



19. J.D. Hatch House, 143 West Linden Street. This residence constructed around 1912 was once part of an even larger structure but was divided and moved to the present site around 1927. This house is a favorite at Christmas time, as the owners decorate each window with an individual candle light.

20. Wm. Ziegler House (1885), 515 West Pine. Italianate style. Built by the son of M.M. Ziegler, who established the first hardware store in the city in 1850, remaining a family business for over a century. First owner vacated because it was, "too far from the center of town."



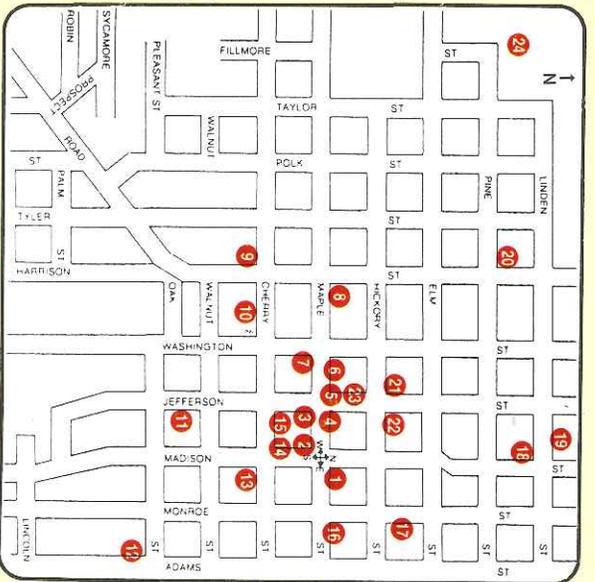
21. L.J. Arthur House (1885), 210 North Jefferson. Although it could not be described by one particular architectural style, the Arthur House represents a Victorian design characterized by profuse and rich detail. Arthur, a young attorney, built the house on land purchased from M.M. Ziegler. In 1889 the house was sold to Charles Bastord, the son of Luther Bastord, a successful businessman and early county settler (1836).

22. Nelson Dewey House (c. 1842), 147 West Hickory. Dewey resided in Lancaster from 1837 to 1855, practicing law with J. Allen Barber. He was Grant County's first register of deeds, before serving as the first governor of Wisconsin.



23. Col. John G. Clark House (c. 1837), 140 North Jefferson. Clark purchased this house in the early 50s. He was mayor, county board chairman, clerk of court, state legislator, and Okla.-home territorial judge. Served in 5th and 50th Wisconsin, practiced law in Lancaster after the war.

24. Patrick Kinney House (1951), 424 N. Fillmore. Contemporary architecture in Lancaster is best represented by this Frank Lloyd Wright "Usonian" home. In a Usonian design "the basement and attic were gone for good and the house hugged the ground on a radiant-heated concrete mat, and fireplace kitchen, bathroom, and utility room were clustered in a central service core." Limestone walls and a spectacular view of the countryside further distinguish the innovative Kinney residence.



Please respect the rights of private land owners.
Homes are not open for tours.

GLOSSARY OF STYLES

Greek Revival - 1850s symmetrical, formal, orderly; prominent gables forming pediments; roofs gently pitched; eaves are detailed as classical cornices or returned cornices—often with dentils; porches with columns—in simple homes pilasters on corners or doorways.

Italianate - 1860s and 70s wide eaves with brackets—sometimes in pairs; gently sloping hipped or gabled roofs; bay windows and balconies common; frequently windows have hoodmolds or pediments—often rounded on top.

Gothic Revival - 1860s and 70s irregular massing; steep sloping roofs; emphasis on vertically; conspicuous gables; often pointed windows; details that hang down or stand up.

French Second Empire - 1860-1880 Mansard roof—has 2 slopes on all 4 sides; often richly ornamented; dormer windows protruding from roofs are common.

Late Picturesque - irregularity of outline; tendency towards height; surface irregularly achieved with small bays; porches, verandas, domes, or turrets; textures are varied by combinations of materials or different treatments of wood.

Queen Anne - 1880-1900 - multiple roofs, hip or gabled, broken with rounded turrets; open gable prominent, often forming right angle pediments.

Neoclassical 1900 - symmetrical large square houses, hip roofs, columned porches with Doric and Ionic columns inside and out.

Prairie 1889-1920 - designed to fit into broad expanse of the Midwest; horizontal with heavy sheltering low hipped roofs and large eaves projecting—often stucco and with ribbon window; little applied ornament—more integrated into design like the stylized geometric patterns in leaded glass windows.

A Walking Tour of Lancaster, Wisconsin



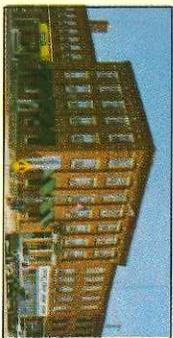
Settled in 1828 by lead miners, Lancaster was formally created with its platting as a village by Major Glendower Morgan Price in 1837 and was designated that year as the county seat for Grant County.

This self-guided tour of the Courthouse Square Historic District features a majority of buildings constructed from 1860 to 1900. More information and historical material is available at the Cunningham Museum (129 W. Maple) and Schreiner Memorial Library (113 W. Elm).

All of the structures listed in this brochure were reviewed in a report completed in 1985, as a part of an intensive architectural and historical survey conducted in the mining region of southwest Wisconsin. The majority of the structures listed here were evaluated as being eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the structures were deemed to be pivotal buildings for a historic district designation. We realize we have omitted many homes of equal architectural or historical significance, but have tried to provide the visitor with a sampling of various architectural styles preserved in our community.

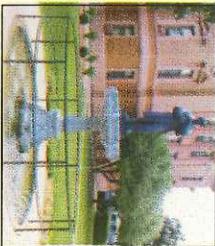
Lancaster Tourism Committee





1. Wright Block (1868), 100 N. Madison. Originally Phelps House, a hotel and dining room. Later occupants: Farmers & Citizens Bank (1915), Post Office (1927-1938), and Doolittle Hospital, a 16 bed facility occupying upper floors from 1914 to 1954.

2. The Soldiers' Monument (1867). Erected by Grant County board's sponsorship and dedicated July 4, 1867 by Governor Fairchild. This is the first U.S. monument built by public subscription in memory of the Civil War dead.



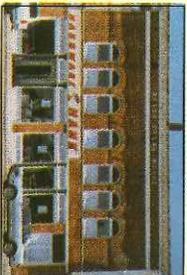
3. Soldier Fountain (1906). Erected by the McKinley Circle of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). A GAR Civil War exhibit can be viewed in the courthouse.

4. Mrs. M.A. Reed House This small Queen Anne style home was built in 1882 by Henry Muesse. It survived the fire of 1888 that burned almost the entire block.



5. Clark Building (1882), 201 West Maple. Italianate-inspired commercial architecture. Built by local builder Henry Muesse and owned by Colonel John G. Clark. Housed post office in 1880s and law offices of Clark & Mills on second floor. The west portion served as a movie theater (Orpheum) for many years. Old timers will fondly recall the popcorn stand under the east stairway.

6. Reed's Opera House (1893), 219 W. Maple. Owned by J. H. Reed, a Lancaster dentist, the opera house was first used by the local Bachelors' Club for their annual reception on Dec. 28, 1893. Its first production opened in early 1894 with a comedy production by Kelly & Angell (20 cents per ticket!). Later events included concerts, dances, and public meetings. Reed's was in operation until at least 1927. The closing of the opera house was probably a direct result of the construction of the Lancaster Municipal Building which includes a large theater.



7. Post Office (1938), 236 West Maple. Tom Rost mural of agricultural scene titled "Farmyard." The mural was painted in 1940 through a government-subsidized art program known as the Public Works Art Project (PWAP). Rost was also the creator of the "Pioneer Postman" (1938) located in Elkhorn Wisconsin's post office. According to a survey conducted by the U.S. Postal Service in 1982, the Tom Rost mural "should be preserved at all cost."



8. Emma Schreiner House (1915), 425 West Maple. Prairie School style of architecture (one of two in Lancaster, the other home, the H.E. Schreiner house, 216 S. Tyler St.). Both Prairie School homes are thought to be designed by Claude & Starck, Madison.



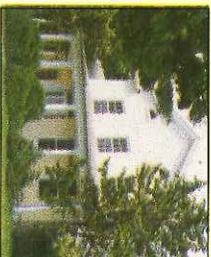
9. Horace Hymer House (c. 1880), 207 South Harrison. Transitional Italianate-Second Empire design dominated by a three-story tower. Built by Franklin Halbert; Hymer family owned it for many years.

10. J.H. Reed House (c. 1890), 400 West Cherry. Queen Anne style three-story tower, wrap around veranda. Dr. J.H. Reed, a practicing dentist, was also owner of Reed's Opera House (1893) - Now Doll Hardware (219 W. Maple Street).



11. Emmanuel Episcopal Church Cemetery (1889), East side of S. Jefferson (100 ft. south of Walnut St.). Grave of Nelson Dewey and his torical marker. Dewey served as Wisconsin's first governor (1848-1852). The church yard also has a Wisconsin monument (1912) - an unusual sight indeed in midwest America. It was placed there in deepest gratitude by Lancaster native, Colonel Ted P. Lowry, to a Filipino soldier who gave his life to save the Colonel. In 1930, the colonel was less fortunate. While in Washington attending an American Legion affair, he leaned over a balcony rail to call to someone, lost his balance, and fell three stories to the ground floor.

12. E.B. Farrar House (1866), 407 South Adams. Greek Revival. Original six over six lights. In 1895 the home was purchased from E.B. Brigham for use as a parsonage for the Congregational Church.



13. Municipal Building (1923), 206 South Madison. Claude & Starck, architects; Prairie School design; brick and terra cotta. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Includes a renovated community movie theater.

14. Nelson Dewey Statue (1907), Courthouse lawn. Sponsored by Wisconsin legislature and Grant County Board. A life-size portrait statue of the first governor sculpted by Gaetano Trentanove. Trentanove was first recognized in 1889 at the Paris Exposition when his marble statue of Victor Hugo received an award.



15. Grant County Courthouse (1902), 130 W. Maple. Coined "Wisconsin's Crown Jewel" by Wisconsin Trails magazine in December 1991. Neoclassical, brick and brownstone; glass and copper dome. Armand C. Koch, architect. Curiously, the Oneida County courthouse in Rhinelander (1908) features a dome virtually identical to Grant County's example, suggesting the dome was a stock item!



16. Gen. John B. Callis House (1858), 208 East Maple. Gothic Revival. Built by Lancaster merchant and organizer of Co. F., seventh Wisconsin Regiment. Callis was also Regiment Commander at Gettysburg, where he was wounded. Callis served as an Alabama congressman after the war, and later returned to Lancaster where he served Wisconsin in the legislature. The building was later used as a sanitarium by W.J. (Doc.) Schade.



17. Joseph Nathan House (1874), 229 North Monroe. Second Empire. This noteworthy local design includes the stylistic hallmark—the mansard roof—as well as abundant, visually-rich details.

18. C.H. Baxter House (c. 1895), 446 North Madison. Colonial Revival. Built by merchant, veteran, mayor, councilman and state senator (1892-96). He moved his family to this house from the residence immediately south of it.

