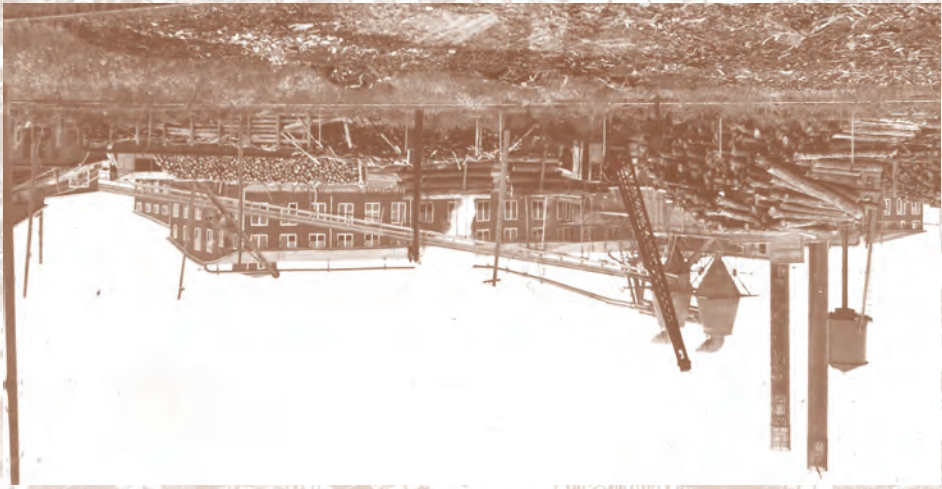


## How To Use The Brochure

This brochure is a self-guided walking tour of 1 of 5 Historic Districts in the City of Marshfield. Inside the brochure you'll find a map of the District and its historic resources. Several properties are featured with photos, architectural information and other interesting facts.

For each tour, we've mapped a recommended starting point and walking route. Distances and estimated tour times are provided. On street parking is available at the starting points. The walking routes will bring you past the most historic sites within the districts.

We encourage you to read the story of each District and reflect back in time as you stroll through Marshfield's Historic Neighborhoods.



Most of the houses in the Districts are private residences and are not open to the public. Please respect the owners' privacy and avoid trespassing on private property. Please view these properties only from the public right-of-way.

## Brief History of Marshfield

More than anything else, the city of Marshfield grew out of the marriage of the railroad and lumber industries. Surrounding hardwood forests, patches of pine, and the need to transport logs, frontier labor and goods, provided a commercial incentive for individuals to carve a railroad path through the area. In 1872, Louis Rivers built a double log cabin near the corner of what is now North Chestnut and Depot Streets, determined to capture the potential of an inn business that came with the projected path of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Rivers purchased the land from John J. Marsh, whom the city is said to be named after.

The fledgling city was jeopardized by a fire that started in the Upham Company lumber yards on June 27, 1887. The blaze spread rapidly, ultimately claiming 250 businesses and homes. It brought devastation and financial ruin to much of the community. When Upham raised his flag the next morning to indicate that the lumber plant would be rebuilt, he set the tone for Marshfield residents' renewed energy and resolve. The community recovered and gained strength after the fire, adding numerous buildings to meet growing

needs. Railroad traffic also increased: The volume in lines and users was second only to Milwaukee, earning Marshfield the nickname of "Hub City." After the turn of the century, some notable shifts took place in the city's economy. Dr. Karl Doege and five other doctors formed a group medical practice, now known as the Marshfield Clinic, in the downtown Thiel building. And, after most of the hardwood stands were cleared, agriculture – notably cheesemaking – became more prominent. However, lumber-related industries still retained a strong presence in Marshfield.



Marshfield's historic buildings, in various architectural forms, remain solid witness to the hard work and commitment of individuals seeking to better their lives in a different time. These buildings give us a glimpse of Marshfield's past, an understanding of location and form, and pleasure in their unique presence in our community.

## Walking Tour Brochure Series by the Marshfield Historic Preservation Committee:

- Central Avenue Historic District
- Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District
- Upham House Historic District
- West Fifth Street – West Sixth Street Historic District
- West Park Street Historic District

For more information contact:  
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<http://ci.marshfield.wi.us/historic/>

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Marshfield Convention and Visitors Bureau

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### What is the National Register of Historic Places?

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the official national list of historic properties in America worthy of preservation. Through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.

### What is the State Register of Historic Places?

The State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) is Wisconsin's official list of state properties worthy of preservation. The SRHP was established in 1989 and is managed by the Division of Historic Preservation at the Wisconsin Historical Society. The state register uses the same criteria for listing as the National Register except that the special considerations are not applicable.

### The Marshfield Register

Several individual properties as well as five districts comprising hundreds of properties are listed in both the SRHP and the NRHP in Marshfield. The districts include the Central Avenue Historic District, Pleasant Hill Residential Historic District, Upham House Historic District, West Fifth Street – West Sixth Street Historic District and the West Park Street Historic District. The individual properties listed include the Central Wisconsin State Fair Round Barn, Marshfield Senior High School, Willard D. Purdy Junior High and Vocational School, Governor William H. Upham House and the Wahle – Laird House.

### Marshfield Historic Preservation Committee

The Historic Preservation Committee (HPC) is made up of seven members appointed by the mayor and approved by Common Council; one architect, one historian, one plan commission member, and three citizens. The HPC serves to recommend and designate historic structures, sites, and districts as well as review, recommend, and approve legislation and programs that benefit historic preservation.



Brief history of the West Park St District:

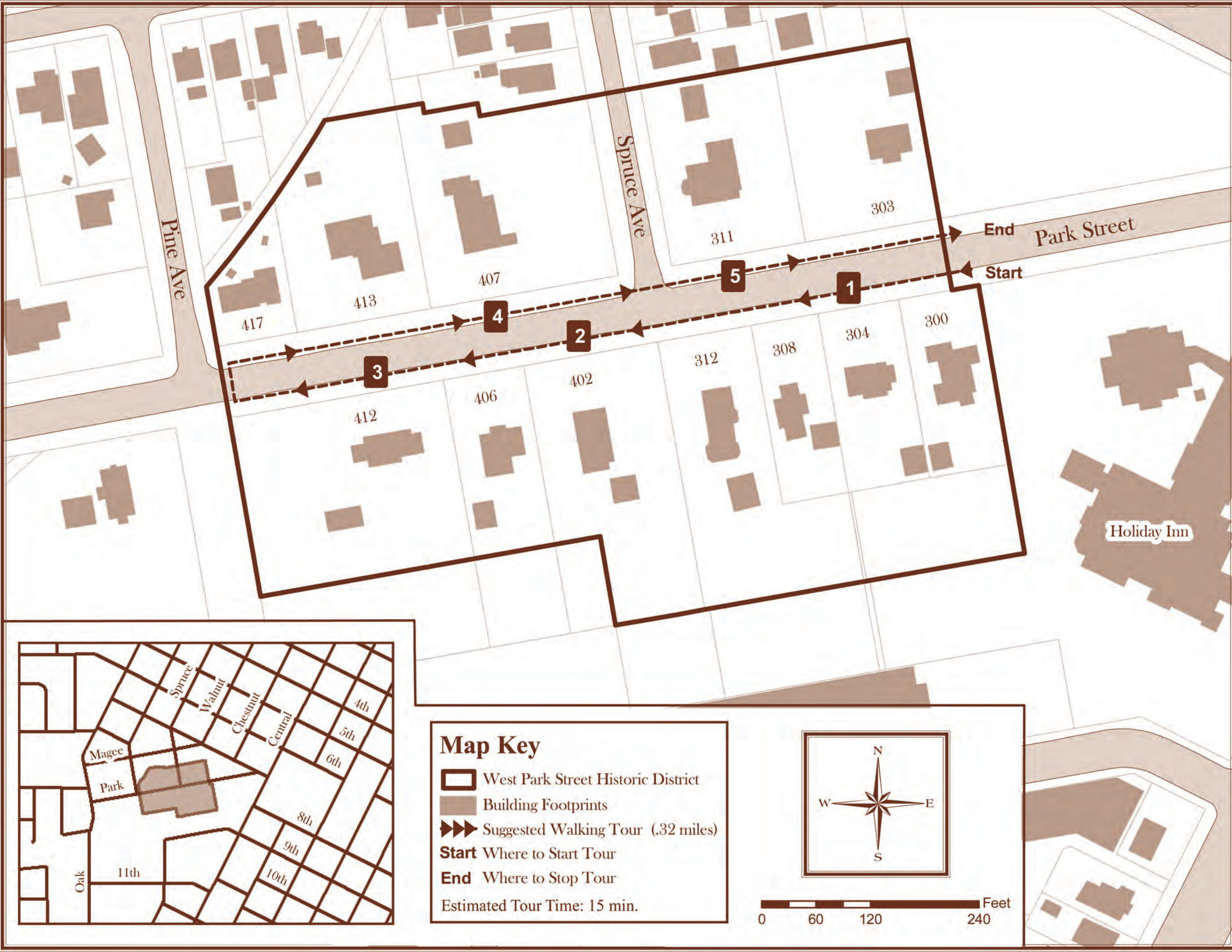
This residential historic neighborhood is a fine example of a prestigious neighborhood that developed gradually from 1892-1924. The district has 10 contributing and two noncontributing resources. The overall integrity is still intact with well maintained houses in a gracious neighborhood of generous lots and mature trees. It is a unique neighborhood because the houses represent several styles of architecture that typify the stylistic evolution taking place in Marshfield 's residences. The houses in this district were built by prominent Marshfield residents. Most of the houses in this district have been modified in some way, but none have been replaced. The district boasts a variety of architectural styles and forms including Queen Ann, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and vernacular.



**1. 304 West Park Street**  
This two story Colonial Craftsman style home was built by Edgar S. Bailey in 1916. Mr. Bailey was a former President of Marshfield Publishing Company and was a forerunner in the merger between the Wisconsin Hub and Marshfield News to establish Marshfield Daily News, the city's first daily newspaper.



**2. 402 West Park Street**  
This Queen Anne style home was built by William Noll Sr. in 1898. In 1925 the house was listed as a hospital and was known as Dr. Mettelstead's Osteopathic Clinic.



**3. 412 West Park Street**  
This Late Georgian Revival architecture with Regency and vernacular influences was built by lumberman Frank Bissell. The house was designed by architect H. H. Waterman of Chicago. Dr. Milbee, one of the six founding physicians of the Marshfield Clinic also lived in this house.



**3. 407 West Park Street**  
This Queen Anne styled house has a three story tower as its main architectural feature. Because of this feature, the house was referred to as "The Towers." Originally, it was home to John P. Hume, one of the founders of Marshfield News in 1889. Later, the house was owned by Joseph C. Marsh, founder of the Marshfield Telephone Exchange.



**5. 311 West Park Street**  
This Tudor Revival style house was built in 1905 for Karl Doege, a physician and one of the founders of Marshfield Clinic in 1916. From 1939 to 1985, the house was used as a Masonic Temple.