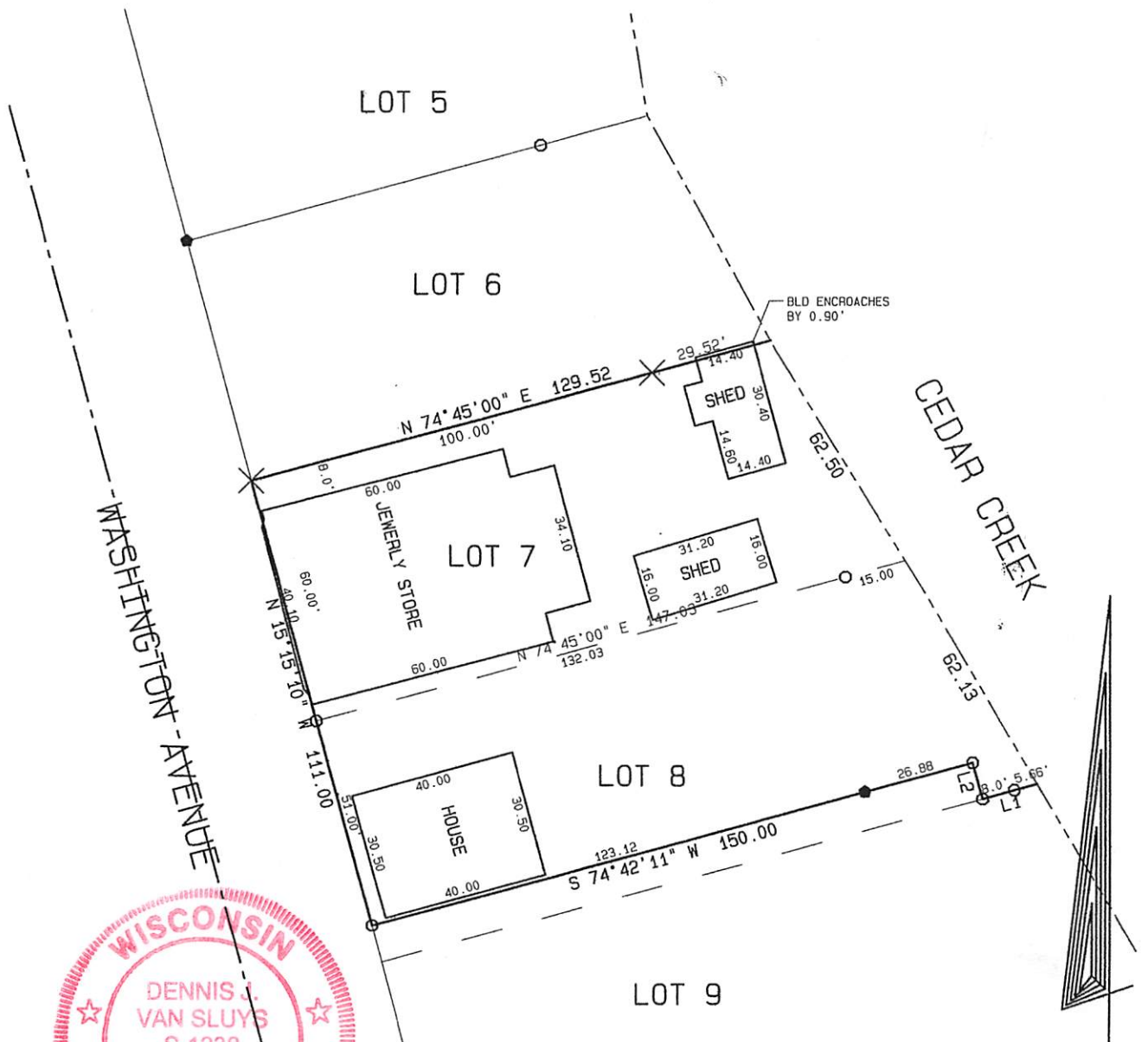
DIAMONDS JEWELRY WATCHES

Baraboo
Awning

800.332.6303
Baraboo, WI

D & H LAND SURVEYS LLC
526 S. 8th STREET
SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN

BEING LOT 7 AND 8 EXCEPT THE SOUTH 9 FEET OF LOT 8 OF BLOCK 3 OF THE ORIGINAL PLAT OF THE CITY OF CEDARBURG, AND LOTS 1 AND 2 OF BLOCK 12 OF THE ASSESSOR'S PLAT TO THE CITY OF CEDARBURG, BEING PART OF THE NE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 27, T.10 N., R.21 E., CITY OF CEDARBURG, OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN.



THIS IS AN ORIGINAL PRINT ONLY
IF SEAL IS IMPRINTED IN RED

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S 74°42'11" W	13.66
L2	N 15°15'10" W	9.00

- ◆ = IRON PIPE FOUND
- = IRON PIPE SET
- ✕ = CHISELED X SET



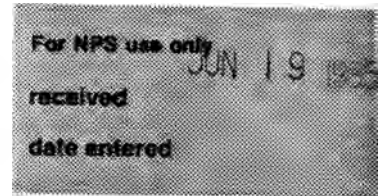
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON
IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

Dennis J. Van Sluys
Dennis J. Van Sluys S-1238

Dated this 11th day of aug, 2004.

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

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



Washington Avenue Historic District

Continuation sheet Cedarburg, Ozaukee County Item number 7

Page 7

INVENTORY TABLE (Continued)

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Historic Name-Use/Present Name</u>
23	W62 N620 Washington Avenue	P	J. Armbruster Building (Music & Jewelry Store)/Armbruster Jewelry A terra cotta veneer enhances the facade of this two story commercial building, constructed in 1908. The symmetrical design of the facade consists of a central entrance section, defined on the second story by a group of windows set beneath a common segmental arch with keystone. Aligned with each storefront is a shallow oriel window. Pilasters further define these sections and are united by a frieze band of classical garlands. The Armbruster family continues to own and operate the store. The building is in excellent condition, and retains the original interior and casework in the southern section of the building. The only alteration to the exterior has been the removal of a simple pediment.
24	W62 N616 Washington Avenue	C	Commercial/Residential This building has gone the other way and been converted from a commercial building to a residence.
25	W62 N608 Washington Avenue	C	Commercial/August Krueger Bakery
26	W62 N604 Washington Avenue	C	Jung Furniture Store/Jung Furniture and Appliance The Jung building was built in 1907 to house the family furniture and undertaking business. It is still in the family and operates as a furniture store. The non-contributing addition dates from the 1960's.

PLANNERS REPORT

To: City of Cedarburg Landmarks Commission

By: Mary Censky

Date Prepared: April 9, 2026

General Information:

Agenda Item: 6.B.

Applicant/Property Owner:

N/A City Initiated Item

Requested Action:

Creation of a map narrowing the scope of places to study in a potential future survey of architectural and historic resources in the City.

Discussion:

The Commission will discuss preparation of materials and critical timing in advance of submitting a FY2027 no-match subgrant application to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This type of grant could be used to pay for an up-to-date architectural and historic survey of the City.

In the hopes of narrowing the scope of work associated with such a survey, the Commission had previously begun work preparing a map that winnows-down the number/locations of properties to be surveyed (see example map attached).

In 2025 (to submit for the 2026 grant cycle) the first critical deadline was to submit a Letter of Intent by September 29, 2025. I have inquired with SHPO for the calendar of deadlines to make a timely application this year.

For Commissioners reference, I have attached a copy of a recent Architectural and Historic Intensive Survey done for the City of Reedsville, WI in 2024.

City of Reedsburg, Wisconsin

Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report



By

Rowan Davidson, Associate AIA &
Jennifer L. Lehrke, AIA, LEED AP, NCARB
Legacy Architecture, Inc.
605 Erie Avenue, Suite 101
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Project Director of the Sponsoring Agency
Jason Tish, Certified Local Government & Preservation Education Coordinator
Wisconsin Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

2024

Acknowledgments

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

The activity that is the subject of this intensive survey report has been financed entirely with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society.

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

Wisconsin Historical Society

Daina Penkiunas, State Historic Preservation Officer
Amy Wyatt, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Elizabeth Hilton, National Register Coordinator
Jason Tish, Certified Local Government & Preservation
Education Coordinator

City of Reedsburg
Department of Community Development &
Building

Brian Duvalle, Planner/Zoning Administrator

City of Reedsburg Historic Preservation Commission

Monica Liegel
Nancy Manion
Joan Martin
Alder. David Moon
Glen Slaats, Chair
Orris Smith
Elizabeth Voigt

All photographs contained in this report were taken by Legacy Architecture, Inc. unless otherwise noted.

Abstract

This report documents an architectural and historical intensive survey of resources located within the boundaries of the City of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, as of 2023. The survey consisted of a reconnaissance survey of the entire City of Reedsburg. The survey was conducted by the principal investigator; after which, a research effort was conducted to ascertain the architectural and historical significance of the resources identified during the reconnaissance survey. The resulting products of the project were produced according to standards set by the Wisconsin Historical Society's State Historic Preservation Office and include the following:

Intensive Survey Report

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

Survey Maps

Survey maps indicate all previously and newly surveyed properties as well as properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These maps are included in the Appendix of this intensive survey report.

Electronic Documents

The Wisconsin Historical Society's website contains an electronic database, called the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), for all inventoried properties. It can be viewed at www.wisconsinhistory.org. Also, an electronic copy of this report is held with the Wisconsin Historical Society.

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Introduction

A historic preservation grant-in-aid administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior was used to hire Legacy Architecture, Inc., an architectural, interior design, and historic preservation consulting firm based in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to conduct an intensive survey of architecturally and historically significant resources within the boundaries of the City of Reedsburg, Wisconsin. The primary objective of the project was to identify individual resources, complexes, and districts of architectural or historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey was executed during the period from October 2023 to March 2024, by principal investigator Rowan Davidson with assistance by Lisa Hartman and editorial assistance by Jennifer L. Lehrke and Robert Short, all of Legacy Architecture, Inc. It consisted of several major work elements: completing a reconnaissance survey, conducting research, evaluating resources, and preparing an intensive survey report. The boundaries of the survey were delineated as shown on the Survey Boundaries Map at the end of Chapter 2 and comprise approximately 3,840 acres. The survey identified approximately 187 resources of architectural and historical interest, including eight individually eligible resources and two historic districts.

The purpose of this survey report was not to write a definitive history of the City of Reedsburg, but rather to provide an overview of the history of the city in relation to a series of themes or study units and to provide basic information on the resources that were identified during the reconnaissance survey, which can be used in future planning decisions and increasing public awareness of the history and architecture of the community.

This architectural and historical intensive report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the State Historic Preservation Office of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, and a copy of the report is kept at the Reedsburg City Hall and the Reedsburg Public Library.

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Survey Methodology

Introduction

The Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey of Reedsburg was conducted over several months, beginning in October 2023 and concluding in March 2024. Legacy Architecture, Inc. of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, executed the survey, and the principal investigator, Rowan Davidson, conducted the reconnaissance survey fieldwork, performed historical research, and authored the report. Lisa Hartman assisted with the reconnaissance survey fieldwork, did data entry, prepared survey maps, and provided clerical support. Jennifer L. Lehrke edited the intensive survey report and generally oversaw the survey with editorial assistance from Robert Short. The City of Reedsburg Architectural and Historical Survey consisted of four major work tasks: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) architectural and historical research, (3) evaluation of significant resources for inclusion in the intensive survey report, and (4) preparation and presentation of the intensive survey report.

Reconnaissance Survey

A windshield survey of the City of Reedsburg was conducted October 31 through November 2, 2023. The area was surveyed street-by-street and structure-by-structure for resources of architectural and historical significance. Records for approximately 891 previously surveyed resources were updated; 79 of which are presently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Information contained in the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), particularly the address, was confirmed and corrected if needed, and field observations were recorded if any alterations, additions, or demolition work had been done to the structure since it was last surveyed. A new digital photograph of each property was taken to be added to the AHI.

In addition to updating the previously surveyed resources, 114 of which were still survey worthy, 73 new resources were observed and documented resulting in 187 resources of architectural or historical interest, excluding those presently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Information such as an address, name, and architectural style was noted, and field observations were recorded which were later entered in the AHI. A digital photograph of each property was also taken for inclusion in the AHI. In addition, all the existing and newly surveyed properties were identified by AHI number on maps which are included in Chapter 17 Survey Results.

Architectural and Historical Research

Architectural and historical research of the City of Reedsburg was conducted by the principal investigator throughout the project to provide a historical context to evaluate resources. Of importance were items located at the Reedsburg City Hall and public library, the Sauk County Historical Society, the Wisconsin Historical Society Library and Archives, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, city directories, and assessor and land records. Resources that proved invaluable in providing a broad overview of the history of the city include the *Reedsburg Intensive Survey* produced by Claudette Stager in 1983 and 1984, Merton Edwin Krug's 1929 *History of Reedsburg and the Upper Baraboo Valley*, and *Reedsburg Remembers 150 Years: A History of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, 1848-1998* produced for the city's Sesquicentennial. Summaries of the city's history are included in this report and arranged in themes according to guidelines set forth by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Resources deemed eligible for listing in the National Register were evaluated based on their association with these themes. Site-specific historic research was conducted on all properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or within a potential historic district.

Evaluation of Significant Resources

After the reconnaissance survey and research were completed, the data was analyzed to determine which individual properties, complexes, and districts were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of individual historic resources, complexes, and districts was also reviewed with the State Historic Preservation Office of the Wisconsin Historical Society prior to inclusion in this report. The evaluation was performed according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations which are used to assist local, state, and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations are described in several National Register publications as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, 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 in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic period or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical 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.

As noted above, a historic district is placed in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner similar to individual properties, using essentially the same criteria. A historic district is comprised of resources; that is, buildings, structures, sites, or objects located in a geographically definable area. The historic district is united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. District resources are individually classified as contributing or non-contributing.

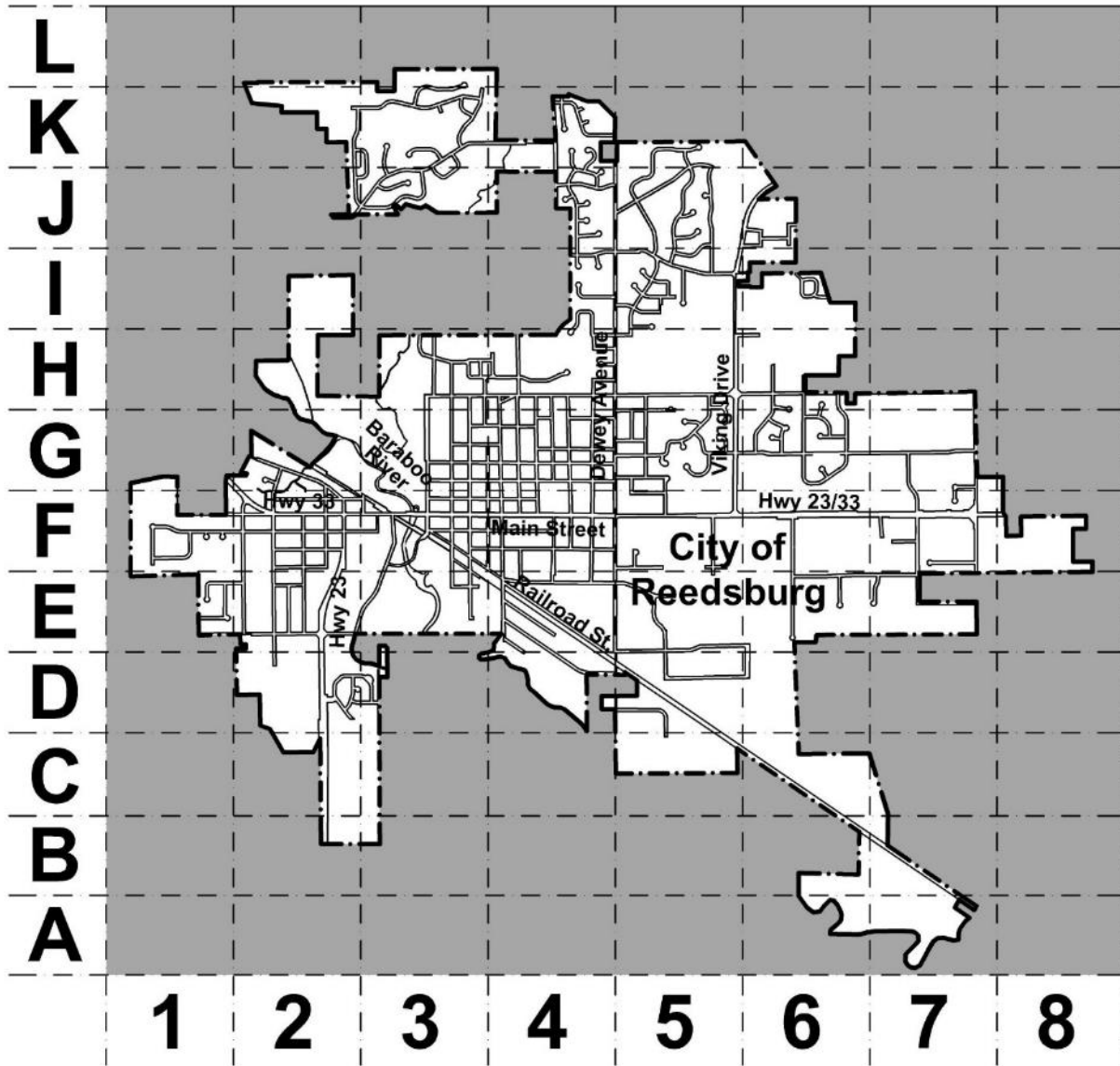
- A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:
 - a.) it was presented during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or
 - b.) it independently or individually meets the National Register criteria.
- B. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property or district is significant because:
 - a.) it was not present during the period of significance [less than 50 years old or moved to the site],
 - b.) due to alterations, disturbances, addition, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or
 - c.) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

Preparation and Presentation of the Intensive Survey Report

This survey report describes the project and survey methodology, gives an overview of the history of the City of Reedsburg, summarizes the thematic research and survey results, and gives recommendations for the Reedsburg Historic Preservation Commission. This report does not include a definitive history of the city; rather, it provides a broad historical overview of many themes in one publication. It is intended to be a work in progress that can lead to future research and can be updated over time as new information is collected.

Copies of the final survey report were issued to the State Historic Preservation Office of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Reedsburg Historic Preservation Commission.

Legacy Architecture, the Reedsburg Historic Preservation Commission, and the State Historic Preservation Office of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted two public information meetings regarding the survey. The first meeting was held on November 6, 2023, to introduce the survey team and the project process to the community. A second meeting, held on April 1, 2024, presented the results of the project including the survey report, potentially eligible properties, and information on the National Register of Historic Places to the City of Reedsburg, property owners, and the Historic Preservation Commission.



SURVEY AREA MAP

LEGEND	
Survey Boundary	— · —

Historical Overview

The present City of Reedsburg is located along the Baraboo River in the center of Sauk County. Much of Sauk County, a part of the driftless region of southwest Wisconsin, consists of high wooded hills overlooking deep valleys of rocky soil. The valleys, cut by fast-moving rivers and streams, historically attracted cultivation in locations that were wetlands and prairies. The term prairie likely referred to open and easily cleared land in contrast to densely wooded uplands elsewhere in the county. These prairies, which could easily be tilled or used for pasture adjacent to running water for mills, were some of the first sites settled in Sauk County, including Babb's Prairie around present Reedsburg.¹ The area was inhabited by the Ho-Chunk tribe dating back to the seventeenth century. A Ho-Chunk village of approximately 500 people was located along the river near present-day Reedsburg. This section of the river is low at the bend making it ideal for fording and has been the site of human travel and trade for centuries. European traders and loggers ventured into the area frequently in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries but did not settle until the late 1830s. In 1840, Sauk County was chartered by the territorial legislature. Sauk County was officially established with a local government in 1844, and in 1848 Wisconsin achieved statehood.²

Early settlers came to central Sauk County for its abundance of resources, particularly lumber and copper mines. The first permanent white settlers were James Babb and his family, who staked a claim in the area of present Reedsburg in 1845, and the location was called Babb's Ford for a few years. David Reed settled in the same location in 1847 and constructed a log house, dam, and sawmill. Soon a row of shanties developed along the eastern side of the Baraboo River at what is presently Main Street. With a small permanent population, the first post office was established in 1849 and called 'Reedsburg' after David Reed.

A simple wood bridge and hotel were constructed in the same year. New buildings from this date were completed with wood frames from the active sawmill. The first school and twenty new dwellings were added by 1851 clustered near the river. Timber, the primary product of the region along the Baraboo River, was often cut illegally from government lands before being surveyed in the 1840s and early 1850s. The new dam prevented these timbers from passing Reedsburg on the way to Baraboo. The two small communities developed a rivalry, and the people of Baraboo refused to pay for the lumber that could not pass Reedsburg. A U.S. Marshall ordered the dam destroyed on behalf of Baraboo,



Reedsburg Bird's-Eye lithograph, 1874

and the local sawmill went into decline in 1851.³ Reedsburg was platted in 1852, and, during the following decade, the community grew to fifty wood-frame houses. The first bridge was constructed in 1853 on the Baraboo River at the same location as the present crossing. The surrounding area was productive with a variety of crops, particularly hops. In 1856, a stagecoach line was established through Reedsburg at the bridge, and several new livery stables and hotels were constructed. David Reed, the namesake of the community, left for California in 1859 and disappeared.⁴

By 1860, the population of Reedsburg had reached 461 people, and the surrounding valley was dense with farms utilizing the local productive soil, making Reedsburg the regional center of agricultural production. A boom in hop production, introduced in 1852 to the area, was particularly lucrative. The failure of the hop crops in eastern states made Sauk County the primary producer in the United States for over a decade. An economic boom, based on credit, led many to purchase land in and around Reedsburg during the 1860s. In 1868, the hop market crashed, and over three million dollars were lost in a single year driving many locals' farms bankrupt. However, investments were made, and the local economy quickly diversified and recovered. Reedsburg was incorporated as a village the same year as the crash. The decade also saw the rapid growth of immigration from Germany, and by 1870, German immigrants made up half of the population of Reedsburg and the surrounding area.⁵

Main Street looking West, Reedsburg, 1900.



In 1872, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway arrived in Reedsburg providing an effective means of exporting plentiful agricultural products. With the addition of dairy production, the region and the population of the village grew rapidly. A fire department and fairgrounds were established in 1873, and a large woolen mill was established along the river in 1876. Floods and fires have been a significant threat throughout Reedsburg's history, and the first major fire destroyed most of the commercial downtown along Main Street in 1877. However, most of the businesses were quickly rebuilt with masonry construction, adding banks, grocery stores, and industries to Reedsburg in the 1880s, making it a regional commercial center and destination.

The Baraboo River bridge was replaced with an iron one in 1883, and the community was incorporated as a city in 1887. The Sauk County Farm and County Poor Farm and Insane Asylum was established in 1887, and the first lending library was introduced in 1889. Electrical service and water works were brought to Reedsburg in 1885, and the National Guard established an armory in the city in 1898.⁶

Reedsburg had 2,225 people and at least 600 homes by 1900. A Normal School and a new railroad depot were constructed in 1906, and a public library was established in 1911. The southern portion of the city, south of the railway tracks, was platted and sold in 1911. The local Chamber of Commerce was established in 1921, and a communal swimming pool was constructed in 1923. A new concrete bridge over the river and a movie theater were introduced in 1924. The 1920s also saw the establishment of a country club, airport, and regional hospital. The early twentieth-century economy of Reedsburg was industrial and agricultural in nature with a focus on woolen products and the processing, storage, and distribution of vegetables and dairy products.⁷



Main Street looking East, Reedsburg, 1921

In the post-war period, the population of Reedsburg was 4,072 inhabitants in 1950. Webb Park, a large area north of the city, was established on the grounds of a former wartime prisoner-of-war camp, and little league baseball was introduced in 1952. A 1957 fire downtown on Main Street destroyed several businesses, and a marker was erected in 1963 indicating the 90th meridian, which passes directly through the city. The Reedsburg Historical Society was established in 1966 and pursued a charter to develop the Pioneer Log Village outside of the city limits.



Aerial view of Reedsburg from the South, 1949

The local landmark woolen mills along the Baraboo River burned down in 1968, and, in 1971, the first Butter Festival was held in Reedsburg to commemorate the local dairy industry. By the 1970s, the city began to expand in a suburban nature to the east primarily and new businesses were introduced along Main Street. A 1983 intensive survey of the city was conducted that resulted in the listing of two historic districts and thirteen individual properties in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2008, the river flooded again, destroying several buildings and leaving the adjacent areas in an undeveloped flood plain since. The population of Reedsburg is presently about 10,000 people.⁸

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Historic Indians

Ho-Chunk

The Ho-Chunk refer to themselves as Hoocaak. The tribe was known for their large, densely populated villages, often with as many as 5,000 inhabitants, during the seventeenth century. The tribe occupied much of the land in southern and western Wisconsin during the period and belonged to neither the Algonquian speaking peoples to the east nor the Siouan speaking peoples to the west. Referred to as Winnebago by the French and other native tribes, the Ho-Chunk traced their origins back to the area around the Fox River Valley and as the descendants of the Oneota Tradition of approximately 1,000 years ago. The mid-seventeenth century saw a sharp decline in population in the face of extensive disease and warfare with other tribes. By the mid-eighteenth century, the Ho-Chunk had withdrawn from the eastern Wisconsin area where they engaged in the fur trade with the French and shifted down the Fox River toward Lake Winnebago and into the interior of central Wisconsin. Following a series of treaties in 1829 and 1833, the Ho-Chunk were forcibly moved west of the Mississippi River after ceding their lands. However, many refused to leave, and even more returned within a few years, including to sites along the Baraboo River in Sauk County near Reedsburg. The United States government attempted to remove them several times, unsuccessfully, until 1865, when a reservation was established in Nebraska. Even then many remained in central and southern Wisconsin to the present, though the population declined in the late nineteenth century⁹

Sauk

The Sauk tribe, closely related to the Fox tribe, originated in the southern portion of Michigan and had migrated to the western shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay by the late seventeenth century. An Algonquin speaking group, they came into conflict with the French and suffered from disease, decreasing their numbers in the early eighteenth century. Following the wars with the French along the Fox River Valley, the Sauk moved further west into Wisconsin, settling along the Wisconsin River in what is now Sauk County by 1746. Originally woodland Indians in culture and language, they shifted to a prairie orientation in the eighteenth century, adopting nomadic habits, horse culture, and European weapons. A large Sauk village was located along the Wisconsin River at Sauk Prairie with an estimated population of 1,500 people. By the turn of the early nineteenth century, the tribe had spread into Illinois and Iowa along the Mississippi River and ceded lands in Wisconsin in 1805. However, many remained east of the Mississippi, and strained relations with white settlers and the U.S. government led to the Black Hawk War in 1832. Black Hawk was a Sauk who crossed back into Illinois with a group of approximately 1,000 tribal members. After a series of confrontations, they retreated quickly across Wisconsin

pursued by the U.S. Army, crossing the Wisconsin River into Sauk County. Black Hawk would be defeated a month later and his group largely killed.¹⁰

No resources documented in the survey are known to have significant associations with Historic Indians.

Government

United States Military

Army National Guard Armory

The first National Guard unit organized in Reedsburg was introduced in 1898, and the first, non-extant armory was constructed on South Park Street in 1903. A new armory building, located at 549 S. Dewey Avenue, was completed in 1965 and designed from a template by the State of Wisconsin Bureau of Engineering. It is a typical example of the Type B Cold War-era National Guard armories constructed in Wisconsin in the 1960s and is home to Troop B, 1st Squadron, 105th Cavalry Regiment. The Reedsburg Army National Guard Armory was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of distinction as an example of its type, period, or method of construction. Regiments based at Reedsburg have taken part in World War I, World War II, and Korean War.¹¹



*Army National Guard Armory, 1965
549 S. Dewey Avenue*

City Government

Reedsburg Fire Department

In 1970, the City of Reedsburg began a building campaign to replace or add new facilities for the city government including a new city hall, police station, and fire station. The older buildings were from the turn of the century and demolished. One example of this was the old fire station south of Main Street, constructed in 1888, that served as the city hall and offices as well. It was demolished and replaced by a large masonry fire station in 1971. The Reedsburg Fire Department, located at 131 S. Park Street, is



*Reedsburg Fire Department, 1971
131 S. Park Street*

potentially eligible for its architectural significance as a fine example of the contemporary style and modern masonry design. Its municipal history may be a contributing factor as well.¹²

Historic Resources Associated with Government Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
425 6th Street	Sauk County Human Services	1976	Surveyed
549 S. Dewey Avenue	Army National Guard Armory	1965	Surveyed
134 S. Locust Street	Reedsburg City Hall	1971	Surveyed
131 S. Park Street	Reedsburg Fire Department	1971	Eligible

Settlement

German

During the nineteenth century, nearly 5.5 million Germans immigrated to the United States as the largest non-English speaking immigrant group in American history. The greatest concentration of settlement for Germans was in the north Atlantic and Midwestern states. A combination of crop failures, political reforms, repression, and a rapidly growing population in central Europe began extensive emigration in the 1840s. During the mid-1840s, Germans began immigrating to Wisconsin and were the largest group of settlers in the state, numbering nearly 300,000 cumulatively by the early twentieth century. This is evidenced by the predominance of German names in the state to the present. In the 1880 census, the percentage of Germans among those indicating they were born in a foreign country was 80 percent and remained as high through 1910.¹³ Often initially poor when they arrived, German immigrants looked for and developed farmland or took on labor and trade jobs in cities. However, they also found success and influence in the late nineteenth century. Many German immigrants were farmers and brought with them the knowledge of crop rotation, diversified farming, and soil enrichment at a transitional period for agriculture in Wisconsin after the wheat craze of the mid-nineteenth century. The rural German population is often credited for its influence in transitioning Wisconsin agriculture to dairy production in the late nineteenth century. German settlers initially stuck to a specific religious community, typically Catholic or Lutheran, often originating from the same place or village in Germany.¹⁴

Yankee

Self-described Americans of mostly British descent, ‘Yankees’ indicates the people who lived in the northeastern and mid-Atlantic states of the United States during the colonial and early Republican periods. They tended to be Protestant, often supported the temperance and abolitionist movements, and worked in business, professional, and farming pursuits. During the nineteenth century, Yankees migrated westward establishing small communities and farms as they went. A rapid rise in population and a growing economy encouraged many to leave New England and New York for Wisconsin during the 1830s as land in the territory became available. The end of the Black Hawk War in 1833 signaled the beginning of steady immigration to Wisconsin. By 1850, two-thirds of the state’s population originated in New England. After the end of the Civil War, when wheat prices plummeted, many of these initial settlers moved further west, selling their land to immigrant Germans. Established wealth and social dominance, mixed with an emphasis on education and entrepreneurship meant that Yankees remained influential in social and political matters in the State of Wisconsin well into the twentieth century despite their

numerically smaller numbers. Like elsewhere in the state, the Yankees of Sauk County filled the early professional classes as businessmen, doctors, lawyers, soldiers, and preachers. Yankees remained the largest group in the city in the 1850s, though many later moved away.¹⁵

No resources documented in the survey are known to have significant associations with ethnic settlement.

Transportation

Bridges

Baraboo River Highway 23 Bridge

State Highways 23 and 33 run along Main Street, east to west, through Reedsburg along a path that crosses the Baraboo River at a specific location that has been forded and bridged throughout human history in the region. A non-extant wood bridge was erected in 1849 and replaced in 1883 with an iron bridge. The non-extant Chicago and Northwestern Railway bridge originally crossed at a location just south of the road bridge crossing. The iron bridge was replaced with a non-extant concrete bridge in 1924, which was replaced in 1985 with the extant contemporary reinforced concrete bridge.¹⁶ The Baraboo



*Baraboo River Highway 23 Bridge, 1985
Main Street at the Baraboo River*

River Highway 23 Bridge was included in the survey because of the significance of its crossing but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its age and lack of distinction as an example of its type, period, or method of construction.

Historic Resources Associated with Transportation Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
Main Street at the Baraboo River	Baraboo River Highway 23 Bridge	1985	N/A	Surveyed

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Industry

Food Products

The flour milling industry was one of the first in the Wisconsin Territory, and there was a mill in Brown County as early as 1809. Around the time of statehood, there was an influx of farmers who chose to grow a staple crop of soft, winter wheat, making Wisconsin one of the country's top producers from 1845 to 1875. Flour mills were in high demand, and every community with a river with enough flow to turn a waterwheel had a gristmill. Early mills used heavy timbers to support the heavy grindstones; later mills used stone and masonry. There were 29 grist mills in Wisconsin in 1840, 117 in 1850, 370 in 1860, and 581 in 1870.¹⁷ Milwaukee and the Fox River Valley became centers for the industry. In terms of dollar value, flour production was the state's top industrial concern for decades, consistently ranking seventh or eighth in the country.¹⁸ Westward migration of wheat cultivation and new milling techniques led to the demise of the milling industry by 1890. New industries rehabilitated the mill sites to make use of the waterpower sources. Small town mills converted to the production of animal feed for the growing livestock and dairy industries.¹⁹

The growth of this industry also gave rise to the grain elevator and storage warehouse. These one-story, wood-framed buildings appeared as early as the 1840s in Wisconsin's larger milling centers. They were located adjacent to the mill to store wheat coming from new regions in the west until it could be milled. In later years, the railroads established their massive grain elevators and storage warehouses. During the 1860s and 1870s, the wood cribbed elevator emerged, commonly clad in corrugated metal and prevalent until the turn of the century. It did not resolve fire concerns, though, and new experimental designs were developed. Steel elevators were quite large but quite costly and therefore rare. Structural clay tile and brick were used in the late 1870s and 1880s and were common by 1900. Reinforced concrete experimentation began in 1899 and became popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Concrete has since become an industry standard due to its structural and economic qualities and was used throughout Wisconsin from the 1920s to the 1960s. With the decline of the flour milling industry, extant elevators are often associated with hops and malt storage for the brewing industry.²⁰

Early dairy production began in Wisconsin during the late 1840s and 1850s by skilled dairymen from New York. However, it was seen as just another aspect of operating a farm. Livestock were not quality breeds and were wintered, preventing milk production throughout the year. Dairy products were produced right on the farm and were usually of poor quality, preservation methods, and age. After the Civil War, dairy production moved off the farm and into small regional factories that would combine the milk from many local farmers to produce specialized products such as butter, cream, or cheese. In 1872, practitioners advocating for dairy

specialization formed the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. Their education and marketing efforts positioned the dairy industry to succeed in the waning wheat industry. The Wisconsin Dairy Commission was established in 1889 to control quality, and the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Wisconsin was founded to contribute to scientific developments and education in agriculture. Technical advances at the turn of the century contributed to making Wisconsin the nation's leader in butter, cheese, and milk production by 1915. During the 1920s and 1930, small regional factories consolidated into large industrial concerns. Today, Wisconsin has more dairy farms and produces nearly twice the amount of cheese than any other state.²¹

The canning of fruit and vegetables was developed in France and England in the early 1800s. America's first cannery was founded in Boston in 1819, and the concept spread along the eastern seaboard. However, it was not until the late 1800s that entrepreneurs contemplated the possibility of canning cash crops for sale in distant markets. In 1887, Wisconsin's first cannery was started in Manitowoc, followed by Larson Canning in 1890 in the Fort Howard area of Green Bay. These factories were one- or two-story frame buildings with front or side loading areas and gabled roofs with ventilators. Apples, beans, corn, cucumbers, peaches, peas, pumpkins, sauerkraut, and tomatoes were some of the earliest fruits and vegetables canned in Wisconsin, with corn and tomato dominating. Shortly after the turn of the century, beets, corn, peas, and snap beans proved to be more economical, accounting for 80 to 90 percent of the state's canned vegetables.²² Technological advances in crop growth, machinery, and food preservation greatly improved the industry as it expanded in the early twentieth century, tripling the number of canneries to over 49 by 1910, 126 by 1920, and 170 by 1931. Profitable enterprises were replacing their old wood factories with new brick ones, and some were repurposing breweries that shut down during Prohibition. Like many others, the Great Depression saw a dampening of the industry, which led to closed factories, suspended operations, consolidated firms, and delayed upgrades. However, World War II brought Wisconsin's production back to a nationwide peak in 1945.²³ In 1944, Wisconsin had 153 canneries and led the country in canned vegetable production, especially beets, carrots, peas, sauerkraut, and sweet corn, into the mid-century and is presently known for its cranberry production.²⁴

Reedsburg has been a regional center of agricultural and dairy production and distribution since the mid-nineteenth century. At first, the Baraboo River and roads connected the bountiful products of central Sauk County to the rest of the world, but the arrival of the railway in the 1870s spurred the development of warehousing along the tracks in Reedsburg. There were dozens of such food product warehouses on the south side of the city through the mid-twentieth century; though only a few remain, such as the Stolte, Dangle, and Foss Warehouse; the Hickey Brothers Potato Warehouse; and the Harris and Hosler Warehouse, all constructed at the turn of the century. The production and distribution of dairy products, specifically, butter and cream, have also had a large role in the industry of Reedsburg.²⁵

Valecia Condensed Milk Co.

During the mid-twentieth century, Reedsburg had three large creameries producing primarily butter from the dairy farms of Sauk County, establishing an annual festival proclaiming the city the “butter capital of the world.” One such creamery was the Valecia Condensed Milk Company, originally of Madison, which constructed a large facility in Reedsburg in 1914 for \$85,000 along the railway line. In 1918, the Nestle Food Company, an international conglomerate, bought the plant and used it for receiving, processing, storing, and shipping milk, cream, and butter. The facility grew with several additions and a railway sidetrack during the 1920s and 1930s, when it had the largest payroll in the city. The plant was purchased by Hillpoint Co-op dairies in 1946 and expanded several more times with additions, producing 50 million pounds of butter by the early 1970s, the most in Wisconsin at the time. The Valecia Condensed Milk Company building, located at 501 S. Pine Street, is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its history of industrial dairy manufacturing and distribution. The facility is still in operation under the name Foremost Farms USA.²⁶



*Valecia Condensed Milk Co., 1914
501 S. Pine Street*

Masonry, Stone, and Cement

Wisconsin has a varied geological history that has produced a range of materials from three geological classes, including igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock. These materials have been quarried for stone, lime, and clay and applied for building and industrial purposes. Quarrying stone was common practice early in the state’s history, and, by the 1870s, many small cities had their quarries supplying rubble, sand, and particularly limestone. Following large-scale urban fires across the Midwest, an impetus to build with stone and brick became more popular. Industrial buildings often employed a great deal of heat and energy and were invariably constructed out of fire-resistant materials. Work yards of quarries were often developed along with rich limestone or sandstone beds along waterways and often left significant deep scars on the landscape. Therefore, such resources were often located outside of the center of nineteenth-century cities. Sand and gravel production have also been traditionally high in the state, though extensive processing plants have seldom been associated with these products.²⁷

Brick was commonly produced in parts of the state with stratified beds of clay, mostly along the shore of Lake Michigan. Milwaukee became known for the manufacture of brick in Wisconsin, often referred to as “cream brick” due to its color. Kiln production of bricks began in and around Milwaukee in the 1830s and became a major industry by the mid-nineteenth century. The cities of the Fox River began producing their cream brick after the end of the Civil War on a smaller scale for local construction. Brick production began to slow as the easily accessible clay deposits began to run out, and other building materials became popular.²⁸ Like most small cities,

Reedsburg had its quarries, brick manufacturers, and later cement plants, such as the Templin Cement Co.

Metal Products

Metal product industries began in Wisconsin with the development of small-scale blacksmith shops in settlement communities. These shops typically followed a traditional method and trade, which had existed for hundreds of years making small tools of iron and other metals for local use. As demand for agricultural machinery increased in the 1840s and 1850s, many of the blacksmith shops became larger foundry businesses, producing entire sets of equipment and complex metal machines. By the mid-nineteenth century, the manufacturing of machinery for industrial purposes had become common as the Industrial Revolution began to affect the American economy.²⁹

By the 1880s, there were at least 108 independent foundries in Wisconsin. The number decreased to only 34 by the twentieth century. The foundries had shifted focus to the specialized manufacture of large and expensive products such as stoves, boilers, railway equipment, presses, carriages, and paper-making machinery. The businesses consolidated and became some of the largest employers in the state. Often, these industries located themselves near their primary customers, so, unsurprisingly, many of the foundries in the valley produced paper-making machinery, spare parts, and the means to transport paper products. To the present day, Wisconsin's three largest private industrial sectors are, in ascending order: dairy production, paper printing and milling, and machinery manufacturing.³⁰

The manufacture of paper and pulp manufacturing machinery quickly became a major industry in Wisconsin corresponding to the growth of the paper and pulp industries after the Civil War. Machine shops and heavy equipment manufacturing plants were often constructed near paper mills. The first napkin-folding machine in the country was built in a small machine shop in Green Bay, where machine shops began to manufacture papermaking equipment after the establishment of paper mills.³¹ Though many of the metal products industries became large and influential companies in the State of Wisconsin and beyond, most began by catering to the other industrial needs in their community.³²

Grede Foundry Office

The Grede Foundry began operating when William Grede purchased the older Liberty Iron Foundry in Wauwatosa. The foundry quickly expanded, adding more facilities in 1923 and again in 1930. Grede also purchased two other foundries in Milwaukee County and began expanding to Michigan and Illinois in the 1930s. The Reedsburg Foundry, a small operation along the railway line on the south side of the city, was established in 1947. Four years later, it was purchased by Grede Foundry and quickly



*Grede Foundry Office, 1954
700 Ash Street*

expanded. The Grede Foundry Office, constructed in 1954 at 700 Ash Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks distinction as an example of its type, period, or method of construction. By the mid-1970s, Grede had grown to one of the largest foundry companies in the United States and the Reedsburg location had grown to cover the equivalent of three city blocks.³³

Historic Resources Associated with Industry Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
700 Ash Street	Grede Foundry Office	1954	Surveyed
400 King Street	Templin Cement Co.	1966	Surveyed
501 S. Pine Street	Valecia Condensed Milk Co	1914	Eligible
156 Railroad Street	Stolte, Dangle, and Foss Warehouse	1898	Surveyed
310 Railroad Street	Hickey Brothers Potato Warehouse	1902	Surveyed
300 S. Walnut Street	Harris and Hosler Warehouse	1892	Surveyed

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Architecture

Introduction

Architecture in Wisconsin has mirrored the trends and fashions that were evident in the rest of the United States. Reedsburg's historic architecture stock is no different. Most major architectural styles, and forms of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are seen in the city. This chapter includes a brief description of the major architectural styles and vernacular building forms evident in the city followed by representative examples of that style which were included in the survey. A brief history of many of the architects, engineers, and contractors who worked in the area is also included along with listings of buildings that were included in the survey that are associated with those persons or firms.³⁴

Architectural Styles

Early Styles

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, several eclectic architectural fashions took shape, unlike the previous colonial era when a style based solely on classical Greek and Roman precedents dominated American architecture. The impetus of this movement was the 1842 publication of the first American pattern book of house styles to have full-façade drawings, *Cottage Residences* by Andrew Jackson Downing. For the first time, builders and their clients had distinct options. As the architectural profession was yet to be formalized in the United States, architects at this time were almost all self-trained. Many eventually wrote and published pattern books. These publications were the primary source for carpenters to increase their knowledge to become a designer or architect.³⁵

Early Gothic Revival

A Picturesque movement inspired by the romantic past began in England during the mid-eighteenth century in reaction to the formal classical architecture that had been fashionable for the previous two centuries. This movement included a revival of medieval Gothic architecture, which was popularized in the United States during the 1830s, especially for picturesque country houses. The Gothic Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880 and is characterized by its picturesque form and massing, steeply pitched and most often cross-gabled roof, decorated curvilinear verge boards, and Gothic pointed-arch openings. Windows and wall surface finishes typically extend into the gable ends without termination by an eave or trim. Similarly, wall dormers and ornate, shaped chimneys with polygonal decorative chimney pots

commonly project above the roofline. One-story porches are common, often supported by flattened Gothic arches. Fenestration is often large and pointed with tracery and colored glass and topped with a window hood; cantilevered oriel and one-story bay windows are common. The style was constructed in both wood and masonry. However, wood-frame “Carpenter Gothic” examples predominated, often clad with horizontal clapboards or vertical board-and-batten siding that contributed to the style’s accentuated verticality. In its masonry form, the style was also a common religious style, often with a basilican plan with a steeple at the entrance, and characterized by buttresses, battlements, pinnacles, and towers.³⁶

During the Victorian era, features of the Second Empire Style were often combined with elements of the earlier Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Romanesque styles to compose picturesque facades. These later, more eclectic examples of the Gothic Revival style are referred to as the High Victorian Gothic style; rare examples of which were constructed in Wisconsin, generally between 1865 and 1900. High Victorian Gothic buildings exhibit heavier detailing and more complex massing than the earlier examples of the Gothic Revival style. The most definitive element of this variation is a distinctive polychromatic effect achieved by the use of materials of different textures and colors, principally around windows and as horizontal bands on wall surfaces. This style was most commonly used for churches and public buildings.³⁷



*House, 1867
548 E. Main Street*

One example of the Early Gothic Revival style was included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
548 E. Main Street	House	1867	Surveyed

Italianate

The Picturesque movement also included new interpretations of the less formal architecture of Italian villas, farmhouses, and townhouses. The Italianate style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880, the predominant American residential style of its time, and especially popular in expanding Midwest towns and cities. Houses are square or rectangular in plan, cubic in mass, and most often two or three stories in height. A common residential variant is L-shaped in plan wrapped around a square three-story tower. The style’s most characteristic residential element is

a low sloped hipped roof with wide soffits that is seemingly supported by a series of decorative, oversized single or paired wooden brackets commonly placed on a deep frieze board that itself may be elaborated with panels or molding. The hipped roof is commonly topped with a cupola. The fenestration arrangement is regular and balanced with tall, thin, and often arched or curved windows that are topped with decorative window heads or hood moldings. Masonry examples may feature a pronounced string course and rusticated quoins. Italianate houses are often adorned with a decorative porch that is supported by thin wooden columns and decorative brackets. Italianate commercial buildings most typically reference the style's bracketed cornice, often rising above a flat or shed roof and decorative window hoods.³⁸

During the Victorian era, features of the Second Empire Style were often combined with elements of the earlier Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Romanesque styles to compose picturesque facades. These later, more eclectic examples of the Italianate Revival style are referred to as the High Victorian Gothic style; rare examples of which were constructed in Wisconsin, generally between 1865 and 1900. High Victorian Italianate buildings exhibit more heavily articulated detailing and more complex massing than the earlier examples of the Italianate style, most notably over-scaled cornice brackets and window moldings. This style was most commonly used for commercial buildings.³⁹



*Building, 1873
127 E. Main Street*



*James B. Clark House, 1874
120 West Avenue*

Four examples of the Italianate style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
127 E. Main Street	Building	1873	Contributing ^A
120 West Avenue	James B. Clark House	1874	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion

Victorian Styles

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, dramatic changes in American architecture and construction began in tandem with rapid industrialization and the growth of the railroads. The most notable change was the advent of balloon framing, the first method of constructing buildings from light, two-inch boards held together by wire nails, which replaced heavy-timber framing as the most common construction method. Due to this advancement, buildings could be more easily and affordably constructed with complex ground plans and massing. Also, for the first time in history, building components such as doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing were able to be mass-produced and shipped across the country. Styles of the Victorian era clearly reflect these changes in their extensive use of complex shapes and elaborate detailing, features previously limited to only the most expensive houses. Simultaneously, large strides were made in the areas of design education and discourse. The first formal architectural education programs were also established in the United States during this time and were located throughout the country by the end of the century. Also, the scale of publication and distribution of architectural design publications and journals increased, which began including larger illustrations, smaller-scaled architectural details, and features on American Colonial and European architectural history. While most Victorian styles were based on medieval precedents, intentions were less on precise historical copying and included an eclectic mix of details. This experimentation would lead to the first truly modern styles at the turn of the twentieth century.⁴⁰

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popularized during the late nineteenth century by a group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The name of the style is a misnomer, as it was based on the late medieval architecture of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras rather than the formal Renaissance architecture of Queen Anne's reign. The initial British versions of the style relied heavily on half-timbering and patterned masonry, while a distinctly American interpretation grew around delicate spindle work and classical style ornamentation. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910 and is characterized by its asymmetrical plan and massing and lavish surface decoration. Architectural elements that lend to the varied massing include polygonal towers and turrets, tall chimneys, large wrap-around porches, bays, and other projecting elements. Steeply sloped roofs with multiple gables and hips are typical. Wall surfaces tend to be adorned with wood clapboards, scalloped fish-scale shingles, stone, brick, as well as other ornamental details. The fenestration is often irregular and may include a border of colored glazing in the upper sash of a double-hung window.⁴¹ Ornamentation and decorative detailing can be ascribed to four basic subtypes. "Spindle work" examples of the style predominate, and feature delicate turned wooden porch posts and gingerbread or Eastlake ornamentation, most commonly at the porch balustrade, as a frieze or valance suspended from the porch ceiling, in the gable ends, and under wall overhangs at cut-away bay windows. Lacy spandrels, knob-like beads, and incised detailing are common decorative elements. "Free Classic" examples of the style are common and feature classical columns as porch supports, either full height or raised on a pedestal and commonly grouped in units of two or three, as well as Palladian windows, and cornice-line dentils, swags, and garlands, and other classical details. "Half-Timbered" examples are rare and, like the British origins of the style, feature half-timbering in gables and on upper story walls, heavy turned porch posts and spandrels, and

groupings of three or more windows. Also rare are “Patterned Masonry” examples with masonry walls accented by patterned brick, stone, or terra cotta detailing and little wood ornamentation. Gable ends and dormers are sometimes parapeted and shaped.⁴²

The Stick style is a free adaptation of medieval English building traditions that occurred as a transitional style from the “Carpenter Gothic” subtype of the earlier Gothic Revival style into the developing Queen Anne. While rare in the state, Stick style buildings were constructed in Wisconsin from 1870 to 1890. Examples generally feature one or more front facing, steeply pitched gabled roofs with cross gables, decorative trusses at the apex, and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails that are commonly supported by brackets. Exteriors are characteristically clad with wooden clapboards in horizontal, vertical, and diagonal “stick work” patterns separated by horizontal and vertical bands of trim. Other common features include oversized and unornamented wooden structural corner posts, diagonal or curved porch braces, porch balustrades, and other functional-appearing decorative “stick work.”⁴³



*House, 1878
100 Clark Street*



*F. Bergman House, 1898
600 Granite Avenue*



*House, 1893
625 La Valle Street*



*Harmon S. Carver House, 1891
518 E. Main Street*



*House, c.1895
700 E. Main Street*



*Judge Giles Stevens House, 1892
439 S. Park Street*



*Ralph P. Perry House, 1889
440 S. Park Street*



*House, 1888
510 S. Park Street*

22 examples of the Queen Anne style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
100 Clark Street	House	1878	Surveyed
600 Granite Avenue	F. Bergman House	1898	Surveyed
625 La Valle Street	House	1893	Surveyed
518 E. Main Street	Harmon S. Carver House	1891	Eligible
700 E. Main Street	House	c.1895	Eligible
439 S. Park Street	Judge Giles Stevens House	1892	Contributing ^A
440 S. Park Street	Ralph P. Perry House	1889	Contributing ^A
510 S. Park Street	House	1888	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing to the proposed Park Street Historic District

Romanesque Revival

During the early to mid-nineteenth-century picturesque movement, classical Roman architectural forms were still occasionally used, primarily for public, commercial, and religious buildings. The Romanesque Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1855 to 1885. These buildings tend to be very heavy, monolithic, and massive in their appearance, generally constructed of

monochromatic brick or stone masonry. The style is characterized by the repetition of round arches, in the form of round-arched windows, entrances, and corbel tables along the eaves and as a belt or string course. Towers of differing heights with varying roofs or parapets were commonly used to achieve asymmetrical massing; however, symmetrical examples are also common. Buttresses are occasionally present. In the later years of this period, polychromatic finishes appeared in a more Victorian Romanesque style that used different colored and textured stone, brick, or terra cotta tiles to highlight decorative elements such as window trim, arches, quoins, and belt courses. Short, polished stone columns supporting round arches as well as foliated forms, grotesques, and arabesque decorations are common in later examples.⁴⁴

While Romanesque Revival public, commercial, and religious buildings had been constructed throughout the mid-nineteenth century, the style was not widely used for houses until popularized by the eclectic work of architect Henry Hobson Richardson in the late nineteenth century; Richardson evolved a strongly personal, eclectic style which incorporated the polychromed walls of late Gothic Revival style, Syrian style round arches which begin at the ground level rather than a supporting pedestal, and stressed sculpted shapes. The Richardsonian Romanesque style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1900. These buildings are defined by a large mass, volume, and scale rather than enriched or decorative detailing and are heavier in appearance than the earlier Romanesque Revival style largely due to the use of uniform rusticated masonry, smaller and more deeply set window openings, and broad roof planes. The window patterning is often in horizontal, ribbon-like bands at each story. Any sort of horizontal tower or chimney element is short and squat. The style is characterized by large, Richardson-inspired arched entry openings with very wide, highly exaggerated decoration.⁴⁵



*Louis Schulze Building, 1910
139 E. Main Street*

One example of the Romanesque style was included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
139 E. Main Street	Louis Schulze Building	1910	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing to the proposed Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion

Revival Styles

Unlike the free stylistic mixtures of the preceding Victorian era, the turn of the twentieth century saw a new movement of eclecticism come to dominance that stressed relatively pure copying of traditional architecture across the full spectrum of Western architectural history – particularly Classical Greek and Roman as well as their Italian and French Renaissance interpretations, medieval English and French medieval, and architecture from the early British and Spanish colonies. While beginning quietly in the last decades of the nineteenth century with European-trained architects, the trend gained momentum with the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893 which stressed historically accurate architecture. This period of historicism was only briefly interrupted by the first wave of American modern architecture in the American Craftsman and Prairie styles. During this time, from about 1900 to 1920, Eclectic styles were still popular but often incorporated aspects of those early modern styles, prominently broad roof overhangs, exposed roof rafters, front porches, and grouped windows. However, popular taste shifted back to the traditional revival styles after World War I, undoubtedly due to the millions of American soldiers returning from the war in Europe where they became familiar with the authentic precedents of these historic styles. While some architects of the time designed creative interpretations of the style; photographs of historic architecture were widely available to designers and their clients through many architectural journals and illustrated books that allowed for a high degree of historical accuracy. Additionally, by the early 1920s, the technology of cladding buildings with a thin brick or stone veneer was perfected which revolutionized the design of small homes with the new affordability of masonry exteriors. It had been previously difficult to closely copy European styles, which were most often built of solid masonry and decorated with stone or brickwork patterns. Although the Great Depression led to a simplification of houses with less architectural detail, the Period Revival styles remained the most dominant architectural styles until the end of World War II.⁴⁶

Neoclassical Revival

The Neoclassical Revival style was a revival of classical Greek and Roman architecture. It was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1935, largely as a result of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 which featured buildings of this style. The style especially became known as the architecture of monumental public, commercial, and institutional buildings. Examples of the Neoclassical Revival style feature symmetrical façades with a central entry that is clearly defined by a full height porch with pediment supported by classical columns and pilasters and often constructed of smooth or polished stone masonry articulated with a rusticated base, middle, and top. Detailing is generally simple, limited often to dentils or modillions beneath boxed eaves, a wide frieze band, a roofline balustrade, and an elaborate entry door surround. Window openings are typically large; bay windows, paired windows, triple windows, and transom windows may be present. Arches and enriched moldings are rare. Columns in early examples are often fluted with Ionic or Corinthian capitals; examples built after 1925 often have more slender, unfluted, and often square columns without capitals. Later examples also more commonly feature Chinese Chippendale railing motifs.⁴⁷



*Mackey Mausoleum, 1927
1000 Myrtle Street*

One example of the Neoclassical Revival style was included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1000 Myrtle Street	Mackey Mausoleum	1912	Surveyed

English Revival

The turn of the twentieth century saw a rise in interest in Medieval and early Renaissance English residential architecture which became known as the Tudor Revival style, representing a broad range of precedent building traditions from small folk cottages to grand manors. Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, the style is typified by a steeply pitched roof dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, a feature atypical of many English prototypes yet the most universally present dominant feature of American examples. Irregular plan and asymmetrical massing are typical. Other characteristic elements include tall, narrow, and multi-paned windows in multiple groups; oriel windows; one- or two-story semi-hexagonal bay windows; round or flattened “Tudor” arches; overhanging gables and second stories; decorative strapwork; wide, ornamental verge boards; and massive chimneys commonly crowned by decorative pots. Exterior wall materials are typically a combination of brick, stone, clapboard, wood shingles, and stucco, often with informal patterned stone or brickwork accents. Therefore, the style exploded in popularity during the 1920s, when the development of masonry veneering methods allowed the style’s characteristic masonry exterior to become affordable on even the most modest of residences. A hallmark of the style is decorative half-timbering, on the second floor or gable ends, infilled with stucco or brick. Porches under the main roof, often to the side, and arcaded wing walls are common. Rare examples attempt to mimic the picturesque thatch roofs of rural England by rolling roofing materials around the building’s eaves and rakes.⁴⁸

The earliest examples of the style tended to be formal, architect-designed landmark houses that closely copied detailing from the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. This variation is therefore often referred to by the contracted name Jacobethan. Examples are generally stone masonry or brick with stone detailing. They characteristically feature raised parapet walls on the principal gables, often in shaped Flemish gables. Flat-roofed towers and bays with battlements or

castellated parapets, and Gothic or Renaissance-inspired elaborate detailing are common; half-timbering is rare on these Jacobethan examples of the Tudor Revival style.⁴⁹



E. A. Weise House, 1936
539 Ellinwood Avenue



A. W. Bernien House, 1937
535 Vine Street

Three examples of the English Revival style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
539 Ellinwood Avenue	E. A. Weise House	1936	Surveyed
535 Vine Street	A. W. Bernien House	1937	Surveyed

Colonial / Georgian Revival

After the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, the last two decades of the nineteenth century saw a resurgence of interest in the American colonial architecture of the Atlantic seaboard, generally the Georgian and Federal architectural styles as well as the secondary influence of post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial traditions. The restoration and recreation of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, during the early twentieth century, renewed interest in the style. While the earliest examples of the Colonial Revival style tended to be free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents, the turn of the twentieth century saw tastes shift towards carefully researched copies with more correct proportions and details. The Colonial Revival style was popular from 1880 through the 1960s, largely but not exclusively as a residential style. Houses are generally rectangular in plan, typically two stories in height, and covered by a moderately pitched gabled roof. Examples characteristically feature a symmetrical façade with windows balanced on both sides of a central front door commonly with fanlight and sidelights and accentuated with either a decorative crown, pediment, or entry porch supported by simple pilasters or slender columns. Windows are generally double-hung sashes with multi-pane glazing in just the top or both sashes; windows are often in adjacent pairs. Other common elements include roof dormers, denticulated cornices, and shutters. Exterior cladding may include clapboards, brick, stone, or a combination of masonry on the first floor with clapboard siding above.⁵⁰

Because of their reference to the more formal Georgian and Federal architecture some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more specifically referred to as the Georgian Revival style.

Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, these tend to be structures larger in scale and more richly finished than typical Colonial Revival buildings. Characteristics of the Georgian Revival style are formal symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs, and classical embellishments including denticulated cornices, elliptical fanlights, sidelights flanking doorways, Palladian windows, broken pediments, and classical columns. Largely a residential style, the Georgian Revival style was also popular for churches during the early twentieth century, especially with Protestant congregations. Churches of this style exhibit the characteristic symmetry and classical detailing, as well as a prominent steeple.⁵¹

Some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more properly referred to as the Regency style, as they are more closely based on the style of English precedents rather than American. The Regency style, generally a more simplified version of the Colonial Revival, was most popular during the 1930s and relies more heavily on classical proportions and lines rather than decorative embellishments. Simplified colonial door surrounds, quoins, plain roof-wall junctures, and octagonal accent windows are typical. Some examples feature low-parapeted roof-wall junctures or a delicate ironwork entry porch covered by a minimal canopy roof. The exterior of Regency style houses is commonly brick, stucco, or painted plaster.⁵²

The inherent simplicity and regularity of the style lent itself well to standardization, which allowed for the style's continued popularity through the changing building practices brought on by the Great Depression and World War II as well through the postwar changes in taste and architectural fashion. Later examples are occasionally asymmetrical L-shaped forms, to accommodate a breezeway and semi-attached garage, or most often shallower pitched side-gabled forms with simplified door surrounds, cornices, and other details, if present, that merely suggest their colonial precedents rather than closely mirroring them. There has hardly been a gap in time when Colonial inspired buildings were not being built somewhere in the country since the inception of the style in the 1880s. A dramatic drop in popularity during the late 1950s and 1960s marked the beginning of a transition from these simplified interpretations of the style to a renewed interest in architectural accuracy and Colonial-inspired buildings of the subsequent "New Traditional" era that continues to this day.⁵³



*House, 1920
625 Division Street*



*House, 1925
230 N. Pine Street*



*South School, 1937
420 Plum Street*



*Ramsay Apartments, 1954
400 N. Webb Avenue*

Eight examples of the Colonial and Georgian Revival style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
625 Division Street	House	1920	Surveyed
230 N. Pine Street	House	1925	Surveyed
420 Plum Street	South School	1937	Surveyed
400 N. Webb Avenue	Ramsay Apartments	1954	Surveyed

Dutch Colonial Revival

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a somewhat less formal version of the Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival style and was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940. Despite its name, very few examples of the style closely follow early Dutch Colonial architecture as precedent. The style is characterized by a gambrel roof, occasionally ending with deep, flared eaves, which are much more influenced by the typical gambrel roofs of the Shingle style. Clapboards, shingles, brick, and stone are materials commonly used in combination with the exteriors. The symmetry of the style is often offset by a small wing on either of the gable ends. The style was especially popular for small-scale suburban residences in the early twentieth century.⁵⁴



*John Moll House, 1918
222 Alexander Avenue*



*Dr. E.V. and Billie Stadel House, 1937
527 Vine Street*



*House, 1916
146 S. Willow Street*



*House, 1913
203 S. Willow Street*

Six examples of the Dutch Colonial style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
222 Alexander Avenue	John Moll House	1918	Surveyed
527 Vine Street	Dr. E.V. and Billie Stadel House	1937	Surveyed
146 S. Willow Street	House	1916	Surveyed
203 S. Willow Street	House	1913	Surveyed

Late Gothic Revival

The Neogothic Revival is a twentieth-century extension of the earlier Gothic Revival style and is especially subdued in comparison to the polychromy and heavy detailing of the High Victorian Gothic style. The style was considered particularly appropriate for religious and educational uses. The Neogothic Revival style is characterized by a lack of color contrast in its typically random ashlar masonry construction. Examples generally feature irregular form and massing and steeply pitched roofs. Typical Gothic hallmarks such as Gothic pointed-arch openings, buttresses, battlements, pinnacles, and towers remained. Other common elements included terra cotta tracery and “grotesqueries” and bronze canopies, lamps, and screens. The inherent verticality of Gothic architecture also lent the style for use on early tall office buildings. The Jacobean and English Baroque styles commonly influenced detailing on commercial buildings.⁵⁵

The Collegiate Gothic style is a sub-category of the Neogothic Revival style emulating the buildings of medieval English universities. The style was popularly applied to college campuses, high schools, and elementary school buildings throughout the early twentieth century. Elementary and secondary schools typically exhibited a loose interpretation of the Gothic style and often feature a central “keep-like” entrance, battlements, finials, and other period ornaments. Other characteristic details include masonry construction, pointed Gothic and flattened point Tudor arches, crenelated parapets, numerous steep and pinnacled gables, and heavily mullioned windows.⁵⁶



*St. John's Lutheran Church, 1937
307 6th Street*



*Church of God, 1920
227 S. Park Street*

Three examples of the Late Gothic Revival style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
307 6th Street	St. John's Lutheran Church	1937	Surveyed
115 W. Main Street	Evangelical United Brethren Church	1923	Surveyed
227 S. Park Street	Church of God	1920	Eligible

Rustic

The Rustic style has its formal origins with the turn of the twentieth-century National Park Service buildings and their conscious effort to respond to the native and wild landscape of the United States. The style, closely related to the Arts and Crafts movement, paralleled, and was influenced heavily by the development of the American Craftsman and Bungalow styles as well as WPA-era projects of the 1930s. The style became especially popular for private lake houses, cabins, hotels, resorts, and recreational camps during the 1930s and 1940s. Epitomized by log cabins, the style emphasizes the use of natural materials, especially stone, and wood, and exposed structural systems. Generally informal, examples of the style feature both symmetrical and asymmetrical forms covered by gable or hipped roofs.⁵⁷



*Elizabeth Conley Girl Scout Park,
1230 7th Street*



*Lange House, 1932
445 N. Pine Street*

Two examples of the Rustic style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1230 7th Street	Elizabeth Conley Girl Scout Park	1954	Eligible
445 N. Pine Street	Lange House	1932	Surveyed

Swiss Chalet

The Swiss Chalet style is derived from the vernacular architecture of the Swiss Alps, was first popular during the mid-nineteenth century Exotic Revival era and experienced a brief period of limited renewed popularity in the early twentieth century. The style is characterized by its low-pitched front-gabled roofs with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Examples of the style are typically one-and-one-half or two-and-one-half stories in height. Characteristic elements also include colorfully painted exteriors, window shutters, second-story porches or balconies with flat cut-out patterned wood balustrades, decorative bargeboards, patterned stickwork or half-timbers on exterior walls, and other decorative woodwork. Popular during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, this eclectic style is often used in pastoral resorts across North America, especially in places populated by people of Scandinavian descent.⁵⁸



*Standard Oil Filling Station, 1952
403 E. Main Street*

One example of the Swiss Chalet style was included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
403 E. Main Street	Standard Oil Filling Station	1952	Surveyed

Early Modern Styles

The first wave of American architecture that was not based on historic precedent occurred at the turn of the twentieth century and was led by Frank Lloyd Wright's pioneering of the Prairie Style and the American Craftsman interpretation of the English Arts and Crafts movement. Early modern styles incorporated new concepts of free-flowing interior spaces, new spatial effects, and a new vocabulary of ornament that did not mimic historic forms. Eventually, more futuristic modern styles developed in the Art Deco and Art Moderne movements, still retaining some ornamentation.⁵⁹

Art Moderne

Related to Art Deco, the Art Moderne was also a futuristic movement celebrating the advancement of technology and industrialism, however, more volumetric, streamlined, and devoid of historic references. The Art Moderne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1930 to 1950. The style is characterized by smooth wall finishes, round corners, and emphasized horizontality, for which it is often also referred to as Streamline Moderne. Examples are typically constructed of concrete and feature flat roofs, narrow bands of windows often continuing around corners, windows or entire walls of glass block, mirrored panels, horizontal banding, circular elements, and little to no surface decoration. What decoration existed was focused on doorways and windows and consisted of metal or structural glass panels or trim. Aluminum and stainless steel were widely used materials in this style for doors, windows, railings, and balusters.⁶⁰



House, 1951
521 S. Preston Avenue

One example of the Art Moderne style was included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
521 S. Preston Avenue	House	1951	Surveyed

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare style, popularized by mail-order catalogs and speculative builders, was a popular domestic architectural style in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1930. Part of a larger movement toward a simplified and rectilinear residential architecture that was heavily influenced by the Prairie style, the style is primarily distinguished by its broad proportions, boxy massing, and lack of overt stylistic references. A typical house is two stories in height, with a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, and a central dormer. Brick, stone, stucco, concrete block, clapboards, and shingles are the most used exterior surface materials, often in combination articulated by the floor. The simple exterior reflects the straightforward interior plan of the Foursquare, typically featuring four large rooms on each floor and a corner entry hall and stairwell. A one-story porch across the front façade often features Tuscan columns and a filled-in or balustrade railing. Examples are occasionally embellished with Period Revival, Craftsman, or Prairie style details.⁶¹



Otto Liessman House, 1911
235 4th Street



House, 1907
401 N. Locust Street



House, 1912
803 E. Main Street



John Bernien House, 1911
139 S. Webb Avenue

16 examples of the Foursquare style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
235 4th Street	Otto Liessman House	1911	Surveyed
401 N. Locust Street	House	1907	Surveyed
803 E. Main Street	House	1912	Surveyed
139 S. Webb Avenue	John Bernien House	1911	Surveyed

Prairie School

One of the few indigenous American styles, the Prairie style is influenced by the architecture of the Chicago-based architects known as the Prairie School, of which Frank Lloyd Wright is the acknowledged master. The Prairie style was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1925. It is primarily a residential style that emphasizes horizontality, evident in its characteristic low-sloped and generally hipped roofs with wide overhanging and typically boxed eaves, horizontal banding of casement windows, horizontal trim, and accent materials used for cornices, porch caps, and belt courses. These buildings are typically two stories with one-story wings, porches, and porte-cocheres and may be clad in brick with stone trim or stucco with dark wood trim. The style's horizontality is often achieved through the exterior cladding materials using recessed horizontal mortar joints. Massive, square, or rectangular masonry piers and porch supports are a hallmark element, often in wood on more vernacular examples. Large, low chimneys or hearths are common that seemingly anchor the building to the ground.⁶²



Reedsburg Public Library, 1911
345 Vine Street

One example of the Prairie style was included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
345 Vine Street	Reedsburg Public Library	1911	Surveyed

Mid-To-Late 20th Century Styles

As many of the most elite European architects fled Europe during World War II, their austere International Style swept the United States from the 1930s to the 1950s, especially in its influence on commercial architecture. These early styles were the impetus for the development of numerous veins of modern architecture through the present day. Architectural historians and architects are now identifying names for many of these theories of architecture as buildings of these genres begin to reach sufficient age to be evaluated for significance per National Register of Historic Places criterion.⁶³

Contemporary

The Contemporary style was the most popular architectural style among American architects from 1945 to 1965. The style was largely influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and his small, affordable Usonian houses that he began designing in the late 1930s which were constructed of natural materials, built low to the ground, had broad sheltering roof overhangs, and featured open plan interiors with significant spatial and visual connections between indoor and outdoor spaces. It took until the early 1950s for Wright's ideas to enter and eventually sweep mainstream American architectural design. The Contemporary style is often also referred to more generally as Mid-Century Modern. The style is characterized by its use of natural cladding materials, especially wood, stone, and brick, as well as low-pitched gabled roofs with widely overhanging eaves, commonly exposed roof beams, and windows generally present in the gable ends or just below the roofline on non-gabled façades. Flat, slant, and butterfly roofs are also common, as well as openings in the roof to allow natural light.⁶⁴

Contemporary style buildings may look completely different from one side to another. Front façades may reveal little about the building itself, with broad expanses of uninterrupted wall surface typical as well as recessed or obscured entry doors. Rear and side façades are often window walls composed of sections of large, mostly fixed, single panes of glass; this indoor-outdoor connection is further enhanced by floor and ceiling materials and roof beams that continue from the inside out, making the glass wall seem to disappear. Exposed timbers and beams, low broad chimneys, and carports are other common elements.⁶⁵



*Army National Guard Armory, 1965
549 S. Dewey Avenue*



*Big Store Plaza, 1958
195 E. Main Street*



*Reedsburg Fire Department, 1971
131 S. Park Street*



*St. Peter's Lutheran School, 1957
345 N. Pine Street*



*Dan and Karla Fuller House, 1999
2160 Sunset Drive*



*Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 1969
624 N. Willow Street*

25 examples of the Contemporary style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
549 S. Dewey Avenue	Army National Guard Armory	1965	Surveyed
195 E. Main Street	Big Store Plaza	1958	Surveyed
131 S. Park Street	Reedsburg Fire Department	1971	Eligible
345 N. Pine Street	St. Peter's Lutheran School	1957	Eligible
2160 Sunset Drive	Dan and Karla Fuller House	1999	Surveyed
624 N. Willow Street	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1969	Eligible

Shed

The Shed style, popular from 1965 to 1990, was an architectural movement to create dynamic interior spaces through the use of bold diagonals, counterpointed shapes, and multiple massing in reaction to the standard orthogonal forms of the International Style. The style also reflected a new interest in “architecture without architects” and a desire for useful and simply built houses inspired by vernacular buildings such as barns, mining structures, and folk houses. The Shed style is characterized as an asymmetrical composition of box-like forms capped with single sloped shed roofs facing a variety of directions and occasionally coupled with a gabled roof, all with smooth roof-wall junctures most commonly with little or no overhang. With little added

detail, elaborations are primarily various, asymmetrically placed simple windows, including ribbons of clerestory windows on high façades or above lower roof forms, vertical groupings of tall narrow upper windows over short lower panes, square box-bay “saddlebag” windows, and windows with boxed frames. Windows are typically fixed panes set flush with the exterior wall, the tops of which may be flat or sloped with the angle of the roof; there are typically few window openings on walls that face public areas. Exteriors are typically clad in vertical, diagonal, horizontal, or shingle wood siding, plywood that imitates wood siding, and occasionally brick veneer, sometimes in combination. When present, chimneys are most often unelaborated and clad in wood. Examples are typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height. The Shed style was also well suited for passive solar building methods of the emerging environmental movement of the 1970s.⁶⁶



*A. Alagarsamy House, 1983
1407 Inverness Court*



*David Hofstad House, 1977
631 N. Park Street*

Two examples of the Shed style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1407 Inverness Court	A. Alagarsamy House	1983	Surveyed
631 N. Park Street	David Hofstad House	1977	Surveyed

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style was the most successful response to the challenging conditions that affected home construction in the United States when the Great Depression shut down the home-building industry. The development of small houses was encouraged by the FHA, which was created in 1934 to ensure low-interest long-term mortgage loans to stabilize the housing industry. To ensure that home ownership could remain attainable for most Americans, the FHA limited the maximum home sale price it insured so that the average home size and cost remained affordable. The architecture and residential design professions, desperate for work after 1930, enthusiastically embraced the challenge of designing small houses, and the subject soon dominated professional publications and house pattern books. The most influential publications were the FHA’s Principles of Planning Small Houses bulletins as builders knew that following their guidelines was the best way to ensure construction funds and insured mortgages for home buyers. The imminent threat of World War II and subsequent increased wartime production

caused an unprecedented number of relocated workers to need small, affordable housing; this resulted in the construction of approximately 2.3 million residences across the country between 1940 and 1945. At the war's end, a similar need arose to house the nation's 10 million returning servicemen, resulting in an additional 5.1 million residences being constructed by 1949. Many homes constructed during this time were Minimal Traditional. Postwar prosperity led to the rise in the popularity of larger, Ranch style homes, which replaced the dominant Minimal Traditional style after 1950.⁶⁷

The Minimal Traditional style, popular from 1935 to 1950, utilized the traditional form of contemporaneous Period Revival styles, particularly Colonial and Tudor Revival, however, it was distinctly modern in its characteristic lack of ornament. The style is typified by its one or one-and-one-half-story height, simple L- and T-shaped plans, low or moderately pitched, and most often gabled roofs with shallow eaves. The exterior is typically clad in a single material to make the house appear larger. Examples may feature a prominent entry with simple porch or platform steps, bay windows, shutters, or chimneys.⁶⁸



*Thomas J. Sweeney House, 1953
524 Charles Street*



*Robert Wheeler House, 1948
637 W. Main Street*

Four examples of the Minimal Traditional style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
524 Charles Street	Thomas J. Sweeney House	1953	Surveyed
637 W. Main Street	Robert Wheeler House	1948	Surveyed

Ranch

While residential architecture was dominated through the first decades of the twentieth century by the eclectic Period Revival styles, the economic necessity for small, affordable houses during the Great Depression and changing architectural fashions after World War II led a major shift toward modern residential styles. New Federal Housing Administration (FHA) policies after World War II that were aimed at helping every returning veteran own their own home exerted a monumental influence on the subsequent, vast construction of single-family suburban neighborhoods across the country. Averse to financing more dramatic modern architecture for houses, the banks providing FHA-insured loans preferred and promoted more conservative

modern styles, primarily Minimal Traditional and Ranch. For this reason, these styles are now commonly referred to as “Bankers” Modern styles. Ranch style houses dominated residential architecture into the 1970s.⁶⁹

The Ranch style originated in California during the mid-1930s, very loosely based on early Spanish Colonial pitched roof courtyard houses of the American Southwest and was spread across the country by California-based *Sunset Magazine* with its 1946 publication *Western Ranch Houses*. Other residential housing magazines soon joined the trend in promoting the style, and the casual family-oriented lifestyle is well suited. They often described the style as “middle of the road modern” and “modern inside, traditional outside.” As the automobile became the principal means of transportation in the country after World War II, the standard narrow urban lot style of development was replaced by a form with wider sprawling lots, and the Ranch style became the dominant architectural style for single family residences throughout the United States, particularly in large suburban tract developments.⁷⁰

Ranches, popular from 1935 to 1975, are typically broad, single-story houses with emphasized horizontality, built low to the ground, and rectangular, L-, or U-shaped in plan with asymmetrical façades. Roofs are low-pitched and often hipped or gabled, commonly with moderate or wide overhanging eaves. A garage is attached to the main façade facing the street, side, or rear. Typically, the front entrance is located off center, almost always sheltered under the main roof of the house, and often recessed. Single or paired entry doors are common and may range from a simple, plain flush door to having heavily decorative, curvilinear, or square panels with single or matching sidelights or side panels. Entry or partial width porches, also almost always contained under the main roof of the house, can be found. When present, porch supports are most often simple wood posts or patterned wrought iron. As a remarkable range of pre-manufactured windows were available during the era, most Ranch houses feature a variety of different sizes and types of windows in either metal or wood with horizontal or multi-pane light patterns. One or more large picture windows are universally present, commonly with operable sections; however, in later examples, groups of tall fixed vertical panes were often used instead of a large single picture window. Short windows are often grouped into ribbons placed high on the wall, often in bedrooms to allow light and ventilation without loss of privacy and to accommodate flexibility in furniture arrangement. Corner windows with corner support, sliding glass doors, and jalousie windows are common. Exterior elaborations are common, including built-in planters, emphasized heavy chimneys, masonry screen walls, rear covered verandas, and rear patios often with built-in or free-standing masonry grills. Wooden or aluminum siding and brick are the most typical wall claddings, often used in combination with the entry area differentiated from the main body of the house. Examples of the Ranch style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch era, more heavily styled Ranches are classified as “Styled Ranches” of the “New Traditional” movement.⁷¹

Split-Level houses originated during the 1930s but were especially popular between 1950 and 1975 and are a multi-story variation of the one-story Ranch. As such, split levels retain the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves, and other characteristic elements of the Ranch style in a multi-story form. Split levels are generally comprised of three or more separate floor levels that are staggered and separated from each other by partial flights of stairs. Typically, each distinct level corresponds to one of three general functions: noisy living areas,

quiet living areas, and sleeping areas. The lowest level generally houses the garage and a family room. The mid-level wing houses the quiet living areas, and the upper level contains the bedrooms. The middle level most often is the location for the main entry and may feature a one-and-one-half-story foyer. The style can feature a wide variety of exterior wall materials, often multiple materials in combination. Examples of the style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles, particularly the Colonial Revival. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch and Split-Level era, more heavily styled later period Split-Levels are classified as “Styled Ranches” of the “New Traditional” era.⁷²

Soon after the development of the Ranch style in California during the mid-1930s and its spread across the country during the 1940s, it became the dominant residential housing style of the mid-twentieth century. While one side of the Ranch style’s popularity was its modern attributes, some still preferred references to historic styles. This resulted in the application of traditional style detailing creating variations that are now referred to as Styled Ranches, which were popular during the Ranch era from 1935 to 1975 but continued to dominate one-story house design through 1985. Styled Ranches retain many of the characteristic Ranch elements including the generally broad rectangular L- or U-shaped plans and horizontal emphasis. However, they often lack the low-pitched roofs with broad overhanging eaves, short windows, and picture windows while featuring slightly higher pitched roofs, prominent entries, and multi-paned windows. Styled Ranches can have a one-story, one-and-one-half-story, or split-level forms. Ranch forms met the demise of their popularity in the late 1980s when changing tastes, desires for larger homes, and rising land prices began to favor two-story houses.⁷³

As the Ranch style originated in California during the mid-1930s, very loosely based on early Spanish Colonial pitched roof courtyard houses of the American Southwest, early Ranch homes exhibiting more heavily Spanish Colonial Revival style were the earliest subtype of Styled Ranches. Spanish Styled Ranches were constructed throughout the entire Ranch era and beyond into the 1980s; however, the style remained most popular in the region of its conception, California, and the Southwest. Spanish Styled Ranches are characterized by stucco or buff-colored brick cladding and features that include tiled roofs that are most often red and round or parabolic arches, especially at front entries, principal windows, porches, or courtyard entrances. Exposed roof rafters and beams, wood or metal window grilles and balconettes, and inward-slanting chimneys or wing walls are also common.⁷⁴

Colonial Revival Styled Ranches evolved from the Minimal Traditional style and Cape Cod subtype of the Colonial Revival style homes of the 1940s. Colonial Revival Style Ranches are often symmetrical or include a symmetrical main block with a side-gabled or hipped roof. They are most often clad in red brick veneer or wood siding with wings in a secondary material. Characteristic elements include a prominent and often centered front door with Colonial Revival surround or entry porch, dormers, and other Colonial Revival details.⁷⁵ English Styled Ranches were most popular during the 1970s and 1980s and are typified by exterior decorative wood half-timbering most often infilled with stucco, which appears on almost all examples of the style. Other characteristic elements include full gable, clipped gable, and cross-gable roofs; combinations of exterior wall materials, most often brick veneer, wood siding, and stucco; casement windows, sometimes with diamond-shaped muntin patterns; and decorative garage doors.⁷⁶ French Styled Ranches were most popular during the 1970s and 1980s and are

typified by at least one portion, most commonly a central main block, covered by a steeply pitched hipped roof. Examples may be asymmetrically composed or symmetrical block with side wing forms. Other characteristic elements include brick veneer exterior cladding; segmental arch doors, windows, or dormers; prominent front entry with single or paired paneled doors; tall narrow shutters. One of the earliest decorative themes applied to styled ranches was a “Hansel and Gretel” storybook aesthetic, closely resembling earlier Swiss Chalet revival styles, popular primarily during the 1950s. Storybook Styled Ranches are characterized by deep decorative verge boards, scalloped trim, diamond-shaped windowpanes, and decorative window boxes.⁷⁷



*Fred Haugh House, 1961
260 5th Street*



*Harold Baumgarten House, 1946
240 S. Oak Street*



*Harold Gehrke House, 1962
937 Seymour Street*



*Walter Hickey House, 1952
604 N. Webb Avenue*

21 examples of the Ranch style were included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
260 5th Street	Fred Haugh House	1961	Surveyed
240 S. Oak Street	Harold Baumgarten House	1946	Surveyed
937 Seymour Street	Harold Gehrke House	1962	Surveyed
604 N. Webb Avenue	Walter Hickey House	1952	Surveyed

Lustron

The Lustron Corporation, a division of the Chicago Vitreous Enamel Corporation led by industrialist Carl Strandlund, received a \$12.5-million Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan in January of 1947 to mass-produce small prefabricated, enameled steel houses in response to the shortage of houses for returning veterans. The corporation constructed around 3,000 Lustron homes between 1948 and 1950, designed by Morris Beckman of the Chicago firm Beckman and Blass, and produced in its plant in Columbus, Ohio.⁷⁸ The company offered three lines of Lustron homes, each available in two- or three-bedroom models, with the choice of eight exterior color options: "Surf Blue," "Blue Green," "Dove Gray," "Maize Yellow," "Desert Tan," Green, Pink, and White. Lustron homes featured metal-paneled interior walls, pocket doors, metal cabinetry, metal ceiling tiles, and built-in wall units to maximize space. Two window types were originally utilized on the Lustron homes, three-light or square aluminum casements and "tripartites," a central light flanked by two four-light casement windows. Exterior doors featured a single light of translucent, rippled glass. The most dynamic feature of the Lustron homes was a zigzag downspout accent on the buildings' front and rear corners, which in some models, doubles as a support for an open porch.⁷⁹



Evelyn Janisch House, 1948
749 N. Walnut Street

One example of the Lustron style was included in the survey. Representative examples of the style include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
749 N. Walnut Street	Evelyn Janisch House	1948	Surveyed

Vernacular Forms

Vernacular architecture is a term for buildings easily described as a “backdrop” to others that can be attributed to the previously described styles. These common buildings, whose distinguishing characteristic is their simplicity, are generally classified by their exterior massing, roof shape, and the number of stories.⁸⁰

Front Gable

The front gable was a common form for houses, commercial buildings, halls, churches, schools, and other types of buildings in both rural and urban Wisconsin communities from 1840 to well into the twentieth century. Characterized by a rectangular plan and gabled roof, the form is named so as its major façade is placed on the gable end of the building. Front gable buildings are most commonly one-and-one-half stories in Wisconsin; however, one, two, and two-and-one-half story versions are found. Dormers can be found on half-story versions on one or both sides of the gabled roof. Proportions of earlier examples of the form are narrower than the later, generally broader examples regardless of the number of stories. Correspondingly, roofs of earlier examples tend to be steeper, and later versions more gently sloped. While typically symmetrical, a central or offset entry door may be sheltered by a small porch uncovered stoop, or a full porch with shed or hipped roof. The front gable form typically has a clapboard-clad, or occasionally brick, exterior. Simply detailed sills and lintels turned porch posts, decorative shingles, and oversized parlor windows are commonly the only decorative embellishment associated with the form, a lack of which disassociates the form from recognized styles of the same period in which the front gable form predominates. This front gable form should not be confused with mundane versions of other major styles.⁸¹



*Safford Mackey Carriagework, 1857
430 E. Main Street*



*Nelson Ackley Cushman House, 1913
1211 E. Main Street*

Five examples of Front Gable buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
430 E. Main Street	Safford Mackey Carriagework	1857	Surveyed
1211 E. Main Street	Nelson Ackley Cushman House	1913	Surveyed

Gabled Ell

The gabled ell form is one of the most ubiquitous vernacular building types built in Wisconsin from 1860 to 1910 and is nearly always residential. The name is attributed to all cruciform buildings, L-, or T-shaped in plan. Gabled ells generally appear as two gabled wings perpendicular to each other, with the exception of the cruciform version which appears as a central front gable wing flanked by perpendicular wings on each side. Although it is uncertain with what frequency construction of the two wings of the gabled ell form was done as a whole unit, it is certain that the form commonly evolved from front or side gable buildings. Examples of the gabled ell form exhibit a variety of combinations of stories amongst its multiple wings, although a one-and-one-half-story main block with a one-story side wing is most common. Constrained by generally narrow urban lot sizes, gabled ells appear more commonly in rural or small communities. Exterior surfaces are most often covered with clapboards; however, brick and stone are not uncommon. A porch with either a shed or hipped roof is almost always located at the ell created by the junction of the two wings and has often been enclosed. The main entry door, located on the porch, is commonly located on either or both walls. The only decorative elements of the gabled ell are generally brackets, turned posts, and a balustrade on the porch, making it the most visually interesting element of the otherwise simple form. Early examples may exhibit modest references to the Greek Revival or Italianate styles.⁸²



*House, 1879
136 Clark Street*



*House, 1882
524 Laurel Street*



*House, c.1890
507 Myrtle Street*



*House, c.1880
534 N. Walnut Street*

11 examples of Gabled Ell buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
136 Clark Street	House	1879	Surveyed
524 Laurel Street	House	1882	Surveyed
507 Myrtle Street	House	c.1890	Surveyed
534 N. Walnut Street	House	c.1880	Surveyed

Cross Gabled

Unlike other vernacular forms, the cross gable did not appear until late in the nineteenth century, commonly built in Wisconsin from 1890 to 1930. Examples of the form are usually two stories in height, roughly square in plan, and featuring a cross gable or cross gambrel roof; the term “cross” referring to two intersecting, identical roofs whose ridges form a cruciform. Lesser examples may achieve the crossed gabled roofs with greatly oversized roofs or wall dormers. Early cross-gable examples tend to feature delicate reminders of the Queen Anne style, while later examples may exhibit broad proportions, squatty form, and other elements of the American Foursquare and Bungalow styles. However, because of their simplicity and general lack of adornments, cross gabled buildings are not strongly associated with any style. Roof lines broken by small gables and full front porches with low, often gabled, roofs are typical. On the most common clapboard-clad examples, porches often feature wood balustrades; however, masonry examples with either masonry or wooden porches are not uncommon. Windows are often paired or tripled and randomly spaced on all but the front façade, which may be organized symmetrically despite a typically offset front door. Varying window sizes and shapes often reflect the interior location of baths, kitchens, and staircases.⁸³



*J. F. Bates House, 1897
712 E. Main Street*



*House, 1910
409 W. Main Street*

Two examples of Cross Gabled buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
712 E. Main Street	J. F. Bates House	1897	Surveyed
409 W. Main Street	House	1910	Surveyed

Commercial Vernacular

Commercial Vernacular is a generalist style for nineteenth century and early twentieth-century commercial buildings that do not quite fit into the high style categories described above. They may have elements of Italianate, Romanesque, or Queen Anne styles, but not enough to categorize them as that style. For instance, the first-floor storefront may be reminiscent of a particular period, but there is no evidence of that period throughout the rest of the facade. Second-story openings may have hood moldings or be arched, and the parapet of the building may be adorned with a decorative corbelled cornice. Early Commercial Vernacular buildings were constructed of wood but were taken by fire over the years. The remaining buildings are made of brick or stone.⁸⁴



*Bernien Block, 1902
100 E. Main Street*



*Bernien Block Addition, 1910
106 E. Main Street*



*Second Behn Block, 1895
118 E. Main Street*



*Behn Block, 1880
140 E. Main Street*



*Behn Block Addition, 1894
148 E. Main Street*



*Harris and Hosler Block, 1896
196 E. Main Street*



*Badger Theater, 1924
326 E. Main Street*



*Herman Farber Blacksmith Shop, 1916
46 E. Main Street*

24 examples of Commercial Vernacular buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
46 E. Main Street	Herman Farber Blacksmith Shop	1916	Contributing ^A
100 E. Main Street	Bernien Block	1902	Contributing ^A
106 E. Main Street	Bernien Block Addition	1910	Contributing ^A
118 E. Main Street	Second Behn Block	1895	Contributing ^A
140 E. Main Street	Behn Block	1880	Contributing ^A
148 E. Main Street	Behn Block Addition	1894	Contributing ^A
196 E. Main Street	Harris and Hosler Block	1896	Contributing ^A
326 E. Main Street	Badger Theater	1924	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion

Twentieth Century Commercial

The term Twentieth Century Commercial is a generalist stylistic term for twentieth century commercial buildings that do not fully represent any of the high architectural styles. These are simple, undecorated buildings with little architectural detailing. The only ornamentation that may appear in the building may come in the form of decorative brickwork at the parapet.⁸⁵



Bernien Co. Tractor Sales, 1948
121 S. Webb Avenue

One example of a Twentieth Century Commercial building was included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
121 S. Webb Avenue	Bernien Co. Tractor Sales	1948	Non-Contributing ^B

^B Non-contributing addition on the J.W. Corwith Livery already listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Bungalow

Influenced by the small Craftsman style houses of California that were given extensive publicity in architectural plan books and lifestyle magazines, small Bungalow style houses became the most popular and fashionable modest houses in the United States during the early twentieth century. From 1910 to 1940, the Bungalow was a popular residential style in Wisconsin. The style is primarily characterized by its plan rather than its aesthetics. While there are many variants, Bungalows are typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height with simple horizontal lines, wide projecting roofs, one or two large porches, and plain woodwork. The upper level in two stories examples is subdued visually to give the house a one-story look. Roofs can be gabled or hipped and commonly have decorative, exposed rafter tails. Other characteristic features include a dominant fireplace and chimney, exposed, and exaggerated structural elements, and massive piers or porch supports. Buildings of this style are clad in natural materials such as wood clapboards or shingles, brick, stone, stucco, or a combination thereof. The exterior design is commonly adapted to many different stylistic interpretations and can be seen with Colonial, Craftsman, Tudor, Japanese, and Spanish influences.⁸⁶



*J. M. O'Brien House, 1913
426 W. 2nd Street*



*House, 1916
190 3rd Street*



*T. W. Stacey House, 1929
149 Myrtle Street*



*House, 1922
236 S. Pine Street*



*Frank Moulton House, 1920
544 Plum Street*



*House, 1921
249 S. Willow Street*

10 examples of Bungalows were included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
426 W. 2nd Street	J. M. O'Brien House	1913	Surveyed
190 3rd Street	House	1916	Surveyed
149 Myrtle Street	T. W. Stacey House	1929	Surveyed

236 S. Pine Street	House	1922	Surveyed
544 Plum Street	Frank Moulton House	1920	Surveyed
249 S. Willow Street	House	1921	Surveyed

Quonset

The Quonset is a contemporary folk architectural form that reflects the need for basic, economic shelter without concern for fashionable stylistic design or detailing. The arched prefabricated structure of corrugated galvanized steel was first produced in 1941 when the U. S. Navy needed to produce lightweight transportable buildings. Produced throughout World War, many such Quonsets were available afterward and similar designs were continuously produced through the 1970s for a variety of uses. The form has been commonly used for industrial and other uses in Wisconsin since 1945. Surviving examples of Quonset residences are extremely rare today.⁸⁷



P. C. Lucht House, 1948
315 Franklin Street

One example of a Quonset was included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
315 Franklin Street	P. C. Lucht House	1948	Surveyed

A-Frame

The A-Frame style, popular from the 1950s through the 1970s, developed in California and the western United States and became especially popular during the 1960s via do-it-yourself kits and plans. The style's success was a result of its simple construction and adaptability to a variety of materials and climates. The A-Frame is marked by a high peaked gable roof continuing down to ground level, in a shape resembling the letter A. The dramatic one-and-one-half or two-and-one-half-story interior space generally features large areas of windows at each gable end. The style sometimes resulted in small and awkward interior conditions, lack of natural light, and inefficient heating and cooling; as a result, subsequent additions of other built forms are common. Despite its practical shortcomings, the A-Frame was primarily used for vacation homes but was occasionally incorporated into commercial buildings, restaurants, and churches.⁸⁸



*John Noonan House 1972
1235 7th Street*



*Templin Cement Co., 1966
400 King Street*

Two examples of A-Frame buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1235 7th Street	John Noonan House	1972	Surveyed
400 King Street	Templin Cement Co.	1966	Surveyed

Astylistic

The term Astylistic utilitarian is used to describe buildings and other structures built for their utility alone and cannot be attributed to the previously described styles or forms. Generally, service and outbuildings, these structures were typically constructed with minimal architectural detail, and their form was dictated by functional requirements.



*Oak Park / Quinlan Field Toilets, 1949
550 N. Oak Street*



*Hickey Brothers Potato Warehouse, 1902
310 Railroad Street*

Three examples of Astylistic buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
550 N. Oak Street	Oak Park / Quinlan Field Toilets	1949	Surveyed
310 Railroad Street	Hickey Brothers Potato Warehouse	1902	Surveyed

Construction Materials and Methods

Wood

Wood is one of the most common building materials seen in all styles and periods of history. It is suitable for a variety of uses including decorative features, interior finishes, roofing, siding, and structural members. In the earliest American settlements, the first structures were built with readily available logs which could be erected quickly with basic tools and left unfinished. Logs could be cut into boards and timbers at water-powered sawmills. However, ornamental features were handcrafted on-site until after the Civil War. The decorative and structural potential of wood expanded with efficiencies in mechanized production which lowered costs and standardized assemblies for decorative features, doors, windows, and ready-made moldings. The inherent characteristics of wood, such as its resistance to weather and wear, flexibility to be varnished or painted, ability to be connected using adhesives or fasteners, and ease of shaping and cutting, led to its extensive use.

While initially locally sourced, improvements in transportation networks made various species available throughout the nation, and they could then be selected based on their suitability for a specific use, compensating for weaknesses and capitalizing on attributes. Cedar and white oak were resistant to decay and were, therefore, good choices for roofing shingles. Maple and white oak were hard and were often chosen for flooring. Yellow poplar and pine were easy to mill had a straight grain and were frequently chosen for trim and siding; however, they lacked decay-resistance and needed to be painted for protection.

Introduced into the American building industry in the early twentieth century, plywood laminates thin sheets of wood together into an engineered panel. With its efficient installation and enhanced structural properties, it quickly replaced solid wood boards for sheathing. It is also used for interior features such as cabinetry paneling and exterior siding. First manufactured in the 1930s, glue laminated timber (glulam) is another engineered product used for massive trusses and arches in large open spaces in mid-twentieth century buildings. Historic buildings frequently exhibit wood structural systems and decorative and practical features such as columns, stairs, flooring, and paneling.

Because of its abundance in the area, wood has historically been the primary material for construction in Wisconsin. Wood has been used for construction in the form of studs, rafters, clapboards, shingles, and shakes. Many of Reedsburg's older historic buildings were originally sided with wood clapboard.



*J. M. O'Brien House, 1913
426 W. 2nd Street*



*Otto Liessman House, 1911
235 4th Street*



*Fred Haugh House, 1961
260 5th Street*



*A. Alagarsamy House, 1983
1407 Inverness Court*



*Safford Mackey Carriagework, 1857
430 E. Main Street*



*Harmon S. Carver House, 1891
518 E. Main Street*



*Harold Baumgarten House, 1946
240 S. Oak Street*



*Lange House, 1932
445 N. Pine Street*



*Frank Moulton House, 1920
544 Plum Street*



*Harold Gehrke House, 1962
937 Seymour Street*

Representative examples of historic wood buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
426 W. 2nd Street	J. M. O'Brien House	1913	Surveyed
235 4th Street	Otto Liessman House	1911	Surveyed
260 5th Street	Fred Haugh House	1961	Surveyed
1407 Inverness Court	A. Alagarsamy House	1983	Surveyed
430 E. Main Street	Safford Mackey Carriagework	1857	Surveyed
518 E. Main Street	Harmon S. Carver House	1891	Eligible
240 S. Oak Street	Harold Baumgarten House	1946	Surveyed
445 N. Pine Street	Lange House	1932	Surveyed
544 Plum Street	Frank Moulton House	1920	Surveyed
937 Seymour Street	Harold Gehrke House	1962	Surveyed

Stone

Numerous types of masonry are used in building construction. One of the most lasting masonry types commonly used in American building construction is stone, including gathered stone such as boulders, river rock, and fieldstone, and quarried stone such as coral stone, basalt, slate, granite, marble, limestone, and sandstone. These types of stone vary significantly in their

durability, hardness, and other qualities. Stone is sometimes laid in a mortarless dry stack method but more usually laid with mortar.

Stone was a popular construction material historically due to its fire-resistive properties and aesthetic qualities. It was used in churches, schools, and high-end houses. A wide variety of masonry construction techniques and stone types were used throughout Reedsburg, including un-coursed fieldstone, un-coursed ledgerrock, un-coursed roughly square, coursed ashlar, and random coursed ashlar. During the twentieth century, stone was popularly used as a veneer on many of Reedsburg’s public, religious, and institutional buildings as well as on the finest and even some more modest residences.



*St. John's Lutheran Church, 1937
307 6th Street*



*Ramsay Apartments, 1954
400 N. Webb Avenue*



*Walter Hickey House, 1952
604 N. Webb Avenue*



*Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 1969
624 N. Willow Street*

Representative examples of historic stone buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
307 6th Street	St. John's Lutheran Church	1937	Surveyed
400 N. Webb Avenue	Ramsay Apartments	1954	Surveyed
604 N. Webb Avenue	Walter Hickey House	1952	Surveyed
624 N. Willow Street	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1969	Eligible

Brick

Prior to 1870, clay was pressed into brick molds and fired unevenly. After 1870, brick became more durable and uniform through the improved extrusion process. Popular from the late nineteenth century through the 1930s, architectural terra cotta is another kiln-fired clay cladding, joined later by glazed ceramic, which were used in steel, high-rise buildings. Sun-dried earthen bricks, or adobe, are one of the earliest American masonry materials used to this day in the Southwest.

Historically, brick was a popular building material in Wisconsin. Due to fear of fire, it became widely used in industrial buildings and commercial buildings as a replacement for earlier wood framed buildings. Its use was also prevalent for constructing churches, schools, and houses. During the early twentieth century, it became especially popular as a veneer, especially on wood-framed houses. Typical bonding techniques found in Reedsburg include common bond, herringbone, and basket weave patterns and colors range from cream, tan, and red to brown.



*E. A. Weise House, 1936
539 Ellinwood Avenue*



*F. Bergman House, 1898
600 Granite Avenue*



*Bernien Block, 1902
100 E. Main Street*



*Second Behn Block, 1895
118 E. Main Street*



*Building, 1902
170 E. Main Street*



*Harris and Hosler Block, 1896
196 E. Main Street*



*T. W. Stacey House, 1929
149 Myrtle Street*



*Dr. E.V. and Billie Stadel House, 1937
527 Vine Street*



*A. W. Bernien House, 1937
535 Vine Street*



*John Bernien House, 1911
139 S. Webb Avenue*

Representative examples of historic brick buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
539 Ellinwood Avenue	E. A. Weise House	1936	Surveyed
600 Granite Avenue	F. Bergman House	1898	Surveyed
100 E. Main Street	Bernien Block	1902	Contributing ^A
118 E. Main Street	Second Behn Block	1895	Contributing ^A

170 E. Main Street	Building	1902	Contributing ^A
196 E. Main Street	Harris and Hosler Block	1896	Contributing ^A
149 Myrtle Street	T. W. Stacey House	1929	Surveyed
527 Vine Street	Dr. E.V. and Billie Stadel House	1937	Surveyed
535 Vine Street	A. W. Bernien House	1937	Surveyed
139 S. Webb Avenue	John Bernien House	1911	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion

Concrete

Concrete consists of sand and crushed stone or gravel bound together with lime and occasionally natural hydraulic cement. Concrete is used in concrete masonry units (CMU) or blocks, cast in place or poured, and precast planks or panels. Reinforced concrete was developed in the twentieth century and has since become one of the most common building construction materials.

An experimental building material during the first decades of the twentieth century, historically, concrete was rarely used as an exterior finish material in Wisconsin. However, it eventually became a popular material characteristic of several modern architectural styles.



*House, 1912
803 E. Main Street*



*House, 1951
521 S. Preston Avenue*

Representative examples of historic concrete buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
803 E. Main Street	House	1912	Surveyed
521 S. Preston Avenue	House	1951	Surveyed

Stucco

Stucco was commonly used as an alternative exterior finish to brick veneer, clapboard, or wood shingles on many Vernacular, Bungalow, Period Revival, and International Style residences and was commonly coupled with half-timber on Craftsman and English Revival style buildings. Similar to mortar, historic stucco was lime based and transitioned to Portland cement based in the late nineteenth century.



*John Moll House, 1954
222 Alexander Avenue*



*House, 1922
236 S. Pine Street*

Representative examples of historic stucco buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
222 Alexander Avenue	John Moll House	1918	Surveyed
236 S. Pine Street	House	1922	Surveyed

Architects, Designers, and Engineers

Claude and Starck

Louis Claude was born in 1868 in Devils Lake, Wisconsin, and moved to Baraboo and then Madison as a child. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1891 with a degree in engineering and worked in the Chicago offices of Adler and Sullivan and then Burnham and Root. Meanwhile, Edward Starck was also born in 1868 in Milwaukee and moved to Madison as a child. He worked as a draftsman in the office of Handy and Cady in Chicago and E. Townsend Mix in Milwaukee with no formal education. In 1896, the pair met and established the office of Claude and Starck in Madison. The firm produced a variety of work but specialized in institutional and educational buildings, mostly in the Prairie style. Many of these were a series of small libraries across Wisconsin and neighboring states. The design of these libraries is very similar to one another with a kit of parts for each design. One such example is the Reedsburg Public Library, completed in 1911 and opened in 1912. For more information on the Reedsburg Public Library, refer to Chapter 10 Education. The partnership continued until 1929 when it was dissolved. Starck died in 1947 and Claude in 1951, both continuing to practice architecture in Madison.⁸⁹



*Reedsburg Public Library, 1911
345 Vine Street*

Hugo Logemann

Hugo Logemann was born in Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin in 1891. After working as a draftsman in Milwaukee, he married Lillian Miller and had one son in 1919. Around this time Logemann opened his architectural practice and specialized in the design of Late Gothic Revival churches and revival style houses across the state from the 1920s through the 1950s. He designed the St. John's Lutheran Church in Reedsburg. For more information on the church, refer to Chapter 11 Religion. Logemann died in 1980.



*St. John's Lutheran Church, 1937
307 6th Street*

Frank S. Moulton

Frank S. Moulton was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1891 and raised in Ashland, Wisconsin. After studying at Cornell University, he returned to Madison in 1912 to work for architect A.D. Conover until 1916 and in the office of the Wisconsin State Architect, Arthur Peabody, where he rose to the position of chief designer.⁹⁰ In that role, Moulton worked on several buildings on the University of Wisconsin and likely played a primary role in the final design of the University of Wisconsin Memorial Union, the first section of which began construction in 1926.⁹¹ From 1926 to 1932, Frank Moulton practiced in partnership with John Flad as Flad and Moulton in Madison. Frank Moulton designed the Reedsburg Memorial Hospital and South School in Reedsburg. Frank Moulton died in 1981.⁹²

Wilson-Haney Associates

Wayne Haney was born in Iron Mountain, Michigan in 1933 and moved with his family to Kenosha as a child. After graduating high school, he married Carol Nelson and had three children. Haney attended the University of Wisconsin, majoring in engineering, and the University of Illinois, majoring in Architecture, and graduated in 1957. After working in the offices of Lawrence Monberg and Grellinger and Rose in Milwaukee, he joined with Francis Wilson to form the office of Wilson-Haney Associates in Kenosha in 1965. The firm designed a variety of projects across the state with a specialization in institutional buildings and schools, mostly in modern styles. Wilson-Haney Associates designed both the Reedsburg City Hall and Reedsburg Fire Department. For more information on both, refer to Chapter 5 Government. In 1982, Wayne Haney moved to California to design and manage projects for the Naval Facility Engineering Command. Haney retired in 1999 and died in 2012.



*Reedsburg City Hall, 1971
134 S. Locust Street*

Historic Resources Associated with Architects and Designers Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
307 6th Street	St. John's Lutheran Church	1937	Surveyed
134 S. Locust Street	Reedsburg City Hall	1971	Surveyed
547 N. Park Street	Reedsburg Memorial Hospital	1932	Listed
131 S. Park Street	Reedsburg Fire Department	1971	Eligible
420 Plum Street	South School	1937	Surveyed
345 Vine Street	Reedsburg Public Library	1911	Surveyed

Contractors and Developers

Gamble-Skogmo Company

Gamble-Skogmo was established by Bertin Gamble and Philip Skogmo in St. Cloud, Minnesota in 1925 as an auto supply store. The retailer grew rapidly into a regional hardware store and department store business across the Midwest with hundreds of stores by the 1940s. The chain operated a variety of business types including Gamble's department store, Rasco variety stores, Snyder Drug stores, and Red Owl groceries. The Gamble-Skogmo Company began producing small, prefabricated dwellings for sale in the wake of World War II. These units closely resemble Quonset huts which had become a



*P. C. Lucht House, 1948
315 Franklin Street*

popular temporary building type after the United States military used them widely during the war years. The Gamble-Skogmo houses had a similar semicylindrical corrugated shape and steel structural system to the Quonset buildings produced by the Great Lakes Steel company. The Gable-Skogmo models were intended to appear more comfortable with shingles, wood siding, and occasionally peaked gables. The company only produced small houses for two years, and, when the company went public in 1947, the product was discontinued though hundreds were sold across the Midwest region. The P. C. Lucht House, located at 315 Franklin Street and completed in 1948, is a Gamble-Skogmo prefabricated house but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity. The business became one of the largest retail chains in the United States by the 1960s but was sold and divided in the 1980s.⁹³

Sears, Roebuck, and Co.

The first Sears, Roebuck, and Co. mail-order catalog selling home design and material kits was introduced in 1908, titled the *Book of Modern Homes and Building Plans*, and featured more than one dozen house kit designs. During the 1910s and 1920s, the company sold over 450 different models in three categories based on price: the honor built, standard built, and simplex sectional cottages. These designs had broad public appeal and were generally affordable with loans offered at 6% interest over five years. Some models were more popular than others and were offered over many years, sometimes with a variety of siding options. The most popular kits included the Alhambra, Argyle, Avondale, Barrington, Conway, Crescent, Dover, Elsmore, Gladstone, Hathaway, Lewiston, Lynnhaven, Osborn, Starlight, Vallonia, Winona, Willard, and Westly models. A Westly model of the Sears Robuck Company was constructed at 190 3rd Street in 1916. The house is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity.



House, 1916
190 3rd Street

In three decades, Sears, Roebuck, and Co. sold over 100,000 house kits across the country, although most were constructed in the Northeast and Midwest. The company discontinued its *Modern Homes* catalog in 1940; however, some were constructed after this date. A few years later, all sales records were destroyed making it difficult to trace every single Sears model home sold.⁹⁴ Sears, Roebuck, and Co. offered home kits outfitted to provide contemporary conveniences and features such as central heating, indoor plumbing, asphalt shingles, and electricity. Usually shipped via rail, a kit included all the materials required, tools, and instructions. Construction services were also offered; however, inexperienced homeowners, family, friends, neighbors, or local builders and carpenters almost always assembled the houses. The average kit included 25 tons of material and over 30,000 distinct parts.⁹⁵



Sears, Roebuck kit catalog, 1918
Westly Model

Historic Resources Associated with Contractors and Developers Included in the Survey

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
315 Franklin Street	P. C. Lucht House	1948	Surveyed
190 3rd Street	House	1916	Surveyed

Education

Primary Education

South School

The first, non-extant South School was constructed at the northwest corner of Locust and Plum Streets in 1889. The building was demolished and replaced with a new South School completed in 1937. The project was partially funded by the federal Work Progress Administration and cost \$172,000 to build. The school building was designed by Madison architect Frank Moulton. For more information on Moulton, refer to Chapter 9 Architecture. South School, located at 420 Plum Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Place because of a lack of architectural integrity. South School proved insufficient in size during the post-war years as Reedsburg grew, and other elementary schools were constructed; however, the school's combined gym and auditorium have been used for city-wide community meetings, performances, and music events since its construction. South School closed in 2019 and was renovated as apartments by 2022.⁹⁶



*South School, 1937
420 Plum Street*

Webb High School

Webb High School was constructed on donated land by the Webb family in a park that bears the same name. For more information on Webb Park, refer to Chapter 14 Planning and Landscape Architecture. The large contemporary school was completed in 1957 with classrooms, offices, a lunchroom, a gymnasium, and playing fields included. Webb High School, located at 707 N. Webb Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Place because of a lack of architectural integrity. The school served as a high school



*Webb High School, 1957
707 N. Webb Avenue*

until a new high school building was completed on the east side of the city in 1998, and Webb High School transitioned to a middle school.

Westside Elementary

A non-extant westside school was constructed in Reedsburg in 1895 but demolished in 1921. A small non-extant teacher's college was also built on the west side in 1911 and was later used as an elementary school and closed in 1969. However, ten acres were purchased by the city on the far west side to alleviate overcrowding in Reedsburg school in 1971. Westside Elementary school was finally constructed in 1979. Westside Elementary, located at 401 Alexander Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity. A large addition and renovation were completed in 1990.



*Westside Elementary, 1979
401 Alexander Avenue*

Libraries

Reedsburg Public Library

In 1899, D.O. Stine donated space for a public library at the southwest corner of Main Street and Market Street. The library grew and moved to the non-extant Fire Department and City Hall building soon after. Land was donated by Mrs. George Morse for a separate library building for the city in 1910, and the local Industrial Association applied for and received a grant of \$10,000 from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation to build a library in the small city. Architects Claude and Starck of Madison were hired to design the building, and Reedsburg Home Lumber & Construction did the work. For more information on Claude and Starck, refer to Chapter 9



Reedsburg Public Library interior, c.1911

Architecture. The library was completed in 1911 and opened in 1912 with 6,000 volumes, a lecture room, toilets, boilers, and an open library space on the main floor with built-in furniture and a fireplace. The Reedsburg Public Library, located at 345 Vine Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of architectural integrity. A prominent addition to the building was completed in 1971 along with the attached City Hall building, and the front entry was replaced in 1981. The Reedsburg

Public Library moved to a new nearby building at 370 Vine Street in 1998, and the old building was converted into office space for the city.⁹⁷

Historic Resources Associated with Education Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1121 8th Street	Reedsburg Middle School	1969	Surveyed
401 Alexander Avenue	Westside Elementary	1979	Surveyed
420 Plum Street	South School	1937	Surveyed
345 Vine Street	Reedsburg Public Library	1911	Surveyed
707 N. Webb Avenue	Webb High School	1957	Surveyed

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Religion

Catholic

Sacred Heart Catholic Church

The first Catholic parish in Sauk County was established in Dellona in 1846, and the first parish in Reedsburg was organized as a mission from the Dellona parish in 1878. The first church was constructed at the corner of Fourth Street and Locust Street, and a rectory was completed in 1885. This non-extant church burned down in 1902, and a new building was constructed in its place the following year. The Madison Diocese was formed by the Catholic Church in 1946, and Sauk County was included, which precipitated a combination of three local Catholic Parishes, Sacred Heart, All Saints, and St. Patricks, to combine under the Sacred Heart name in Reedsburg. A Catholic convent and school were constructed in 1955 on the east side of the city adjacent to a new city park along North Oak Street. The Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa agreed to staff the school, and it served as the catholic church in Reedsburg as the old church building was razed. In 1969, after a decade of fundraising, the new church and an adjacent rectory were completed near the school. The Sacred Heart Catholic Church, located at 624 N. Willow Street, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance as an example of the Contemporary style. The convent was remodeled as a preschool in 1994, and the rectory was repurposed as parish offices in 2003.



*Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 1969
624 N. Willow Street*

Lutheran

St. Peter's Lutheran School

Established in 1867, St. Peter's Lutheran congregation was the first Lutheran organization in Reedsburg. The first, non-extant church was built in 1870, and the associated non-extant school was completed in 1874. A new masonry church was erected in 1909, and the associated parsonage was completed in 1914. St. Peter's Lutheran Church and the parsonage are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources to the Park Street Historic

District. A non-extant adjacent small school building was completed in 1924. This school was demolished and replaced by a new school building in 1957. The new school contained four classrooms. The St. Peter's Lutheran School, located at 345 N. Pine Street, is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance as an example of the Contemporary style. An addition of four more classrooms and a gymnasium were added on the east side of the building in 1966 and appropriately matched the original.⁹⁸



*St. Peter's Lutheran School, 1957
345 N. Pine Street*

St. John's Lutheran Church

The St. John's Lutheran congregation was organized in Reedsburg in 1878 by German immigrants and has been the largest Lutheran congregation in the city since. A non-extant church was constructed, and a parsonage and school were added in 1889. A new non-extant masonry church building was completed in 1911 on the same site but was destroyed by fire in 1937. A new church building was completed the same year. Architect Hugo Logeman designed the church. For more information on Logemann, refer to Chapter 9 Architecture. The New London Construction Company built the church, and the Besch Organ Company installed a large loft organ. The St. John's Lutheran Church, located at 307 6th Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the lack of architectural integrity due to additions. An education wing was added to the east side of the church building in 1960 for a small school and offices, and a reception wing was added to the west side of the church in 1996.⁹⁹



*St. John's Lutheran Church, 1937
307 6th Street*

Pentecostal

Church of God

The Church of God, affiliated with Pentecostal churches, was organized in Reedsburg in 1910, the first of its denomination in Wisconsin. Sarah Bishop, an ordained minister, was the first pastor. Though it is difficult to confirm, Sarah Bishop was one of the first female pastors in the state. The first, Olympia Brown, served the Universalist Church in Racine from the late 1860s to 1887, long before any other to do it, and was the first in the United States. The small congregation met in various halls and homes in the city until a chapel was built in 1920, and the

basement was finished four years later. Sarah Bishop served as the minister until 1928. The Church of God, located at 227 S. Park Street, is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the history of religion. Bishop's husband, E. E. Bishop, was a builder and contractor, who completed the chapel. He and other church members donated time, effort, and materials to complete it for a cost of \$6,000. The small masonry building contains a hall, prayer meeting room, and balcony.¹⁰⁰ An associated parsonage was constructed on Warren Avenue in 1945. In 1971, the congregation purchased land at 1225 N. Dewey Avenue on the north side of the city for a new church building. The new church was completed in 1980 and the old location sold. It served as a Norman Rockwell museum for some time.



*Church of God, 1920
227 S. Park Street*

Historic Resources Associated with Religion Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
833 3rd Street	United Methodist Church and School	1970	Surveyed
307 6th Street	St. John's Lutheran Church	1937	Surveyed
1400 8th Street	Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church	1973	Surveyed
115 W. Main Street	Evangelical United Brethren Church	1923	Surveyed
227 S. Park Street	Church of God	1920	Eligible
345 N. Pine Street	St. Peter's Lutheran School	1957	Eligible
624 N. Willow Street	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1969	Eligible

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Commerce

Utilities

Reedsburg Water Tower

The first, non-extant water tower was introduced to Reedsburg on a hill north of the city in 1895 along with a new water department and a series of wells along the Baraboo River on the north side of town. The Works Progress Administration provided funds for a sewage disposal plant and new wells in 1939. The iconic brick water tower was dismantled and replaced by a steel standpipe in 1973. The Reedsburg Water Tower, located at 155 4th Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because lacks distinction as an example of its type, period, or method of construction.¹⁰¹



*Reedsburg Water Tower, 1973
155 4th Street*

Historic Resources Associated with Commerce Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 4th Street	Reedsburg Water Tower	1973	Surveyed
36 E. Main Street	Strampe Brothers Block	1910	Contributing ^A
46 E. Main Street	Herman Farber Blacksmith Shop	1916	Contributing ^A
100 E. Main Street	Bernien Block	1902	Contributing ^A
106 E. Main Street	Bernien Block Addition	1910	Contributing ^A
110 E. Main Street	Myron, LaRowe, and Gerlach Law Off.	1981	Non-Contributing ^A
118 E. Main Street	Second Behn Block	1895	Contributing ^A
127 E. Main Street	Building	1873	Contributing ^A
130 E. Main Street	Webb and Schweke Department Store	1883	Contributing ^A
139 E. Main Street	Louis Schulze Building	1910	Contributing ^A
140 E. Main Street	Behn Block	1880	Contributing ^A
141 E. Main Street	E. Buelow Block	1874	Contributing ^A
147 E. Main Street	Riggert's Grocery	1885	Contributing ^A
148 E. Main Street	Behn Block Addition	1894	Contributing ^A
158 E. Main Street	Building	1896	Contributing ^A
170 E. Main Street	Building	1902	Contributing ^A
178 E. Main Street	Building	1900	Contributing ^A
190 E. Main Street	Darrenougue Block	1896	Contributing ^A

195 E. Main Street	Big Store Plaza	1958	Surveyed
196 E. Main Street	Harris and Hosler Block	1896	Contributing ^A
348 E. Main Street	Gant's Funeral Home	1940	Surveyed
403 E. Main Street	Standard Oil Filling Station	1952	Surveyed
430 E. Main Street	Safford Mackey Carriagework	1857	Surveyed
1133 E. Main Street	Reedsburg Motel and Tastee Freeze	1957	Surveyed
2275 E. Main Street	Building	1987	Surveyed
200 Viking Drive	Voyageur Inn	1972	Surveyed
231 Vine Street	General Telephone Company Exchange	1963	Surveyed
116 S. Walnut Street	Seultmann's Café	1935	Contributing ^A
123 S. Walnut Street	Foss and Behn Tavern	1933	Contributing ^A
131 S. Walnut Street	Reedsburg Times-Press	1880	Contributing ^A
134 S. Walnut Street	Reedsburg Reminder	1925	Contributing ^A
137 S. Walnut Street	Building	1912	Non-Contributing ^A
143 S. Walnut Street	Sunnyside Hatcheries	1915	Contributing ^A
149 S. Walnut Street	Wersal Motor Service	1924	Contributing ^A
710 N. Webb Avenue	Rouse Clinic	1960	Surveyed
121 S. Webb Avenue	Bernien Co. Tractor Sales	1948	Non-Contributing ^B

^A Contributing, or non-contributing, to the Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion

^B Non-contributing addition on the J.W. Corwith Livery already listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Recreation & Entertainment

Camps

Elizabeth Conley Girl Scout Park

In 1951, the Conley family donated five acres on the east side of the City of Reedsburg to the Girl Scouts of America, dedicating it to Elizabeth Conley, who appreciated the natural world. A cabin was donated to the scouts by the Badger Ordnance Plant, located in Sauk County at the time, in 1946 and was moved to the Reedsburg site in 1952 and remodeled. The entire park, located at 1230 7th Street, has been the site of local Girl Scout meetings from the 1950s to the present and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of recreation for the history of the girl scouts in Sauk County. An additional five acres were added to the site in 1970. Indoor plumbing and a bathroom were added to the cabin in 1976. The cabin has been used for crafting activities, storage, and as sleeping quarters since being brought to the property, and the park has been used by the Girl Scouts for troop meetings and other activities since being established.¹⁰²



*Elizabeth Conley Girl Scout Park, 1952
1230 7th Street*

Performing Arts and Motion Pictures

Badger Theater

Oscar and Mida Kelly operated a theater called the Majestic in Reedsburg until 1924 when they constructed a theater building and opened it under the name Badger Theater. The theater featured a large pipe organ, room for 400 patrons, and was the only theater in Reedsburg throughout its history. A projection room fire, combined with the switch to audio accompaniment led the theater to be remodeled in 1927. The prominent marquee



*Badger Theater, 1924
326 E. Main Street*

was added in 1940, and the theater served as the site of a campaign stop by presidential candidate John F. Kennedy in 1960. The Badger Theater, located at 326 E. Main Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its lack of architectural integrity. The building operated as a movie theater until the late 1990s when it was used occasionally as a stage theater. The theater was significantly remodeled in 2011, especially the interior, which was converted into a restaurant space.¹⁰³

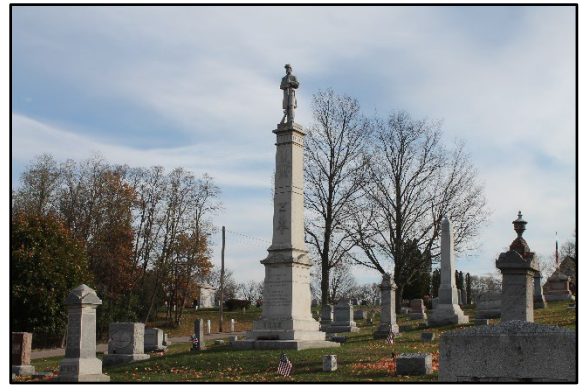
Historic Resources Associated with Recreation & Entertainment Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1230 7th Street	Elizabeth Conley Girl Scout Park	1952	Eligible
326 E. Main Street	Badger Theater	1924	Surveyed

Planning & Landscape Architecture

Greenwood Cemetery Civil War Memorial

Greenwood Cemetery was established on the north side of Reedsburg in 1855 and initially included five acres on a hilly site for all the denominations. Later, another five acres were added. The local Grand Army of the Republic post raised funds in 1891 to erect a large statue commemorating soldiers who served in the Civil War. The 27-foot stone statue was produced by the J.H. Anderson Granite Company and was the first Civil War monument in Sauk County. The Greenwood Cemetery Civil War Memorial, located at 1000 Myrtle Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks distinction as an example of its type, period, or method of construction.¹⁰⁴



*Greenwood Cemetery Civil War Memorial, 1892
1000 Myrtle Street*

Reedsburg Municipal Swimming Pool

The first municipal swimming pool in Reedsburg was a non-extant cement pool adjacent to the Main Street Bridge over the Baraboo River completed in 1923. In 1944, Herbert Webb donated land along the Baraboo River along with \$300,000 to the City of Reedsburg for use as a public park. However, the first use of the area was as a prisoner-of-war camp for German soldiers brought to the United States during World War II. The soldiers lived in non-extant barracks on the Webb Park site and were paid for manual labor in the canning and shipping factories and warehouses in Reedsburg. After the war, the camp was dismantled, and Webb Park became the largest park in the city with trails and facilities as well as room for a future school and swimming area. As planned, a school was completed in 1957; for more information on Webb High School, refer to Chapter 10 Education. A new city pool was constructed in Webb Park in 1956 at the cost of \$141,000. This pool was considerably larger



*Reedsburg Swimming Pool Bathhouse, 1956
555 N. Webb Avenue*

than its predecessor and featured a filtering plant and bathhouse. The pool basin was reconstructed in 1998. The Reedsburg Municipal Swimming Pool Bathhouse, located in Webb Park at 555 N. Webb Avenue, was included in the survey, but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks distinction as an example of its type, period, or method of construction, nor is the rest of the Webb Park complex.

Historic Resources Associated with Planning & Landscape Architecture Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Main Street at the Baraboo River	Bicentennial Monument	1975	Surveyed
1000 Myrtle Street	Greenwood Cemetery Civil War Memorial	1892	Surveyed
550 N. Oak Street	Oak Park / Quinlan Field Toilets	1949	Surveyed
555 N. Webb Avenue	Reedsburg Swimming Pool Bathhouse	1956	Surveyed

Notable People

Introduction

This list of “notable people” includes people who have helped to shape the City of Reedsburg and who resided within the boundaries of this survey. These people range from cartoonists, and politicians, to actresses and industrialists. Most of these people can be associated with a historic event or building. A list of historic resources associated with these people is listed at the end of the chapter. This chapter is not intended to include a comprehensive list of individuals who helped to shape the city; rather, it provides a list of individuals known at this time to be associated with properties included in the survey. It is intended to be a work in progress that can lead to future research and can be updated over time as new information is collected and more research may unearth additional notable people and the resources associated with them. If there were no known extant historic resources associated with an individual, those persons may not be mentioned in this report as the primary objective of an intensive survey is to identify extant structures with both architectural integrity and historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Clare Briggs

Clare Briggs was born in Reedsburg in 1875 and lived at 136 Vine Street as a child. 136 Vine Street is extant but was not included in the survey because of a lack of architectural integrity. There are no other resources in Reedsburg closely associated with his life. Briggs lived in Reedsburg until he was a teenager when his family moved to Dixon, Illinois. He then moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, and attended the University of Nebraska, studying drawing and stenography. He began his career as a newspaper sketch artist in St. Louis. He married Ruth Owen in 1900, and the couple had three children. Briggs relocated to New York City, where his work was noticed by William Randolph Hearst, who hired him. His work for New York and Chicago papers during this period has often been described as the first published daily comic strip. Various series, including *When a Feller Needs a Friend*, *Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feeling*, and *The Days of Real Sport* often drew material from Brigg’s experience growing up in the Midwest. He lived in both suburban Chicago and New York during the first three decades of the twentieth century when his



Clare Briggs, 1922

cartoons were extremely popular. In addition to comics and illustrations, Clare Briggs also produced early short films, gave lectures, and broadcast radio programs. Briggs died in 1930.¹⁰⁵

Agnes Moorehead

Agnes Moorehead was born in Clinton, Massachusetts in 1900. Her family moved to St. Louis when she was a child and then to Reedsburg because her father was a presbyterian minister. There are no extant resources in Reedsburg closely associated with her life. Agnes graduated from Muskingum College in Ohio and then from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1924. In 1927, she enrolled in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. By 1937, Moorehead had joined Orsen Welles' Mercury Players as one of the principal performers, with notable roles in films such as *Citizen Kane*, *Dark Passage*, *Showboat*, the *Magnificent Ambersons*, and *Hush*, *Sweet Charlotte*, while also having a major role in the popular radio play *Sorry, Wrong Number*. Later in her career, she drew acclaim as the character Endora on the ABC sitcom *Bewitched*. She was married briefly twice and had no children.



Agnes Moorehead, 1964 publicity photo

Moorehead returned to Reedsburg frequently during her life to visit her family and became a local celebrity. She was the recipient of four nominations for Academy Awards, a Primetime Emmy Award, and two Golden Globe Awards for her acting career. Agnes Moorehead died in 1974.¹⁰⁶

Safford Mackey

Safford Mackey came to Reedsburg with his family from New York in 1853 and, along with his family, purchased land and subdivided it into the center of Reedsburg. Safford operated several small industries in the 1850s and by the 1860s owned the general merchandise store and the new woolen mills on the Baraboo River. One of his brothers, Joseph, operated a pair of mills on the Baraboo River and worked as a lawyer in Reedsburg. The other brother, Ebenezer, was a doctor who owned and operated the Mansion House Hotel. Together, the three owned and operated a considerable portion of Reedsburg from the 1850s to the 1880s. The family is also credited with encouraging the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to route through Reedsburg, promoting the Republican party, and establishing the Presbyterian church locally. The Safford house, located at 321 N. Park Street, is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Park

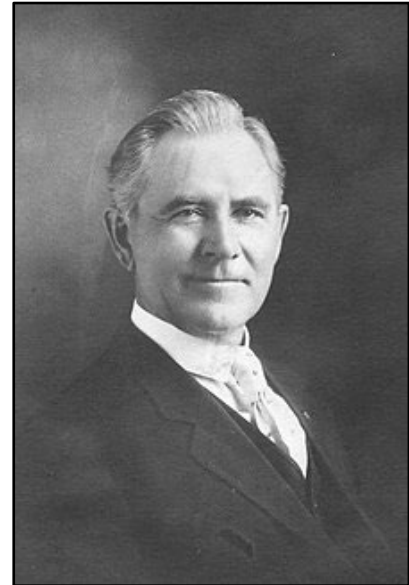


*Mackey Mausoleum, 1912
1000 Myrtle Street*

Street Historic District. In 1878, Safford Mackey was elected as Mayor of Reedsburg and served two terms. He died in 1893. Safford's son, Frank, a wealthy and influential businessman in Minnesota and Wisconsin, had a family mausoleum constructed in Greenwood Cemetery in 1912. The Mackey Mausoleum, located at 1000 Myrtle Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of distinction as an example of its type, period, or method of construction.¹⁰⁷

Albert and Henry Sorge

Henry Sorge was born in Hanover, Germany in 1852 and emigrated to the United States with his family in 1868, settling in Reedsburg. He worked as a dairy farmer primarily and married Elizabeth Heffel in 1881. The couple had two children. After serving on the Reedsburg Town Board and the Sauk County Board of Supervisors, Henry was elected in 1891 to the Wisconsin State Assembly as a Democrat. The Henry Sorge House, constructed in 1892 and located at 515 S. Park Street, was included in the survey and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the South Park Street Historic District. Henry Sorge died in 1921.¹⁰⁸ Henry's son, Albert Sorge, was born in Reedsburg in 1883. After briefly serving in the Wisconsin National Guard, he attended dairy school at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and worked in a series of creameries across the state, eventually settling back in Reedsburg and marrying Lucinda Brahms. The couple had two children and built a house in 1908. The Albert Sorge House, located at 522 S. Park Street, was included in the survey and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the South Park Street Historic District. Like his father, Albert served in the Wisconsin State Assembly, being elected in 1911. The same year, he bought an interest in the Tri-State Ice Cream Company from La Crosse. During the following two decades, he moved to La Crosse and opened a series of regional ice cream companies in La Crosse, Reedsburg, Madison, and Manitowoc. Albert Sorge died in 1963.¹⁰⁹



Henry Sorge, c.1900

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
330 E. 2nd Street	Presbyterian Manse	1925	Listed
1000 Myrtle Street	Mackey Mausoleum	1912	Surveyed
321 N. Park Street	Mackey House	1876	Listed
515 S. Park Street	Henry W. Sorge House	1892	Contributing ^A
522 S. Park Street	Albert O. Sorge House	1908	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing to the proposed Park Street Historic District

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Survey Results

Introduction

The survey conducted on the historical aspects of the City of Reedsburg shows a genuine abundance of valuable historic properties within the survey boundaries, which comprises approximately 3,840 acres of the city's limits. Several of the resources surveyed were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The examples found in the survey area suggest a community rich with history and respect for the history of the resources that are available to them. However, an intensive survey is a snapshot in time capturing the readily available information of the moment, and further information can and will come to light.

The principal investigator surveyed 187 resources of architectural or historical interest. Of these, eight are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for architectural and/or historical significance. Two historic districts were also identified in the survey, containing a total of 39 additional contributing resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for architectural and historical significance. For an in-depth list of National Register criteria, refer to Chapter 2 Survey Methodology. This Intensive Survey identified 593 previously surveyed properties that no longer possess architectural integrity due to modifications and were updated but excluded from the survey.

This chapter contains the following results of the survey: a list of the individual resources identified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a list and summaries of the proposed historic districts potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and a list of all resources included in the survey. Maps of the survey area where historic resources were identified are included in the Appendix.

In addition to the contents of this chapter, several other types of information were gathered and organized through the course of the survey. From this information, the following documents were created: updated entries to the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), photos of every surveyed building, and this report. This architectural and historical intensive survey report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the State Historic Preservation Office of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison. A copy of the report is kept at the Reedsburg City Hall and the Reedsburg Library.

Resources Currently Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
26 E. Main Street	Reedsburg Woolen Mill Office	1891
612 E. Main Street	Edward M. Hackett House	1878
612 E. Main Street	Edward M. Hackett Carriage House	-
1000 Myrtle Street	Freda Meyers Nishan Memorial Chapel	1940
547 S. Park Street	William Riggert House	1892
226 N. Pine Street	Abner L. Harris House	1873
240 Railroad Street	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Depot	1905
215 N. Walnut Street	Reedsburg Post Office	1937
401 N. Walnut Street	Reedsburg Brewery	1904
432 S. Walnut Street	William Stolte, Jr. House	1890
444 S. Walnut Street	William Stolte, Sr. House	1886
121 S. Webb Avenue	J.W. Corwith Livery	1911

Resources within Historic Districts Currently Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
330 E. 2nd Street	Presbyterian Manse	1925
346 E. 2nd Street	Abram West House	1872
400 E. 2nd Street	Martin Hickey House	1916
311 3rd Street	Isaiah Weaver House	1892
325 3rd Street	Lavina Green Inn	1912
337 3rd Street	Emma DuBois House	1892
445 3rd Street	St. Peter's Lutheran Church Parsonage	1914
125 N. Locust Street	Henry Thiemann House	1922
130 N. Locust Street	House	-
208 N. Locust Street	Henry C. Hunt House	1877
218 N. Locust Street	House	1904
226 N. Locust Street	House	1904
236 N. Locust Street	House	1892
240 N. Locust Street	House	1918
244 N. Locust Street	Gustave Schweke House	1905
301 N. Locust Street	First Baptist Church	1872
321 N. Locust Street	House	-
345 N. Locust Street	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	1908
125 E. Main Street	City Hotel	1886
201 E. Main Street	Reedsburg Bank	1920
204 E. Main Street	Hotel Stolte	1896
216 E. Main Street	Vorlop Block	1885
223 E. Main Street	S. J. Dearholt Block	1877
233 E. Main Street	Reedsburg Bank	1877
237 E. Main Street	N. W. Sallade Block	1877
244 E. Main Street	Gallagher Block	1899
249 E. Main Street	Giles Stevens Block	1878
251 E. Main Street	William Dierks Block	1878
260 E. Main Street	George Hilbert Block	1895

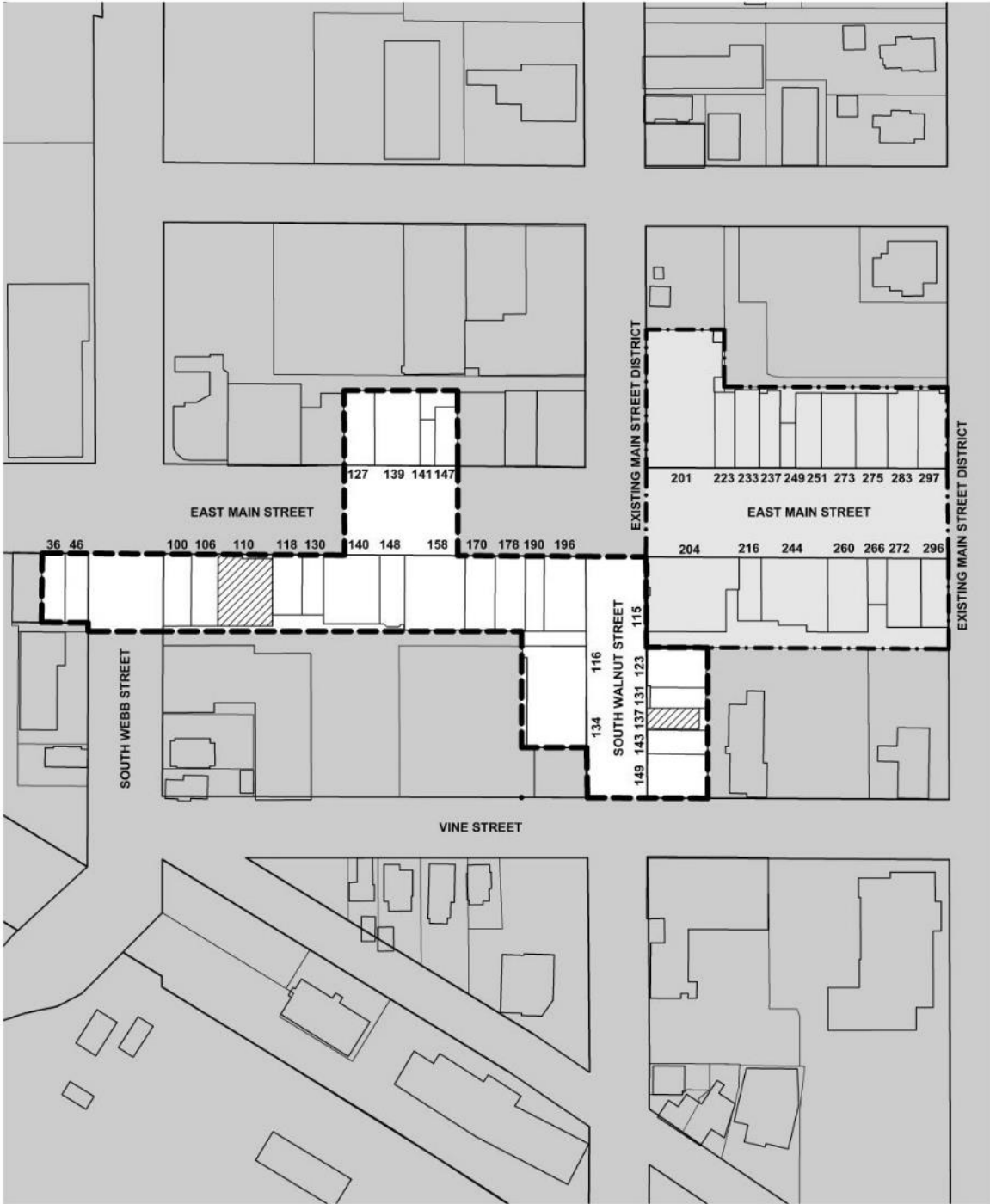
266 E. Main Street	D. D. Russell Block	1888
272 E. Main Street	Free Press Block	1888
273 E. Main Street	Reedsburg Furniture Block	1882
275 E. Main Street	J.L. Green Building	1885
283 E. Main Street	T. R. Y. Block	1889
296 E. Main Street	Young Block	1887
297 E. Main Street	J.V. Kelsey Block	1873
148 N. Park Street	First United Presbyterian Church	1906
211 N. Park Street	Ida and August Siefert House	1895
221 N. Park Street	House	-
235 N. Park Street	Savillian F. Smith House	1870
247 N. Park Street	House	-
305 N. Park Street	E. Schulze House	1911
312 N. Park Street	Eugenia L. Ellenberg House	-
321 N. Park Street	Mackey House	1876
331 N. Park Street	House	-
336 N. Park Street	House	-
346 N. Park Street	George W. Kelley House	1890
347 N. Park Street	House	-
401 N. Park Street	House	-
404 N. Park Street	Edmund Huebing House	1924
412 N. Park Street	F.A. Kelley House	1888
417 N. Park Street	House	-
420 N. Park Street	House	-
425 N. Park Street	House	1888
432 N. Park Street	House	-
435 N. Park Street	House	-
445 N. Park Street	John L. Hefferman House	1890
446 N. Park Street	House	-
501 N. Park Street	House	1908
502 N. Park Street	Austin Seeley House	1877
517 N. Park Street	Emil H. Hahn House	1908
520 N. Park Street	House	-
521 N. Park Street	Morris Seeley House	1889
526 N. Park Street	Second Austin Seeley House	1867
547 N. Park Street	Reedsburg Memorial Hospital	1932
115 S. Walnut Street	Times Block	1910

Individual Resources Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
1230 7th Street	Elizabeth Conley Girl Scout Park	1952
518 E. Main Street	Harmon S. Carver House	1891
700 E. Main Street	House	c.1895
131 S. Park Street	Reedsburg Fire Department	1971
227 S. Park Street	Church of God	1920
345 N. Pine Street	St. Peter's Lutheran School	1957
501 S. Pine Street	Valecia Condensed Milk Co.	1914
624 N. Willow Street	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1969

Proposed Historic Districts Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>General Boundaries</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
25 properties on both sides of the 100 block of E. Main Street and the 100 block of S. Walnut Street	Main Street Commercial Historic District <i>Expansion</i>	1873-1935
14 properties on both sides of the 400 and 500 blocks of S. Park Street	South Park Street Historic District	1888-1910



PROPOSED EXPANSION - MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL

HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP



LEGEND	
Boundary	-----
Address	100
Non-Contributing	▨

Proposed Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion

Narrative Description

The proposed Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion is a cluster of 25 resources situated on three blocks in the City of Reedsburg and has boundaries roughly delineated by the Baraboo River, 2nd Street, Walnut Street, and Vine Street. Construction in this commercial downtown area began in 1873 and was completed six decades later. The buildings in the district are representative of the Commercial Vernacular style.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion was identified for its concentration of masonry commercial buildings constructed between 1873 and 1935 with a high level of historic integrity having local significance in the area of the history of commerce as the most intact concentration of historic businesses in the City of Reedsburg from its period of significance. The proposed district expansion is an extension of the existing Main Street District in Reedsburg. The district is comprised of 25 contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1873 and ending in 1935, constitute the proposed period of significance.

Boundary Description

The proposed district expansion consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Beginning at the northwest corner of the lot associated with 36 East Main Street, continue east along the south curb of the street across South Webb Street to a point opposite the property line of the property associated with 127 East Main Street, turn 90 degrees north and cross East Main Street to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 127 East Main Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the rear property line to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 147 East Main Street, turn 90 degrees south and continue across East Main Street to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 170 East Main Street, turn 90 degrees east and continue across South Walnut Street to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 204 East Main Street, turn 90 degrees south and continue to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 123 South Walnut Street, turn 90 degrees east and continue to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 123 South Walnut Street, turn 90 degrees south and continue to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 149 South Walnut Street, turn 90 degrees west and continue along the curb of Vine Street across South Walnut Street to the southeast corner of 134 South Walnut Street, continue east to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 134 South Walnut Street, turn 90 degrees north and continue to the southeast corner of 190 East Main Street, turn 90 degrees west and continue across South Webb Street to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 36 East Main Street, turn 90 degrees to the north and continue to the beginning. The boundaries of the proposed Main Street Commercial Historic District Expansion are delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose an area of 1.89 acres. The boundaries of the proposed district enclose all areas historically associated with the district's resources.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
36 E. Main Street	Strampe Brothers Block	1910	Comm. Vernacular	C
46 E. Main Street	Herman Farber Blacksmith Shop	1916	Comm. Vernacular	C
100 E. Main Street	Bernien Block	1902	Comm. Vernacular	C
106 E. Main Street	Bernien Block Addition	1910	Comm. Vernacular	C
110 E. Main Street	LaRowe and Gerlach Law Office	1981	Contemporary	NC
118 E. Main Street	Behn Block	1895	Comm. Vernacular	C
127 E. Main Street	Building	1873	Italianate	C
130 E. Main Street	Webb and Schweke Department Store	1883	Comm. Vernacular	C
139 E. Main Street	Louis Schulze Building	1910	Romanesque Revival	C
140 E. Main Street	Behn Block	1880	Comm. Vernacular	C
141 E. Main Street	E. Buelow Block	1874	Comm. Vernacular	C
147 E. Main Street	Riggert's Grocery	1885	Comm. Vernacular	C
148 E. Main Street	Behn Block Addition	1894	Comm. Vernacular	C
158 E. Main Street	Building	1896	Comm. Vernacular	C
170 E. Main Street	Building	1902	Comm. Vernacular	C
178 E. Main Street	Building	1900	Comm. Vernacular	C
190 E. Main Street	Darrenougue Block	1896	Comm. Vernacular	C
196 E. Main Street	Harris and Hosler Block	1896	Comm. Vernacular	C
116 S. Walnut Street	Sueltmann's Café	1935	Comm. Vernacular	C
123 S. Walnut Street	Foss and Behn Tavern	1933	Comm. Vernacular	C
131 S. Walnut Street	Reedsburg Times-Press	1880	Comm. Vernacular	C
134 S. Walnut Street	Reedsburg Reminder	1925	Comm. Vernacular	C
137 S. Walnut Street	Building	1912	Comm. Vernacular	NC
143 S. Walnut Street	Sunnyside Hatcheries	1915	Comm. Vernacular	C
149 S. Walnut Street	Wersal Motor Service	1924	Comm. Vernacular	C

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PROPOSED SOUTH PARK STREET

HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP



LEGEND	
Boundary	-----
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed South Park Street Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed South Park Street Historic District is a cluster of 14 resources situated on two blocks of South Park Street in the City of Reedsburg and has boundaries roughly delineated by two blocks of South Park Street south of South Avenue. Construction in this area of turn of the century homes began in 1888 and was completed by 1910. The houses in the district are representative of the Queen Anne style and related types and are the only kind of resource in the proposed district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed South Park Street Historic District was identified for its concentration of large dwellings constructed between 1888 and 1910 with a high level of historic integrity having local significance in the area of architecture as examples of popular domestic styles from its period of significance. The district is comprised of 14 contributing resources, and detached garages are not included in this resource count. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1888 and ending in 1910, constitute the proposed period of significance.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Beginning at the northwest corner of the lot associated with 406 South Park Street, continue east to the curb of South Park Street, turn 90 degrees south and continue along the curb to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 440 South Park Street, turn 90 degrees west and continue across South Park Street to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 439 South Park Street, turn 90 degrees to the south and continue along the rear of the properties and across Plymouth Street to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 533 South Park Street, turn 90 degrees east and continue to the curb of South Park Street, turn 90 degrees north and continue along the curb to a point opposite the property line associated with 522 South Park Street, turn 90 degrees east and continue across South Park Street to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 522 Park Street, turn 90 degrees to the north and continue along the rear of the properties and across Plymouth to the beginning. The boundaries of the proposed South Park Street Historic District are delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose an area of 3.63 acres. The boundaries of the proposed district enclose all areas historically associated with the district's resources.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
406 S. Park Street	House	1910	American Foursquare	C
424 S. Park Street	House	1901	Queen Anne	C
439 S. Park Street	Judge Giles Stevens House	1892	Queen Anne	C
440 S. Park Street	Ralph P. Perry House	1889	Queen Anne	C
500 S. Park Street	Frank Darrenoughee House	1892	Queen Anne	C
503 S. Park Street	House	c.1900	Gabled Ell	NC
509 S. Park Street	House	c.1890	Front Gabled	NC
510 S. Park Street	House	1888	Queen Anne	C
515 S. Park Street	Henry W. Sorge House	1892	Queen Anne	C
518 S. Park Street	House	c.1890	Gabled Ell	NC
521 S. Park Street	House	c.1900	Queen Anne	NC
522 S. Park Street	Albert O. Sorge House	1908	Queen Anne	C
525 S. Park Street	House	c.1890	Queen Anne	C
533 S. Park Street	House	1895	Queen Anne	C

Resources Included in the Survey

<i>AHI #</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>
83664	J. M. O'Brien House	426 W. 2nd Street	Bungalow	1913
83670	House	149 3rd Street	American Foursquare	1903
83675	House	190 3rd Street	Bungalow	1916
152123	United Methodist Church and School	833 3rd Street	Contemporary	1970
246722	Reedsburg Water Tower	155 4th Street	NA	1973
84368	Otto Liessman House	235 4th Street	American Foursquare	1911
246723	Frederick Lange House	924 4th Street	Ranch	1965
246724	Fred Haugh House	260 5th Street	Ranch	1961
246725	Matousek Apartments	347 5th Street	Contemporary	1962
83620	St. John's Lutheran Church	307 6th Street	Late Gothic Revival	1937
246726	Sauk County Human Services	425 6th Street	Contemporary	1976
84338	House	527 6th Street	American Foursquare	1906
246727	Elizabeth Conley Girl Scout Park	1230 7th Street	Rustic	1952
246728	John Noonan House	1235 7th Street	A Frame	1972
84365	Peter Goodman House	321 8th Street	Colonial Revival	1936
246729	Arnold Cahoun House	615 8th Street	Ranch	1964
246730	Valerie and Jennifer Phillips Duplex	939 8th Street	Ranch	1953
246731	Reedsburg Middle School	1121 8th Street	Contemporary	1969
151801	Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church	1400 8th Street	Contemporary	1973
246732	John Moll House	222 Alexander Avenue	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1918
246733	Westside Elementary	401 Alexander Avenue	Contemporary	1979
246734	Grede Foundry Office	700 Ash Street	Contemporary	1954
246735	John Kaun House	416 Charles Street	Ranch	1954
246736	Seamans Garage	446 Charles Street	Astylistic Utilitarian	1935
246737	Thomas J. Sweeney House	524 Charles Street	Minimal Traditional	1953
91541	House	100 Clark Street	Queen Anne	1878
246738	Clarence Puranen House	112 Clark Street	Ranch	1963
84509	House	136 Clark Street	Gabled Ell	1879
84863	House	400 Clark Street	Queen Anne	1892
246739	Frederick Winecke House	629 Crimson Court	Ranch	1970
246740	Church of God	1225 N. Dewey Avenue	Contemporary	1980
156761	Army National Guard Armory	549 S. Dewey Avenue	Contemporary	1965
84514	House	625 Division Street	Colonial Revival	1920
246741	Dennis Braun House	303 Ellinwood Avenue	Ranch	1972
84599	E. A. Weise House	539 Ellinwood Avenue	Tudor Revival	1936
84601	P. C. Lucht House	315 Franklin Street	Quonset	1948
246742	E. C. Zehnphennig House	543 Franklin Street	Minimal Traditional	1956
84703	F. Bergman House	600 Granite Avenue	Queen Anne	1898
86030	House	200 N. Grove Street	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1921
86032	House	201 N. Grove Street	American Foursquare	1905
246743	Warren Craker House	403 N. Grove Street	Ranch	1963
246744	C. L. Richardson House	215 S. Grove Street	Colonial Revival	1946
246745	Tru Park Washhouse	325 S. Grove Street	Astylistic Utilitarian	1961
246746	A. Alagarsamy House	1407 Inverness Court	Shed	1983
246747	Leroy Hinze House	311 S. James Avenue	Ranch	1956
246748	Templin Cement Co.	400 King Street	A Frame	1966
85164	House	625 La Valle Street	Queen Anne	1893
86109	House	325 Laurel Street	American Foursquare	1901
85122	House	404 Laurel Street	Queen Anne	1902
85128	House	524 Laurel Street	Gabled Ell	1882

85131	House	535 Laurel Street	American Foursquare	1908
85855	House	401 N. Locust Street	American Foursquare	1907
85858	Bert and Mable Collins House	402 N. Locust Street	Gabled Ell	1872
246749	Reedsburg City Hall	134 S. Locust Street	Contemporary	1971
85934	House	241 S. Locust Street	Bungalow	1914
85984	Strampe Brothers Block	36 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1910
246750	Herman Farber Blacksmith Shop	46 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1916
85986	Bernien Block	100 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1902
85987	Bernien Block Addition	106 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1910
246751	Myron, LaRowe, and Gerlach Law Off.	110 E. Main Street	Contemporary	1981
85988	Second Behn Block	118 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1895
81000	Building	127 E. Main Street	Italianate	1873
246752	Webb and Schweke Department Store	130 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1883
81001	Louis Schulze Building	139 E. Main Street	Romanesque Revival	1910
86111	Behn Block	140 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1880
85989	E. Buelow Block	141 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1874
85992	Riggert's Grocery	147 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1885
85995	Behn Block Addition	148 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1894
246753	Building	158 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1896
246754	Building	170 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1902
246755	Building	178 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1900
246756	Darrenoughue Block	190 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1896
246757	Big Store Plaza	195 E. Main Street	Contemporary	1958
86005	Harris and Hosler Block	196 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1896
87016	Badger Theater	326 E. Main Street	Comm. Vernacular	1924
87020	Gant's Funeral Home	348 E. Main Street	Tudor Revival	1940
246758	Standard Oil Filling Station	403 E. Main Street	Chalet	1952
87027	Safford Mackey Carriagework	430 E. Main Street	Front Gabled	1857
81159	Harmon S. Carver House	518 E. Main Street	Queen Anne	1891
246759	John Bernien House	528 E. Main Street	Ranch	1956
87013	House	548 E. Main Street	Early Gothic Revival	1867
87158	House	700 E. Main Street	Queen Anne	c.1895
87161	J. F. Bates House	712 E. Main Street	Cross Gabled	1897
87335	House	803 E. Main Street	American Foursquare	1912
87352	House	923 E. Main Street	Queen Anne	c.1895
87362	Alma Douglas House	1043 E. Main Street	Colonial Revival	1933
87363	George Bogenrief House	1047 E. Main Street	Queen Anne	1901
246760	Reedsburg Motel and Tastee Freeze	1133 E. Main Street	Contemporary	1957
87592	Nelson Ackley Cushman House	1211 E. Main Street	Front Gabled	1913
246761	Building	2275 E. Main Street	Contemporary	1987
87320	Evangelical United Brethren Church	115 W. Main Street	Late Gothic Revival	1923
87331	Henry Hahn House	201 W. Main Street	Queen Anne	1908
87388	House	320 W. Main Street	American Foursquare	1907
87395	House	336 W. Main Street	Gabled Ell	1884
87428	House	409 W. Main Street	Cross Gabled	1910
246762	Robert Wheeler House	637 W. Main Street	Minimal Traditional	1948
246763	E. Hamburg House	801 W. Main Street	Queen Anne	1876
85959	Baraboo River Highway 23 Bridge	Main Street at River	NA	1985
84818	Bicentennial Monument	Main Street at River	NA	1975
246764	Edward Gesteland House	802 Mary Avenue	Ranch	1964
246765	R. W. Meyer House	745 Meadow Lane	Ranch	1960
246766	F.P. Stotle House	505 Modern Avenue	Front Gabled	1906
87655	T. W. Stacey House	149 Myrtle Street	Bungalow	1929
87730	House	507 Myrtle Street	Gabled Ell	c.1890

84706	Greenwood Civil War Memorial	1000 Myrtle Street	NA	1892
84722	Mackey Mausoleum	1000 Myrtle Street	Neoclassical Revival	1912
86380	House	203 N. Oak Street	American Foursquare	1915
86383	House	235 N. Oak Street	Bungalow	1918
152064	Sacred Heart Catholic School	545 N. Oak Street	Contemporary	1955
246767	Oak Park / Quinlan Field Toilets	550 N. Oak Street	Astylistic Utilitarian	1949
246768	Sacred Heart Convent	625 N. Oak Street	Contemporary	1955
246769	Mildred Perry House	225 S. Oak Street	Colonial Revival	1943
246770	Harold Baumgarten House	240 S. Oak Street	Ranch	1946
246771	Bill Steinweg House	630 N. Park Street	Bungalow	1908
246772	David Hofstad House	631 N. Park Street	Shed	1977
246773	Reedsburg Fire Department	131 S. Park Street	Contemporary	1971
68954	Church of God	227 S. Park Street	Late Gothic Revival	1920
90838	House	406 S. Park Street	American Foursquare	1910
90839	House	424 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	1901
90840	Judge Giles Stevens House	439 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	1892
90842	Ralph P. Perry House	440 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	1889
90843	Frank Darrenoughue House	500 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	1892
90844	House	503 S. Park Street	Gabled Ell	c.1900
90845	House	509 S. Park Street	Front Gabled	c.1890
90846	House	510 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	1888
90847	Henry W. Sorge House	515 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	1892
90848	House	518 S. Park Street	Gabled Ell	c.1890
90849	House	521 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	c.1900
90850	Albert O. Sorge House	522 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	1908
90851	House	525 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	c.1890
90853	House	533 S. Park Street	Queen Anne	1895
90860	House	230 N. Pine Street	Colonial Revival	1925
90863	House	246 N. Pine Street	Queen Anne	1893
246774	St. Peter's Lutheran School	345 N. Pine Street	Contemporary	1957
90879	Lange House	445 N. Pine Street	Rustic	1932
90880	House	500 N. Pine Street	Gabled Ell	c.1880
87032	House	236 S. Pine Street	Bungalow	1922
87116	Valecia Condensed Milk Co	501 S. Pine Street	Comm. Vernacular	1914
87131	South School	420 Plum Street	Colonial Revival	1937
87203	House	528 Plum Street	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1911
87212	Frank Moulton House	544 Plum Street	Bungalow	1920
246775	Merle H. Groener House	941 Plum Street	Ranch	1956
246776	House	521 S. Preston Avenue	Art Moderne	1951
87314	Stolte, Dangle, and Foss Warehouse	156 Railroad Street	Astylistic Utilitarian	1898
87315	Hickey Brothers Potato Warehouse	310 Railroad Street	Astylistic Utilitarian	1902
246777	Victorino and Mary Vergara House	99 Riverview Drive	Ranch	1976
246778	Harold Gehrke House	937 Seymour Street	Ranch	1962
246779	Nellie Blau House	941 Seymour Street	Ranch	1961
246780	Dan and Karla Fuller House	2160 Sunset Drive	Contemporary	1999
246781	Voyageur Inn	200 Viking Drive	Contemporary	1972
246782	General Telephone Company Ex.	231 Vine Street	Contemporary	1963
63463	Reedsburg Public Library	345 Vine Street	Prairie School	1911
86187	Dr. E.V. and Billie Stadel House	527 Vine Street	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1937
86192	A. W. Bernien House	535 Vine Street	Tudor Revival	1937
246783	Eldor Bernien House	647 Vine Street	Ranch	1954
86250	House	336 N. Walnut Street	American Foursquare	1905
86345	House	534 N. Walnut Street	Gabled Ell	c.1880
90902	House	737 N. Walnut Street	American Foursquare	1911

246784	Ervin Greenwood House	741 N. Walnut Street	Ranch	1948
90904	Evelyn Janisch House	749 N. Walnut Street	Lustron	1948
90906	Sueltmann's Café	116 S. Walnut Street	Comm. Vernacular	1935
86122	Foss and Behn Tavern	123 S. Walnut Street	Comm. Vernacular	1933
86123	Reedsburg Times-Press	131 S. Walnut Street	Comm. Vernacular	1880
246785	Reedsburg Reminder	134 S. Walnut Street	Comm. Vernacular	1925
86124	Building	137 S. Walnut Street	Comm. Vernacular	1912
90907	Sunnyside Hatcheries	143 S. Walnut Street	Comm. Vernacular	1915
246786	Wersal Motor Service	149 S. Walnut Street	Comm. Vernacular	1924
86119	Harris and Hosler Warehouse	300 S. Walnut Street	Astylistic Utilitarian	1892
246787	House	424 S. Walnut Street	Bungalow	1919
90919	House	441 S. Walnut Street	Gabled Ell	1876
246788	J. M. Lewis House	310 Warren Avenue	Minimal Traditional	1940
90928	House	301 N. Webb Avenue	American Foursquare	1910
90929	House	311 N. Webb Avenue	Gabled Ell	1901
90966	House	349 N. Webb Avenue	Front Gabled	1912
246789	Ramsay Apartments	400 N. Webb Avenue	Colonial Revival	1954
246790	Reedsburg Swimming Pool Bathhouse	555 N. Webb Avenue	Contemporary	1956
246791	Walter Hickey House	604 N. Webb Avenue	Ranch	1952
246792	Webb Middle School	707 N. Webb Avenue	Contemporary	1957
246793	Rouse Clinic	710 N. Webb Avenue	Contemporary	1960
246794	Bernien Co. Tractor Sales	121 S. Webb Avenue	Comm. Vernacular	1948
90967	John Bernien House	139 S. Webb Avenue	American Foursquare	1911
90969	James B. Clark House	120 West Avenue	Italianate	1874
152063	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	624 N. Willow Street	Contemporary	1969
90975	House	146 S. Willow Street	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1916
90978	House	203 S. Willow Street	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1913
90983	House	228 S. Willow Street	American Foursquare	1917
90986	House	249 S. Willow Street	Bungalow	1921

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Recommendations

Introduction

The survey should serve to enhance the overall historic preservation ethic in the City of Reedsburg. It gives a brief history of the city, identifies historic resources, and can serve as a basis for decision-making activities regarding those resources. This report can be used to create interest and awareness and promote historic resources and preservation issues in the City of Reedsburg. This chapter outlines the many benefits of and economic incentives for historic preservation and provides preliminary recommendations for future preservation actions in Reedsburg.

Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

A historic preservation program can be one of the most effective forms of economic development that a municipality can support. Preservation stimulates both public and private investment in the community and supports major components of the local economy: tourism, construction, and real estate. Historic buildings attract customers and are often sought after, desirable pieces of real estate.

There are many benefits of historic preservation:

- Enjoyment and protection of the community's heritage
- Greater civic pride and an increased sense of belonging
- Stabilized and improved property values
- Stabilized and increased property tax revenues
- Investment in and revitalization of older, historic neighborhoods and properties
- Limited protection from state or federally funded projects that threaten historic properties or neighborhoods, such as highway expansions
- Greater flexibility in meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in historic buildings
- More flexibility in meeting state building codes for local historic properties
- Increased attractiveness to new businesses
- Increased tourism
- Decreased crime and vandalism in historic areas
- Increased conservation of materials and natural resources
- Improved overall quality of life

To achieve these benefits, many incentives for historic preservation have been developed. There are several different types of tax incentives. Property owners who undertake a certified historic restoration or rehabilitation of their property are eligible for income tax credits. Certain historic

buildings are also exempt from property taxes, and tax deductions can be utilized for historic façade easements. Additionally, there are several building code incentives. Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or buildings that are eligible for listing qualify for the International Existing Building Code's Historic Buildings Chapter which is slightly more lenient than the standard building code. There is also greater flexibility in meeting the building requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Further information regarding these incentives has been included in Chapter 20 Appendix.

Recommendation for the Registration & Protection of Resources

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Before any of the above-mentioned benefits of preservation can continue in Reedsburg, a formal city-wide historic preservation program must be established. In 1994, an act of the Wisconsin Statutes was passed that required all municipalities, like Reedsburg, which have buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places to “enact an ordinance to regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object, and its significant characteristics.” Ordinances serve to protect extant historic resources and officially establish a Historic Preservation Commission. Such an ordinance has already been enacted by the City of Reedsburg. This was a great step forward in protecting the city's historic structures.

Historic Preservation Commission

The City of Reedsburg Historic Preservation Commission should be commended for its ongoing efforts. They hold regular public meetings to tackle the tasks that lie ahead. It is their duty to establish planning policies, educate the community, track, and promote benefits, and carry out the program.

The commission should continue to:

- Give consideration during commission appointments to ensure commission members possess knowledge, experience, and interest in the areas of local history, historic preservation, historic architecture, real estate, and law.
- Remain accountable to the legal requirements of the city's preservation ordinance, including specified procedures when meeting to decide upon proposed designations. If unsure of the procedures, the commission should consult with the city attorney.
- Maintain familiarity with preservation laws, ordinances, and programs and their benefits including state statutes, the certified local government program, and the national and state register of historic places, historic preservation tax incentives, and community block grants.
- Hold regular public meetings preceded by public notice.
- Adopt bylaws and standard meeting procedures to regulate the commission's affairs and ensure their actions do not appear arbitrary.
- Adhere to consistent standards and be systematic in enforcing local ordinances.
- Maintain accurate records, including minutes of all meetings and hearings, files containing significant information on all designated landmarks and historic districts, files on all applications for designations and certificates of appropriateness, and written reports documenting final decisions regarding proposed designations.
- Cultivate annual funding through budget appropriations and grants.

- Show results and successfully complete projects to maintain a professional reputation and community acceptance and support.
- Develop good relationships with other local municipal bodies such as planning boards, community development offices, city councils, local zoning administrators, and building inspection departments.
- Be proactive rather than reactive, as it is often too late to save a building once a demolition permit has been issued or actions that adversely affect a historic property have been taken.
- Use a positive approach when a project is not approved, explaining why a project is unacceptable, and offer constructive advice to improve projects, and indicate a willingness to work with the applicant to revise the project.
- Publish preservation plans and design guidelines and work to see that such plans are integrated into the city's overall planning process. Solicit public opinion when developing preservation plans.

More information on all the above can be found in the Historic Preservation Commission Training module on the Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org.

Certified Local Government

This survey was funded by a grant through the Wisconsin Historical Society. In the future, that same grant money could be used to prepare National Register nominations, educational activities, a municipal preservation plan, or the administration of historic preservation programs. The Commission should continue its efforts as a Certified Local Government so that it may receive future subgrant monies.

National Register Nominations

Listing a property or historic district in the National Register of Historic Places offers official recognition, owner prestige, and access to state and federal historic tax credits to aid in the funding of restoration, rehabilitation, and maintenance projects at listed historic properties. See the Chapter 20 Appendix for more information on the historic tax credit programs currently available in Wisconsin or visit the Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org for more information on both the National Register and historic tax credit programs. This report has outlined eight individual resources and two historic districts that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An effort should be made to follow through with National Register nominations. The Historic Preservation Commission should continue to apply for grants through the Wisconsin Historical Society to fund such nominations, prioritizing municipally owned properties as local examples, then sympathetic owners, and finally irreplaceable resources. The information contained in this survey report will function as a springboard for further research for these nominations.

Threats to Resources

Changes in modern conveniences and increasing public expectations have brought a great deal of pressure on older homes and buildings. This has resulted in the demolition or relocation of many buildings in Reedsburg. In addition, unsympathetic additions and the replacement of original windows and siding with more modern materials that obscure unique historic details have occurred on thousands of buildings throughout the city. These trends are expected to continue. The Historic Preservation Commission should keep abreast of upcoming projects at historic

properties. Many properties in the survey area were observed to have been demolished and were consequently taken out of the survey results. Such resources are in the list below:

Demolished Resources

<i>AHI #</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
83516	136 E. 2nd Street	William Roper House	1912	Front Gabled
83524	165 E. 2nd Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
84402	220 E. 2nd Street	-	-	Front Gabled
84422	300 E. 2nd Street	Anna Stone Memorial Park	1924	-
83650	500 E. 2nd Street	-	-	Queen Anne
83663	420 W. 2nd Street	-	-	American Foursquare
83666	104 3rd Street	-	-	Bungalow
83669	136 3rd Street	-	1924	Bungalow
83671	156 3rd Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
84340	812 3rd Street	-	-	American Foursquare
83618	430 5th Street	-	-	Front Gabled
83643	349 6th Street	-	1911	American Foursquare
84392	148 N. Albert Avenue	A. P. Ellinwood House	1872	Side Gabled
84428	633 Booster Boulevard	-	-	Bungalow
84430	637 Booster Boulevard	-	-	Bungalow
84432	642 Booster Boulevard	-	-	American Foursquare
68567	Clark Street and Preston	Sauk County Normal School	1911	-
84438	328 N. Dewey Avenue	-	-	American Foursquare
84446	133 S. Dewey Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
84512	510 S. Dewey Avenue	-	-	Side Gabled
84665	Granite and Railroad	-	-	Other Vernacular
84671	115 Granite Avenue	-	-	Other Vernacular
84675	125 Granite Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
84676	129 Granite Avenue	-	-	Side Gabled
84678	206 Granite Avenue	-	-	Queen Anne
84681	218 Granite Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
84684	232 Granite Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
84693	248 Granite Avenue	-	-	Side Gabled
84687	240 Granite Avenue	-	-	One Story Cube
84697	301 Granite Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
84700	304 Granite Avenue	-	-	Side Gabled
85173	Huntington Park Drive	-	-	Front Gabled
85171	Huntington Park Drive	-	-	Gabled Ell
85172	Huntington Park Drive	-	-	Gabled Ell
86039	215 N. James Avenue	-	-	American Foursquare
86040	247 N. James Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
85143	626 Laurel Street	-	-	Other Vernacular
85148	318 LaValle Street	-	-	American Foursquare
85151	340 LaValle Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
85157	440 LaValle Street	-	-	Front Gabled
85158	503 LaValle Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
85166	641 LaValle Street	-	-	Queen Anne
85922	216 S. Locust Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
85925	220 S. Locust Street	-	-	Bungalow
85983	35 E. Main Street	-	1883	Comm. Vernacular
58521	305 E. Main Street	Townsend Garage	1910	Comm. Vernacular
68431	311 E. Main Street	Allen S. Brooks House	1895	Queen Anne

86626	325 E. Main Street	-	-	Front Gabled
87017	327 E. Main Street	-	1884	Other Vernacular
87022	415 E. Main Street	-	1873	Two Story Cube
87150	618 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87353	931 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87355	941 E. Main Street	-	-	Italianate
87361	1042 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87364	1048 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87367	1104 E. Main Street	-	-	Two Story Cube
87368	1107 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87369	1108 E. Main Street	-	-	Side Gabled
87370	1110 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87371	1115 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87581	1116 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87587	1133 E. Main Street	-	-	Dutch Colonial Rev.
87594	1221 E. Main Street	-	-	Front Gabled
87870	1231 E. Main Street	Cushman Farm	-	Other Vernacular
87871	1244 E. Main Street	-	-	Side Gabled
87872	1245 E. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87873	1320 E. Main Street	-	-	Queen Anne
87874	1400 E. Main Street	-	-	Side Gabled
87319	105 W. Main Street	-	-	Front Gabled
87336	225 W. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87338	235 W. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87374	242 W. Main Street	-	-	Other Vernacular
87418	401 W. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87423	402 W. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87642	500 W. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
87644	530 W. Main Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
86390	135 N. Park Street	Albert S. Brooks House	1911	Dutch Colonial Rev.
90819	210 S. Park Street	-	-	Queen Anne
90820	224 S. Park Street	Collins House	1874	Front Gabled
90821	232 S. Park Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
90825	240 S. Park Street	-	-	Other Vernacular
90828	248 S. Park Street	Sorge and Foss Auto Repair Shop	1912	Comm. Vernacular
90834	312 S. Park Street	Central Wisconsin Creamery	1910	Comm. Vernacular
90835	325 S. Park Street	Brittingham and Hixon Lumber Co.	1912	Astylistic Utilitarian
87031	232 S. Pine Street	-	-	American Foursquare
87048	339 S. Pine Street	Charles F. Sheldon House	1880	Queen Anne
87285	620 S. Preston Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
86126	Railroad at S. Webb	-	1900	Astylistic Utilitarian
86125	Railroad at S. Webb	-	1914	Other Vernacular
87318	541 Railroad Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
73908	840 Railroad Street	-	-	Quonset
86143	130 Vine Street	-	-	Queen Anne
86159	174 Vine Street	-	-	Front Gabled
86160	254 Vine Street	-	-	Dutch Colonial Rev.
86162	332 Vine Street	-	-	Side Gabled
86196	118 N. Walnut Street	-	1925	20th Cen. Comm.
86198	128 N. Walnut Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
90901	733 N. Walnut Street	-	-	Side Gabled
90908	201 S. Walnut Street	Kroger Grocery	-	Boomtown
90909	221 S. Walnut Street	Reedsburg Hospital and Sanitarium	1872	Queen Anne
90910	233 S. Walnut Street	-	-	Gabled Ell

90925	120 N. Webb Avenue	-	1920	Comm. Vernacular
86128	121 S. Webb Avenue	-	1910	Astylistic Utilitarian

The Reedsburg Intensive Survey identified 593 previously surveyed properties that no longer possessed architectural integrity due to modifications and additions that obscured their historic appearance. Such resources are updated in the inventory but are no longer survey worthy. A high number of non-survey-worthy properties likely indicates trends, such as changes to siding and significant alterations, which are expected to continue.

Public Education

In order to gain public support for preservation activities, it is important that the public is educated about the issues. It is also important to remind the community of the buildings that have already been lost to protect historic buildings in the future. Public education efforts should be ongoing. Content should highlight the goals of preservation, benefits to the community and individual property owners, and reminders of the common-sense values inherent in historic preservation, such as recycling, cost-savings, visual attractiveness, and quality environment. It is often necessary to address misconceptions and misinformation regarding preservation. Public education initiatives can take many forms:

- Media, such as local television, radio, newspapers, and brochures, can spread the word to many. Having a series of articles on local historic properties run in the local newspaper can be effective.
- Displays in public buildings, such as a public library or historical society, can also bring awareness to the community. An example of such a display might include a local architecture and preservation resource shelf at a local library, including information about local historic designations, landmarks, and National Register of Historic Places listed properties and districts.
- Publish brochures and newsletters about historic properties and historic preservation in the community; tourism publications can educate visitors about the city's history.
- Sponsor events, such as self-guided or guided walking tours or tours of historic homes, which are often popular and can showcase the community's historic buildings to both community members and interested visitors.
- Work with local schools and institutions to integrate historic preservation into their curriculums. Sponsor contests, such as poster contests in which local school children create posters depicting local landmarks.
- Lectures, workshops, and special award presentations on preservation issues can also be useful. Historically appropriate maintenance, window replacement, residing, painting, and porch replacement should be promoted at these types of events.

A set of design guidelines for historic preservation can be developed and distributed to local architects, building owners, contractors, and others in the community. The City of Milwaukee's series of guides: *As Good as New: A Guide for Rehabilitating the Exterior of Your Old Milwaukee Home*; *Good for Business: A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings*; and *Living with History: A Guide to the Preservation Standards for Historically Designated Homes in Milwaukee* are excellent resources for any community and any preservation project.

Future Survey & Research Needs

The purpose of this survey was not to write a definitive history of the City of Reedsburg, but rather to provide an overview of the history of the community in relation to a series of themes or study units, and to provide basic information on the resources that were identified during the reconnaissance survey, which can be used in future planning decisions and increasing public awareness of the history and architecture of the community. It is hoped that this survey will be periodically updated and expanded upon. This report is subject to change. Additional research and clarifications should be incorporated and added to this report in the future. This is a living document and the beginning of an ongoing historic preservation effort that will continue for years to come in this community.

Considering that approximately 20% of existing buildings within the United States date from the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s, many structures will not be of age to be considered historic for another decade. However, some of these properties have begun to be eligible for consideration as historic resources in recent years. Furthermore, approximately 49% of existing buildings were constructed after 1980 and will not reach the 50-year threshold until the mid-twenty-first century. While these properties may not be considered historically significant presently, their style and historic significance may become appreciated in the future and, therefore, should be discussed in years to come.

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Notes

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Appendix

WHAT IS THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT PROGRAM?

Commercial property owners who invest in the preservation of their buildings may be eligible for state and federal tax credits. Approved costs of 20% for state tax credits and another 20% for federal tax credits may be available for up to a total of 40% eligible tax credits.

ANNUAL STATE-WIDE AVERAGE

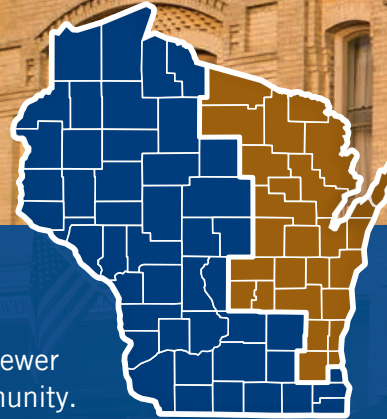
\$283.7M
IN TOTAL PROJECT COSTS

\$56.7M
IN STATE TAX CREDITS

\$56.7M
IN FEDERAL TAX CREDIT



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Contact the
tax credit reviewer
for your community.

**Western
District**

Claire Bushemi
(608) 264-6490
claire.bushemi@wisconsinhistory.org

**Eastern
District**

Paul Porter
(608) 264-6491
paul.porter@wisconsinhistory.org

INVEST IN
YOUR COMMERCIAL
BUILDING USING

TAX CREDITS

wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits

DOES MY PROPERTY QUALIFY?

- 1 Property must be a “certified historic structure”
- 2 Listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places
- 3 Project must meet a minimum investment
- 4 Work must be approved in advance and meet historic preservation standards

What should I do first?

Prior to submitting your application contact the tax credit reviewer assigned to your county to discuss your project and answer your questions.

Have a question about how to care for a commercial building?

Visit our website at wisconsinhistory.org/preserve-your-building to browse over 100 articles.



Additional information can be found online at wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits



WHY SHOULD I PRESERVE MY PROPERTY?

Historic Preservation is intrinsically important for its ability to enhance community pride and to create a sense of rootedness and belonging. Through a connection with history, preservation can improve the quality of life and livability of communities. It also stimulates reinvestment and contributes to our economy, creating jobs in construction, architecture, interior design, engineering, real estate, accounting, tourism and more.

WHAT QUALIFIES FOR TAX CREDITS?

What costs are eligible?

All work inside and outside the building except movable equipment.

What costs are ineligible?

- Landscaping
- Paving
- New additions



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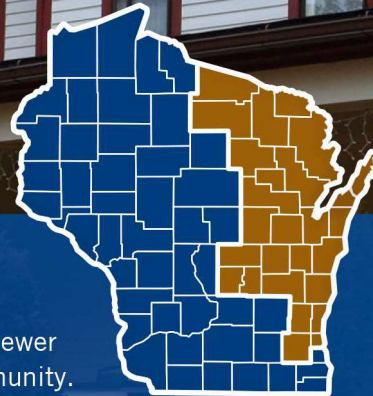
WHAT IS THE HISTORIC HOMEOWNERS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM?

Homeowners who invest in the preservation of their houses may be eligible for Wisconsin income tax credits of 25% of approved costs.

ANNUAL STATE-WIDE AVERAGE

\$6.4 M
IN TOTAL PROJECT COSTS

\$1.28 M
RETURNED TO
HOMEOWNERS IN
TAX CREDITS



Contact the tax credit reviewer for your community.

**Western
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**Eastern
District**

Paul Porter
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SAVE MONEY
THROUGH TAX CREDITS
TO PRESERVE

YOUR HOME

wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits

HOW DO I APPLY?

- 1 Make sure your house is historic by visiting the Property Record Search at wisconsinhistory.org
 - 2 Mail the application to WHS before you start work
 - 3 Applications can be found at wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits
 - 4 After you receive approval from WHS – start your work
- Notify WHS when the work is complete

Have a question about how to care for a historic house?

Visit our website at wisconsinhistory.org/preserve-your-building to browse over 100 articles.



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WHY SHOULD I PRESERVE MY HOUSE?

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WHAT WORK QUALIFIES FOR TAX CREDITS?

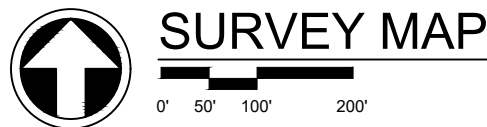
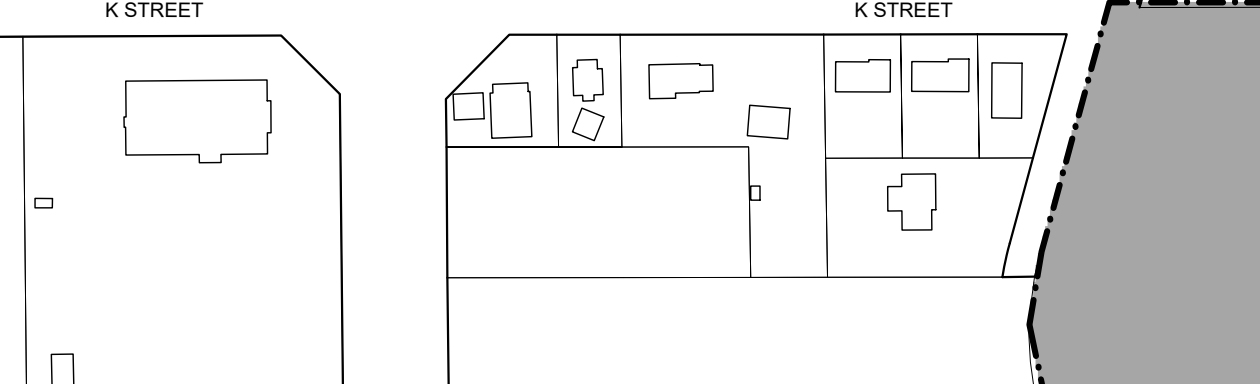
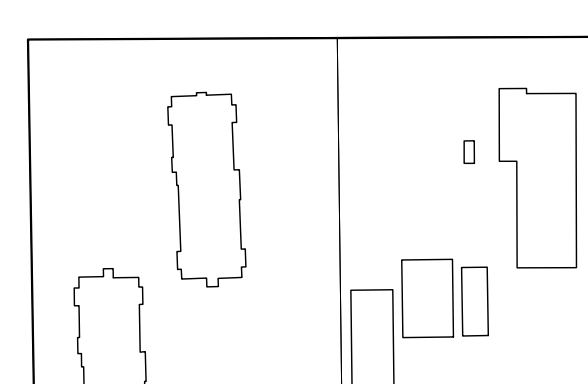
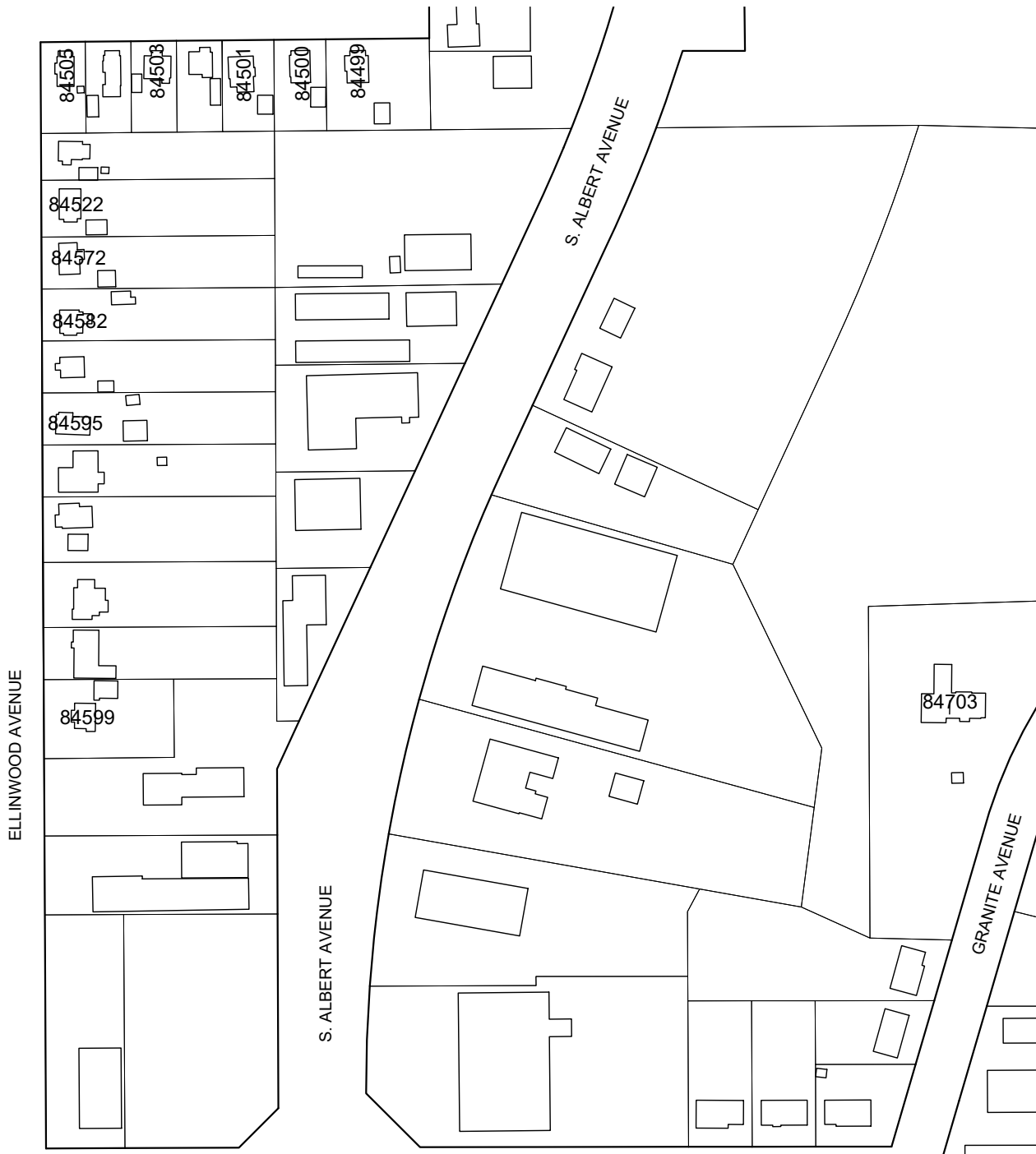
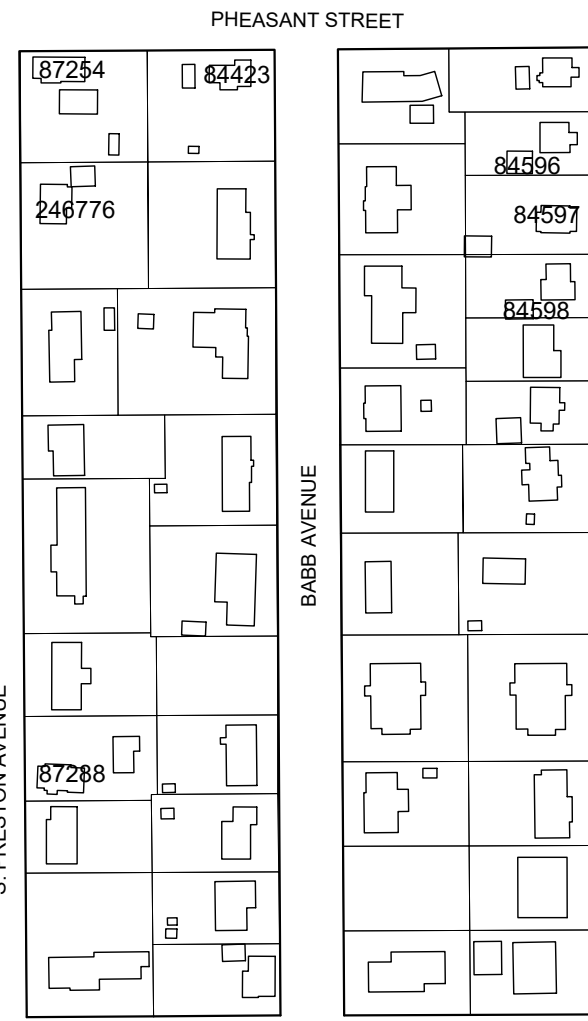
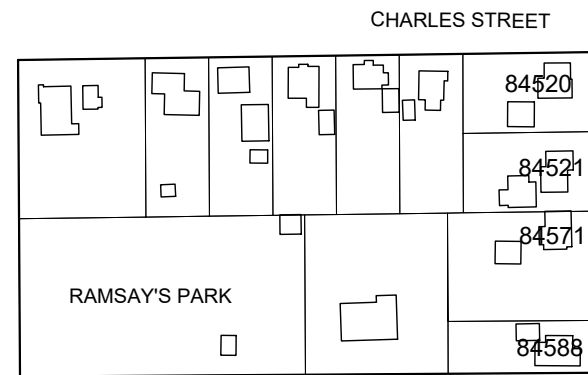
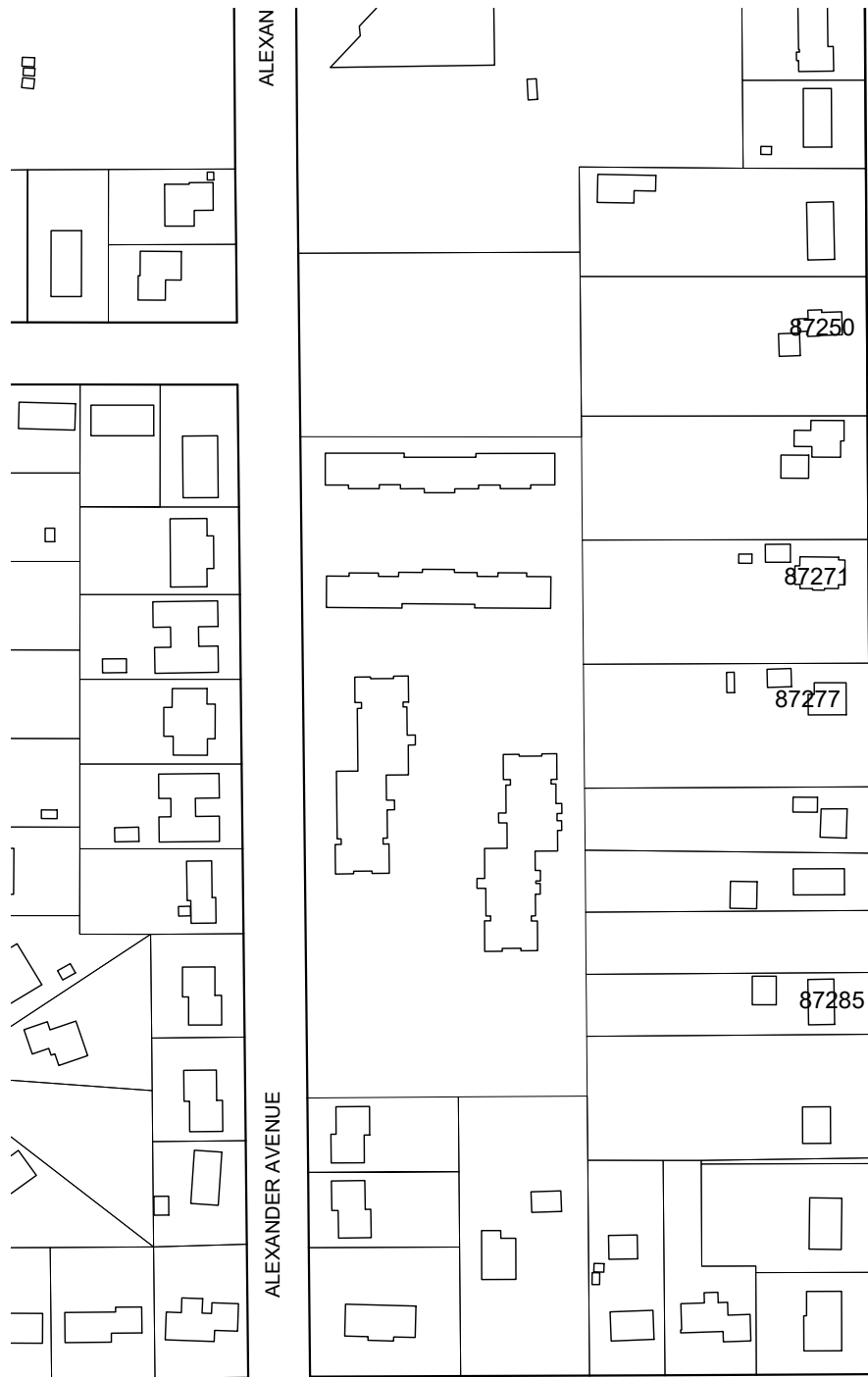
What type of work is eligible?

- Exterior Painting
- Roof Replacement
- Exterior Brick & Stone Repairs
- Window & Door Repairs
- Porch Repairs
- Replace HVAC
- Replace Electrical
- Replace Plumbing
- Structural Elements



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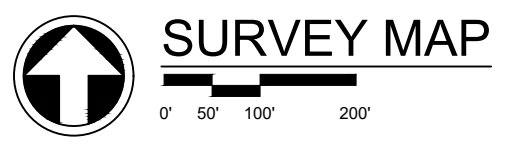
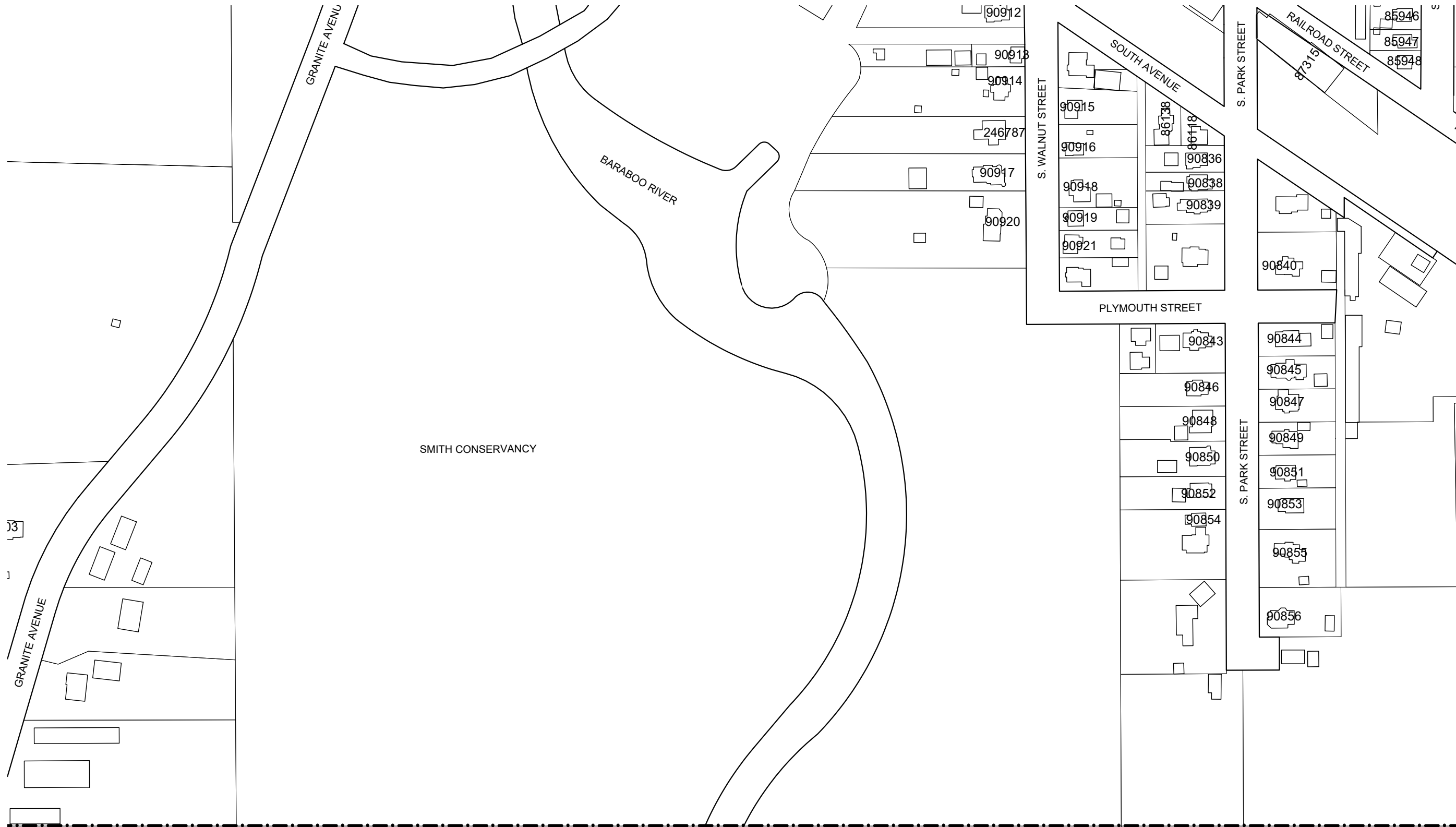
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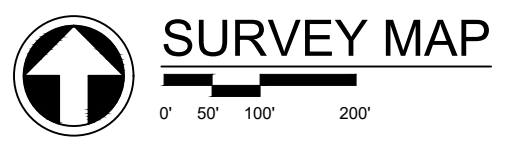
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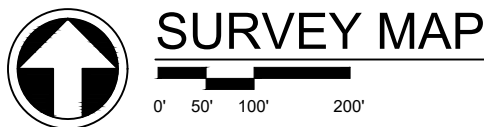
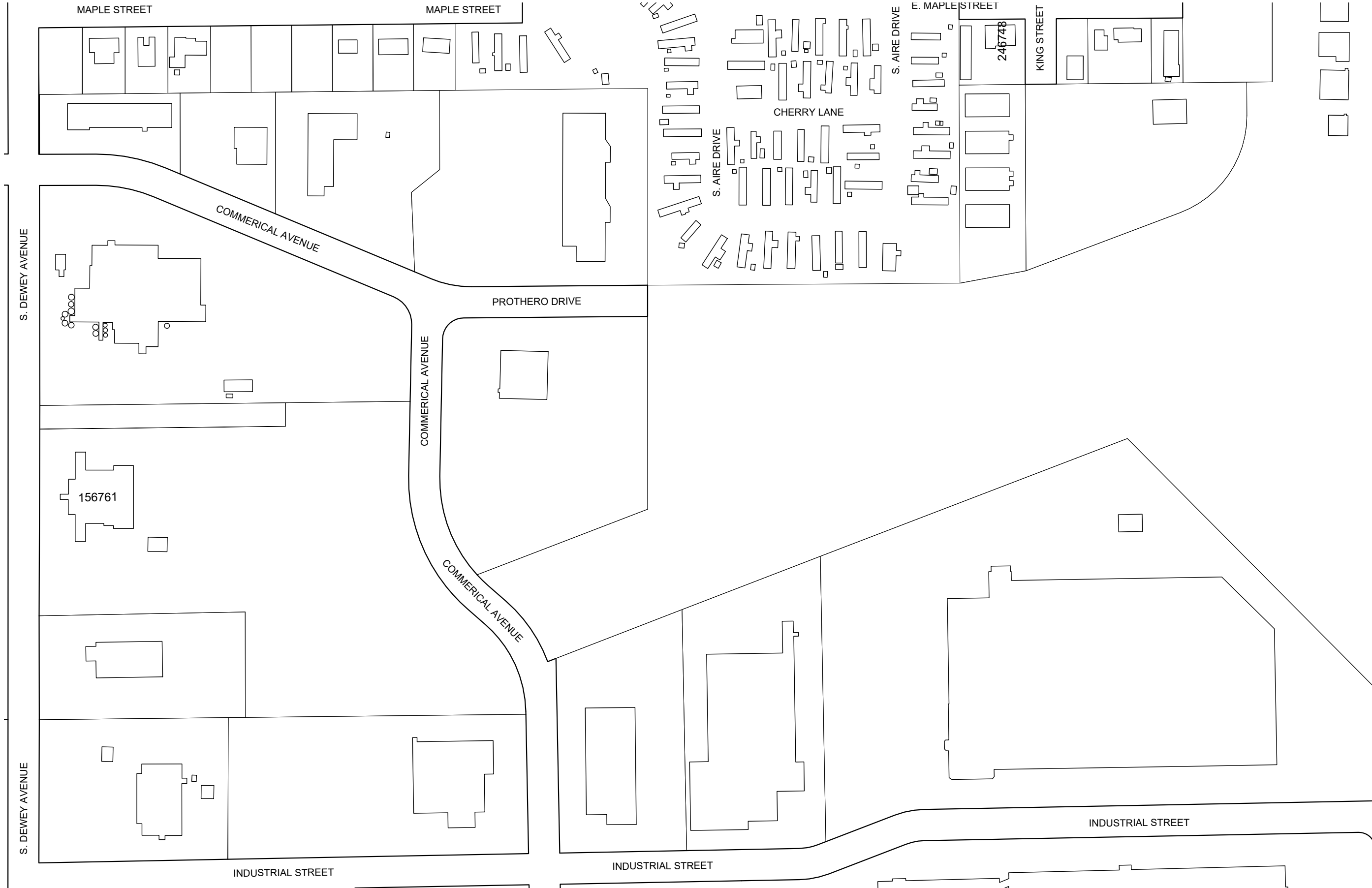
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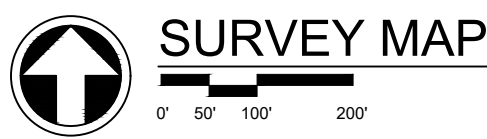
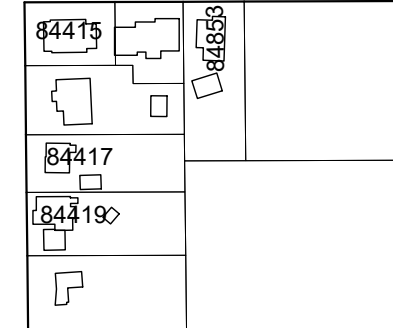
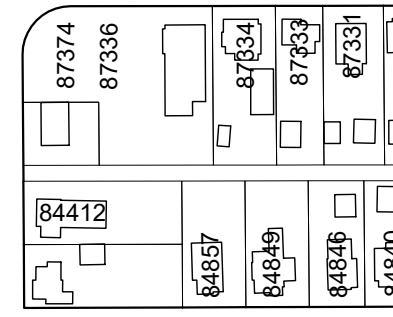
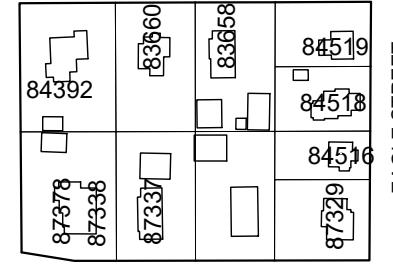
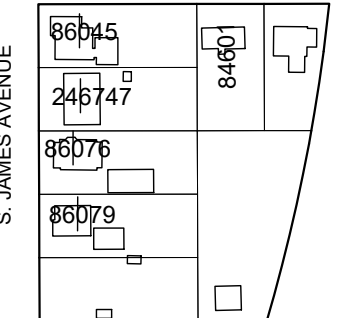
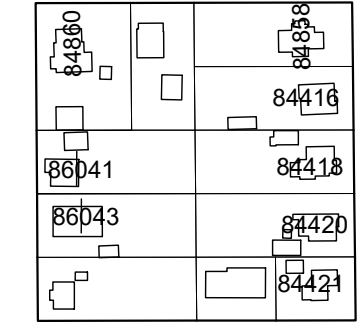
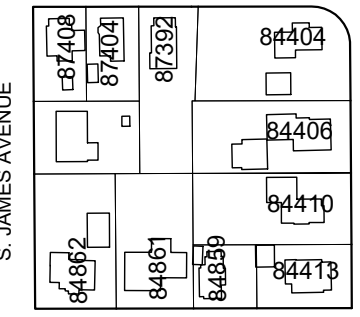
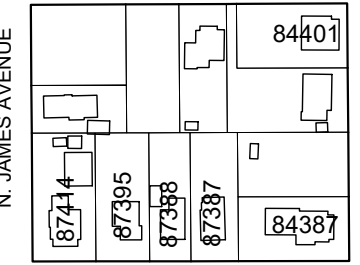
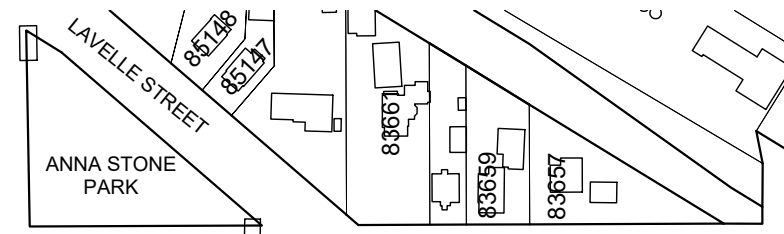
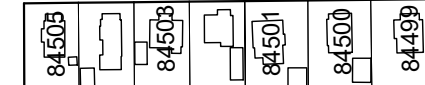
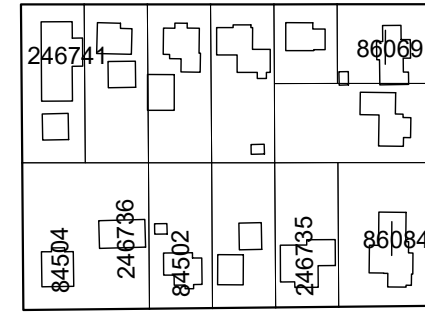
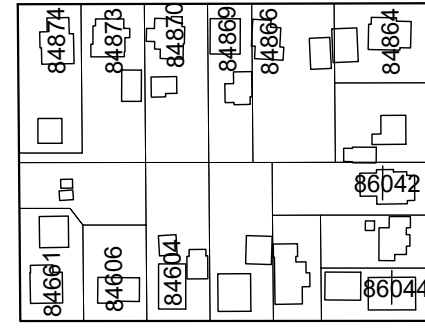
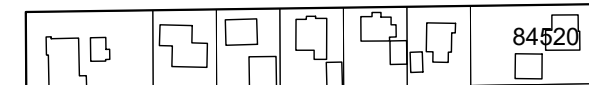
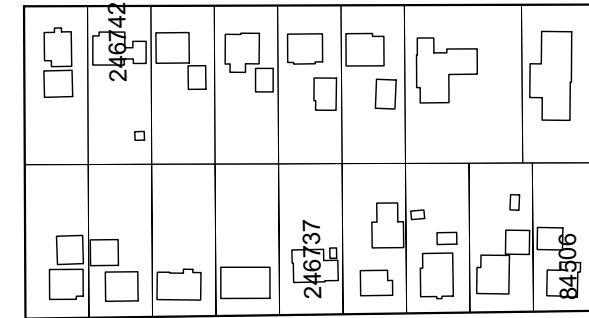
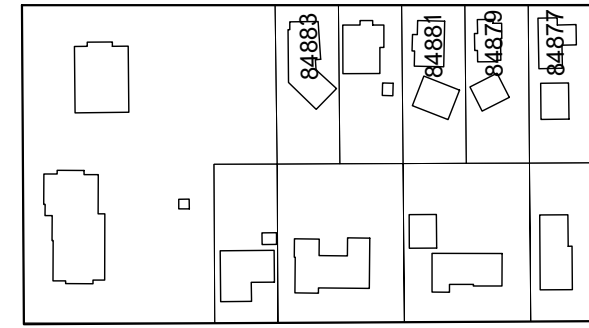
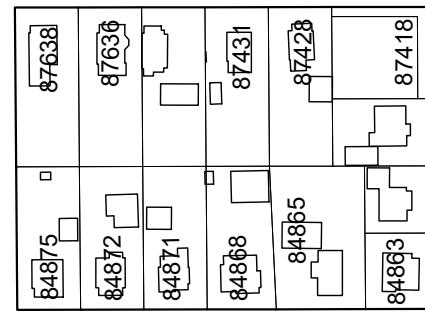
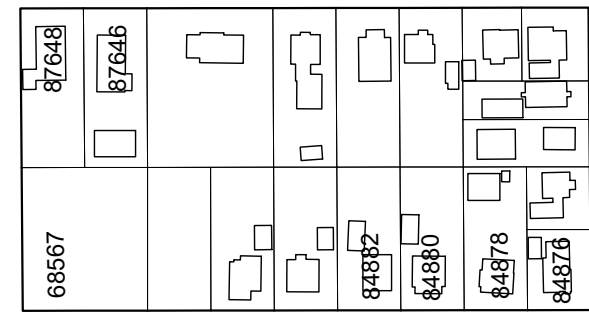
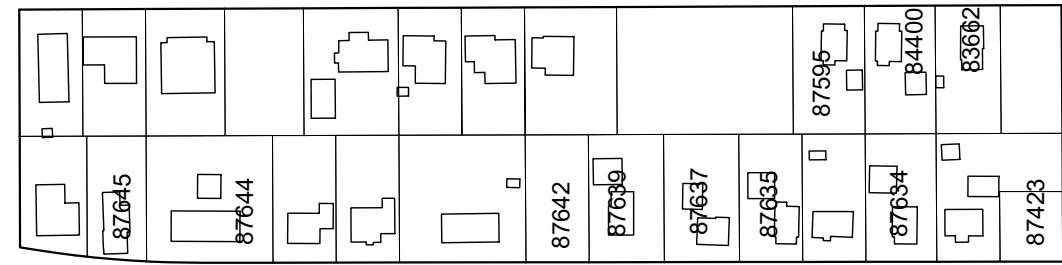
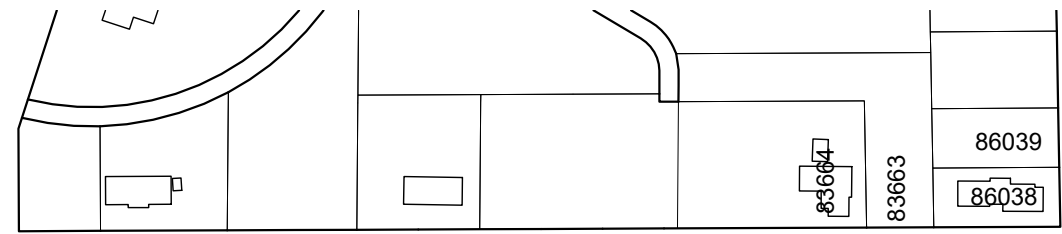
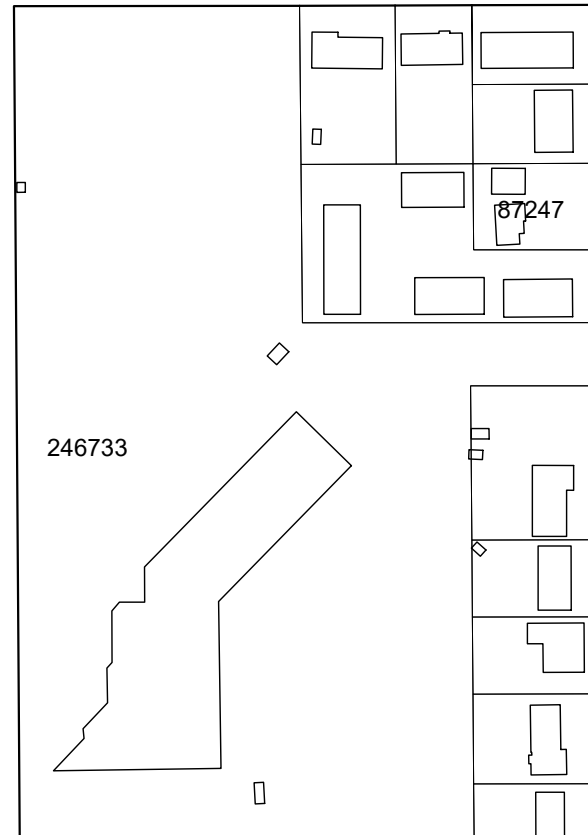
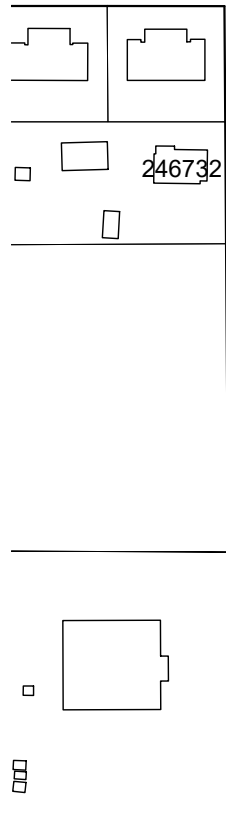
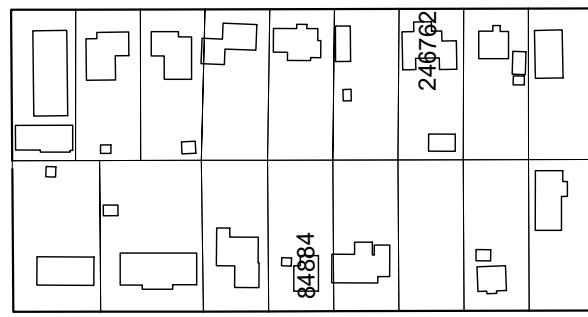
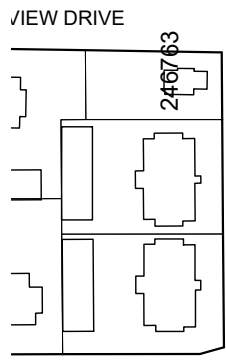
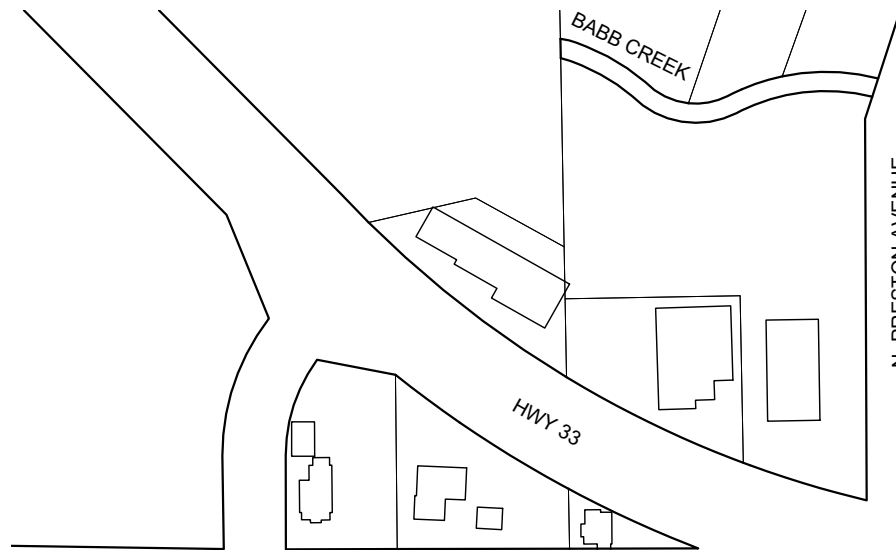
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SURVEY MAPS FOR:
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 CITY OF REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER	22.083
DRAWN BY	R. DAVIDSON
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	03/11/24
SHEET TITLE	

SHEET NUMBER
E5



LEGEND		
City Limits	— • —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
AHI Number	10000	

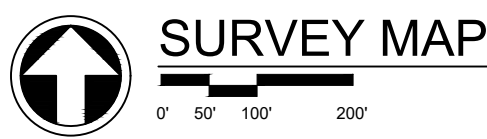
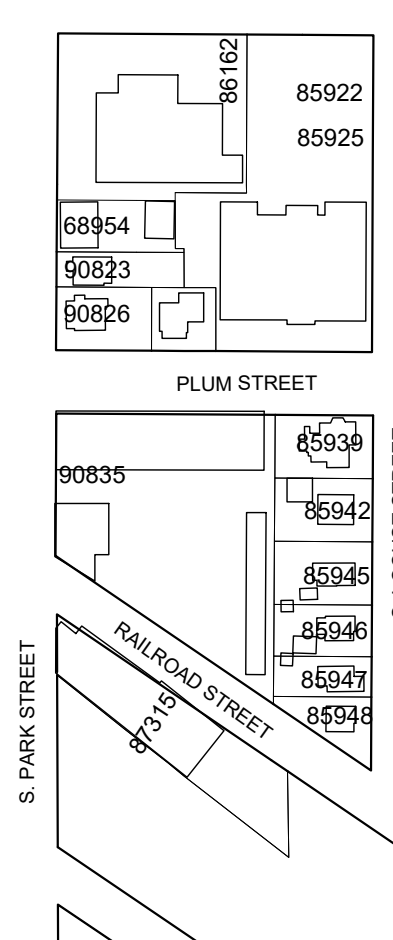
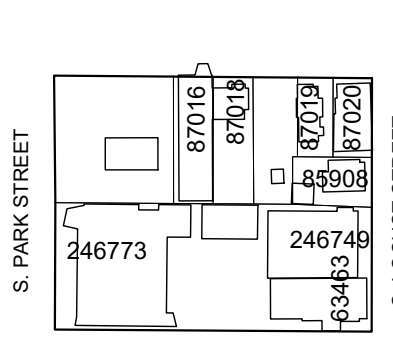
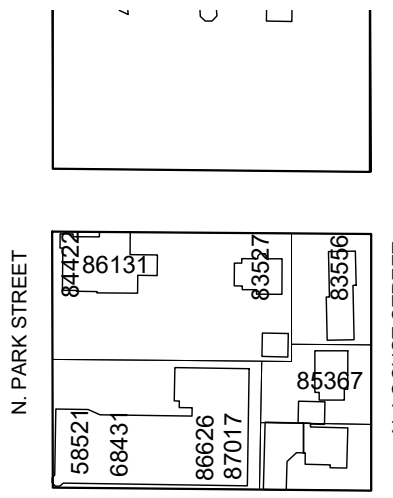
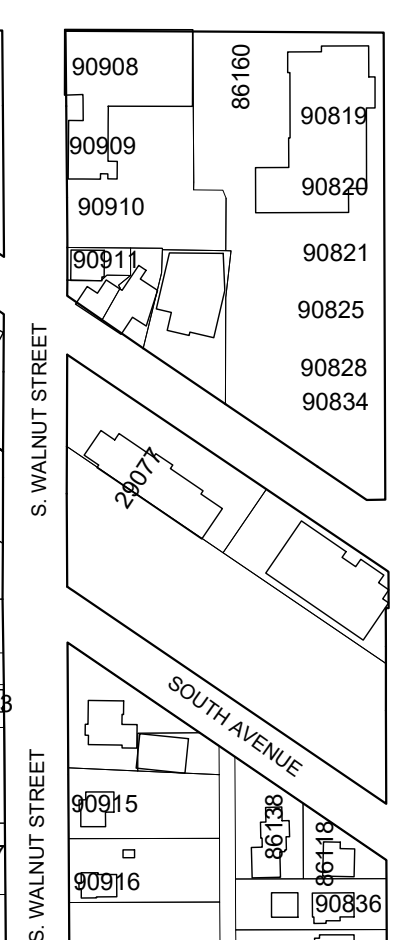
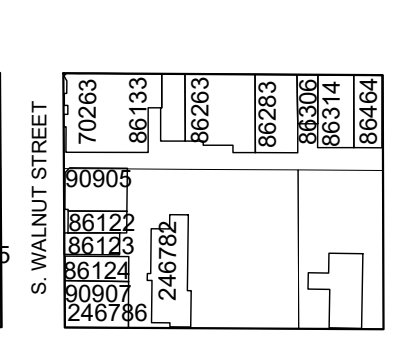
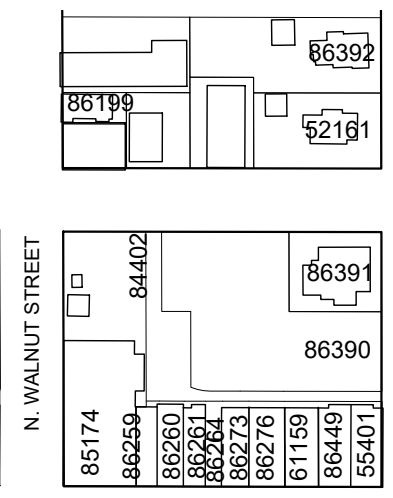
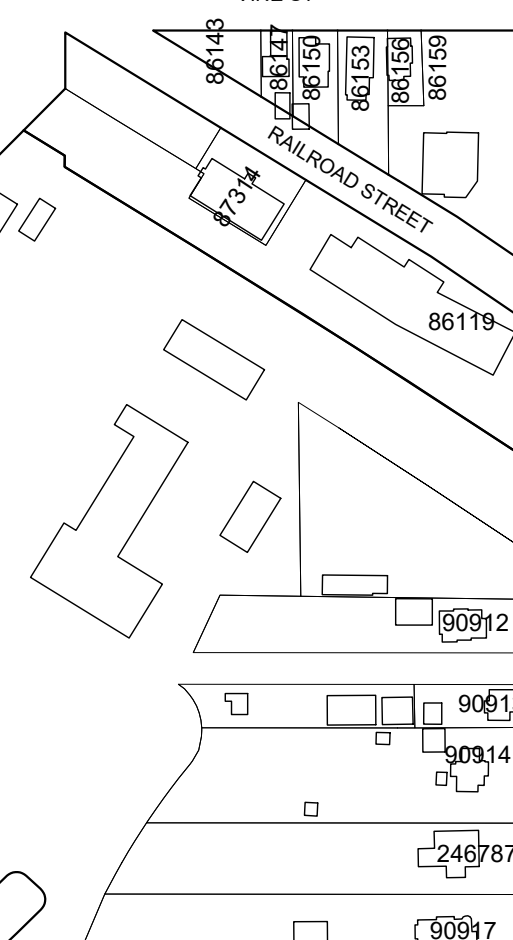
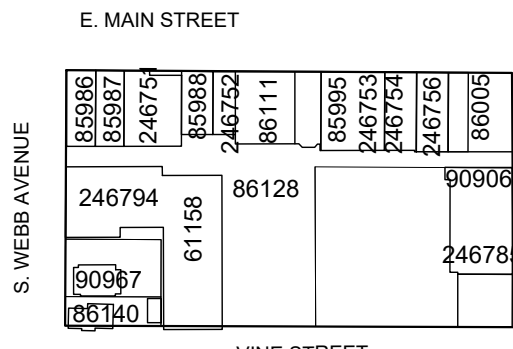
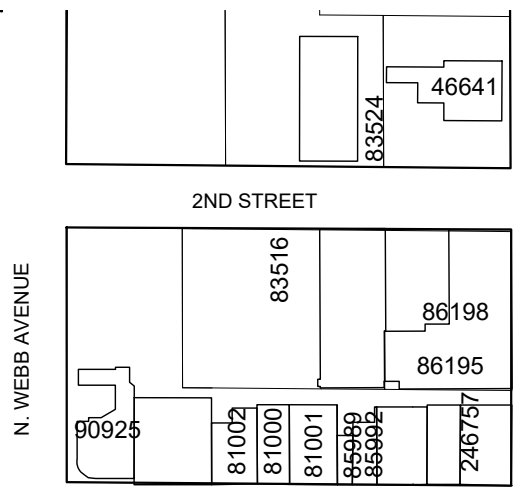
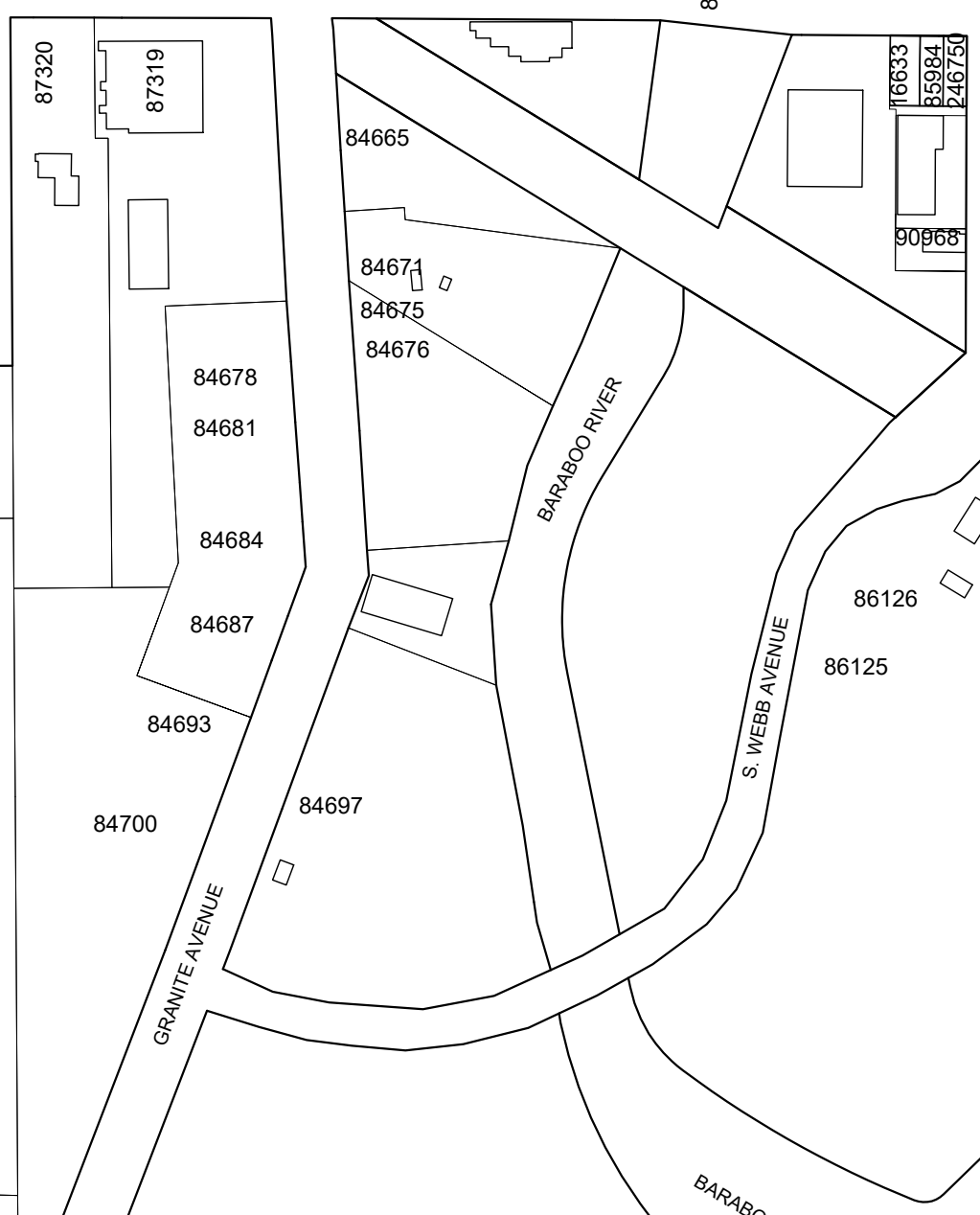
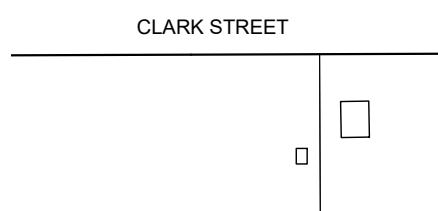
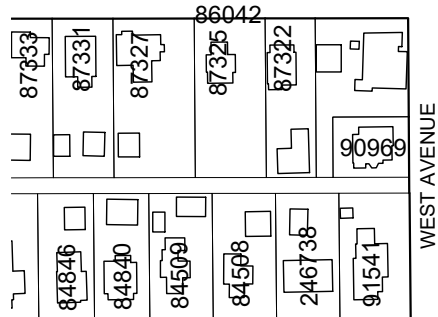
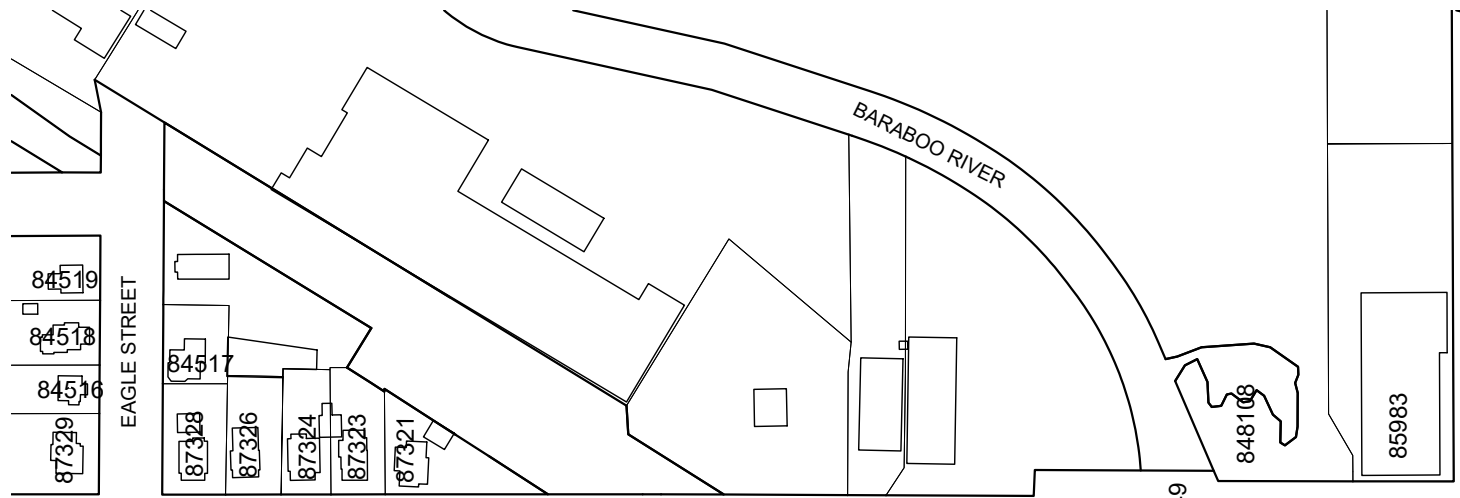
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SURVEY MAPS FOR:
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 CITY OF REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER	22.083
DRAWN BY	R. DAVIDSON
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	03/11/24
SHEET TITLE	

SHEET NUMBER
F2



LEGEND		
City Limits	— • —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
AHI Number	10000	

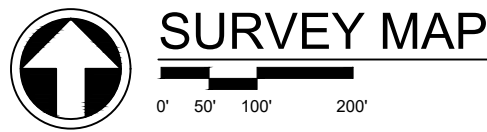
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DATE	03/11/24
SHEET TITLE	

SHEET NUMBER
F3



SURVEY MAP

LEGEND	
City Limits	— · —
Survey Boundary	— — — —
AHI Number	10000

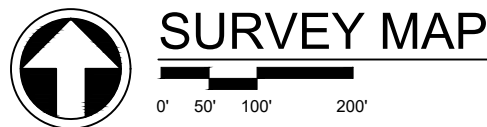
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 CITY OF REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER	22.083
DRAWN BY	R. DAVIDSON
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	03/11/24
SHEET TITLE	

SHEET NUMBER
F4



LEGEND		
City Limits	— • —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
		AHI Number 100000

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 CITY OF REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER
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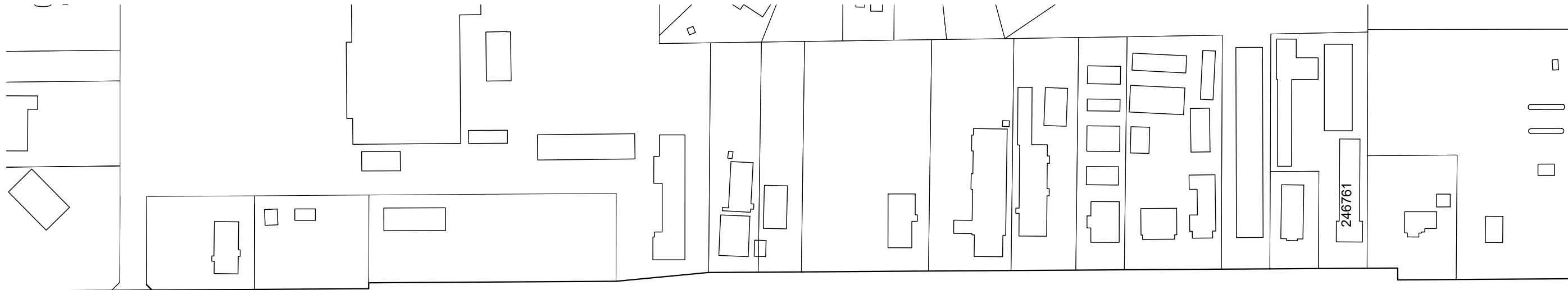
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DATE
 03/11/24

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F5



E. MAIN STREET

E. MAIN STREET



REEDSBURG MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

VETERANS DRIVE

SURVEY MAP

LEGEND

City Limits — • — Survey Boundary - - - - - AHI Number 100000

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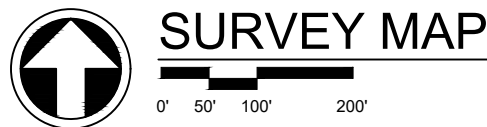
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DATE
 03/11/24

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F6



LEGEND		
City Limits	— · —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
AHI Number	100000	

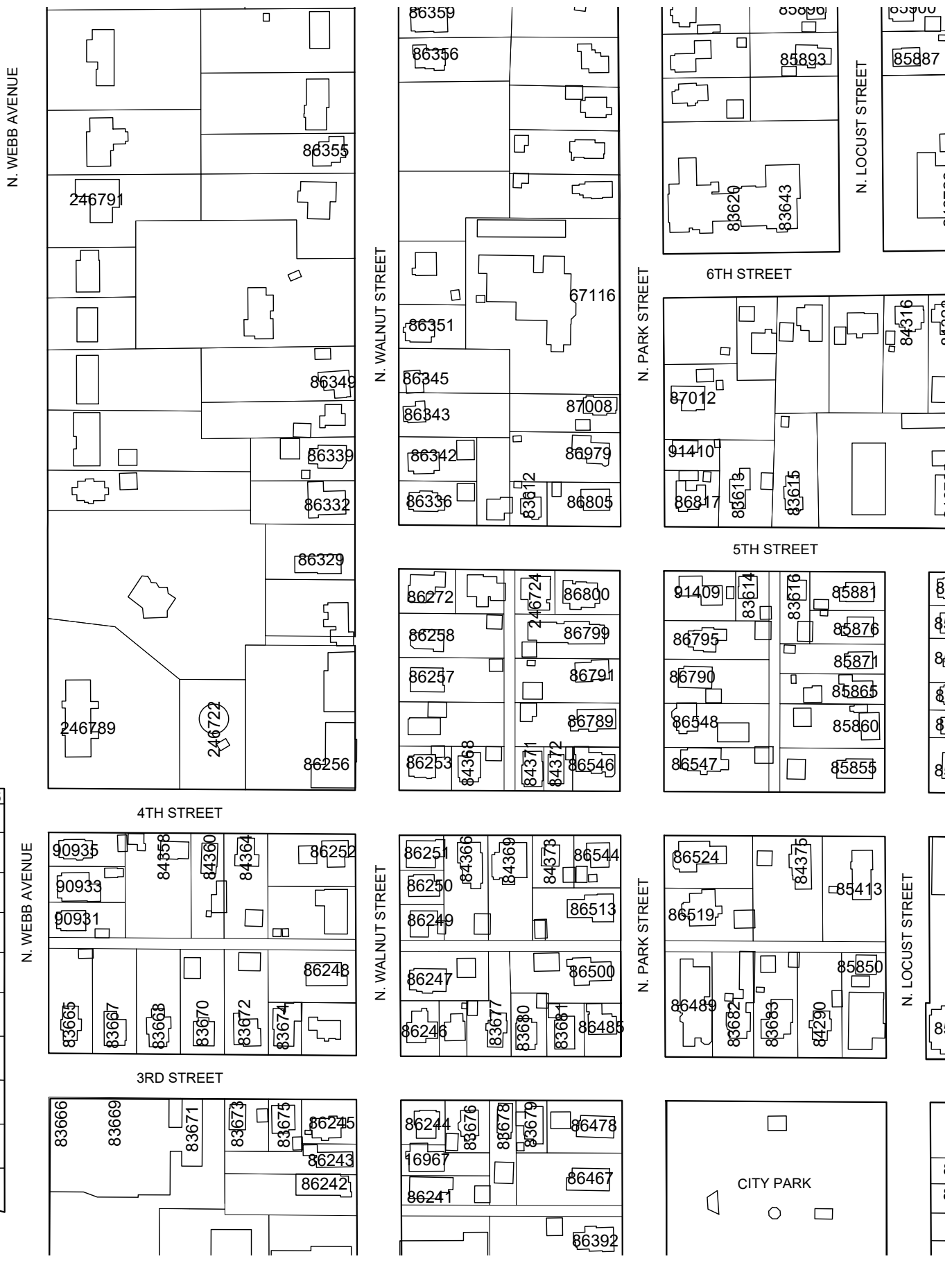
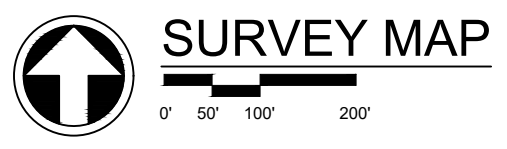
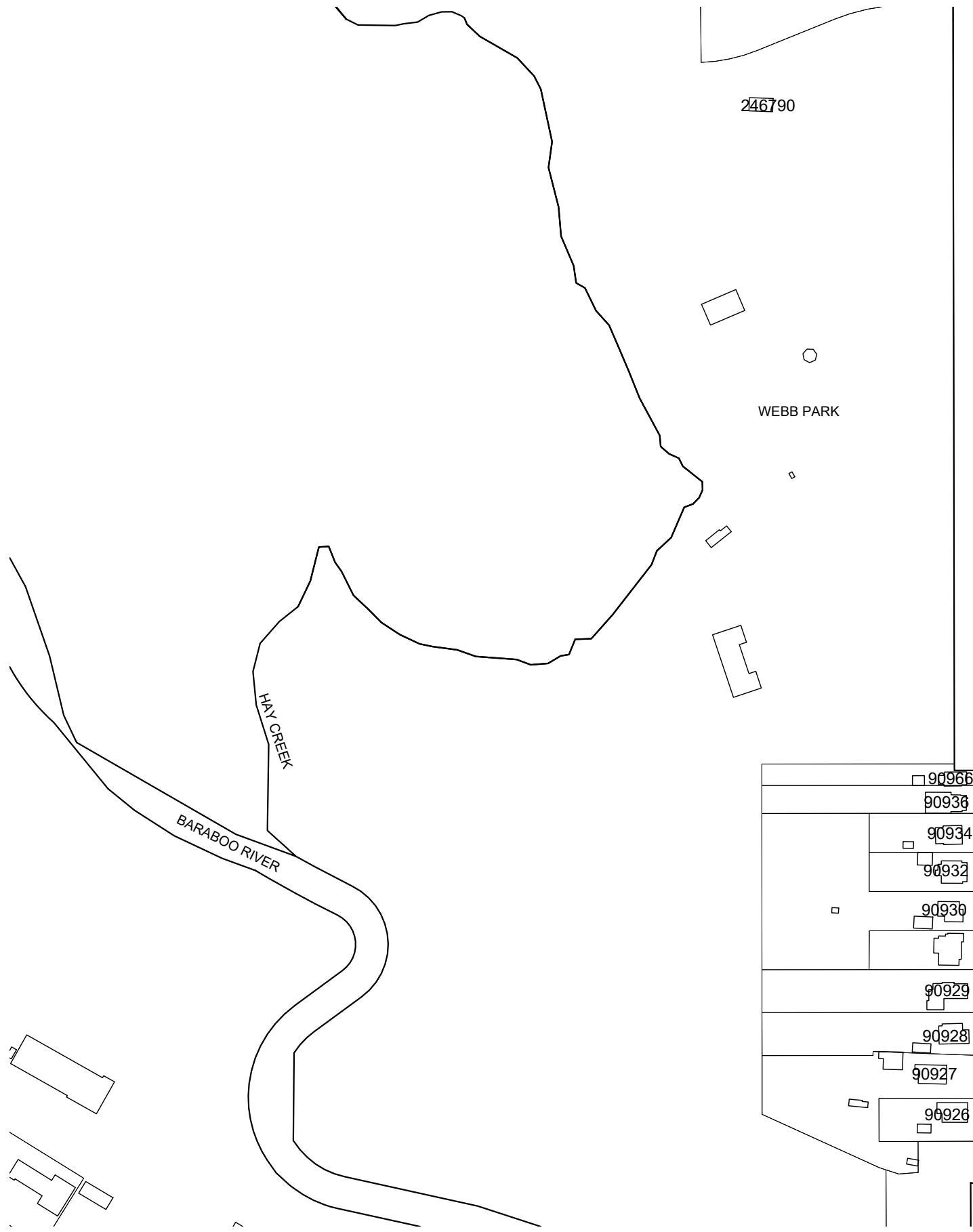
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PROJECT NUMBER	22.083
DRAWN BY	R. DAVIDSON
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	03/11/24
SHEET TITLE	

SHEET NUMBER
G2



LEGEND		
City Limits	— · —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
AHI Number	10000	

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

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CITY OF REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN**

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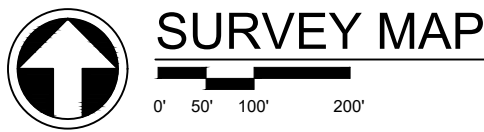
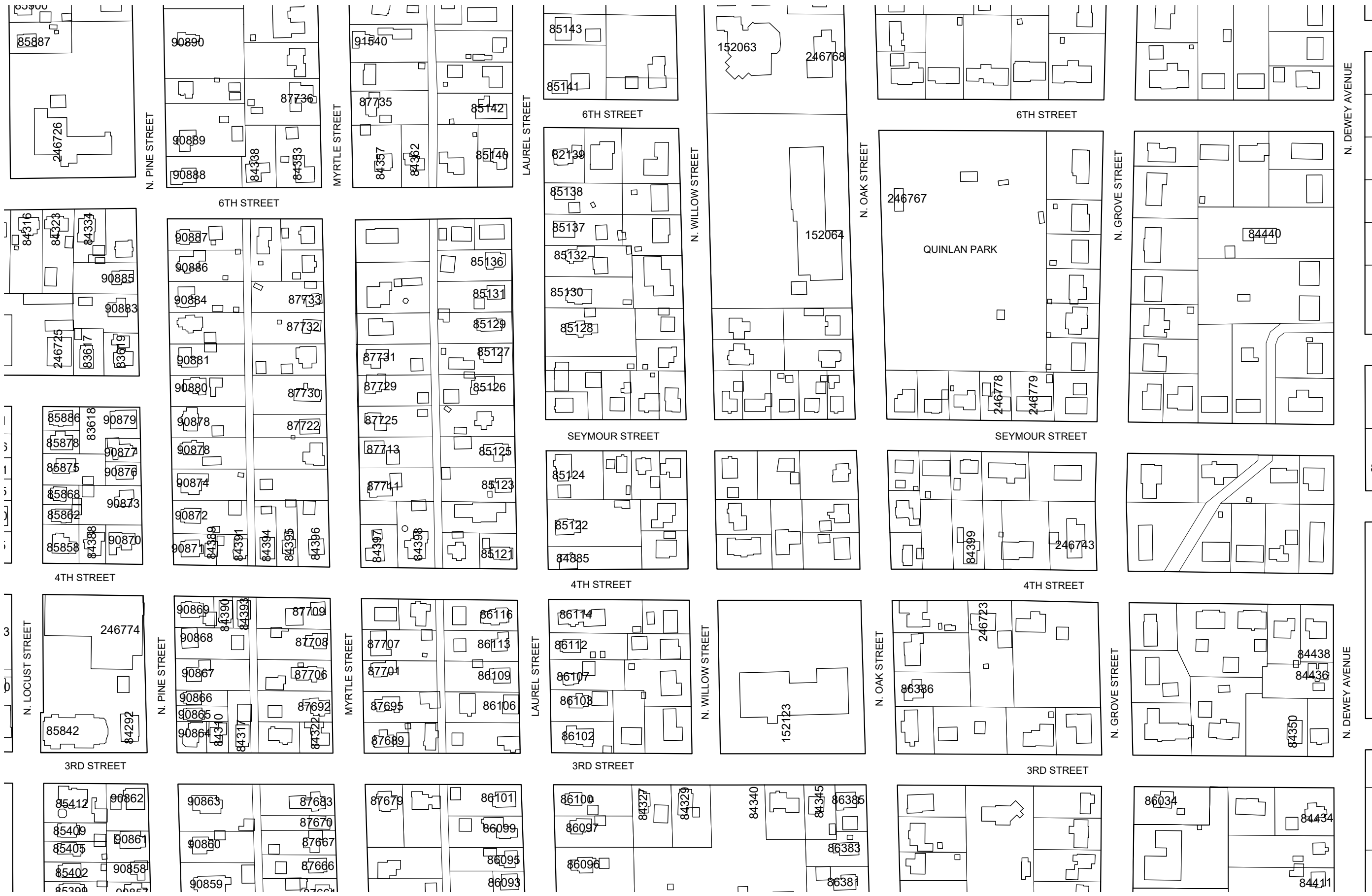
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J. LEHRKE

DATE
03/11/24

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
G3



SURVEY MAP

LEGEND

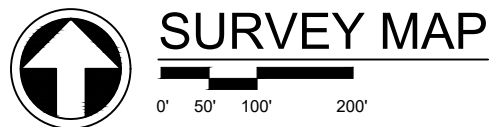
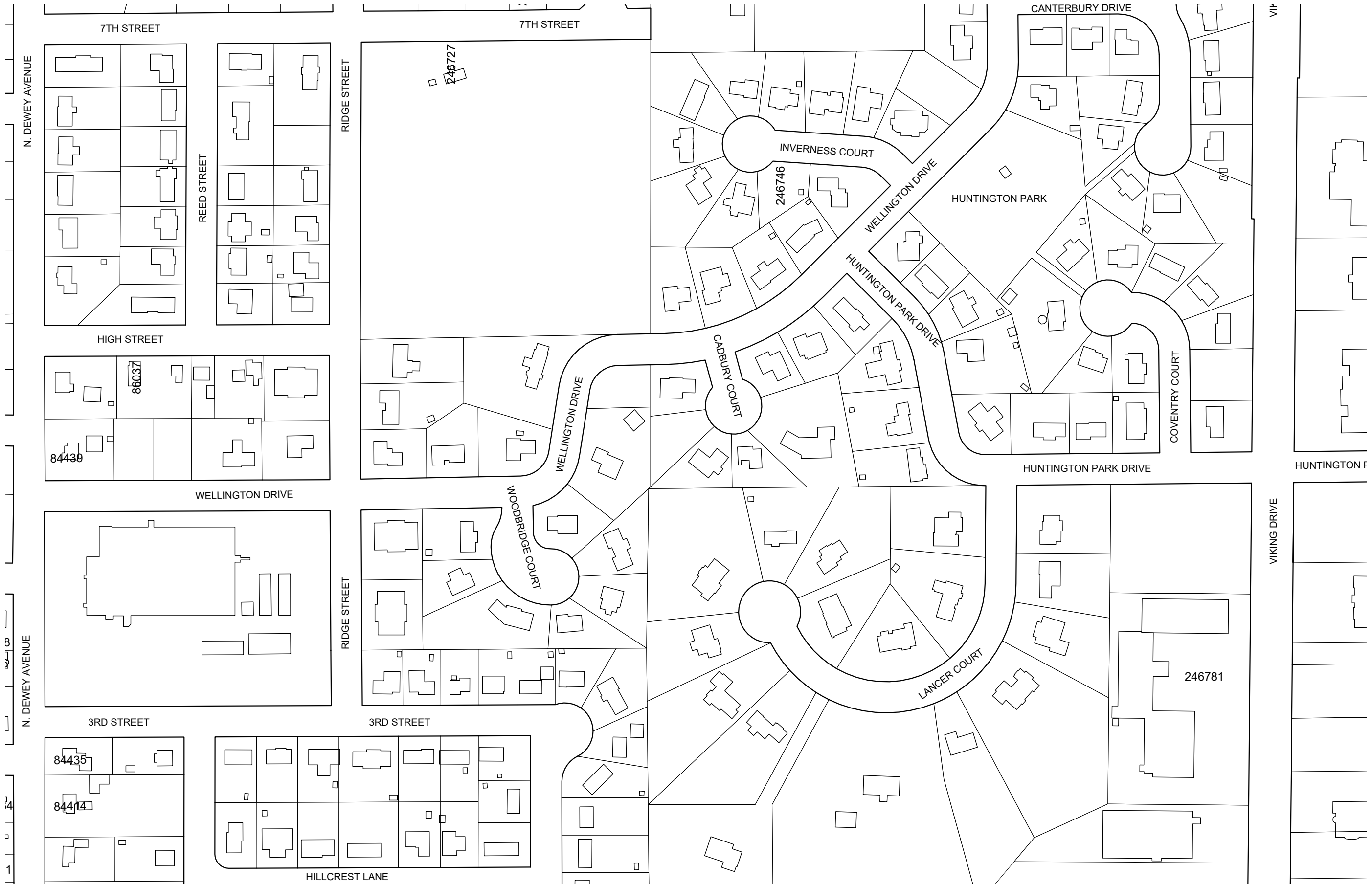
City Limits — • — Survey Boundary - - - - - AHJ Number 10000

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 CITY OF REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER 22.083
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CHECKED BY J. LEHRKE
DATE 03/11/24
SHEET TITLE
SHEET NUMBER G4



LEGEND		
City Limits	— • —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
		AHI Number 100000

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 CITY OF REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER
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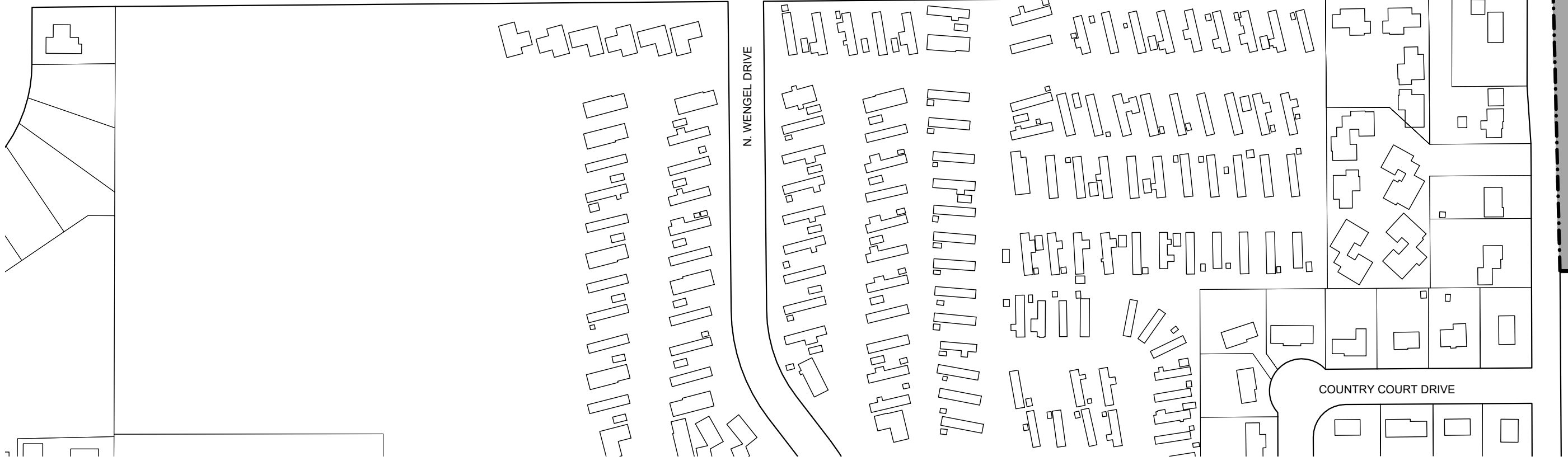
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER



G5



 **SURVEY MAP**

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND

City Limits  Survey Boundary  AHI Number **100000**

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

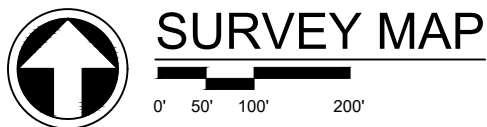
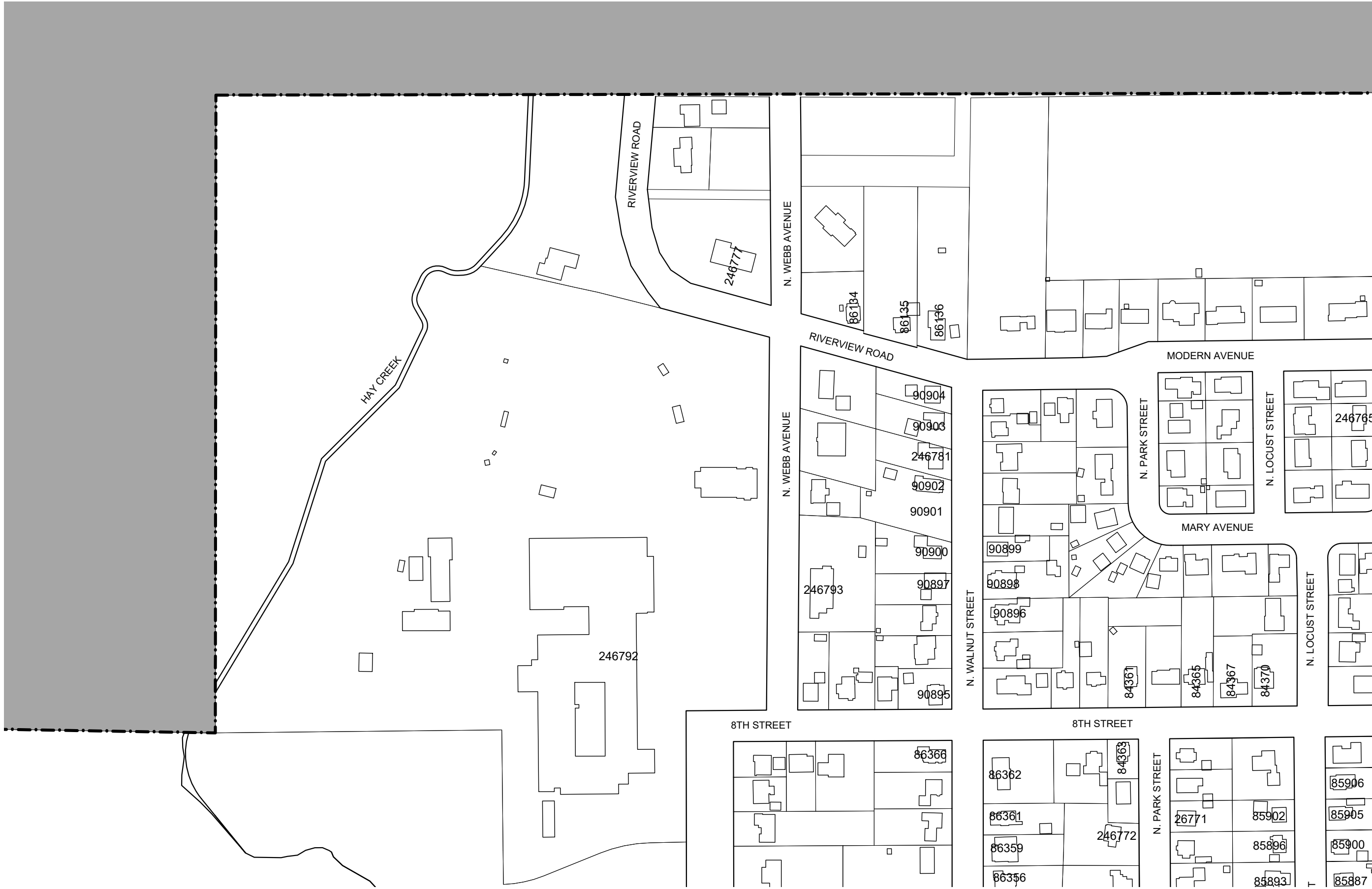
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
G7



LEGEND		
City Limits	— · —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
		AHI Number 100000

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

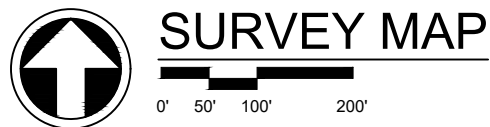
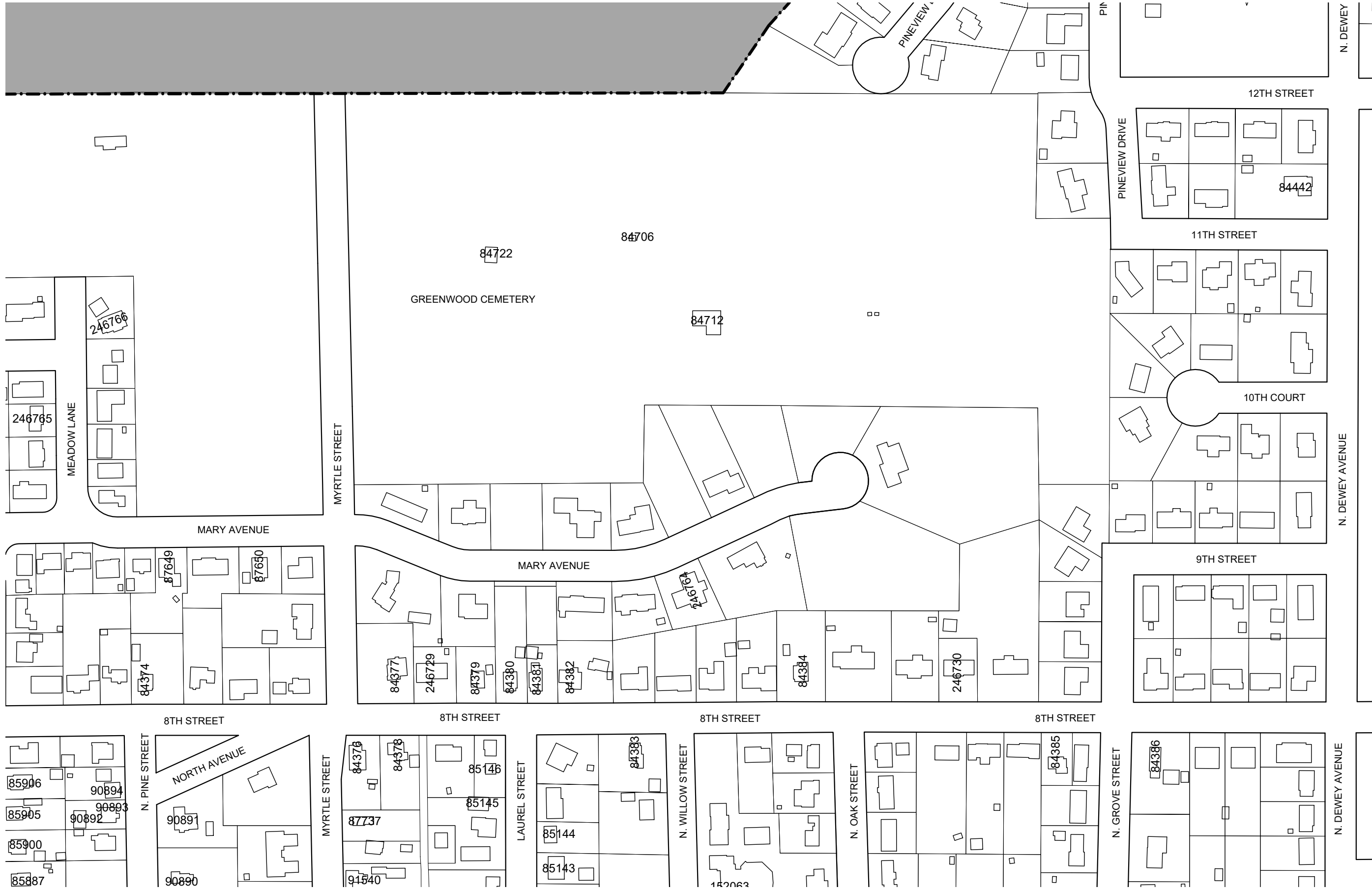
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SHEET TITLE	

SHEET NUMBER
H3



LEGEND		
City Limits	— · —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
AHI Number	100000	

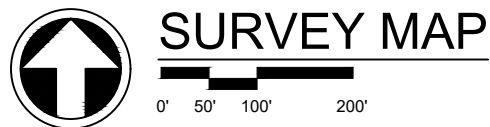
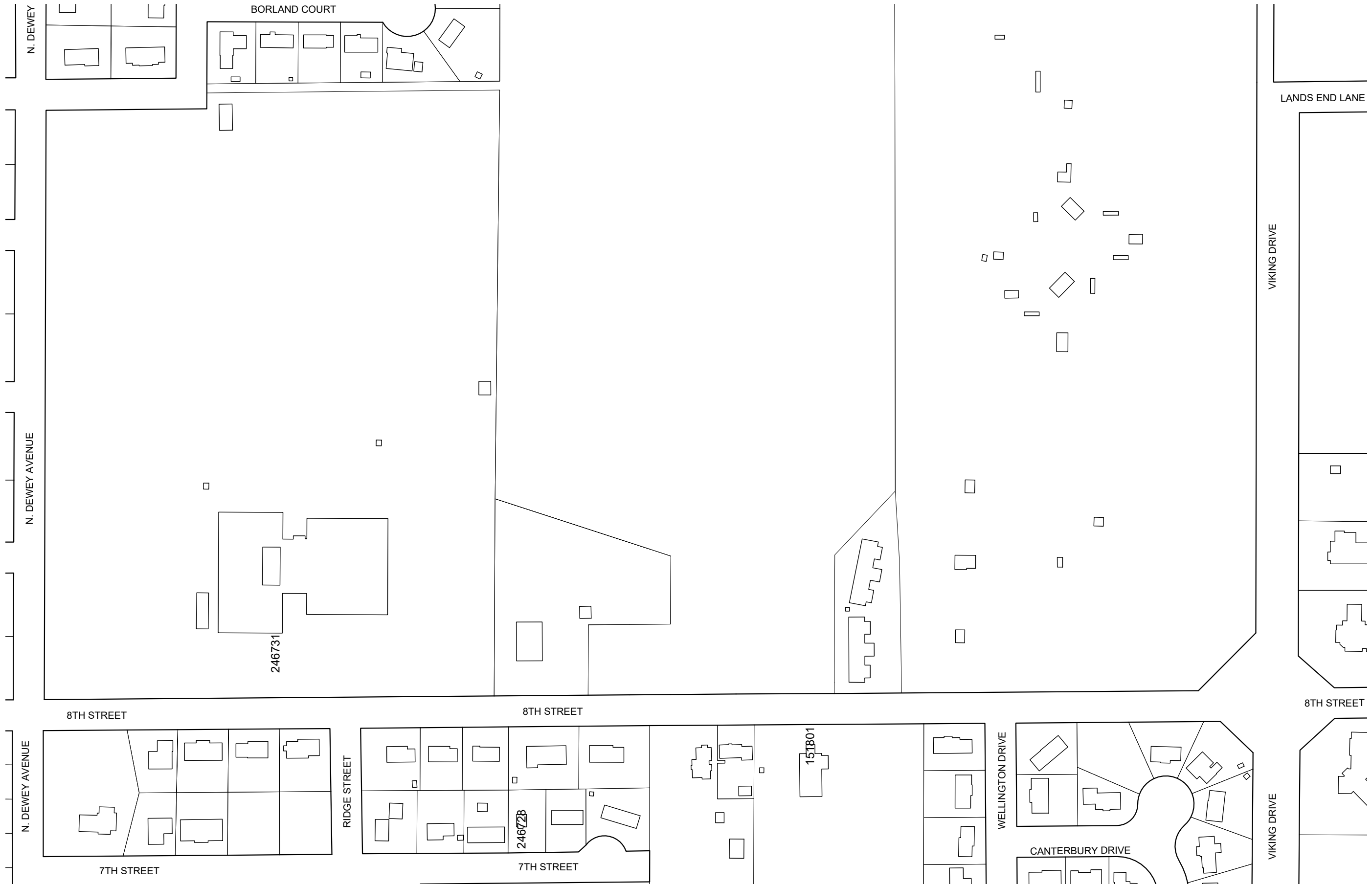
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SHEET NUMBER
H4



LEGEND		
City Limits	— • —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
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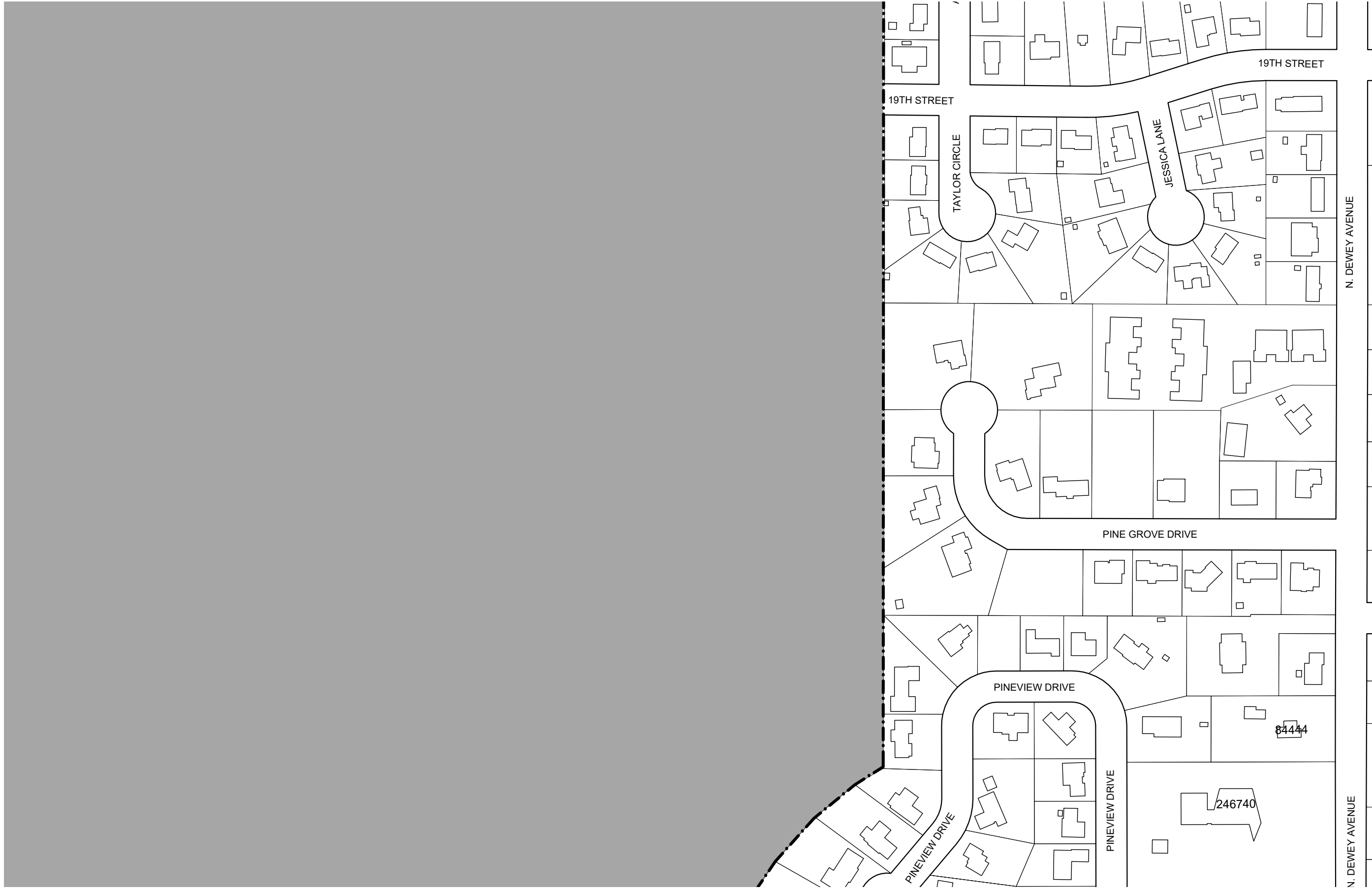
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SHEET NUMBER
H5



SURVEY MAP

LEGEND		
City Limits	— · —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
		AHI Number 100000

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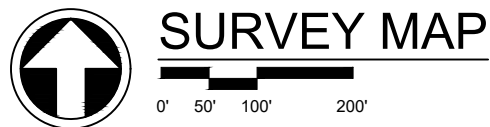
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SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
14



LEGEND		
City Limits	— • —	
Survey Boundary	— — — —	
		AHI Number 10000

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

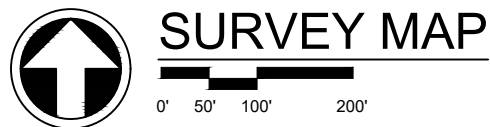
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15



LEGEND		
City Limits	— • —	Survey Boundary
	----	AHI Number 100000

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SHEET NUMBER
J5