

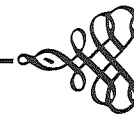


WALKING TOUR OF
ANDREW WARREN
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CITY OF WAUSAU



Compiled by:
Marathon County Historical Society &
Wausau Historic Preservation Commission



HOW TO USE THIS BROCHURE

This brochure is a self-guided tour of a fine residential neighborhood on the northeast edge of downtown Wausau. Although several of the homes have been converted to non-residential uses such as a museum, a law office, a restaurant and three bed and breakfast inns, the residential integrity of the structures has been preserved. These houses — some splendid, some plain — were built between 1868 and 1934.

The map in the center of this brochure shows the boundaries of the Andrew Warren District and the classification of each of the structures within this historic area. The numbers adjacent to the structures on the map are keyed to the descriptive text inside the brochure.

You may begin and end your tour anywhere you wish within the area. To visit all 20 of the pivotal buildings shown on the map will require you to walk approximately ¾ mile. Depending upon your walking speed and the time you spend viewing each of the structures, your tour should take less than one hour.

A good starting point for your walk is the Cyrus C. Yawkey House. This stately mansion (No. 1 in the brochure) at 403 McIndoe Street is now the Yawkey House Museum, operated by the Marathon County Historical Society. The museum is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday and also from 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

The next several pages of this brochure provide you with a brief history of the City of Wausau and the Andrew Warren Historic District. We hope you enjoy your stroll through this lovely historic area and will return to Wausau for future visits.

Cover Photo: The Cornelius Curtis house featured on page 18 of this brochure. Note the wooden sidewalk shown in the fore ground and 6th Street is not paved.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF WAUSAU

It was the Wisconsin River that first drew settlers to the area originally known as "Big Bull Falls," either named by American Indians or early fur traders. An 1836 treaty transferring land along the Wisconsin River from the Indians to Federal ownership sent George Stevens' lumbermen up the river two years later to find suitable places for turning the pine forests into lumber. By 1840, the Stevens sawmill was in operation in Wausau processing the pine forests into lumber. It was not long before other mills began springing up along the riverbanks of central Wisconsin. This was the coming of the Lumbermen. The death of the forests became the birth of a town.

Among the first men to take the lead in business and in the growth of the community was Walter McIndoe. He arrived in 1846 and due to his efforts Marathon County was organized in 1850. About the same time, Big Bull Falls began to be called Wausau and became the county seat. This was the area where the Chippewa Indians went on their yearly hunts and they called it "Wausau," translated to mean "far away place." McIndoe decided that would be an appropriate name.



Walter McIndoe

Wausau was platted and organized as a town in 1852 and incorporated as a village in April, 1861. The State of Wisconsin granted Wausau a city charter in 1872 with its first election under the charter held that April. The citizenry elected German-born August Kickbusch as its first mayor. In 1874, the arrival of the railroad made it easier for people to get to Wausau. By 1890, the city grew to 9,150 persons, compared to 2,820 just 16 years earlier.

While many lumber communities vanished at the turn of the century, Wausau flourished. The city's good fortune can be attributed to its central location, one of the best water powers on the Wisconsin River, and an exceptional group of people who reformed the economy of the city in the early part of the 20th Century. These people came to be known as the Wausau Group. They did much to build the town and even more to preserve it. Papermaking followed lumbering as the pinery began to disappear and manufacturing industries flourished. To meet those industrial needs, Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin started selling insurance at the corner of Third and Scott Streets in 1911 and eventually became one of the largest employers in the county.

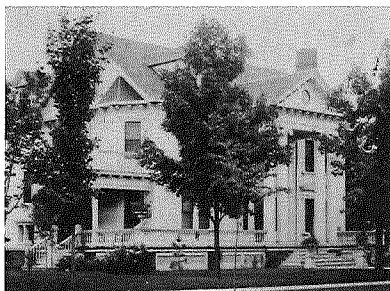
Wausau's cultural isolation began to fade in the early part of the 20th Century. The Grand Opera House, built in 1899, was replaced by the newer and more technically sophisticated Grand Theater in 1927. Restored in 1987 at a cost of nearly two million dollars, the theater is owned by the Grand Theater Foundation and leased to the Performing Arts Foundation. The Grand Theater along with the Woodson Art Museum, the Yawkey House Museum and the Woodson History Center make Wausau the premier arts and cultural community in Central Wisconsin.

1. CYRUS C. YAWKEY HOUSE

403 McIndoe Street

Constructed: 1901, Altered: 1908

Cyrus and Alice Yawkey were one of Wausau's most prominent couples. They moved to Wausau with their daughter Leigh in 1899 from Hazelhurst, Wisconsin where Cyrus was engaged in the lumber business. One year later, Cyrus, with other local business and professional men, formed the Wausau Group, an organization



Yawkey House, c. 1901

that greatly diversified Wausau's economic structure. Cyrus was instrumental in organizing many area companies, including Marathon Paper Mills (now Weyerhaeuser), Wausau Paper Mills, Wisconsin Valley Electric Company, and Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company (Wausau Insurance/Liberty Mutual). Alice was active in church, social and civic organizations.

The Yawkey's Neo-classical Revival house was designed by the Milwaukee firm of Van Ryn & DeGelleke in 1900. In 1908, Prairie School architect George W. Maher remodeled the interior, introducing an oak motif in Yawkey's den and a geometric motif in the foyer and parlor. The large carriage house still remains, as does the formal garden (1910) with a pergola by Morell & Nichols of Minneapolis. In 1974, the Yawkey house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

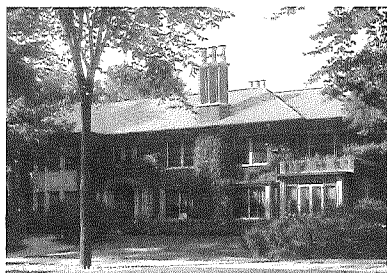
Cyrus Yawkey died in 1943 and his wife, Alice, in 1953, after which the house was presented to the Marathon County Historical Society for its museum. The house is open to the public for tours. Call 715-842-5750 for hours.

2. A. P. WOODSON HOUSE

410 McIndoe Street

Constructed: 1914

A. P. Woodson was very active in Wausau business and philanthropy. He dedicated much time and effort to the success of the local YMCA and, as a result, the Woodson YMCA at 707 3rd Street was named after him. His wife, Leigh Yawkey, was the daughter of Cyrus and Alice Yawkey.



Woodson House, date unknown

Mrs. Woodson was active in many civic, church and charitable organizations. Wausau's renowned art museum, the Leigh Yawkey Woodson Art Museum, at 700 North 12th Street, bears her name.

Leigh Yawkey and A.P. Woodson were married in 1911 and lived in Kansas City where Mr. Woodson practiced law. They moved to Wausau after Cyrus Yawkey offered his new son-in-law a position in the Wausau Group. Mr. and Mrs. Woodson had four children, Cyrus, Alice, Nancy and Margaret.

The Yawkeys bought the Sexsmith house across the street from their home at 403 McIndoe and had it moved, enabling the Woodson House to be built on this site. Leigh and A.P. Woodson built this Prairie School style house in 1914. The house was the last Prairie School style house designed by George W. Maher in Wausau. Prairie School elements here are the horizontally-oriented low roof, the wide eaves and ribbon windows. The hipped roof is divided into three sections, and there are several motifs such as the arches, the lotus flower and cartouches that are repeated on the exterior and interior. They sold the home in 1956 to the Immanuel Baptist Church. In 1995, the Marathon County Historical Society purchased the property from the Immanuel Baptist Church to house its research library, offices and exhibits.

3. LOUIS PRADT HOUSE

501 McIndoe Street

Constructed: 1891, Altered: 1906

Louis A. Pradt opened his first law office in Wausau in 1881. In 1884, with others, he organized Wausau Law and Land Association. In 1896 Mr. Pradt was elected City Attorney of Wausau and served as such until 1897 when President McKinley appointed him assistant attorney general of the United States. He returned to Wausau in 1901, organized the Wausau Country Club and was elected president.



Louis Pradt House, c. 1900

In 1890 Mr. Pradt was married to Miss Charlotte Atwater of Milwaukee and they had three children, Louis, Alan and Charlotte. Mrs. Pradt was an accomplished musician and was the president of the Ladies' Tuesday Music Club.

Designed by architect D.S. Hopkins and built in 1891, the Pradt house is a two and a half story Queen Anne structure with a second story half tower and many leaded glass windows. In 1906, the exterior of the house was extensively remodeled in the Prairie School architectural style, replacing a small porch with spindles and posts with a wide classical porch and the exterior was stuccoed. The house was converted to six apartments in 1965.

4. UNDERWOOD-HAGGE HOUSE

507 McIndoe Street

Constructed: 1894, Altered: 1904

Merritt Atwater, who later moved to Washington, D.C., was the first owner of this house. Built in 1894 in the Queen Anne style, the house originally had a round corner tower, porches with spindle and spool balusters, and decorative shingles. After the 1904 remodeling, it assumed the Classical style. A hint of the Queen Anne style is retained with decorative shingles in the dormers and with the rounded northwest corner, which had been part of the tower.



Underwood-Hagge, 1984

Other owners of the house included Hans Hagge, president of Employers Mutual Insurance (Wausau Insurance) and Jarvis Underwood, founder of Underwood Veneer. Hans Hagge was the key person who led to the growth and success of Employers Mutual of Wausau. He became associated with this new insurance firm in 1911. He soon rose to be general manager and continued to rise in the corporation until he became chairman of the board in 1952. Under his leadership, Wausau Mutual Insurance came to be one of the largest fire and casualty insurance companies in the nation.

Underwood Veneer Company was organized in 1893 and located at 131 West Thomas Street. In 1951, they sold to Connor Lumber and Land Company, later known as Connor Forest Industries. Connor closed its doors in 1985. There are no remnants of either Underwood Veneer or Connor Companies on West Thomas Street.

5. CLAIRE B. BIRD HOUSE

522 McIndoe Street

Constructed: 1910

Claire Brayton Bird came to Wausau in 1892 and became associated with the law firm of Mylrea, Marchetti & Bird. He was the City Attorney from 1897-1899 and a member of the state senate from 1919-1923. In 1941, he was appointed judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit Court.



Claire B. Bird House, 1984

Mr. Bird married Laura Eaton in 1892 and they had two children, George and Marie. Laura Bird was enthusiastic in her interests in the public schools and in 1902 she was appointed as a member of the Board of Education upon which she served for over 20 years, until 1923. She was also a pioneer leader in the Wausau Ladies Literary Club, Federated Charities and the Red Cross of Marathon County.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, this Tudor Revival style house was designed by Alexander Eschweiler in 1910. The two story, half timbered building is T-shaped with a "court" in the rear angle of the house and picturesque bays on the second story of the front façade. The Tudor style timbering appears in gable ends of the upper stories.

6. BEERS-STURTEVANT HOUSE

523 McIndoe Street

Constructed: 1881

This home had many owners including William Beers; prominent attorney Claire Bird; and J.C. Sturtevant, editor-publisher of the Wausau Daily-Record Herald, the City's local newspaper.



Beers-Sturtevant House, 1984

William Beers, a river pilot who took rafts on the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, lived in the house from 1881 to 1886.

C.B. Bird purchased the house in 1894 and lived there until 1910 when he built the home across the street, at 522 McIndoe Street. In 1932, J.C. Sturtevant purchased the house.

Sturtevant spent 50 years at the Daily Herald, which was formed by his father, John L. Sturtevant, in 1907. While he was publisher, the newspaper won four national citations for news and photography coverage from the Associated Press Managing Editors Association. Mr. Sturtevant was very active in the community and often sponsored activities for children and youth. One of his greater interests was the local YMCA. He donated the property along the Eau Claire River for the YMCA's day camp which bears his name, Camp Sturtevant.

John C. Sturtevant married Arleen Towle on December 8, 1924. They had two daughters, Patricia and Mary.

Constructed in 1881, this house is an example of the local building style of the 1880s. It has decorative shingles in the front gables and a pediment on the front porch.

7. FRANK PETTRIC HOUSE

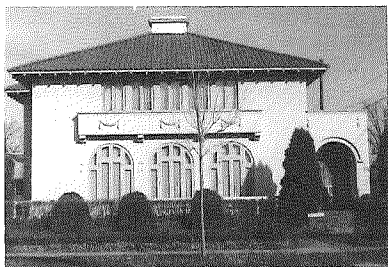
530 McIndoe Street

Constructed: 1919

Frank Pettric built this house in 1919 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The 1920 City Directory of Wausau lists Frank Pettric as the owner of the Pettric Insurance Agency, offering "Every known form of insurance". By 1925, Mr. Pettric had disappeared from the directory. In

1927, the home was owned by J.P. Ford and, in 1954, by Norman Dumdei.

The Frank Pettric house is the only Spanish Colonial Revival style house in the district. Three floor-to-ceiling arched windows dominate the first story façade. The arch motif is repeated in the entrance, side and rear windows. A small second story recessed porch features an arch and classical columns.



Frank Pettric House, 1984

8. ELY WRIGHT HOUSE

901 N. Sixth Street

Constructed: 1881

Altered: 2006

Ely Wright, who had the house built in the summer of 1881, was the founder of the Wausau Iron Works (established in 1874) which later became Murray Machinery. Later owners of the house were George Young, who ran the saloon in the Bellis Hotel, dentist B. H. Conlin, and Guy Gooding, who was president of the Wisconsin Box Company.



Ely Wright House, 1984

Built in 1881, this is the best example of an Italianate style house in Wausau. It has a balustraded balcony over the front entrance, a bay window with a balustraded porch, carved brackets under the wide eaves, a low-pitched hipped roof and windows framed with heavy architraves. The carving on the semi-circular arched window frames on the brackets forms a delicate vine-like design.

This house was listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981 and as part of the Andrew Warren Historic District in 1984. Years later

the house was purchased by Patti Kay and, in 2006, converted into a restaurant. This conversion included the addition of a restaurant kitchen where the garage had been and the removal of the house behind it on McIndoe Street which became the parking lot.

9. D. C. EVEREST HOUSE

601 McIndoe Street

Constructed: 1908

Altered: 1920's and 1970's

David Clark (D.C.) Everest's name was closely associated with the Wisconsin paper industry during the first half of the twentieth century. He rose in his career from general manager of the Marathon Paper Mills Company in 1909 to chairman of the board. He was well known across the country in the paper industry. Everest was also the founder and first president of the Marathon County Historical Society and a member of the influential Wausau Group. Although he resided in Wausau, he played an important role in the life of Rothschild and Schofield. In 1976, the name of the entire school district serving the Rothschild and Schofield area was changed to D.C. Everest Area School District.

He married Rita Gouin in 1905 and had two daughters and one son.

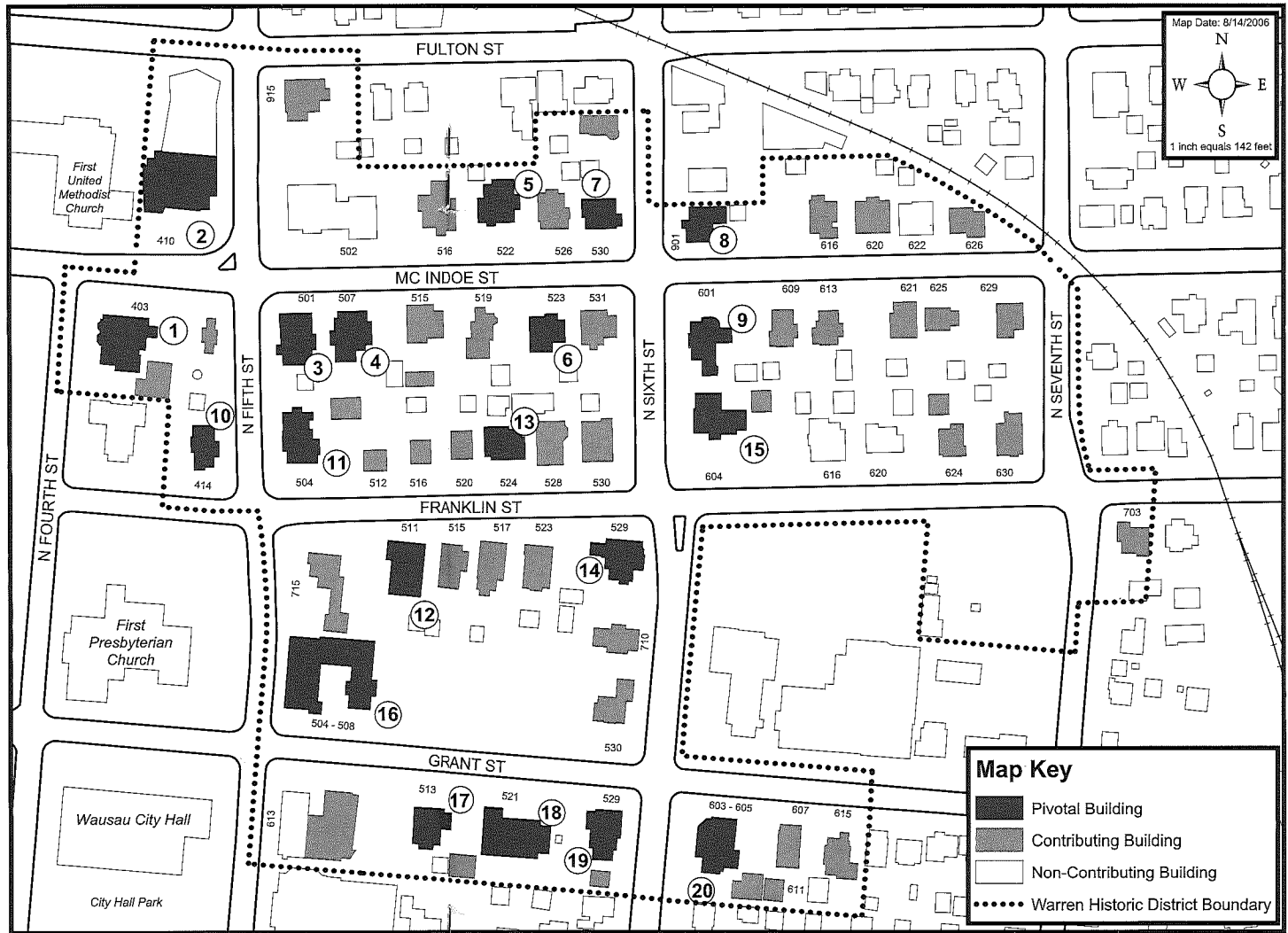
This late 19th century Queen Anne home was built in 1908 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. Even though this house is referred to as the D.C. Everest house, it was actually built by John Farrell and sold to D.C. Everest in 1915. Everest and his wife Rita made it their home until 1926 when they built their mansion on East Hill. After a few years, Harold Bower, treasurer of Employers Mutual Insurance Company, purchased the home and built a first floor addition for his enormous butterfly collection, which now is at a museum in Los Angeles. A one-story addition was also built in the 1970s. The home is now a bed and breakfast inn.



D. C. Everest House, date unknown



1. Cyrus C. Yawkey House, 403 McIndoe. Built 1901; Neo-Classical Revival, Van Ryn & DeGelleke, architects; 1908 remodeling by George W. Maher, architect.
2. A.P. Woodson House, 410 McIndoe. Built 1914; Prairie School, George W. Maher, architect.
3. Louis Pradt House, 501 McIndoe. Built 1891; Queen Anne, David Hopkins, architect (altered 1906).
4. Underwood-Hagge House, 507 McIndoe. Built 1894/1904; Queen Anne/Classical (altered 1904).
5. Claire B. Bird House, 522 McIndoe. Built 1910; Tudor Revival, Alexander Eschweiler, architect.
6. Beers-Sturtevant House, 523 McIndoe. Built 1881; local style.
7. Frank Pettric House, 530 McIndoe. Built 1919; Spanish Colonial Revival.
8. Ely Wright House, 901 Sixth Street. Built 1881; Italianate (altered 2006).
9. D.C. Everest House, 601 McIndoe Street. Built 1908; Late Queen Anne (Altered 1920s & 1970s).
10. Michael Hurley House, 414 Franklin. Built 1899; Queen Anne.
11. Samuel Knox/Andrew Kreutzer House, 504 Franklin. Built 1887; Queen Anne, William LaSelle, architect (altered 1906).
12. Marvin Rosenberry House, 511 Franklin. Built 1908; Prairie School.
13. Alexander Reid House, 524 Franklin. Built 1913; Prairie School.
14. Kate Stafford House, 529 Franklin. Built 1875; Italianate, Sidney Haynes, architect (altered c. 1920).
15. John F. Ross House, 604 Franklin. Built 1920; Colonial Revival, George W. Maher, architect.
16. First Universalist Church, 504-508 Grant Street. Built 1914; Tudor Revival, Alexander Eschweiler, architect (altered 2006).
17. August Kickbusch II House, 513 Grant Street. Built 1910/1917; Eclectic (altered 1917 & 1924)..
18. Hiram C. Stewart House, 521 Grant Street. Built 1906; Prairie School, George W. Maher, architect.
19. Robert Johnson House, 529 Grant Street. Built 1875; Italianate (altered 1910 & 1977).
20. Cornelius Curtis House, 603-605 Grant Street. Built 1889; Queen Anne (Altered 1904-1906).



Definitions:

Pivotal Building A major landmark with a high level of architectural or historic significance.

Contributing Building A structure with some architectural or historic significance for the district.

Non-contributing Building A structure or portion of a structure that is either relatively new or has had alterations which compromise its architectural integrity.

ANDREW WARREN HISTORIC DISTRICT

WAUSAU, WISCONSIN

10. MICHAEL HURLEY HOUSE

414 Franklin Street

Constructed: 1899

Michael A. Hurley, one of Wausau's distinguished pioneer attorneys, was the first resident and later the owner of this house. He came to Wausau in 1873 and joined a law firm with Judge Silverthorn. In 1881, Hurley and Silverthorn were employed by a group of Wausau residents to recover titles to iron mine properties in northern Wisconsin. Michael Hurley's success in clearing these titles was appreciated and his clients' gratitude was shown by naming the site, now known as Hurley, Wisconsin, after him. Mr. Hurley was known throughout Wisconsin as one of the best, most eloquent and most interesting public speakers in the state.

He married Clara Leonard in 1874 and they had two children, Fred and Judson. Clara was president of the Ladies Auxiliary Society of the Wausau Advancement Association.

This 1899 Queen Anne house features classical detailing with the pedimented porch entrance, dentils on the first and second story friezes, overhanging third story, and side and front extended gables with recessed windows.



Michael Hurley House, c. 1900

11. SAMUEL KNOX/ANDREW KREUTZER HOUSE

504 Franklin Street

Constructed: 1887, Altered: 1906

Lumberman Samuel Knox hired William LaSelle, of Wausau, to design this Queen Anne house with its distinctive silhouette and decorative gable trim. LaSelle, after whom LaSalle Street was named, designed many of Wausau's most distinctive and detailed Queen Anne Style houses. The Kreutzers altered the front porch in 1906, replacing spindles and posts of the front



Samuel Knox/Andrew Kreutzer House, c. 1900

porch with a spacious porch in Classical style.

Andrew Kreutzer and Minnie Knox were married in 1891 and moved into the family home at 504 Franklin. Andrew, an attorney, was a member of the Kreutzer, Bird, Rosenberry and Okoneski law firm and president of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Co. Andrew served as State Senator and was considered for nomination as a Republican candidate for governor. Minnie was involved with the Ladies Literary Society and the Tuesday Music Club which was started in her home in 1896. The Kreutzers had three children, Ruth, Samuel Knox and Andrew Jr. Andrew Jr. died in childhood.

12. MARVIN ROSENBERY HOUSE

511 Franklin Street

Constructed: 1908

Marvin Rosenberry moved to Wausau in 1893 after graduating from the University of Michigan Law School. He practiced law on his own until 1895 when he joined the firm of Bump & Kreutzer, which became Bump, Kreutzer and Rosenberry. His many accomplishments included being one of the organizers of Wisconsin Valley Trust Co., serving as president of the Edgar Land Co. in 1905, serving as city attorney from 1902-1908, organizing Wausau's first Boy Scout Troop in 1910, and being elected president of the Wisconsin Bar Association. He practiced law in Wausau until appointed to the Wisconsin State Supreme Court where he served as Chief Justice from 1929-1950.

Mr. Rosenberry married Catherine Landfair in 1897, and they had three children, Catherine, Samuel and Florence.

Built in 1908 for Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberry, the Prairie School style house is a stucco and brick structure with 2 1/2 stories. The home features a porch across the front with large square supporting piers, leaded glass windows and a Greek meander design on panels flanking a second story window. The home is now a bed and breakfast inn.



Marvin Rosenberry House, c. 1920



13. ALEXANDER REID HOUSE

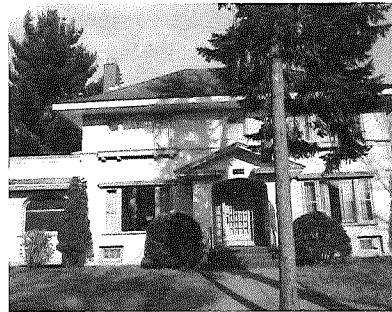
524 Franklin Street

Constructed: 1913

Alexander Reid, of Scottish descent, began practicing law in Merrill, Wisconsin in 1890, at the firm of Curtis, Curtis & Reid. He remained there until 1908 when he accepted an appointment to the Wisconsin Circuit Court based in Wausau. He held that office until 1938, when he resigned and moved to Phoenix, Arizona. Judge Reid is considered one of the outstanding jurists in Wisconsin. He helped to form a large part of the Wisconsin Criminal Code, which was respected throughout the nation for its progressive features. His civic achievements while in Wausau included service on the Wausau Board of Education and the library board. He was awarded the Boy Scouts of America Samoset Council's Silver Beaver Award for his leadership in youth activities.

Alexander Reid was married to Addie Lindley in 1891. They had one daughter, Jeanette.

Virtually unchanged since it was built in 1913, this Prairie School style stucco house is a two-story rectangle with a one-story wing. The horizontal emphasis is expressed in the hip roof with projected eaves, ribbon windows and belt course between the stories. The broken pediment on the entrance and the shelf on the wing repeat the horizontal line of the window caps.



Alexander Reid House, 1984

14. KATE STAFFORD HOUSE

529 Franklin Street

Constructed: 1875, Altered: c. 1920

Kate Stafford was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland in 1828 and came to America at the age of 21. She married Michael Stafford in Milwaukee in 1858 and they moved to Wausau. Mr. Stafford was in the lumber business and was also the owner of the Central Wisconsin newspaper. Kate and Michael Stafford were both devout Catholics and among the prime movers



Kate Stafford House, view from 6th Street, date unknown

of the building of St. Mary's Church. In 1874, Mr. Stafford drowned while trying to pilot a fleet of lumber down the Wisconsin River. Following his death, Mrs. Stafford built this house at 529 Franklin Street. Kate and her husband were very influential in the formation of the cultural, religious and business life of the community. In 1890 she moved to Davenport, Iowa to be with her sister.

Mrs. Stafford was a friend and benefactor in the broadest sense. She was a student of nature and loved the beauty of flowers and birds. She believed in hospitality, friendship and love.

Originally an 1875 brick Italianate house, the alterations between 1912 and 1923 included enlargement and stuccoing of the exterior, addition of a porte-cochere and remodeling of the front porch in the Prairie School style. Hipped roof, wide eaves and still visible segmental window arches with keystones retain a flavor of the Italianate style.

15. JOHN F. ROSS HOUSE

604 Franklin Street

Constructed: 1920

John F. Ross was born in 1877 in Michigan, the only son of John D. Ross, who founded Brooks & Ross Lumber Company of Schofield. John F. served an apprenticeship under his father and then followed the insurance business in Chicago for a time. After his marriage in 1908 to Lucia Gale, he returned to Wausau to assume charge of the logging operations of his father's company. He was vice president until his father's death in 1917, when he became president. John F. also funded many community projects in both Schofield and Wausau, including the Schofield School and the Wausau Memorial Hospital.

In 1908, John and Lucia Ross had one daughter, Gale. Mr. Ross died unexpectedly in Hawaii in 1936.

Designed by George W. Maher in 1920, the John F. Ross house is a brick rectangular 2 1/2 story Colonial Revival style with a one story wing. The symmetrical house has a balconied entry portico with Ionic columns and a fan light and side lights on the front door. Fan lights and Ionic columns are repeated on windows of the first story wing.



John F. Ross House, 1984

16. FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

504-508 Grant Street

Constructed: 1914

Altered: 2006

Universalist ministers first began coming to Wausau to conduct services in the 1860s. Organization of the First Universalist Church in Wausau took place on November 20, 1870. The first church was dedicated December 1, 1872 on the northeast corner of Fifth and McClellan streets. This site was sold in 1881 to St. Stephen Lutheran congregation. The second Universalist church was built across Fifth Street to the west of the first site and was dedicated January 9, 1887. This site was used by the Universalists until 1914 when it was sold to the Mount Sinai congregation, which later sold the property to Employer's Mutual Insurance (Wausau Insurance).



First Universalist Church, 1984

The present First Universalist complex (shown in the photo) was completed in 1914. It was designed by architect Alexander Eschweiler in Tudor Revival style in the form of a U-plan. Note the perpendicular stained glass windows that are cut into the north and south walls; similar windows fill the bays along the east and west walls. Church walls are faced with uncoursed granite. The East Wing (shown in the photo) was removed in 2006 and a new wing constructed in the same area.

This property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

17. AUGUST KICKBUSCH II HOUSE

513 Grant Street

Constructed: 1910

Altered: c.1917 & 1924

August Kickbusch was treasurer and later president of his grandfather's business, the A. Kickbusch Grocery Co., which was founded in 1888. The company featured its own brands, such as Vanity Brand for the top-line items and Kickbusch Brand for the standard grade items. The



August Kickbusch II House, c. 1910

Kickbusch name was associated with the grocery business in Wausau until the 1960s. August Kickbusch's grandfather, whose name was also August Kickbusch, was not only a successful businessman in Wausau a century before but was also elected Wausau's first mayor in 1872.

Built in 1910, the August Kickbusch house is an early twentieth century eclectic design with Colonial Revival, Mediterranean, and Prairie School elements. Peter Goerling, who lived in the house until 1917, was the manager of the Bellis Hotel located on the corner of Third and Scott Streets. August Kickbusch purchased the home in 1917 and lived there with his wife and two children. The house remained in the family until 1970. The home is now a law office.

18. HIRAM C. STEWART HOUSE

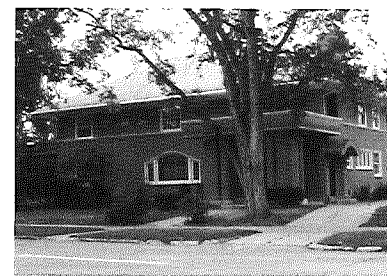
521 Grant Street

Constructed: 1906

Hiram Stewart was a partner with C.C. Barker in the Barker & Stewart Lumber Company, in which he served as secretary and treasurer. The lumber mill was erected in 1880 by Clark, Johnson & Co., and purchased by Barker & Stewart in 1887. They employed about 250 men at the mill which was located on the site of what is now known as Barker-Stewart Island in downtown Wausau. The Barker & Stewart Mill closed in 1915.

Hiram Stewart was married to Irene Slater in 1887 in Michigan, and they had a son, John, and a daughter, Helen. They moved to Pasadena, California in 1913. The house was sold to Louis Dessert of Mosinee in 1914.

The Hiram C. Stewart house is a two-story stucco Prairie School structure that was designed by George W. Maher and built in 1906. A good example of Maher's "motif rhythm theory," it features the tripartite arch on windows and woodwork throughout the house. The tulip motif appears in leaded glass designs and light fixtures. In 1974 the Stewart house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The home is now a bed and breakfast inn.



Hiram C. Stewart House, date unknown



19. ROBERT JOHNSON HOUSE

529 Grant Street

Constructed: 1875

Altered: 1910 & 1977

Mr. Johnson and his brother purchased a newspaper, the "Central Wisconsin," in 1868. A few years later, his brother retired and for more than forty years Robert Johnson was the editor and publisher.

Over the years, the paper was rated as one of the most influential Republican papers in the state. Mr. Johnson was appointed postmaster of Wausau by President Grant in 1876 and remained in that position until he was removed by President Cleveland in 1895 for "offensive partisanship."

Robert was married to Caroline Alden in 1875. Caroline was active in many civic affairs including serving as president and as a member of the Wausau Federated Woman's Club. They had one son, Laurence, and one daughter, Marie.

Built in 1875 by Robert Johnson, the two-story Italianate house is painted brick with stilted segmental window arches. The front entrance has a balustraded balcony, fan lights and side lights. Alterations in 1910 and 1977 include the addition of one-story wings to the side and rear, both sympathetic to the original design.



Robert Johnson House, view from 6th Street, c. 1900

20. CORNELIUS CURTIS HOUSE

603-605 Grant Street

Constructed: 1889

Altered: 1904-1906

Cornelius Curtis was born in 1851 in New York and moved to Illinois as a young child. His two older brothers started a sash and door company in 1866. Learning the business, Cornelius joined them in 1868. Curtis Brothers and Company of Wausau began with Cornelius S. Curtis moving to Wausau to establish a branch



Cornelius Curtis House, Corner of 6th and Grant, date unknown

of the company here in 1881. The company changed its name in 1893 to Curtis & Yale Company when they merged with the Carpenter Brothers Company of Minneapolis.

Cornelius married Emma M. Gulick of Clinton, Iowa in 1872. They had two sons, John and Walter. Upon the sudden death of Cornelius in 1916, his youngest son, Walter, successfully took over the management of the company. Curtis & Yale Company, whose name changed again in 1937 to Curtis Companies, Inc., closed its doors suddenly in 1962.

The Curtis house, built in 1889, is a three-story stuccoed (originally clapboard) Queen Anne style house with an octagonal corner tower. The encircling classical porch replaced two smaller open "Eastlake style" porches in 1906.



THE ANDREW WARREN HISTORIC DISTRICT

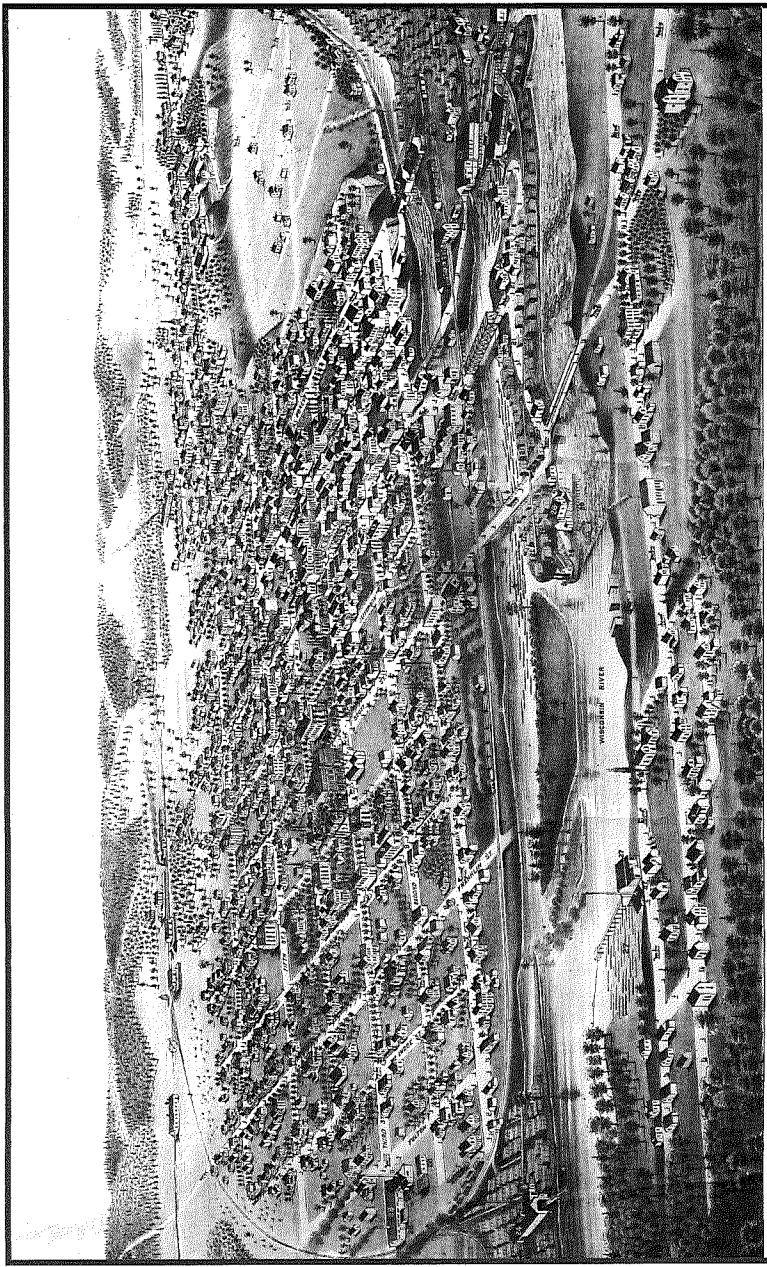
The Andrew Warren Historic District has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1984. Its name is rooted in the person of Mr. Andrew Warren, a sawmill owner who, in 1853, owned all of the property within the district. As the City grew, Warren sold off portions of this increasingly valuable real estate over a period of several decades.

Prominent early Wausau families built homes on “Warren’s Land” in a variety of architectural styles, including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, Prairie School, and 20th Century, with the end result being a diverse yet harmonious blending of late 19th and early 20th Century homes.

The most notable architect in the Warren District, working here between 1906 and 1920, was George W. Maher (1864-1926). Of the Chicago-based Prairie School, Maher expounded the “motif-rhythm theory,” the combination of natural and geometric elements to unify a particular design. His houses, commissioned by prominent lumber families, are at 410 McIndoe (#2), 604 Franklin (#15), and 521 Grant (#18). He also remodeled the Yawkey House at 403 McIndoe (#1) and may have designed the house at 511 Franklin (#12).

The National Register of Historic Places is our country’s official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Walk through the district today and you’ll find it very much alive with children, the elderly, families, cats, dogs. We urge you to enjoy their homes; they do.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF
WARSAW, WIS.
 COUNTY SEAT OF MARATHON CO.
 1879

1 COURT HOUSE
 2 BANK BUILDING
 3 SCHOOL HOUSES
 4 HIGH SCHOOL
 5 METHODIST CHURCH
 6 W.M.F.
 7 CATHOLIC CHURCH
 8 OFFICE

9 METHODIST CHURCH
 10 CEMETERY
 11 CEMETERY
 12 CEMETERY
 13 W.M.F.
 14 W.M.F.
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