



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

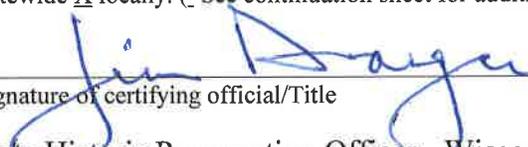
historic name East Third Street Residential Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Both sides of East Third Street from Central Avenue to Fourth Avenue East N/A **not for publication**
city or town Washburn N/A **vicinity**
state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Bayfield **code** 007 **zip code** 54891

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin
Date 5/28/14

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

East Third Street Residential Historic District

Bayfield

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Robert H. Beall

7-18-14

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> contributing	<input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	31	1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		31	1 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

SOCIAL/clubhouse

HEALTH CARE/hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete

walls Weatherboard

Shingle

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1885-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lewis Manufacturing Co.
Aladdin Co.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #__
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #__

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 12.5 acres (approx.)

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 662180 5170910
Zone Easting Northing

2 15 662460 5171240
Zone Easting Northing

3 15 662640 5171260
Zone Easting Northing

4 15 662260 5170840
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Timothy F. Heggland/ Consultant for the City of Washburn	date	April 20, 2013
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Rd.	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Various, see separate listing	date
organization		telephone
Street & number		zip code
city or town	state	

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet**

East Third Street Residential Historic District
Washburn, Bayfield County, Wisconsin

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Description:

The East Third Street Residential Historic District is a residential district comprised of twenty-seven single family homes, four duplexes, and a single non-residential building. The district is located one block northeast of Bayfield Street, which is the principal historic commercial thoroughfare in the city, and it consists of both sides of the 10 and 200 blocks of E. Third Street, the northwest side of the 100 block of E. Third Street, and the southeast side of the 300 block. The district also includes two houses on the southwest side of the 300 block of N. Third Avenue East, a single house on the southwest side of the 200 block of N. Third Avenue East, a single house in the 300 block of N. First Avenue East, and a single house in the 200 block of N. Second Avenue East. The slope of the land within the district gradually increases toward the northwest from E. Third Street. Most of the district's houses share uniform setbacks from tree-lined streets and have landscaped lots edged by concrete sidewalks and which are characterized by mown lawns, ornamental shrubs and flowers, and mature trees.

The oldest contributing houses in the district are a Queen Anne style and a Front Gable Vernacular Form house built in the mid-1880s at 13 and 23 E. Third Street. Next oldest and one of the largest buildings in the district is the fine Queen Anne style Francis H. Hartshorn house located at 101 E. Third Street, which still retains its original carriage barn. There is another Queen Anne style house in the district that was built in 1898 and which is located at 117 E. Third Street. There is also a single building in the district that was not originally built as a residence. This was the former DuPont Co.'s Haskell Club, a Dutch Colonial Revival style building located at 12 E. Third Street that was built in 1918 to house a company social club but which was later converted into a hospital, then was subsequently enlarged, and has now been converted into apartments.

The other twenty-six contributing buildings in the district are all single family houses and duplexes that, with six exceptions, were built between 1916 and 1918 for the DuPont Co. as housing for some of the workers and managers at its TNT manufacturing plant, which was located in nearby Barksdale, Wisconsin. The DuPont Company's houses and duplexes are examples of the Progressive styles with three exceptions: one house in the Colonial Revival style, Dutch Colonial Revival style and the Front Gable vernacular form. The Progressive style buildings include a single Prairie School example, a single American Foursquare example, eleven examples of the Bungalow, and four examples of the Craftsman style. The majority of these buildings were built in a single year, 1918, in order to provide housing for the vast numbers of workers who were then streaming into the Washburn area to work at the TNT factory. While the designers of most of these buildings are not known, at least three were pre-cut buildings that were designed and fabricated by the Lewis Manufacturing Co. of Bay City, Michigan. These consist of two duplexes located at 22-24 and 316-318 E. Third Street, which are examples of the Lewis Mfg. Co.'s "Harrison" design, and a Bungalow located at 210 E. Third Street

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that is an example of the Lewis Mfg. Co.'s "Vallejo" design. Three others were built to designs supplied by the DuPont Co. itself and are located at 111, 217, and 229 E. Third Street and another was designed and fabricated by the Aladdin Co. of Bay City, Michigan at 321 N. Third Avenue East and is an example of that company's "Plaza" model.

Besides the twenty DuPont Co. residential buildings in the district and its Haskell Club, there are also two contributing Front Gable vernacular form houses located at 222 N. Second Avenue East and 221 N. Third Avenue East that were built in 1915 by the H. H. Peavey Co. as rental houses. The district also includes three Colonial Revival style houses including the 1937 U.S. Forest Service house at 3 E. Third Street and the 1950 Harold Guzzo house at 303 N. First Avenue East.

The thirty-one contributing buildings in the district are especially notable within their local context for being excellent, intact examples of the progressive styles that they represent. They are also notable for their high degree of integrity compared to buildings in neighboring areas. While some of the houses in the larger residential neighborhood that encircles the district were also once distinguished by their size and quality design, many of these houses have now been altered. The still largely intact East Third Street Historic District continues to be a visually cohesive residential area whose individually notable components and high degree of integrity set it apart from the residential neighborhood that surrounds it.

INVENTORY

The following inventory lists every building in the district along with the names of the original owners, the construction date, the address, and also the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status. The abbreviations given below for architectural styles are the same abbreviations used by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. These are as follows:

AS = Astylistic Utilitarian
FG = Front Gable
QU = Queen Anne
AF = American Foursquare
PR = Prairie School
CR = American Craftsman
BU = Bungalow
DU = Dutch Colonial Revival
CO = Colonial Revival

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<i>C/N/C</i>	<i>Address</i>			<i>Name</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
C	3	E.	Third St.	U. S. Forest Service House	1937	CO
C	12	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co.'s Haskell Club House/ Washburn Hospital	1918/ 1956/ 1959	DU
C	13	E.	Third St.	Daniel W. Corning House	1885	QU
C	17	E.	Third St.	Adolph Torkelson House	1947-48	CO
C	22-24	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. Duplex	1918	CR
C	23	E.	Third St.	R. W. Wright House	1887	FG
C	26	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	BU
C	30	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	BU
C	101	E.	Third St.	Francis H. Hartshorn House	1892-93	QU
C	101	E	Third St.	Francis H. Hartshorn Carriage Barn	1892-93	AS
C	111	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1916	BU
C	117	E.	Third St.	Carrie G. Bell House	1898	FG
C	121	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1916	B U
C	127	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. Duplex	1916	CR
C	205	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. Duplex	1916	DU
C	210	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	BU
C	213	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	PR
C	217	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1916	BU
NC	218	E.	Third St.	Mark & Sara Snead House	1994	CO
C	229	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1916	CO
C	302	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	AF
C	306	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	FG
C	310	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	BU
C	316-18	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. Duplex	1918	CR
C	322	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	BU
C	326	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	BU
C	328	E.	Third St.	DuPont Co. House	1918	CR
C	303	N.	First Ave.	Harold Guzzo House	1950	CO
C	222	N.	Second Ave.	H. H. Peavey Co. House	1915	FG
C	221	N.	Third Ave. E	H. H. Peavey Co. House	1915	FG
C	315	N.	Third Ave. E	DuPont Co. House	1918	BU
C	321	N.	Third Ave. E	DuPont Co. House	1918	BU

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The following are brief descriptions of the district's major contributing resources, as well as more representative examples, which are listed in roughly chronological order.

101 E. Third Street Francis H. Hartshorn House and Carriage Barn 1892-93¹

This large, rectilinear plan, two-story-tall house was built for Francis H. Hartshorn in 1892-93 and it is a good example of Queen Anne style design. The highly intact Hartshorn house occupies a large corner lot, has an asymmetrical main façade that faces southeast onto E. Third Street and has a full basement story whose foundation walls are comprised of locally quarried, roughly dressed brownstone blocks. The exterior walls of the first story are clad in narrow wood clapboards, the second story is clad in wood shingles, and the entire house is sheltered by a combination gable-and-hip main roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. An open front porch spans the full-width of the first story of the main facade and this porch also has a full-width, enclosed, hip-roofed second story that Sanborn-Perris maps show was added to the original one-story porch between 1908 and 1918.² A two-story-tall, polygonal plan, gable-roofed bay is attached to the rear of the southwest-facing side elevation of the house and the face of the gable end that crowns this bay is also clad in wood shingles. All of the windows in the house appear to be original and consist of one-over-one-light double hung wood sash. Many of these windows are arranged in pairs and retain their original or very early two-over-two-light wood storm windows.

Francis H. Hartshorn's original two-story-tall astylistic carriage barn is extant and it is located behind the house. It is clad in drop siding, and its main southwest-facing elevation opens onto N. First Ave.

Tax rolls indicate that Hartshorn owned this house until the late 1890s, after which it passed into other hands. The house was purchased by the DuPont Co. in 1914 and it housed their Barksdale factory's superintendent and his family until 1916, when a new Colonial Revival style house was built for the superintendent further up the street at 229 E. Third Street. The Hartshorn house remained in DuPont's ownership until at least 1930 and it was presumably used to house factory personnel throughout the Company's period of ownership.

¹ City of Washburn Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls. See also: *Washburn News*, September 17, 1892, p. 1.

² This porch is now supported by four slender square-plan wood posts that are believed to be modern replacements for the originals, as is the porch's current wooden balustrade.

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111 E. Third Street

DuPont Co. House

1916³

This one-and-one-half-story-tall house is one of the earliest of the Bungalow style houses to be built in the district by the DuPont Co. and it is also one of the most intact examples as well. This house has an almost square plan, its foundation walls are of poured concrete, and its exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The walls are sheltered by a side gable roof that is clad in asphalt shingles and whose wide overhanging eaves are supported by simple wood brackets. This house has a slightly asymmetrical main façade that faces southeast onto E. Third Street. The façade has a full-width open shed-roofed front porch that consists of a downward extension of the slope of the building's main roof. This porch shelters the off center main entrance to the house. A large full-width shed-roofed dormer is placed directly above this porch on the slope of the main roof and its wood shingle-clad southeast-facing face features two triple-window groups, each window of which consists of a six-light casement window. Larger six-over-one-light double hung windows are used, both singly and in pairs, on the first story of the house and in the main gable ends. There is a shed-roofed, rectilinear plan oriel bay window located towards the rear on the southwest-facing side elevation of the house and next to the house's large brick chimney mass.

This house is an example of the DuPont Co.'s "Ketchum" model, which is itself a slightly simplified variant of the Aladdin Co.'s "Richmond" model. There is a second, equally intact example of this model in the district that is located at 217 E. Third Street. Both of these houses were built for the DuPont Co. in 1916 by contractor Charles Bloss of Ashland, Wisconsin. While the house at 111 E. Third Street was later sold by the Company, the house at 217 E. Third Street remained Company property until at least 1950.

229 E. Third Street

DuPont Co. House

1916⁴

This house occupies a large corner lot and it is Washburn's finest example of the Colonial Revival style. This house has a poured concrete foundation and it consists of a large, clapboard-clad, two-story-tall, rectilinear plan, side-gabled main block whose main facade faces southeast onto E. Third Street. The main facade of the house is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide. A shallow, hip-roofed oriel bay is placed on either side of the centered main entrance. Each bay contains a triple window group consisting of a centered six-over-one-light window flanked on either side by a less wide four-over-one-light double hung window. The entrance has side lights on either side of it, and it is sheltered by a classically derived, open, front porch whose hip roof is supported by two pairs of Tuscan

³ City of Washburn Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls.

⁴ Ibid.

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Order columns. A six-over-one-light window is placed in the second story above the entrance and a larger eight-over-one-light window is placed on either side of it above the two oriel bays. Three gable-roofed dormers are placed on the slope of the main roof above the three second story windows. Each of these dormers contains a six-over-six-light double hung window whose opening is flanked by pilasters and the dormer is crowned by a triangular pediment. Shed-roofed one and two-story ells are attached to the rear and southwest-facing side elevations of the house. A hip-roofed one-story open porch whose roof is supported by paired Tuscan Order columns is at the northeast-facing side of the house. Both of the house's side elevations feature returned cornices and are bisected by tall brick chimneys that extend upwards past the main roof's ridgeline.

This house was built for the DuPont Co. in 1916 by Charles Bloss and it is a variant of the DuPont Co.'s own "Davis" model. This house was built for the superintendent of the Company's Barksdale factory and it remained Company property until at least 1950.

12 E. Third Street

Haskell Club/Washburn Hospital

1918/1956/1959⁵

The original rectilinear plan middle portion of this two-story-tall Dutch Colonial Revival style building was begun in 1918 by the DuPont Co. as a clubhouse for the supervisors that were employed at DuPont's Barksdale factory and it was a replacement for the rented quarters located in a downtown commercial building that the club had previously occupied, which were destroyed by a fire in April of 1918.⁶ The new clubhouse, called the Haskell Club, was begun soon thereafter, and it was clad in clapboards and was completed later in the year. This building continued to serve DuPont as a clubhouse until 1922, when it was purchased by Dr. Albert Axley for use as a private hospital. By 1940, however, the building was under municipal ownership and was called the Washburn Hospital and in 1955 the city decided to expand it. This involved the construction of a new 30 by 33-foot addition of very similar design and of equal height and slightly greater width that was attached to the northeast end of the original building. This addition was called the Miriam L. Alvord Memorial Addition and it was designed by Thomas J. Shefchik, an architect practicing in Duluth, Minnesota.⁷ In 1959, Shefchik designed yet another addition to the original building, this being a 30 by 40-foot two-story wing designed in the same style as the original that was added at a right angle to the southwest end of the original building, which gave the building the T-plan it still has today.⁸

⁵ City of Washburn Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls.

⁶ "Fire Destroys F. T. Beers Club." *Washburn Times*, April 25, 1918, p. 1.

⁷ Sheridan, Charles M. "Washburn Hospital Addition Begun." *Washburn Times*, September 16, 1955.

⁸ Ibid. "Washburn Hospital Addition Nears Completion." *Washburn Times*, January 31, 1959.

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Eventually this building became unsuitable for hospital purposes. It was then remodeled and converted into rental units and later clad with vinyl siding.

22-24 E. Third Street

DuPont Co. Duplex

1918⁹

This highly intact two-story-tall Craftsman style duplex has a rectilinear plan with foundation walls of poured concrete. Its first story is clad in clapboards, its second story is clad in wood shingles. These walls are sheltered by a hipped roof that is clad in asphalt shingles with wide overhanging open eaves and exposed rafter ends. This building has a symmetrical three-bay main façade that faces northwest onto E. Third Street and it has two main entrances, which are located at the extreme left and right sides of the façade. Each of these entrances is sheltered by a large, open, gable-roofed porch whose roof is supported by two thick, battered wood posts and whose solid half-walls are clad in wood shingles. Placed in the second story of each of these two end bays is a pair of double-hung wood sash windows and while many of this building's original windows have now been replaced, several of its original eight-over-one-light windows still survive and bear witness to the building's original appearance. There are two separate window openings of the same size placed in the first story of the center bay in between these two porches. Two smaller openings contain six-over-one-light windows in the second story of this bay. The two side elevations of the building are both three-bays-wide.

This duplex is an example of the Lewis Manufacturing Co.'s "Harrison" model. There is a second, equally intact example of this model in the district at 316-318 E. Third Street. Both of these duplexes were built for the DuPont Co. in 1918 by contractors Tomlinson & Egan of Ashland, Wisconsin, and while the building at 22-24 E. Third Street was later sold by the Company, the duplex at 316-381 E. Third Street remained Company property until at least 1930.

26 E. Third Street

DuPont Co. House

1918¹⁰

This highly intact one-and-one-half-story-tall house is one of the later Bungalow style houses built in the district by the DuPont Co. This house has an almost square plan, its foundation walls are of poured concrete, and its exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The house is sheltered by a front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging open eaves and exposed rafter ends. This house has a symmetrical main façade that faces northwest onto E. Third Street, with a large, nearly full-width, enclosed, rectilinear plan, three season front porch. This gable-roofed porch also has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. It is enclosed by four-over-one-light double hung wood

⁹ City of Washburn Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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sash windows, there being three of these windows on each side of the porch and four across the front elevation. The entrance is centered on the front façade and is flanked by two-over-one sidelights. A pair of four-over-one-light windows is centered in the gable end above the porch. Both side elevations of the house are three bays wide with each bay containing a single wood window, two of which are identical to the windows that enclose the front porch.

This house was built for the DuPont Co. in 1918 by contractors Tomlinson & Egan of Ashland, Wisconsin. It is almost identical to another DuPont house in the district, the Bungalow style house at 326 E. Third Street that was built at the same time and by the same firm. The house at 326 E. Third Street differs only in that its front porch is open rather than enclosed and has a roof that is supported by four paneled, square plan wood columns. The house at 26 E. Third Street was later sold by the Company sometime prior to 1930 but the house located at 326 E. Third Street remained Company property until at least 1950.

30 E. Third Street

DuPont Co. House

1918¹¹

This highly intact one-and-one-half-story-tall house is another Bungalow built in the district by the DuPont Co. This Craftsman style-influenced house also has an almost square plan, its foundation walls are of poured concrete, and its exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The house is sheltered by a steeply-pitched side gable roof that is clad in asphalt shingles with wide overhanging eaves and simple wood brackets. The house has a symmetrical main façade that faces northwest onto E. Third Street and the façade has a full-width open front porch whose roof consists of a downward extension of the northerly slope of the building's main roof. This porch's roof is supported by two battered and paneled square plan wood columns and the porch is edged by a simple original wooden balustrade, which is given visual importance by the thickness of its component parts. This porch shelters the centered main entrance to the house, which is itself flanked by two large twelve-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows. A small gable-roofed dormer that contains an oblong eight-light window is also centered on the slope of the roof above the porch. Both side elevations of the house are two bays wide with each bay containing a single window opening having a twelve-over-one-light double hung wood sash window. The gable ends on these elevations are clad in wood shingles.

This house was built for the DuPont Co. in 1918 by contractors Tomlinson & Egan of Ashland, Wisconsin. It is almost identical to another DuPont house in the district, the Bungalow style house at 322 E. Third Street that was built at the same time and by the same firm. The house at 322 E. Third Street differs only in that its front porch is enclosed rather than open, it being enclosed by six-over-

¹¹ City of Washburn Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls.

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one-light double hung wood sash windows. Three of these windows are on each side of the porch and four are across the front elevation. The center entrance is flanked by four-over-one sidelights. The house at 30 E. Third Street was sold by the Company sometime prior to 1930 but the house located at 322 E. Third Street remained Company property until at least 1930.

213 E. Third Street

DuPont Co. House

1918¹²

This highly intact house is Washburn's finest example of the Prairie School style. This house has a poured concrete foundation and it consists of a large, clapboard-clad, two-story-tall, rectilinear plan, hip-roofed main block whose main facade faces southeast onto E. Third Street. The main facade of the house is asymmetrical in design, three-bays-wide and a wraparound wood belt course separates the shorter second story from the taller first story. The left-hand bay on this facade consists of a pair of one-over-one-light windows in the bay's first story and a shorter pair of similar windows in the second story above. The center bay contains the main entrance door to the house in its first story and this door is reached by ascending a short flight of stairs that opens onto a raised front entrance stoop that has a solid, clapboard-clad balustrade. The centered entrance door is flanked on either side by eight-light sidelights, all three elements are sheltered by a hip-roofed canopy that is supported by two massive wood brackets. A pair of one-over-one-light windows is placed in the second story above the entrance door. The first story of the main facade's right-hand bay contains two small one-over-one-light double hung windows whose staggered placement on the wall indicates the main staircase location inside the house. The main block is crowned by a broad, shallow-pitched hip roof clad in asphalt shingles and having wide overhanging boxed eaves.

Hip-roofed one-story ells are attached to both side elevations of the main block of the house. The ell on the left (west) is a sun porch encircled by groups of six-over-six-light windows, while the one on the right (east) is an enclosed side porch.

This house was built for the DuPont Co. in 1918 by Tomlinson & Egan of Ashland, Wisconsin to house the assistant superintendent of the Company's Barksdale factory and it remained Company property until at least 1950.

¹² City of Washburn Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls.

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3 E. Third Street

U.S. Forest Service Ranger's House

1937¹³

This modest size highly intact house occupies a corner lot and it is one of Washburn's finest examples of the Colonial Revival style. This house has a poured concrete foundation and it consists of a clapboard-clad, one-and-one-half-story-tall, rectilinear plan, side-gabled block whose main facade faces southeast onto E. Third Street. This main facade is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide. Two six-over-six-light double hung windows are placed on either side of the centered main entrance and each of these windows is itself flanked by a pair of wooden shutters that have louvers in their lower half and a scroll-cut pine tree motif in their upper half. The entrance itself consists of a classically derived, projecting, gable-roofed entrance vestibule that contains a two-light, four-panel wood entrance door that is flanked on both sides by pilaster strips, and this entrance is surmounted by a solid fanlight and by a broken pediment. In addition, two gable-roofed, clapboard-clad dormers are placed on the south slope of the main roof. Each dormer contains a small one-over-one-light double hung window.

This house was built for the U.S. Forest Service in 1937, which used it to house its resident forest ranger and his family.

¹³ *Washburn Times*. November 12, 1936; April 8, 1937.

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Significance:

The East Third Street Residential Historic District is an architecturally significant district that is located adjacent to the historic commercial core of the city of Washburn. The district was identified as a potential historic district having local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion C (Architecture) by the City of Washburn Intensive Survey, which was undertaken in 2008-2009.¹⁴ Research was undertaken to assess the potential for nominating the district to the NRHP utilizing the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the resources within the District utilizing the Queen Anne, Prairie School, American Craftsman, Bungalow, Dutch Colonial Revival and Colonial Revival styles subsections of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.¹⁵ The results of this research are detailed below and show that the East Third Street Residential Historic District is locally significant under NR Criterion C as an architecturally and historically significant collection of single family residences that together constitute a well-defined and visually distinct geographic and historic entity within the city of Washburn.

The period of significance of the district extends from 1885 to 1950 and is defined by the dates of construction of the district's oldest and newest resources built during the historic period. It is an intact grouping which constitutes a concentration of Washburn's architecturally significant residential buildings. The great majority of these resources were built between 1916 and 1918 by the DuPont Company to house employees at their nearby Barksdale TNT manufacturing plant. Earlier buildings include examples of Washburn's Queen Anne buildings while later examples represent the lengthy popularity of the Colonial Revival style.

The East Third Street Residential Historic District contains Washburn's only concentration of architecturally significant and intact residential buildings. The district contains four duplexes and twenty-seven single family houses, the earliest of which are four Queen Anne style and Front Gable Vernacular form houses that were built in the 1880s and 1890s, while the latest contributing one is a Colonial Revival style house that was built in 1950. When one considers the length of the period of significance, it might seem surprising that the district's resources do not exhibit an equally wide range of styles. The reason this is so is that after the first four houses in the district were built, most of the land within its boundaries remained undeveloped until 1916, when the DuPont Co. began building dwellings there to house managers and other workers who were employed at its nearby Barksdale,

¹⁴ Heggland, Timothy F. *City of Washburn Intensive Survey*. Washburn: City of Washburn, 2009. Copy on file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI.

¹⁵ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, pp. 2-15 and 2-21 to 2-29.

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Wisconsin TNT manufacturing factory. In the two years that followed, the DuPont Co. built a total of twenty houses (sixteen single family houses and four duplexes) on lots within the district's boundaries. All but two are fine examples of the Bungalow, Craftsman, Prairie School, and other progressive architectural styles, and most of these were built in a single year, 1918, when production at the DuPont Co. factory reached its peak. The district also contains five Colonial Revival style residences, one of which, the DuPont Co. Factory Superintendent's House at 229 E. Third Street. It is both the finest example of this style and the finest Period Revival style house in the city. In addition to the houses, the district contains the DuPont Co.'s Dutch Colonial Revival style Haskell Club building, located at 12 E. Third Street. The original portion of this building was completed in 1918 as a social club for supervisors at the DuPont Co. factory. In 1922 it was purchased by Dr. Albert Axeley who converted the building into a hospital. It was expanded twice in the late 1950s, both times in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, and has since been converted into apartments.

The period of significance extends from 1885 to 1950 and encompasses the construction dates of all of the district's contributing resources.

History:

The history of Washburn from its beginnings in 1883 until 1947 has been exhaustively chronicled in *Washburn: The City To Be, A Historical Memoir 1883-1947*, which is volume 2 of the recently published two-volume history of the Chequamegon Bay area entitled *Chequamegon Bay and its Communities*, written by Lars Erik Larson, PhD., a former native son and an emeritus faculty member of the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.¹⁶ This 672-page illustrated history contains an extensive chronological history of the city and also histories of its industries, institutions, organizations, businesses, families, and individuals, and it is an invaluable resource that goes far beyond the scope of a National Register nomination in describing the history of Washburn. In addition, the built history of the city of Washburn has been described in the recently completed City of Washburn Intensive Survey Report. As a result, the history that follows will take a general look at the physical growth of the city as it pertains to the history of the district and it will then discuss the history of the district itself.

Many of the cities that were established in the northern third of Wisconsin in the 1870s and 1880s can claim to have had an early boom period, but Washburn is one of the very few that can claim to have had two such periods. Like most other early Wisconsin communities, the city of Washburn owes its

¹⁶ Larson, Lars Erik. *Chequamegon Bay and its Communities II. Washburn - The City to Be: A Historical Memoir 1883-1947*. Whitewater, Wis.: L. Larson, 2008.

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existence to its proximity to water. Washburn is the county seat of Bayfield County, Wisconsin's northernmost county, and is situated on the west shore of Chequamegon Bay, which opens into Lake Superior. Small settlements of one or two buildings are known to have existed in this area prior to the creation of Washburn but the area that is the site of Washburn was essentially unpopulated and heavily forested prior to 1883.

What finally brought development to this area was the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Co., seeking a location for an easily developed deep water port somewhere on the Wisconsin side of the Lake Superior shore. What they found was Vanderverter Bay, a small bay located on the western shore of the much larger Chequamegon Bay that possessed the qualities they were looking for. Unlike most of Chequamegon Bay, which is relatively shallow, the shoreline along the west shore of Vanderverter Bay was well protected and the water there was also deep enough to permit Great Lakes shipping to come up almost to the shoreline. This, then, became the site of the city of Washburn.

By May of 1883, construction of a deepwater dock was underway and with the Omaha Railroad's tracks heading north from Ashland towards the site, the development of the town site began to receive attention. The town site was developed by Bay Land and Improvement Company, organized in June of 1883 by a group that was composed largely of executives of the Omaha Railroad and men who lived in Ashland and Bayfield.

The town site was surveyed and platted by civil engineers from Ashland in August of 1883, and the proprietors named the new town "Washburn" after Cadwallader C. Washburn, a former of governor of Wisconsin (1872-1874). By this time Washburn had moved to Minneapolis and had become wealthy as the owner of three flour mills in that city making him one of the largest producers of flour in the Midwest. The 366-acre plat of Washburn that the Bay Land Company put on the market was ambitious to say the least, consisting as it did of over 109 blocks of land containing some 1220 lots that stretched one-and-one-half miles from Tenth Avenue West to Sixth Avenue East. Part of the reason for creating such a large number of lots for sale was, of course, to maximize profits, but topography also played a role. Washburn's site rises gradually at first and then more steeply from the lakeshore inland, a situation that favored an elongated rather than a compact town plan. Man-made factors also influenced the development of the town. The town plat was purposefully drawn so that the Omaha Railroad's tracks ran along its southern edge as they continued north to Bayfield. The area south of the tracks down to the lake shore then became the town's industrial zone where factories, mills, and shipping docks were located. Omaha Street was then positioned to run in an east-west direction parallel with and just to the north of the railroad tracks, and Bayfield Street was laid out so as to run parallel to Omaha Street just one block further north. Because of their close proximity to the railroad tracks, lots on Omaha and Bayfield streets were favored for commercial development and thus became Washburn's commercial district. The town's

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residential district began north of Bayfield Street on the blocks that had been platted on the gradually rising slope above the commercial district.

This pattern of development was typical of the times and reflected the fact that lots fronting on streets that were intended for commercial and retail purposes were usually developed in the densest possible way with commercial buildings abutting both the sidewalk and each other. Consequently, these long narrow lots were inherently more valuable than those that were dedicated to residential purposes. Town developers therefore platted narrow lots for commercial development to maximize their profits.

The earliest construction in Washburn occurred along the lakeshore and was directed at developing the town's transportation and shipping infrastructure. First to be built was a large coal and merchandise dock that was constructed at the foot of what today is Central Avenue. In order to facilitate this construction process and the concurrent development of the railroad tracks that were moving northward from Ashland towards Washburn, housing for the workers doing the construction was built and so were the first stores in the community. The key element in all of this, of course, was the railroad. The railroad guaranteed that the products produced in the region could be shipped to customers outside the region and it also guaranteed that goods from the outside, such as coal, could be brought in. Once Washburn's shipping and transportation infrastructure was in place, others began to look at the natural resources, such as the abundant timber and brownstone in the area, as potential sources of profit.

The concentration of so much new economic activity in Washburn produced a "boom" period that was to last for the next twelve years. By 1885, Washburn's population had grown from 300 to 741 and this rapid rate of growth continued and even accelerated in the years that followed. Not surprisingly, this growth resulted in considerable changes to the town site itself during this period. The logging of the white pine forest began almost immediately after initial settlement. By 1886, this tree cover had receded to the margins of the original plat, leaving a vast field of stumps that remained in place until building activity dictated their removal. Fortunately, several fine historic photos of the townsite that were taken during this early period have survived in the collection of the Washburn Historical Museum as has a Bird's Eye View of Washburn printed in 1886. These images show that at that time almost all the commercial buildings in the town were either one or two story, wood frame Boomtown style or Front Gable vernacular form buildings and almost all of the residential buildings were small one and two story wood frame Front or Side Gable vernacular form houses. The only exceptions to this were the two story brick-clad King Block and Aune & Overby's first Opera House Block, both of which were Commercial vernacular buildings that were located opposite each other on the northeast and southwest corners of E. Bayfield Street and First Avenue East. In addition, the size of the town site itself was expanding.

By 1890, Washburn's population had mushroomed to 3,039 people and this rapid growth created a great

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need for more buildings of all types. Buildings continued to be constructed of wood and remained small, one or two story Boomtown style or Front Gable vernacular form commercial buildings and one and two story Front or Side Gable vernacular form houses. Exceptions were becoming more common, thanks both to the increased prosperity of the village and to accident. For instance, when a large fire destroyed an entire city block of wooden commercial buildings and houses that fronted on E. Bayfield Street and E. Omaha Street in October 1888, several of the commercial buildings were rebuilt on a larger scale out of brick and locally quarried brownstone. This created a trend that lasted into the mid-1890s resulting in the construction of most of Washburn's architecturally significant commercial buildings, the best of which, fortunately, still survive today. Houses designed in the Queen Anne style began to appear in Washburn and while these were also built of wood, they were larger and more architecturally distinguished than the smaller vernacular houses that had preceded them. The growth of the village resulted in several new churches and schools being built during this period, and when Washburn became the Bayfield County seat in 1892, a new brownstone-clad Neoclassical Revival style courthouse was built in 1896 on the site of the former Pioneer School. The county courthouse remains in use today.¹⁷

The two earliest houses in the East Third Street Residential Historic District are the Queen Anne style Daniel W. Corning house (1885) at 13 E. Third Street and the Front Gable vernacular form R. W. Wright house (1887) at 23 E. Third Street. Both were constructed of clapboard and their location on E. Third Street represents the eastern edge of development from this period. These two houses were followed by the much larger Queen Anne style Francis H. Hartshorn house (1893) located at 101 E. Third Street, and the Queen Anne style Carrie G. Bell house (1898) located at 117 E. Third Street. These four houses all date from Washburn's first "boom" period, which saw the community grow from perhaps 300 in 1883, when the village was first platted, to 5,178 by 1895.

By 1895, Washburn's first "boom" period had reached its peak. This was because Washburn, like so many other boomtown communities in northern Wisconsin during this period, depended on the harvesting of the natural resources for its success. Unfortunately, by the later 1890s, the timber supplies in the area surrounding Washburn were being rapidly depleted and the market for the region's brownstone was eroding. Washburn was about to descend from this peak into a long period of slow decline. In his masterful work on the history of Washburn, Lars Erik Larson has summed up this period as follows:

As its economic base expanded to include shipping, sawmills, and quarrying, while its material, population, and social bases were established and consolidated, Washburn developed rapidly from work camp to settlement to growing community, a full participant in and beneficiary of the boom phase of the second era of resource exploitation on the bay. But late in the century the boom began

¹⁷ Bayfield County Courthouse, 117 E. Fifth St., Washburn, Bayfield County, WI. (Listed on NRHP: 1-17-1975.)

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to fade and Washburn, created and sustained by the boom, eventually became its victim. The components of its economic base—shipping, lumbering, and quarrying—did not collapse suddenly and catastrophically, however, but each declined at its own rate over a period of years.¹⁸

Population figures are one measure of Washburn's decline. By 1900, Washburn's population had decreased to 5,005; by 1905, to 4,924; and by 1910, to 3,830 residents. The consequences of this slow decline, which lasted until the beginning of World War I, were many and varied, but one consequence was that new construction in Washburn essentially came to a halt during these years and the building stock of Washburn therefore remained unchanged. The Washburn Intensive Survey, for instance, recorded only a handful of new buildings that were built during the years between 1896 and 1914. The prime examples are public buildings such as the new St. Louis R.C. Church, which was begun in 1902 and never completed, the Washburn Free Public Library, which was built in 1904 with money donated by Andrew Carnegie, and the new Andrew I. Lien Block on W. Bayfield Street, built in 1910. Very few new residences or commercial buildings were built in Washburn during this time. Instead, many Washburn houses and stores were remodeled and sometimes expanded during this period as the means of their owners permitted. Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps from 1898, 1904, and 1909 also show that the Washburn of 1898 was still essentially the same city in 1909, the most notable difference between these dates being the decline in the number of business buildings located along Bayfield and Omaha streets that occurred during the intervening years. Population and economic decline notwithstanding, the citizens of Washburn petitioned successfully to have their village incorporated as a city in 1904, after having grown dissatisfied with the increasingly rural makeup of the Town of Washburn board that governed them.¹⁹

Another event that occurred in the area near Washburn in 1905 would ultimately bring a second, very brief "boom" period to the city. This was the E. I. DuPont Co.'s decision to establish an explosives manufacturing plant in the Town of Barksdale, which is located in Bayfield County just to the south of the Town of Washburn. The DuPont Co. factory was developed here to supply the needs of the mines located in the Mesabi Iron Range area of Minnesota and the Gogebic Range in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The risks involved in the manufacture of explosives such as dynamite made a rural setting such as the Barksdale location a good choice for the DuPont Co. Barksdale also had the advantage of being located midway between Washburn and Ashland, two economically depressed cities located just eight miles from each other each with a large pool of available labor and both communities located on a railroad line. The creation of this plant was welcome news to those in Washburn who were struggling to reconstruct the economy of the city. While the number of workers at the plant in the first decade of its existence fluctuated, it appears that from three to four hundred workers were employed there at any one time from

¹⁸ Larson, Lars Erik. *Op. Cit.*, Vol. 2, pp. 16-17.

¹⁹ The Town of Washburn was created in 1884.

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the year the factory opened until the beginning of the war in Europe. The start of World War I, however, had a major effect on U.S. manufacturers of explosives, of which the E. I. DuPont Co. was the largest, and by 1915 its Barksdale factory had already begun to shift its manufacturing emphasis to meet the new demands.

Washburn's major industry, the DuPont explosives plant, was already producing for war. The plant had been converted for the production of trinitrotoluene or T.N.T. (limited production of dynamite apparently continued). The acid production plants, the power plant, and other facilities were also expanded to support the production of T.N.T. While it is not known how many men were employed at the plant at the end of 1914, the [Washburn] *Times* reported on May 1913 that "between two and three hundred men are employed" and with the expansion of dynamite productions then underway, "over three hundred men will be given steady employment." In any event by the beginning of July 1915 about 1000 men were employed (a significant proportion in construction work), inspiring the *Times* to observe that "Large sums of money are paid out every two weeks by the dynamite plant and business in the city is booming. Nearly all vacant buildings in the city have been rented." By far the larger proportion of these men lived in Washburn, rather than Ashland. The Omaha Railroad ran a "dynamite train" to transport these men between Washburn and the plant. In early August 1915 one train of fourteen coaches was in operation, but by the end of the month two trains were running with a total of twenty coaches, two trains departing from Washburn about 7:00AM, in addition to trains run for shift changes at night.²⁰

To house its factory administrators and their families, the DuPont Company purchased existing houses in Washburn. The Queen Anne style Francis H. Hartshorn house at 101 E. Third Street was purchased prior to 1915 to house the factory's superintendent. In 1916, the Company hired contractor Charles Bloss of Ashland to build a series of new houses in the 100 and 200 blocks of E. Third Street. These houses are all located within the district, and were intended for the top management of the Barksdale factory. These include the Colonial Revival style Factory Superintendent's House at 229 E. Third Street and the Prairie School style house next door at 213 E. Third Street for the Assistant Superintendent, each of which is Washburn's best example of these particular styles.²¹

Nor was the DuPont Co. the only entity to develop housing in this area. Washburn resident H. H. Peavey also began purchasing lots in this area and he was soon building vernacular form rental houses,

²⁰ Larson, Lars Erik. Op. Cit., Vol. 2, pp. 286-287.

²¹ Larson, Lars Erik. *Chequamegon Bay and Its Communities III: A History of the Barksdale Works. The E. I. Du Pont De Nemours And Company: 1904-2004*. Whitewater, Wis.: L. Larson, 2010, p. 24. Much of this fine work consists of a compilation of 28 articles entitled "The Fifty Year History of the Barksdale Works 1904 To 1954," written by Ernest H. Holman in the *Washburn Times* between August 19, 1954 and March 3, 1955.

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two of which were built in the district in 1915 and are located at 222 N. Second Avenue E. and 221 N. Third Avenue E.

The entrance of the United States into World War I in April of 1917 created a huge new demand for explosives and for T.N.T. in particular, and as a result, thousands of additional workers poured into the Washburn area. Growth of the DuPont factory created a critical need for housing that the DuPont Co. finally took upon itself to resolve. Some 2,000 of the unmarried new workers were housed in tar paper-clad wood barracks that the Company built at the factory site itself and many more lived in the nearby city of Ashland, but most of the Company's permanent, highly skilled workers and their families lived or wanted to live in Washburn as did the factory's managers. At first, the Company rented whatever rooms and houses it could find to house these especially valued employees but by 1918, the need for additional housing had become acute and the DuPont Co. therefore decided to embark on a much larger scale building program. The first buildings to be built were the houses that now make up the core of the proposed East Third Street Residential Historic District. The newspaper reported:

The DuPont company have awarded contracts to Tomlinson & Egan of Ashland for the erection of eleven modern residences in this city. Eight of the residences will be located on the south [southeast] side of Third Street between Third and Fourth Avenues East and three will be located on Third Street between Central and First Avenue East. Nine of the residences to be erected will be of the bungalow type while two will be duplex residences. They will be modern in every detail. It is understood that the cost of the houses will be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars and that work on them will be rushed.²²

This was just the first wave of the building activity that would soon transform the east side of Washburn. Shortly after the United State's entrance into the war, T. A. Loveland of Minneapolis laid out the Du Pont Park Addition subdivision in the northeast end of Washburn. By July of 1918 some twenty houses had already been built in this new subdivision, many of which were four-room cottages, and another ten houses were already under construction, but these new houses could not begin to meet the housing needs of the DuPont Company.²³ Consequently, on August 14, 1918, the Company acquired a large block of land just to the east of the district on which it proposed to build an additional 106 dwellings.²⁴ Work on the new houses started on August 29, 1918.

²² "Contract Let By the DuPonts." *Washburn Times*. May 2, 1918, p. 1. These were the buildings that are located at 22-24, 26, and 30 E. Third Street and 302, 306, 310, 316-318, 322, 326, and 328 E. Third Street.

²³ "Build More Houses." *Washburn Times*. July 11, 1918, p. 1.

²⁴ "The DuPont Company is to Erect 100 Houses in Washburn." *Washburn Times*. August 15, 1918, p. 1.

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The DuPont company the past week started big building operations in this city when an immense crew was brought here from the Barksdale plant to start work on the new Y. M. C. A. Building and the 106 homes to be erected by the company here.

The scene of the greatest activity however is in the east part of the city along Bayfield, Third and Fourth Streets where the company is to erect 106 homes which will be rented to employees of the company. These residences are to be of good construction, with concrete foundations, water, lights, sewer and other modern conveniences and very desirable residences. The houses will be of several types. Many will be the cottage type with four or five rooms and bath, while some will be the duplex residences. The company has hundreds of men employed in the construction of their houses and it is said that the crew will average a house a day when they get going in good shape.²⁵

By September, the framework for most of these houses was finished and a substantial number had actually been completed and a few, occupied, when an armistice was signed between Germany and the Allied Forces on Nov. 11, 1918. Once the war ended, the need for these new houses evaporated and in November of the following year the DuPont Co. sold them to the Marshall-Wells Co. of Duluth, Minnesota, which took the Washburn houses down in sections and shipped them to Duluth, where they were re-erected in a Duluth suburb it had created called Morley Heights.²⁶

Not a "company town", since the City provided all utilities, Morley Heights was a housing development begun at the end of World War I by the Marshall-Wells Co. Albert Morley Marshall, for whom the area was named, founded in Duluth what became the largest wholesale house in the United States in 1893. About 1919 the company, as part of a general profit-sharing and benefits plan, bought a large number of frame homes, including duplexes, from the Du Pont Company at Barksdale, Wisconsin. The houses were shipped knocked down on package freighters across the lake, hauled up the hillside and rebuilt along Spear Avenue and Morley Parkway where they were offered to company employees. Few company men bought the homes, finding better housing elsewhere, but Morley Heights became a popular streetcar suburb

²⁵ "Start Building Hundred Homes." *Washburn Times*. August 29, 1918, p. 1. These buildings are all shown on the 1918 Sanborn-Perris maps of Washburn but no photos of them have yet been found. The YMCA building was built by the Company as a replacement for an older building that the Company had remodeled into a clubhouse for its workers who were living in Washburn. This building was destroyed by fire on April 25, 1918 and it was promptly replaced on the same site by a new Dutch Colonial Revival style building built by DuPont and located at 3 W. Bayfield Street that is still extant and which is believed to be individually eligible for NRHP listing.

²⁶ "Sale is Confirmed." *Washburn Times*. November 20, 1919, p. 1.

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for the city's clerks and skilled workers.²⁷

This removal work began in January of 1920 and by the end of that year all that remained of what had been a whole suburb of completed and semi-completed houses located just to the east of the East Third Residential Street District were whole city blocks of concrete foundations, most of which remained in place until 1958, when new development activity in this area resulted in their gradual removal. Fortunately, the houses that the DuPont Co. had built earlier in the East Third Street Residential Historic District remained and they continued to be owned by the Company for several decades after the end of the war. They continued to house members of the staff of the now greatly reduced Barksdale factory, which continued in operation until 1971.

Just three more houses were built within the district boundaries after 1920 and they were built on lots that either had never been built upon or had once been occupied by earlier houses that had been demolished. The first of these is a Colonial Revival style house at 3 E. Third Street built in 1937 by the U.S. Forest Service. The last two, the 1947 Torkelson house located at 17 E. Third Street, and the 1950 Guzzo house at 303 N. First Avenue are both Colonial Revival style. They were probably built to take advantage of available lots in what, in the immediate post-World War II period, was still considered to be the best residential district in the city.

Architecture

The East Third Street Residential Historic District is locally significant under NRHP Criterion C (Architecture) because it contains Washburn's most significant and concentrated collection of intact early twentieth century single family and duplex residential buildings. These buildings are fine representative examples of their particular styles and they are also notable because most of them were pre-cut catalog houses that were purchased from various manufacturers by the E. I. DuPont Co. to house the managers and the most highly skilled employees who worked at their TNT-producing factory in nearby Barksdale, Wisconsin. Two of these residences are also Washburn's finest examples of their particular styles: the excellent Prairie School style DuPont Company's Assistant Superintendent's house and the equally excellent Colonial Revival style Superintendent's house. Most are representative examples of the various Progressive styles such as the Bungalow and Craftsman styles. The district contains twenty-five contributing single family houses, four contributing duplexes, and a single contributing non-residential building that was built by the DuPont Co. as a clubhouse for its employees and later converted to a hospital. The four earliest houses in the district are Queen Anne style and Vernacular form buildings that predate the DuPont Co.'s history in the area, while the three

²⁷ Scott, James Allen. *Duluth's Legacy. Volume 1: Architecture.* Duluth: City of Duluth, 1974, p. 26.

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newest ones were built between 1937 and 1950 and are good representative examples of the Colonial Revival style. Most of these houses are still highly intact today and they provide an excellent opportunity to explore the stylistic transition that was taking place at the beginning of the twentieth century when the Queen Anne style was giving way to newer Progressive styles such as the Craftsman and Bungalow styles. After the end of World War I, these styles gave way in turn to the various Period Revival styles and to the Colonial Revival style in particular. In addition, those buildings in the district that are associated with the DuPont Co. also provide an insight into the ways in which this company set about meeting the enormous demand for workers housing that accompanied its efforts to satisfy the huge need for munitions that accompanied the nation's entrance into World War I.

The two oldest contributing buildings in the East Third Street Residential Historic District consist of a small Queen Anne style house and a small Front Gable vernacular form house that were both built in the late 1880s at 13 and 23 E. Third Street, respectively. Next oldest and one the largest buildings in the district is the fine Queen Anne style Francis H. Hartshorn house located at 101 E. Third Street, which still retains its original carriage barn, and there is another Front Gable form house in the district that was built in 1898 and which is located at 117 E. Third Street. All four of these nineteenth century houses date from Washburn's first "boom" period and while the earlier of the two Queen Anne style examples is essentially a vernacular expression of this style, the two-story-tall hip-and-gable-roofed Hartshorn house is one of Washburn's best Queen Anne style houses. This house has a rectangular plan, a two-story bay is located to the rear on its east-facing side elevation, its full basement story has walls that are composed of large brownstone block, its first story is clad in clapboards, and its second story is clad in wood shingles. In addition, the house's main façade also features a full-width front porch.

Colonial Revival style buildings in the district were constructed between 1916 and 1950 a length of time which is representative of the extended period during which the style was popular. The Colonial Revival is a style influenced by the revived interest in American architectural traditions. The style incorporates elements from the colonial Georgian, Federal and Dutch architectural periods. Colonial motifs such as broad classical porches, gables, decorative swags and pediments were often incorporated into Queen Anne style houses. Builders also diverged from the Queen Anne and used these design themes in a more traditional way, creating Colonial Revival style houses that reflect the simplicity and symmetry of the early prototype and include classically correct motifs.²⁸

Almost all of the rest of the buildings in the district were built between 1916 and 1918 by the E. I.

²⁸ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, vol. 2, p. 2-17.

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DuPont Company to house its most valued employees and this was the direct result of the increased demand for explosives that was generated by World War I. As was noted earlier, the DuPont Company's Barksdale factory had been developed as early as 1905, but up until the beginning of the war most of its employees lived in their own homes located in the nearby cities of Washburn or Ashland and they commuted to the factory on daily railroad trains that ran between the two cities. Such company-owned housing as existed during this period appears to have been limited primarily to already existing buildings in Washburn that the Company purchased to house the factory's senior administrators. A prime example is the Francis H. Hartshorn house located at 101 E. Third Street, which the Company purchased in 1913 to house the factory's superintendent and his family. Once World War I began the increased demands for explosives resulted in the rapid expansion of the Barksdale plant and with this expansion came an equally great need for additional workers. Most of the newly employed workers were male and were housed in rubberoid-covered two-story gable-roofed dormitories (non-extant) that were built at the factory site itself, but their rapidly increasing numbers soon filled every available vacant house and apartment in both Washburn and Ashland.²⁹

This situation lasted up until the nation's entrance into World War I, but the even greater demand for explosives that this created required an even larger work force at the Barksdale factory, and since the existing building stock of Washburn and Ashland could not meet the new demands that were being placed upon it, the DuPont Co. decided to build housing of its own to house its permanent married employees and their families.

History of the DuPont – Aladdin Relationship

A similar situation existed at DuPont's 25 other explosive-producing factories which were scattered all across the country at the beginning of World War I. Some of these factories were already owned and operated by DuPont, such as the one at Barksdale, while others were owned by the U.S. government and were leased to DuPont. Among these were some that were the equivalent of whole cities such as in Hopewell, Virginia; Carney's Point, New Jersey; Penniman, Virginia; and Old Hickory, Tennessee. Each of these locations housed thousands of workers. Hopewell, for instance, began life as an 800-acre rural farm (subsequently increased to 2,400 acres) that DuPont purchased in 1914 to make guncotton for the war effort. At the time there were 300 persons living in the township in which it was located. By 1917, however, there were 40,000 employees at this factory, an entire new city that had paved streets, schools, churches, stores, social clubs, and libraries had been built by the Company across the railroad tracks from the factory itself. Similar stories accompanied the construction and expansion of

²⁹ Historic photos of these dormitories and of the Barksdale factory itself can be found in the Hagley Digital archives. See: Hagley Digital Images: DuPont plant, Barksdale, Wisconsin, www.digital.hagley.org/. Accessed 2013.

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DuPont's other factories including the one at Barksdale.³⁰ Not surprisingly, housing all of these workers presented an enormous challenge for the Company, especially in places where factories were created from scratch, because while the factory workers themselves were mostly men who could be housed in quickly erected dormitories, higher quality housing was needed for the factory's skilled workers, technicians, supervisors, management, and their families. As a result, DuPont turned to suppliers of manufactured houses to meet these needs, the most important of which was the Aladdin Co. of Bay City, Michigan.

The Aladdin Company was founded as the North American Construction Company in 1906 by two brothers, William J. Sovereign and Otto E. Sovereign. William was a lawyer and Otto was an advertising man. The company was one of the earliest and longest-lived manufacturers of catalog ("Readi-cut") houses. Although second in sales volume to the better-known Sears Roebuck & Company "kit homes," Aladdin (as it became officially known in 1916) entered the business before Sears and remained in it some forty years after the last Sears home was sold.

Aladdin's primary product was single family dwellings. Thus the firm's fortunes were closely tied to that of the housing industry and followed the trends of the national economy. It prospered during both world wars by supplying military camp buildings to the U.S. government and workers' housing to key industries. The company was particularly proud of filling an order for 200 houses from the Austin Motor Company in Birmingham, England, in 1917. Sales boomed after World War I and during the prosperous 1920s but slumped dramatically during the Depression. After World War II the firm resumed production of civilian homes in 1947 and during the post-war years Aladdin again experienced robust sales. Operating losses for 1958, 1959, and 1960, however, made it evident that a changing housing market demanded new approaches by Aladdin. ... Despite tentative changes such as more preassembled, prenailed components, business continued to decline. As a result the firm ceased production in 1982.³¹

One of the things that set the Aladdin Co. apart from its many competitors was the fact that it actively sought to provide low-cost manufactured workers housing to industry during the period just before, during, and after World War I. The reason for this was that its management realized that many new industries that were being developed in the first decades of the twentieth century were located in rural areas that did not have pre-existing housing available for the persons who would work in these

³⁰ Farmer, Dennis. "1912-When (Gun) Cotton Was King." See: www.chesterfieldlivingonline.com, Countdown to Jamestown, Fall 2005. Accessed 2013.

³¹ Clarke Historical Library, Central Michigan University. Finding aid for Aladdin Company Records Collection, History. Clarke Historical Library Online Finding Aids. See: clarke.cmich.edu/resource_tab/aladdin_company_of_bay_city. Accessed 2013.

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industries. This was particularly true of those involved either in mining or in industries that involved hazardous materials such as chemicals and explosives. The answer was for such industries to create scratch-built "company towns" that were built at the company's expense, and since attracting and retaining skilled workers and managers was often especially difficult in rural areas, the more enlightened corporate managers of the day realized that it was to their advantage to build communities that had real appeal to their workers. With a catalog full of current home designs, its own lumber mills, a large factory, and an experienced work force, the Aladdin Company was in an excellent position to capitalize on this trend.

In December 1914, triggered by its first rush of munitions orders from warring Europe, the DuPont Company of Wilmington, Delaware, placed a giant order of a different kind with a Bay City, Michigan, company virtually unknown in the industry. DuPont's order, from a catalogue, was for 61 pre-fabricated Aladdin homes in 11 different styles, to be shipped to a new town called Hopewell, which the munitions firm was erecting hurriedly on the James River near Richmond, Virginia. This was Aladdin's first mass order, and one of the first from a company rather than an individual. The Aladdin buildings along with those from at least one other catalogue home company (probably Sterling), in effect, created a company town.³²

The Hopewell sale was just the first of many large purchases of Aladdin buildings that DuPont was to make in the coming years.

DuPont's orders alone rose from 4 percent of Aladdin's business in 1914 to 20 percent in 1915. Other companies joined in; at least 28 firms ordered three or more houses from Aladdin in 1916 up from 13 in 1915 and just 5 in 1914. By 1917, Aladdin [had] put together a special catalogue for corporate customers, *Low Cost Homes Designed for Industrial Purposes*.³³

By the time of the nation's entrance into World War I, the DuPont Co.'s need for housing was so great that it actually prepared a small housing catalog of its own to better facilitate the standardized construction of worker housing wherever the Company might need it. This catalog contained twelve standard models, ten being single family houses and two being buildings that contained multiple four or six-room apartments.³⁴ Most of these models had relatively uncomplicated designs that lent

³² Schweitzer, Robert A. & Michael W. R. Davis. *America's Favorite Homes: Mail Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th-Century Houses*. Detroit: Wayne State University: 1990, p. 109.

³³ Schweitzer, Robert A. & Michael W. R. Davis. Op. Cit., p. 113.

³⁴ DuPont High School Alumni Association, Inc.. "A Brief History of the Old Hickory Village." Nashville, TN., www.dupontalumni.org/articles/article10. Accessed 2013. This website article contains a reproduction of the DuPont Co.'s housing catalog.

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themselves to quick, economical construction, but two of them, the “Bay Tree” and the “Davis” models, were substantial Colonial Revival Style designs intended to house the factory superintendent and the deputy superintendent and their families.³⁵ All of these designs reflected the strict social hierarchy that was present in all of the DuPont Co.’s factory towns. Most of the Company’s unskilled transient workers lived in Astylistic dormitories or bunk houses that were located at the factory site itself. Skilled permanent workers were housed in either duplexes or modest single family houses near the factory site, and only the most highly skilled workers and factory administrators rated architecturally notable single family houses.

It is not known if DuPont and Aladdin co-operated on the designs that were found in the DuPont Co.’s catalog, but some of the DuPont designs appear to have been based to a large degree on designs that were originated by the Aladdin Co. The DuPont Co.’s one-and-one-half-story Bungalow Style “Ketchum” model, for instance, was very nearly identical to the Aladdin Co.’s “Richmond” model, while its one-story-tall Side Gable form “Florence” model was a simplified version of the Aladdin Co.’s own “Florence” model.

Historic photos of other DuPont Co. factory towns of this period suggest that after the nation entered World War I, most of the housing that was erected by the DuPont Co. were examples of the standardized designs shown in their own catalog. Prior to this the Company appears to have built mostly manufactured houses purchased from catalog houses such as Aladdin. What is so interesting about the DuPont Co. houses in the East Third Street Residential Historic District, though, is that in Washburn, DuPont seems to have done both. For instance, there are two examples of the DuPont Co.’s “Ketchum” model located in the district at 111 E. Third Street, and 217 E. Third Street, but there is also a single example of the Aladdin Co.’s “Plaza” Bungalow style model, which is located at 321 N. Third Avenue East.³⁶

DuPont did not limit its purchases in Washburn to the products that the Aladdin Co. manufactured. Three of the buildings in the district were manufactured by the Lewis Manufacturing Co., also of Bay City, Michigan, which had been established in that city in 1895 as a planing and saw mill operated by the Lewis family. When the Aladdin Co. was established ten years later to sell pre-cut houses, the new company had no manufacturing facilities of its own so it contracted the actual manufacturing to the Lewis Manufacturing Co. across town. Once Aladdin built its own manufacturing plant, however, the

³⁵ The large Colonial Revival Style house located at 229 E. Third Street in the district was built by DuPont to house the superintendent of the Barksdale factory and it is similar to but not identical with the “Davis” design shown in the DuPont catalog.

³⁶ Aladdin Co. *Aladdin Houses : “Built in a Day.”* Bay City, Mich.: The Company, 1915, p. 98. See also: Massey, James C. and Shirley Maxwell. “Those Amazing Aladdins.” *Old House Journal*, July/August 2007, p. 67.

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Lewis Co. established its own line of similar manufactured housing, these being designated as "Easy Built" homes. While not as successful as its cross-town rivals, the Lewis Co. (later known as Liberty Homes) continued to build manufactured houses until 1973, when it finally ceased operations. For its Washburn operations, the DuPont Co. purchased two of the Lewis Co.'s "Harrison" model Craftsman style duplexes and two of its "Vallejo" model Bungalow style houses, the two duplexes both being located in the district at 22-24 and 316-318 E. Third Street, as is one of the "Vallejo" models, which is located at 210 E. Third Street.³⁷

The origin of most of the district's DuPont Co. buildings is still unknown which suggests that DuPont purchased buildings from other manufacturers besides the two that are mentioned above. None of the other houses and duplexes in the district have designs that appear in either the DuPont, Aladdin, or Lewis Company catalogs of the period, although they are equal in quality. At least one, the Barksdale factory's assistant superintendent's house, located at 213 E. Third Street, is a fine example of the Prairie School style, although this is a style not heavily represented in manufactured house catalogs of this period. What appears to have happened is that in the period before the nation's official entrance into World War I, DuPont was able to satisfy its need to house its most important workers by first buying up unoccupied lots in Washburn and then hiring local contractors to erect what were probably mostly pre-manufactured catalog houses. The country's entrance into the war, however, created a need for additional munitions that was so great that DuPont was forced to adapt a more standardized approach to its hugely expanded housing needs. Consequently, the Company purchased several whole vacant city blocks, of which Washburn had a number, and built living units that were almost all examples of the simplified designs in their own catalog. These living units were built by the Company's own work force, which had just completed building additional manufacturing facilities at the factory site.³⁸

The most architecturally significant of DuPont's Washburn residential buildings were all located in the East Third Street Residential Historic District and these houses are mostly intact and are all in good condition today. All but three of these houses and also the Haskell Club building are fine

³⁷ Lewis Manufacturing Co. "Homes of Character." Bay City, MI: 1920. The other DuPont Co. "Vallejo" example in Washburn is located outside the district at 313 E. Fourth Street. See also: www.antiquehomestyle.com/plans/lewis/. Accessed 2013.

³⁸ The 1918 Sanborn-Perris Map Co.'s fire insurance map of Washburn shows that by that time 71 buildings had been constructed by the DuPont Co. on the five whole city blocks it had purchased that were located just one block to the east of the East Third Street Residential Historic District. Eleven of these buildings were two-story duplexes, eleven more were one-story duplexes, and 47 were single family one-story houses. All of these buildings were subsequently moved to the Morley Heights subdivision in Duluth, Minnesota, and historic photos of Morley Heights taken in 1920 show that some of these houses were examples of the DuPont Co.'s "Florence" model.

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representative examples of the Bungalow, Craftsman, and Prairie School styles and all of them were originally partially or completely clad in clapboards, wood shingles being the other cladding material used. The eleven DuPont Co. bungalow examples range from one to one-and-one-half-stories-tall and have both front gable and side gable designs, while the district's Craftsman Style designs include both a one-and-one-half-story-tall single family residence, the two "Harrison" model Lewis Co. duplexes, and a Craftsman Style-influenced duplex of unknown origin located at 127 E. Third Street. In addition, there is the two-story-tall, clapboard-clad Prairie School style example located at 213 E. Third Street that is the finest example of this style in Washburn.

There are also two examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in the district. The largest of these is the DuPont Co.'s Haskell Club House building located at 12 E. Third Street, which was converted into Washburn's first hospital after the end of World War I and which was subsequently expanded in 1955 and again in 1959, both additions being done in the same style. There is also a large Dutch Colonial style DuPont Co. duplex located at 205 E. Third Street. The largest and most architecturally impressive DuPont Co. house in the district is the seven bedroom, clapboard-clad, two-story-tall Colonial Revival Style house located at 229 E. Third Street. The Barksdale factory's superintendent and his family lived in this house, the finest period revival style house in Washburn.

In addition to the DuPont Co. houses in the district there are two other houses that were built at the same time by the H. H. Peavey Co. These are both Front Gable vernacular form designs. The example located at 221 N. Third Avenue East is one-and-one-half-stories-tall while the house at 222 N. Second Avenue is one-story-tall. Both were originally clad in clapboards, but are now sided in vinyl.

As was noted earlier, all but four of the district's buildings were built prior to 1920. These last four houses are all examples of the Colonial Revival style and all four were built on lots previously occupied by older nineteenth century houses. One of these, the Mark and Sara Snead house located at 218 E. Third Street, was built in 1994 and is a non-contributing resource in the district because of its late date of construction. The other three, however, are contributing resources. These are the houses built in 1937 at 3 E. Third Street by the U.S. Forest Service to house its resident forest ranger and his family; the Adolph Torkelson house at 17 E. Third Street built in 1947-48; and the brick-clad house built in 1950 at 303 N. First Avenue East for Harold Guzzo.

All of the buildings that DuPont built in Washburn in the last days of the war that were located just to the east of the District were later moved to Duluth, Minnesota, and almost all of the buildings that once comprised DuPont's Barksdale factory have now been demolished. Fortunately, the best of the houses and duplexes that DuPont built in Washburn prior to and at the beginning of the nation's entrance into World War I are extant and the best, most significant and intact grouping of them is contained within

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the boundaries of the East Third Street Residential Historic District. Today, the houses in the district are valued for their quality construction and superior design. Individually, most of the district's buildings are fine, intact, representative examples of their particular styles. Collectively, they are also of significance to the history of Washburn because these buildings illustrate the evolution of architectural design in Washburn during the period of significance and especially during the World War I period when the DuPont Co. was the most important employer in the area. The East Third Street Residential Historic District is thus eligible for inclusion in the NRHP at the local level because of the architectural significance of the buildings which represent contemporary popular styles from the Queen Anne to the Colonial Revival and because of the intact ensemble associated with the DuPont Company. All buildings in the district are evocative of the period during which they were built.

Preservation Activity:

The East Third Street Residential Historic District is fortunate in that it has been able to attract owners who take pride in their historic houses and have, in some cases, restored them. In addition, the City of Washburn's Historic Preservation Commission has been active in educating owners of historic resources in Washburn as to the importance and value of historic preservation, including acting as the sponsor of this nomination.

Archeological Potential

The extent of any archeological potential in the district has not been assessed. It is known that several other buildings were located within the district boundaries prior to the construction of some of the district's current buildings, but these buildings were demolished and replaced by the current buildings. No existing information regarding possible prehistoric remains in this area was found in the course of this research.

Acknowledgment

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the district begins at a point on the SE curbline of E. Third St. that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associated with 328 E. Third St. The line then continues SW along said curbline and across N. Third Ave. E. to a point that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associated with 221 N. Third Ave. E. The line then turns 90° and crosses E. Third St. to a point on the SW curbline of N. Third Ave. E. that corresponds to the E corner of the lot associated with 229 E. Third St. The line then continues NW along said SW curbline to a point on said curbline of N. Third Ave. E. that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associated with 321 N. Third Ave. E. The line then turns 90° and continues SW along the SE curbline of E. Fourth St. that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 321 N. Third Ave. E. The line then turns 90° and continues SE along the rear lot lines of 321 and 315 N. Third Ave. E. until reaching the S corner of the lot associated with 315 N. Third Ave. E. The line then turns 90° and continues SW along the rear lot lines of 217, 213, and 205 E. Third St. to a point on the NE curbline of N. Second Ave. E. that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 205 E. Third St. The line then crosses N. Second Ave. E. to a point on the SW curbline of N. Second Ave. E. that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associated with 127 E. Third St. The line then continues SW along the rear lot lines of 127, 121, 117, 111, and 101 E. Third St. to a point on the NE curbline of N. First Ave. E. that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 101 E. Third St. The line then crosses N. First Ave. E. to a point on the SW curbline of N. First Ave. E. that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associated with 303 N. First Ave. E. The line then continues SW along the rear lot lines of 303 N. First Ave. E. and 23, 17, 13 and 3 E. Third St. to a point on the NE curbline of N. Central Ave. that corresponds to the W corner of the lot associated with 3 E. Third St. The line then turns 90° and continues SE along the NE curbline of N. Central Ave. to a point that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 3 E. Third St. The line then crosses E. Third St. to a point on said NE curbline that corresponds to the W corner of the parcel associated with 12 E. Third St. The line then continues SE along said NE curbline to the S corner of the parcel associated with 12 E. Third St., then turns 90° and continues NE along the rear lot lines of the parcel and of the lots associated with 22-24, 26, and 30 E. Third St. to a point on the SW curbline of N. First Ave. E. that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 30 E. Third St. The line then turns 90° and continues NW along said SW curbline of N. First Ave. E. to the N corner of the lot associated with 30 E. Third St. The line then crosses E. Third St. to a point on the NW curbline of said street that corresponds to the E corner of the lot that is associated with 303 N. First Ave. E. The line then turns 90° and crosses N. First Ave. E. to a point that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 101 E. Third St. The line then continues NE along the NW curbline of E. Third St. to a point that corresponds to the E corner of the lot associated with 127 E. Third St. The line then continues NE across N. Second Ave. E. to a point that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 205 E. Third St., then turns 90° and crosses E. Third St. to a point on the NE curbline of N. Second Ave. E.

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that corresponds to the N corner of the lot associated with 222 N. Second Ave. E. The line then continues SE along said NE curbline to a point that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 222 N. Second Ave. E. The line then turns 90° and continues NE along the SE side lot line of the lot associated with 222 N. Second Ave. E. to the E corner of said lot, then turns 90° and continues SE along the SW side lot line of the lot associated with 210 E. Third St. to the S corner of the lot associated with 210 E. Third St. The line then turns 90° and continues NE along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 210 and 218 E. Third St. and the SE side lot line of the lot associated with 221 N. Third Ave. E. until reaching a point on the SW curbline of N. Third Ave. E. that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 221 N. Third Ave. E. The line then continues NE across N. Third Ave. E. to a point on the NE curbline of N. Third Ave. E. that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 302 E. Third St. The line then continues NE along the rear lot lines of the lots associated with 302, 306, 310, 316-318, 322, 326, and 328 E. Third St. to a point that corresponds to the S corner of the lot associated with 328 E. Third St. The line then turns 90° and continues NW along the SE side lot line of the lot associated with 328 E. Third St. to the N corner of said lot and the POB. These boundaries enclose approximately 12.5 acres of land.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the district enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the district's resources. The buildings within the boundaries are superior in design and have a higher degree of integrity than other buildings that lie adjacent to the district, and the large majority of the district's buildings also share a common history that buildings adjacent to them outside the boundaries do not share. In addition, the buildings that are located to the southeast of the district along E. Bayfield Street represent different building types than the residential buildings in the district.

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Items a-d are the same for photos 1 – 16.

Photo 1

- a) East Third Street Residential Historic District
- b) Washburn, Bayfield County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, November, 2012
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) 3 East Third St., View looking NW
- f) Photo 1 of 16

Photo 2

- e) 12 E. Third St., View looking SE
- f) Photo 2 of 16

Photo 3

- e) 22-24 E. Third St., View looking SE
- f) Photo 3 of 16

Photo 4

- e) 26 E. Third St., View looking SE
- f) Photo 4 of 16

Photo 5

- e) 30 E. Third St., View looking SE
- f) Photo 5 of 16

Photo 6

- e) 101 E. Third St., View looking N
- f) Photo 6 of 16

Photo 7

- e) 101 E. Third St., View looking N
- f) Photo 7 of 16

Photo 8

- e) 111 E. Third St., View looking N
- f) Photo 8 of 16

Photo 9

- e) 205 E. Third St., View looking N
- f) Photo 9 of 16

Photo 10

- e) 213 E. Third St., View looking NW
- f) Photo 10 of 16

Photo 11

- e) 217 E. Third St., View looking W
- f) Photo 11 of 16

Photo 12

- e) 229 E. Third St., View looking N
- f) Photo 12 of 16

Photo 13

- e) 310 E. Third St., View looking SE
- f) Photo 13 of 16

Photo 14

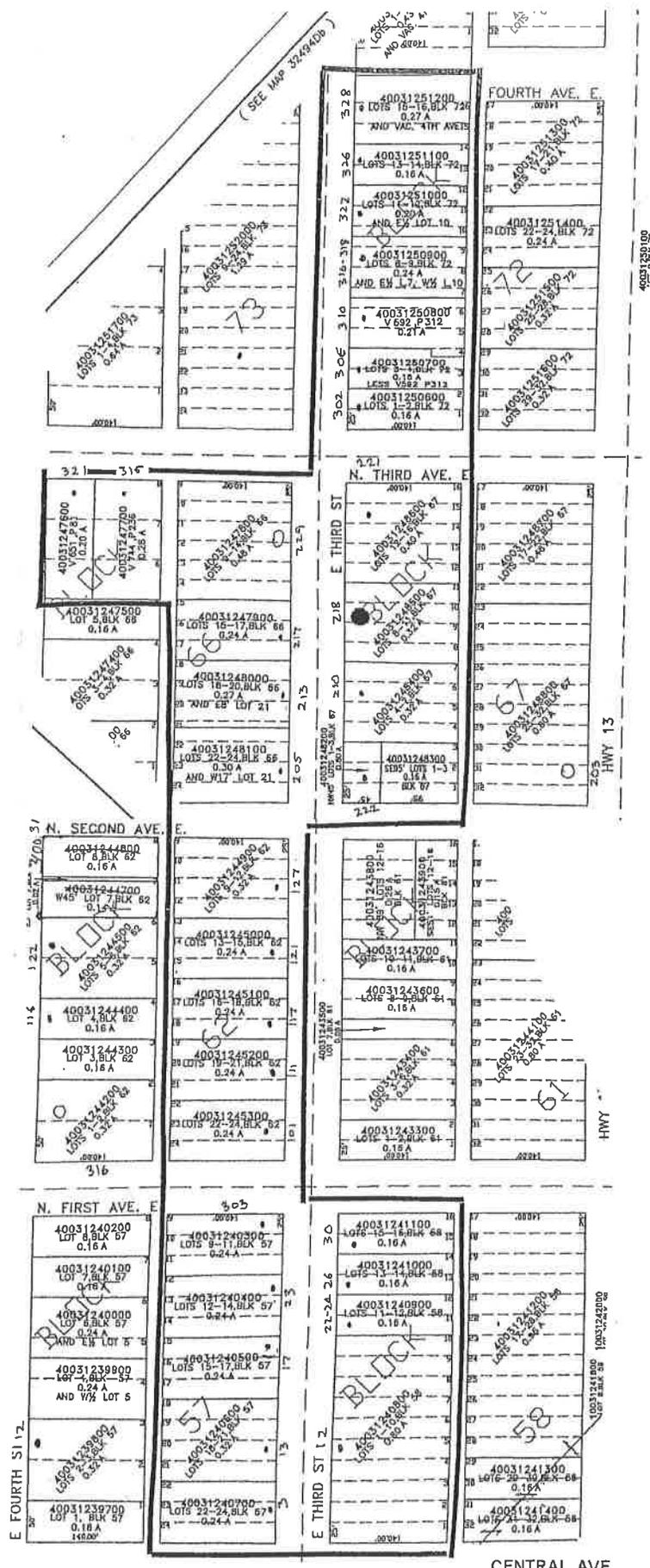
- e) 322 E. Third St., View looking SE
- f) Photo 14 of 16

Photo 15

- e) 326 E. Third St.
- f) Photo 15 of 16

Photo 16

- e) 321 N. Third Ave. E, View looking SW
- f) Photo 16 of 16



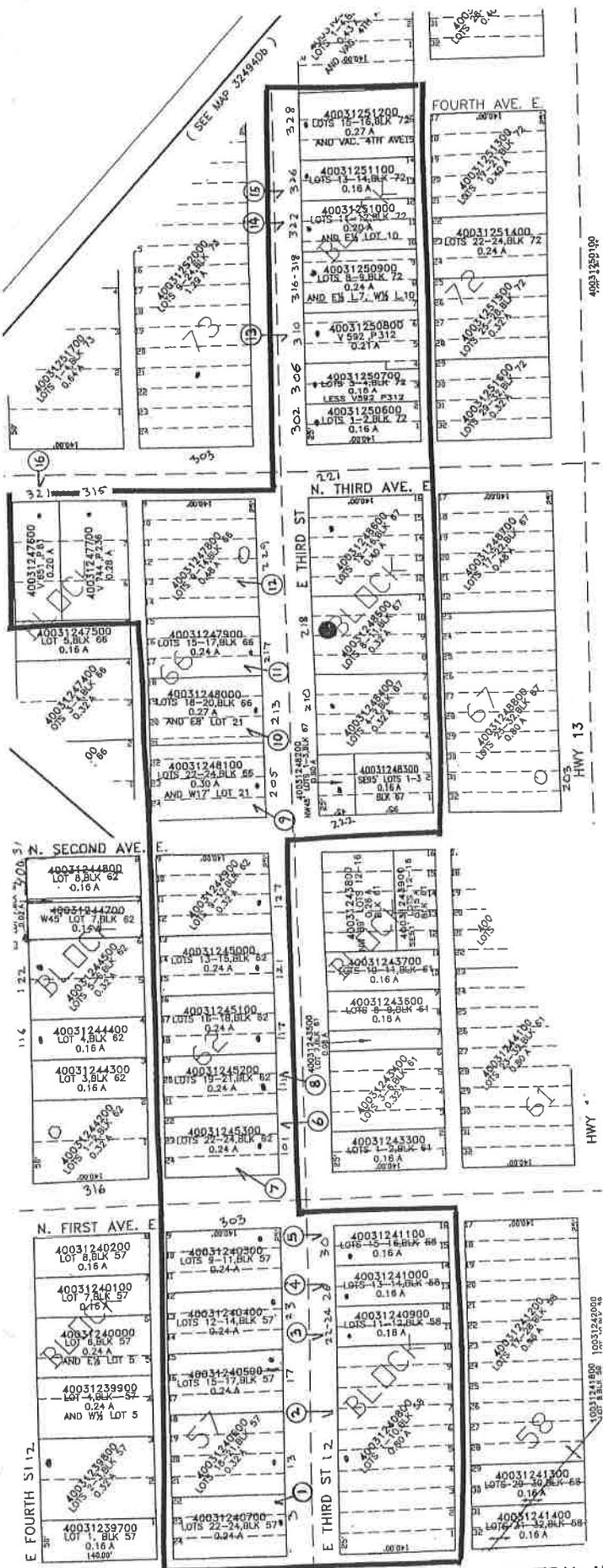
EAST THIRD STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Washburn, Bayfield Co., WI

District Boundary Line

Non-Contributing

Not to Scale



EAST THIRD STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Washburn, Bayfield Co., WI

District Boundary Line

● Non-Contributing

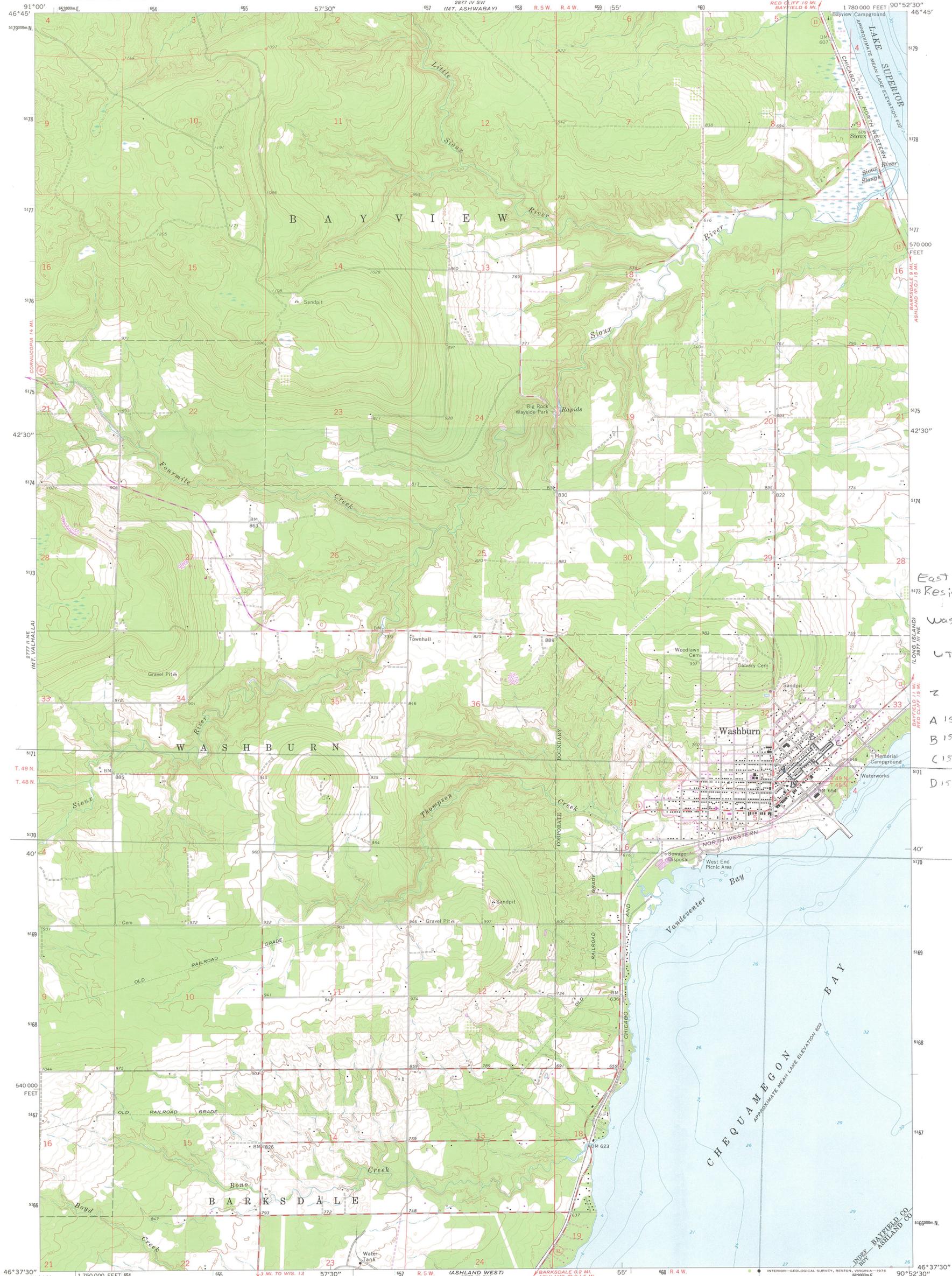
Photos are Keyed to the Map

Not to Scale

CENTRAL AVE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

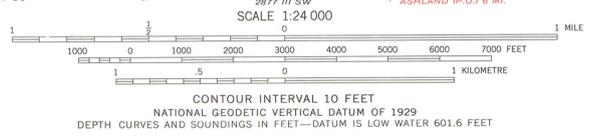
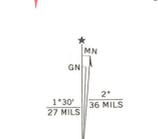
WASHBURN QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



East Third Street
Residential Historic
District
Washburn, Bayfield Co.
WI
UTM Coordinates

Z	E	N
A 15	662180	5170 910
B 15	662460	5171 240
C 15	662640	5171 260
D 15	662260	5170 840

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Wisconsin agencies
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1964
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U.S. Lake Survey
Charts 961 (1961) and 964 (1962)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, north zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



WASHBURN, WIS.
NW/4 ASHLAND 15' QUADRANGLE
N4637.5—W9052.5/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1975
AMS 2877 III NW—SERIES V861

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1975. This information not field checked







24

ORANGE TREE



PEACE on Earth

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Om

Om

26



NO
PARKING
THIS SIDE
OF STREET

30









205

205









510



322



