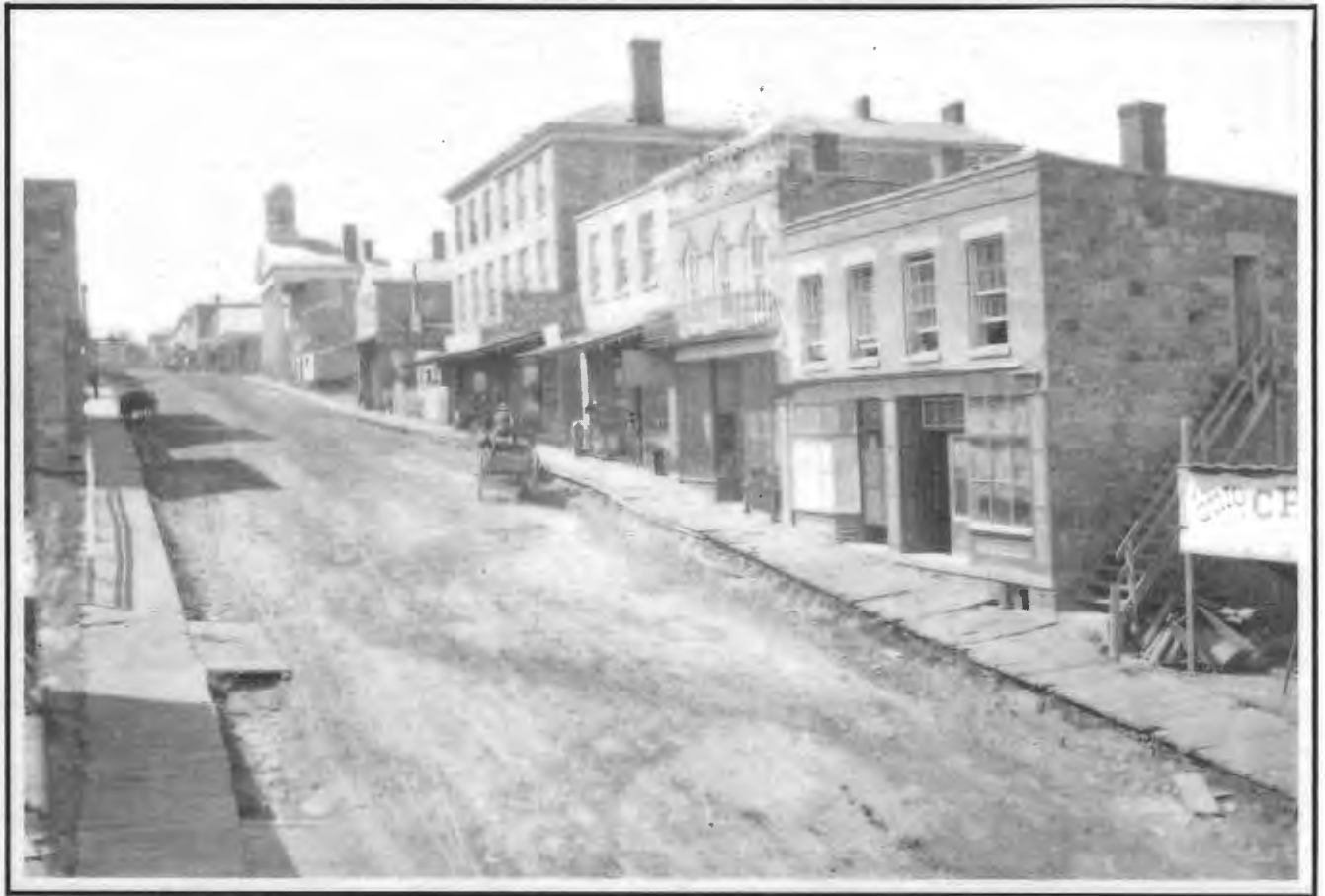


City of Mineral Point, Wisconsin

Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report 1991 - 1992



**Historic Photograph, History Room
Mineral Point Library**

**City of Mineral Point Intensive Survey Project
Mineral Point, Wisconsin**

**Prepared by: Architectural Researches, Inc.
September 1992**

CITY OF MINERAL POINT, WISCONSIN

INTENSIVE SURVEY REPORT
Architectural and Historical Survey Project

by

Joan Rausch, Architectural Historian
Carol Lohry Cartwright, Project Historian

Prepared for:

City of Mineral Point, Wisconsin

by

Architectural Researches, Inc.
La Crosse, Wisconsin

September 1992

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INTENSIVE SURVEY PROJECT STAFF

Joan Rausch, Project Architectural Historian and Principal Investigator
Carol Lohry Cartwright, Project Historian

The chapters Architecture and Designers, Builders and Engineers as well as Methodology, Survey Results, and Recommendations were written by Joan Rausch. The chapters on community history including the Overview Chapter as well as the Immigration and Settlement, Planning and Landscape Architecture, Commerce, Notable People, and Industry Chapters were prepared by Carol Lohry Cartwright. The draft history chapters prepared during the 1987 phase of the Mineral Point survey including the themes of Religion, Social Movements, Transportation, Agriculture, Arts and Literature, Education, Government and Recreation and Entertainment were edited for erroneous information by Kori Oberle, Serena Nelson and Carol Cartwright. Carol Cartwright also extensively edited these chapters to meet the requirements of the Preservation Division of the State Historical Society. Ms. Rausch researched the residential and commercial properties [commercial district] in the Vliet Survey that were identified as contributing properties in the Mineral Point Historic District. Carol Cartwright provided the research on the contributing properties in the remaining plats and subdivisions in the Mineral Point Historic District as well as the history of the businesses in the commercial buildings.

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Local Research Assistance

George Branger	Mrs. Laura Nohr	Bert Bohlin
Serena Nelson	Bruce Howdle	Harry Ivey
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the Mineral Point historical and architectural intensive survey was to complete the intensive survey for the city of Mineral Point and to update the Mineral Point historic district nomination. In addition, 514 properties in the Mineral Point Historic District were identified as properties that potentially contribute to the historic character of the Mineral Point Historic District. Five properties outside of the historic district were evaluated as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A discussion of these properties within the context of Mineral Point's historical and architectural heritage is included in the Intensive Survey Report along with an explanation of the methodology of the survey and recommendations for historic preservation in Sparta.

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INTRODUCTION

The Intensive Survey of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, was conducted in several phases during the years 1987 through 1992 to identify resources of historical and architectural significance (buildings, structures, sites and objects) within the limits of the Mineral Point Historic District and the Mineral Point Hill Historic District, both established in 1971, as well as within the limits of the city of Mineral Point (See Maps pp. 2, 3). During the project, historic properties were evaluated for their district classification according to criteria adopted by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, if they were located within the Mineral Point Historic Districts. The historic properties located in the city, but outside the boundaries of the historic districts, were evaluated for their NRHP eligibility. The Intensive Survey of Mineral Point, begun in 1987 by Rathbun Associates, was modified and completed by Architectural Researches, Inc. during the year 1991-1992.

The object of the Mineral Point Intensive Survey work carried out during the year 1991-1992 was to complete the intensive survey for the city of Mineral Point and to update the Mineral Point historic district nomination. The intensive phase of the 1991-1992 project involves four basic work elements: research, identification and evaluation of contributing properties, preparation of intensive survey forms, and the preparation of the intensive survey report. Properties in the 1982 Reconnaissance survey by A. Biebel, were classified as potentially contributing or non-contributing at the onset of the project in consultation with the staff of the Historic Preservation Office. Contributing properties were liberally interpreted as those that help create the historic environment of the Mineral Point Historic Districts. Properties detracting from the character of the district were classified as non-contributing. The survey identified 514 properties that potentially contribute to the historic character of the Mineral Point Historic Districts. Research of the community's history and sites specific research on the contributing properties created the informational base necessary for the validation and further evaluation of the historic properties. An intensive survey form for each of the properties identified as contributing was completed with construction date, historical name and other historical information.

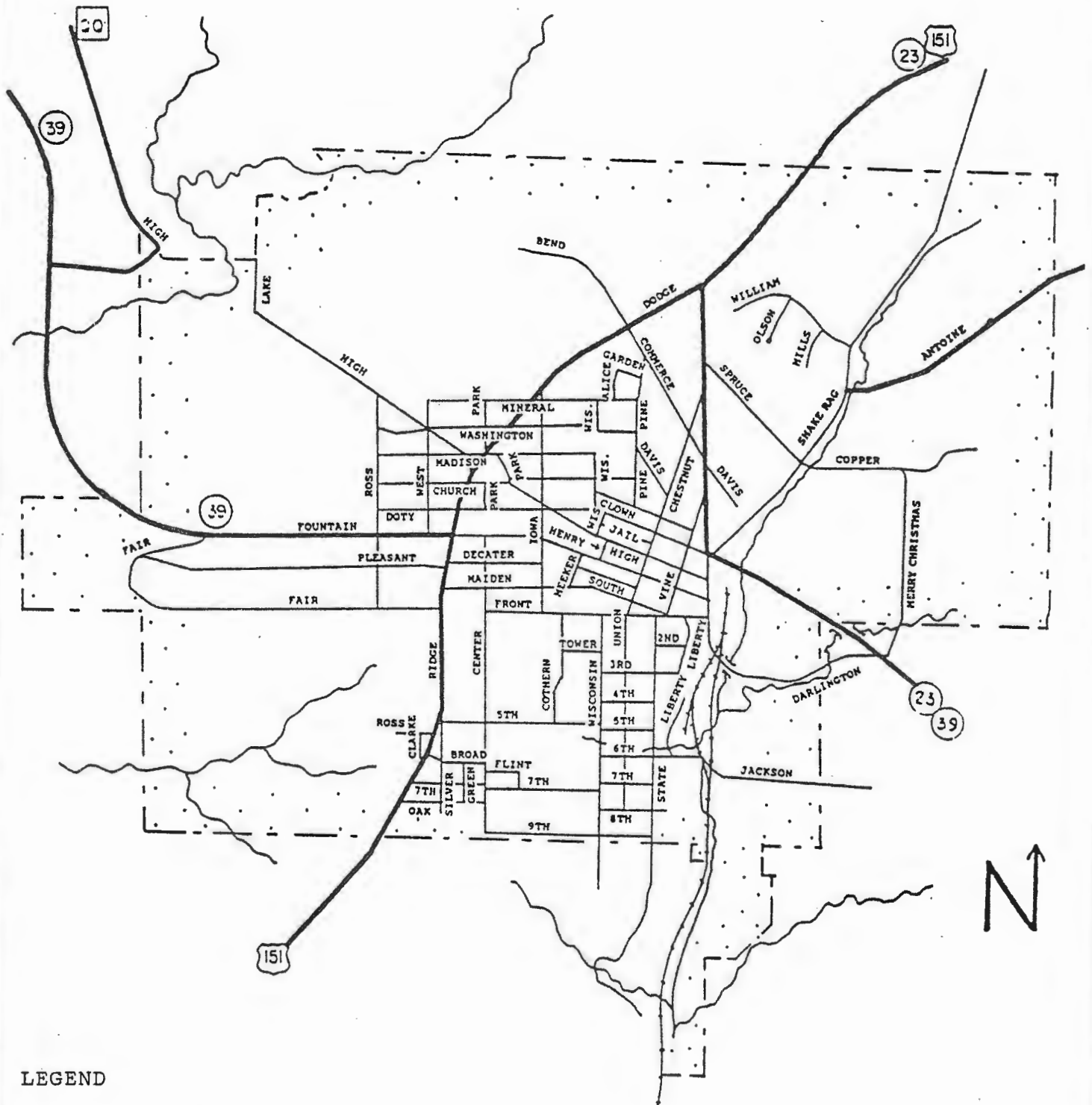
During the final phase of the project, the Mineral Point Intensive Survey Report was prepared. This publication outlines the accomplishments of the project. A brief history of the city of Mineral Point, survey methodology and survey results and a discussion of architecturally and historically significant properties are included in the text.

An Historic Preservation Grant-In-Aid from the National Park Service, administered through the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, partially funded the intensive survey project. The city of Mineral Point provided funds and the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission provided administrative assistance to match the grant.

Survey Results were placed in the files of the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society in Madison and a copy was provided for the city of Mineral Point.

Mineral Point

Iowa County



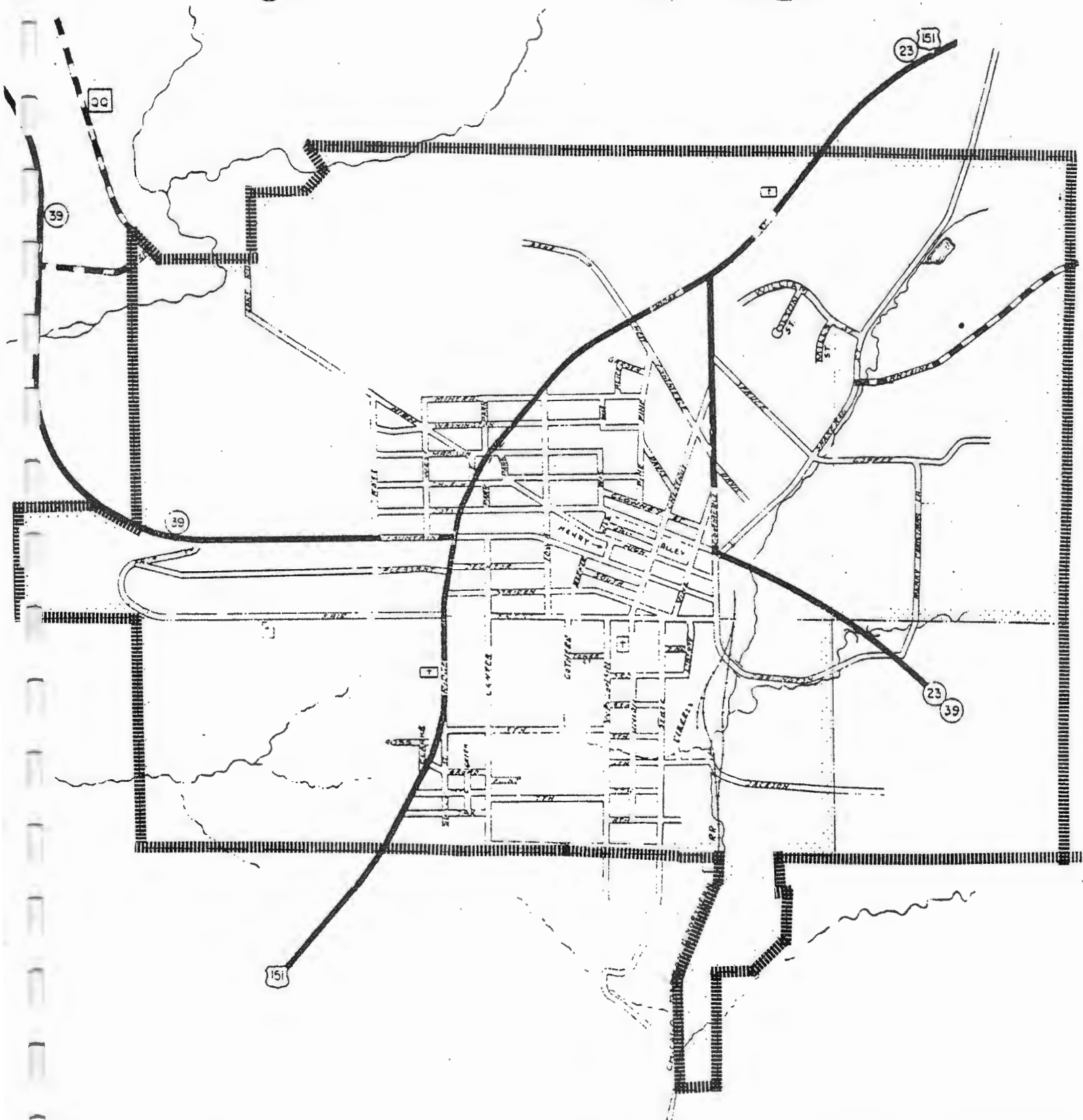
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City Boundaries - - - - -

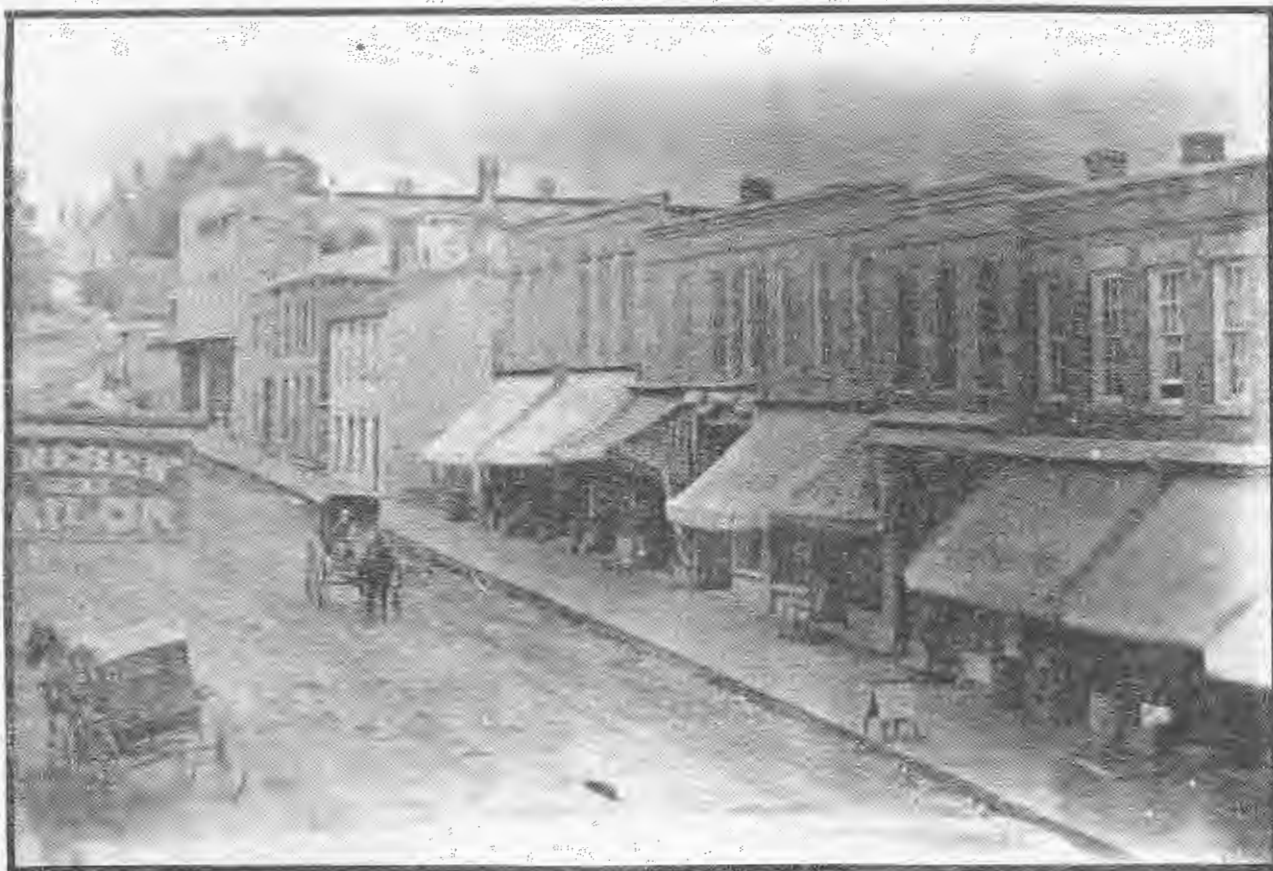


MINERAL POINT

SURVEY AREA



Introduction Methodology



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CHAPTER I SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The City of Mineral Point architectural and historical intensive survey was conducted between October 1991 and September 1992 by the research team of architectural historian Joan Rausch (Architectural Researches, Inc.) and project historian Carol Lohry Cartwright. The survey consisted of four work elements: (1) evaluation of properties in the Mineral Point Historic District and the Mineral Point Hill Historic District for district classification [contributing or non-contributing] and for NRHP eligibility for those properties in the city but outside the historic district, (2) historic research, (3) preparation of intensive survey forms, and (4) preparation of intensive survey report. Following, each work element is discussed in more detail.

Before the work of the survey was undertaken, the initial phase of the Mineral Point Survey begun in 1987 was reviewed. Addresses were corrected in consultation with the staff of the City Clerk's office and the legal descriptions of all the properties in the city of Mineral Point were added to the intensive survey forms to further identify individual properties. The physical descriptions, architectural styles, and other information on the intensive survey forms of the contributing properties were modified and corrected to meet the requirements of the Preservation Office of the State Historical Society. At the onset of the 1991-1992 project, the historic properties were classified tentatively as contributing or non-contributing resources based on their historic architectural integrity by architectural historian Joan Rausch in consultation with architectural historian James Draeger of the Historic Preservation Office of the State Historical Society. The non-contributing properties were reviewed by Mark Knipping of Pendarvis for any properties with historical significance that were inadvertently missed by the selection of contributing properties based primarily on architectural integrity.

Historic Research

The investigation of the history of the community and its historic properties of Mineral Point was intended to provide historical context for the evaluation of historic structures and buildings in Mineral Point.

Site specific research used to evaluate the district classification and individual eligibility of individual sites to the National Register of Historic Places was collected by both historians, Joan Rausch and Carol Cartwright. Joan Rausch was responsible primarily for the research of the construction dates, original occupants, and owners of the commercial buildings and houses located in the Vliet Survey area of the city. Carol Cartwright researched the history of the businesses located in the commercial district. The properties located outside the Vliet Survey, which included much of the residential area, were researched by Carol Cartwright.

During and following the research of individual buildings, an investigation of the themes of Mineral Point's history selected by the Office of Historic

Preservation between its origin in the mid-19th century to approximately 1945 was executed by project historian Carol Cartwright. Using secondary and primary sources, the themes of immigration and settlement, planning and landscape architecture, commerce, notable people, and industry chapters as well as the history overview chapter were researched. In addition to supplying research for the commercial history chapter, Joan Rausch researched prevalent architectural styles identified in the survey and types of building materials used in the city. Joan Rausch also researched the names, biographies and works of the early contractors, builders and architects of the historic buildings in the city. The research on the history themes were summarized for presentation in the Intensive Survey Report.

The research for the Intensive Architectural and Historical Survey of Mineral Point occurred at the Area Research Center housed in the Karrmann Library at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville, at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and at the History Room of the Mineral Point Public Library. Interviews also provided historical information on specific properties.

The city of Mineral Point tax records and assessment records from the 1840 to 1945 located in the History Room of Karrmann Library at Platteville were researched for the construction dates and historic names of all the contributing properties in the Mineral Point Historic District. Tax rolls were used extensively to chart building ownership. Generally the owner of the building was the occupant; however, it is very likely that some buildings were rentals, and the occupants may have been different from the owners. The tax rolls also were problematic because they were not cross-referenced by legal descriptions until 1910, approximately 60 years later than most other tax rolls in the state. Before 1910, the property owners were listed in the Mineral Point tax rolls in alphabetical order. As a result, tracking difficulty occurred when the property was sold and owner's name changed. Additional tracking problems occurred with some of the individual entries. It was generally possible to track properties such as those in Strong's or Irwin's Additions with specific lot and Block numbers with accuracy; however, large lots of the Harrison and Vliet Surveys, in which there were more than one building per lot, were not subdivided geographically. For these lots, the recorded legal description of these properties used deed numbers for identification. Dead ends and other problems in tracking the owners occurred when the deed numbers changed during the history of the property. As a result, a number of the historic properties could not be tracked with accuracy. In these cases, only approximate dates of construction, based on architectural style, method of construction, and other similar buildings, could be determined.

In addition, Joan Rausch conducted a newspaper survey, using various local newspapers from the 1840s until 1870. After 1870, only the Iowa County Democrat was consulted because of time constraints. The local newspapers provide collaborating evidence for construction dates, their original owners and the original uses of the commercial and industrial buildings, churches, schools and, in too few cases, the builders or architects of the historic buildings. Unfortunately, only information on the construction of the more prominent residential properties was recorded in the local newspapers. Census records, 1850-1870, and the State Gazetteer and Business Directory located in the State Historical Society Library provide basic biographical and business data on Mineral Points early craftsmen, builders and contractors. The

archives of the State Historical Society houses early maps of Mineral Point such as the Sanborn Map Company insurance maps (1884-1929) and the Taylor-Willems map (1871), both of which give essential information on early commercial buildings and building owners as well as the uses of the commercial and industrial buildings in Mineral Point.

The History Room at the Mineral Point Library provides secondary local histories such as those by Fiedler (1962, Revised 1986) and the history compiled by the WPA (1941, published in 1979), as well as county histories including The History of Iowa County (1881) and Memoirs of Iowa County (1913). A walking tour, "Mineral Point Guide," a booklet entitled The Homes of Mineral Point (1976) and Perrin's Historic Wisconsin Architecture (1976) and Historic Wisconsin Buildings (1962) provides some helpful information on Mineral Point's residential architecture and their owners. The history rooms at both the Mineral Point and the Karrmann libraries offer a wealth of information on various aspects of the early settlement of Mineral Point and the Cornish who played a major role in the settlement and development of the community. Additional information concerning the early stone architecture and early Cornish settlers gathered under the direction of Jack Holzhueter of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is housed at Pendarvis and in the History Room at the Mineral Point Library. Finally, Joan Rausch interviewed local historians including George Branger, a former mayor and businessman; Bruce Howdle, shop owner and potter; Harry Ivey, druggist and business man; Jennifer Sharp, painter and shop owner; Serena Nelson, local historian and retired librarian, Mrs Harry Nohr, long time resident, Bert Bohlin, shop owner and craftsman, as well as several property owners for additional history on specific properties.

Identification and Evaluation of Significant Properties

During and after completion of the historic research, an analysis of the data was made by the consultants to determine the final list of properties of historical and architectural significance. Opinions of the NRHP district classification on the properties in the intensive survey were indicated on the intensive survey forms. The opinions of the district classification of contributing or non-contributing for properties inside the Mineral Point Historic District and the Mineral Point Hill Historic District as well as the opinion of NRHP eligibility for properties outside the district in the survey area were based on the criteria published by the National Register of Historic Places. The NRHP criteria are used to guide the State and Federal agencies in evaluating nominations for the National Register. The criteria as described in How To Complete National Register Forms (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1977) follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

- or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

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

- A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because (a.) it was present during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of

yielding important information about the period, or (b.) it independently or individually meets the National Register criteria.

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

Generally Joan Rausch, the architectural historian was responsible principally for providing opinions on the architectural significance of the historic properties in the intensive survey. The project architectural historian Joan Rausch also determined the district classification of the properties in the historic districts, which was based primarily on their historic architectural integrity; however, a liberal interpretation of historic architectural integrity was used because of the importance of the historic resources and the early settlement and mining history of Mineral Point. In addition, the a liberal interpretation of the contributing classification was used to provide the opportunity for all properties with the potential to contribute to the historic character of the districts to qualify for rehabilitation under the Federal and State tax credit programs. Buildings that did not strictly meet the NRHP criteria for architectural integrity because modern siding was added to the exterior, for the most part, were considered contributing if a good amount of the original form and exterior architectural character and details had been preserved. On a local level of significance, the best of each style represented in the architecture of Mineral Point was selected by the project architectural historian and determined to be significant if the criteria of integrity were met. The project historian discussed the structures best associated with the lives of people, industries or commercial concerns important to the community on a local level. The City of Mineral Point has received a copy of each completed intensive survey form.

Preparation of Intensive Survey Forms

Intensive survey forms were prepared for all sites identified in the 1982 reconnaissance survey and listed in the Mineral Point Historic District and the Mineral Point Hill Historic District during the 1987 phase of the intensive survey. Forms for those sites determined to potentially contribute to the historic character were completed with construction dates, contractor, builder or architect-- if known, historic names [that is the name of the original owner or business] and buildings uses in addition to the legal description and corrected address added to the form at the onset of the 1991-1992 phase of the survey. The physical characteristics and architectural styles were corrected to meet the requirements of the Preservation Division of the State Historical Society. Forms for historic properties in the city but outside the NRHP district were completed in a similar manner. Only basic

descriptive information was added to the forms for sites that were determined to be non-contributing properties in the Mineral Point historic districts or that were determined not eligible for the NRHP; however, the architectural styles and other physical descriptive information previously recorded in 1987 on the intensive survey forms [page 2 of IS form] of the non-contributing properties were not corrected to meet the requirements of the Historic Preservation Division because of time constraints.

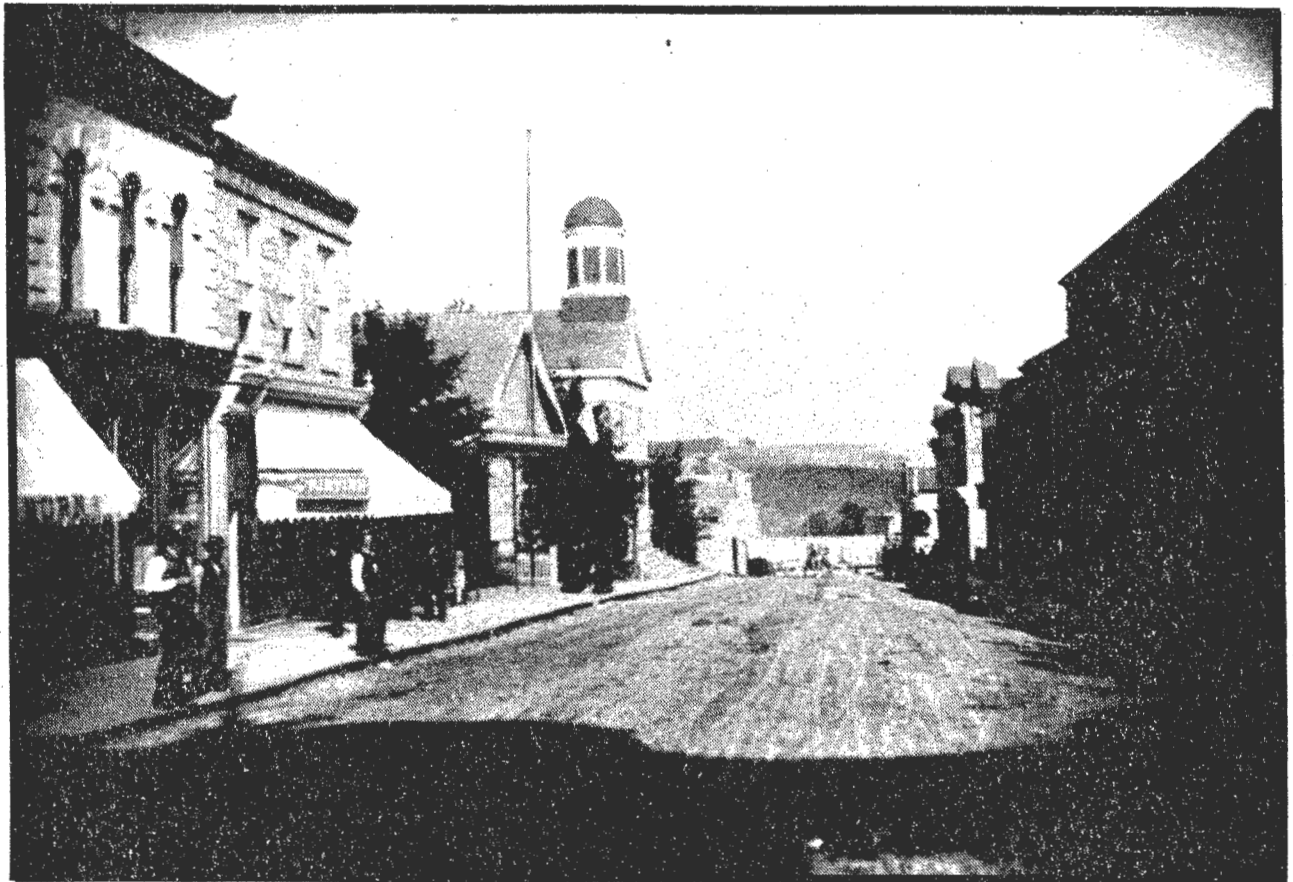
Preparation of Survey Report

The consultants prepared this Intensive Survey Report, which describes project objectives and methodology and includes background research. Following the research phase during the 1991-1992 phase of the intensive survey of Mineral Point, the chapter of Architecture and the chapter on Designers and Architects were written by architectural historian Joan Rausch while the Overview Chapter as well as the Settlement, Planning and Landscape Architecture, Commerce, Notable People, and Industry Chapters were written by historian Carol Cartwright. The draft history chapters prepared during the 1987 phase of the Mineral Point survey including the themes of Religion, Social Movements, Agriculture, Arts and Literature, Education, Government, Transportation, and Recreation and Entertainment were edited for erroneous information by Kori Oberle, Serena Nelson and Carol Cartwright. Carol Cartwright also extensively edited these chapters to meet the requirements of the Preservation Division of the State Historical Society. A complete bibliography of source material and annotated "Notes on Sources" accompanying each thematic chapter are included in the Intensive Survey Report. In addition to the history chapters noted above, Joan Rausch wrote the Methodology, Survey Results and Recommendation chapters.

Contents of the report were reviewed by the Historic Preservation Division prior to final preparation of the survey report. Eight copies of the final report were submitted to the Historic Preservation Division, while additional copies were retained by the city and community of Mineral Point.

The historic content included in this report is not intended to represent a new definitive history of Mineral Point. It primarily interprets those aspects of its development reflected in its current built environment and to a minor degree in its historical archaeological resource. The primary purpose of this report is to provide an architectural and historical context within which extant historic resources may be evaluated for their significance for architecture or history. Such an effort would require considerably more research and time than included in the scope of this project. This document provides information for local planners and officials and for the Preservation Office of the State Historical Society to assist them in planning decisions that impact or might impact the historical resources of Mineral Point. This survey report also provides a basis for further research on both individual historic resources in the city as well as the themes of community history addressed in this survey report. This report is designed to be a working document that will be updated and changed over time as research uncovers new information on Mineral Point and new interpretations of existing information occurs.

Historical Perspective



Historic Photograph, History Room
Mineral Point Library

CHAPTER II HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

Mineral Point is located in the heart of southwestern Wisconsin, and area of the state known as the "driftless" region because it was not covered over by the last glacier that blanketed the rest of the region during prehistoric times. The entire driftless region consists of about 15,000 square miles of rough terrain, of which over 13,000 square miles are in southwestern Wisconsin. Because this land was not covered by the ice sheets, it was subject to natural weathering that created the distinctive sharp hills and valleys of the region. The main body of water in the area is the Pecatonica River, which has tributaries that flow south of Mineral Point. The Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers form the general north and west boundaries of the region. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:6-7, Fiedler 1973:11-12, Smith 1985:182)

The city of Mineral Point lies along U. S. Highway 151, the major automobile and truck thoroughfare through southwestern Wisconsin. To the northeast along Highway 151 is Dodgeville, the county seat of Iowa County; and 54 miles northeast along Highway 151 is Madison, the State Capital. State Highways 23 and 39 also runs into Mineral Point, providing access to areas north and south of the city. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:6)

The area immediately around Mineral Point reflects the driftless region as a whole. It consists of steep hills, valleys, small streams, eroded bluffs, a few small prairies, some oak and maple tree groves, but no great forests. The city, itself, has been built on a steep hill, with the earliest development in the ravine at the foot of the hill. Over the years, the city expanded generally north along the side of this hill and spread out over the upland area on the crest of the hill. The result is a community of dramatic elevations, ranging from around 950 feet in the low areas to 1,130 feet in the high areas of the city. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:7, Fiedler 1973:21)

This striking topography, along with the many well-preserved stone and frame buildings in the city, gives Mineral Point an historic charm that attracts many visitors during the year, but especially during the summer months. Pendarvis, a group of stone and log buildings operated as an historic site by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and a nearby small artists' colony help attract outsiders to the community. But, overall, Mineral Point is the quintessential "small town," with a business community centered along "Main Street" (High Street), small industries, attractive neighborhoods of older homes, beautiful churches, good schools, and friendly people. There is little evidence in this small, quiet community that suggests the lively "boom and bust" eras that drove the economy of Mineral Point during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a boom and bust era centered around one industry--mining.

The Lead Mining Era

Native Americans knew of the existence of lead in the lead region (southwestern Wisconsin, northwestern Illinois, northeastern Iowa) from the mineral outcroppings that were visible in the hills of the region. But, evidence suggests that the Indians did not use or mine this lead on any great scale. Some Native Americans dug surface mines and smelted the mineral in crude fire pits, but they did not go beyond limited exploitation of the lead. By the late 1600s, early French explorers and fur traders had learned of the lead outcroppings in the area from the Indians, and by 1690, Frenchman Nicholas Perrot reportedly engaged in crude surface mining of lead near Dubuque, Iowa. This led to more serious, but still crude, mining efforts by the French and Native Americans in the 1700s. (Writers Program 1979:11-12, Fiedler 1973:20)

The English took over the area from the French in 1763, then American rule began in 1783. In the early 1800s, American lead miners began moving up from Missouri and Illinois mines and discovered the old French and Indian diggings. The miners moved into northwestern Illinois, centering around Galena, and by the 1820s, the lead mining era in the upper midwest began. (Fiedler 1973:21-24)

At first, the Native Americans obstructed the American movements into the lead region. The Winnebago, in particular, were hostile. But the miners' armed resistance in 1827 eventually pushed the Indians aside. The population in the entire lead region of northwestern Illinois, southwestern Wisconsin, and northeastern Iowa was only 200 in 1825, but it grew to 1,000 in 1826, 4,000 in 1827, and 10,000 by 1828. Lead production grew from 428 tons in 1826, to 2,313 tons in 1827, and 4,958 tons in 1828. (Writers Program 1979:19-21, Fiedler 1973:24-25)

The early settlement of the lead region was not typical of settlement elsewhere in the upper midwest during that time. Instead of early settlers, who with their families occupied farms or lots in already-existing town plats, the lead miners were most often single men, few of whom planned to stay. They came to reap the quick money of the lead mines, then move on. The result was that instead of the log cabins that gave way to permanent dwellings in rural towns or villages, the lead region was populated with miners living in tents, dugouts, caves, sod or pole huts, and wagons. Because there were so many miners in southwestern Wisconsin who lived in dugouts and caves during the early mining years, they came to be known as "Badgers." The influence of southwestern Wisconsin in the state's early history caused the expression to stick, hence Wisconsin's nickname--the "Badger" state. (Writers Program 1979:22)

The way the federal government handled lead lands added to the transient nature of the region. Instead of selling lead lands to miners or mining companies, the federal government leased the mineral rights while retaining title to the land. Prior to the removal of Native Americans, this policy reflected the fact that the Indians had not yet ceded their land rights. But later, it reflected a definite government policy in dealing with mineral lands. Leases were issued to miners with the stipulation that the government would take a royalty of ten percent of the mineral after it was smelted. The rapid growth of the lead region is reflected in the number of permits issued

to Wisconsin miners through the 1820s. In 1825, the government issued only 69 permits. This rose to 350 in 1826, to 2,384 in 1827, to 3,788 in 1828, and to 4,253 in 1829. In 1829 the government also issued licenses to 52 smelters in the area. (Smith 1985:183)

The search for lead eventually expanded well beyond the Galena area, and by the 1820s, the first miners began entering southwestern Wisconsin. The first lead was dug at modern-day New Diggings and Hardscrabble around 1824. Because of the rush of miners to the area, the first settler in Mineral Point is difficult to pinpoint. It is generally accepted that the official founding of Mineral Point came in 1827, when Elder William Roberts, a Baptist minister, and Solomon Francis erected cabins near a spring at the Mineral Point site. Roberts called it Jerusalem Spring. A German, Christopher Law, also erected a cabin at the base of the Mineral Point ridge near modern-day Shake Rag Street around the same time. In 1828, John Hood and his wife came to the settlement and built a cabin there. They were probably the first family in Mineral Point. Because the early activity in Mineral Point was mining, most people who came were transient miners, and there was a real lack of a permanent settlement at Mineral Point during the earliest mining years. (Writers Program 1979:27-28, Fiedler 1973:25-26, Butterfield 1880:656)

In 1828, Mineral Point entered its first economic boom as a wave of miners came to the area. These early miners were almost all Americans. Some came from mining areas in southern Illinois and Missouri. They were the most transient, often working the mines during the warm months, then returning south in the fall. Another group of miners came from New England. These "Yankees" stayed all of the year around, but most did not make permanent homes there. They worked the surface diggings and lived in dugouts, pole shelters, or sod huts, and were the ones nicknamed "Badgers." (Erdman 1982:5-6)

In Mineral Point, the two small settlements near Jerusalem Spring and along what is today Shake Rag Street began to grow in the late 1820s. But, like the miners who took up residence outside of the community, those who resided in Mineral Point did so in largely crude, sometimes temporary quarters. Because the city was not platted until the mid-1830s, there was no plan to this early settlement in the city, and this lack of early planning made for an unusual plat when the city was later surveyed. (Writers Program 1979:29-33, Fiedler 1973:27-28, Erdman 1982:5)

But the first signs of "civilization" came soon after the first influx of miners. In 1828, Erastus Wright began the first store in a log cabin. In 1829, Dan Parkinson and his son, Peter, built the first hotel, the Mineral Point Hotel, in a log cabin. In 1829, some estimated that the population in the Mineral Point area had ballooned to 3,000, although this may have been an exaggeration. It is more likely it was around 1,000 to 1,500. Nevertheless, the population in southwestern Wisconsin was great enough for the formation Old Iowa County, with boundaries that took in most of Wisconsin's lead region. (Writers Program 1979:29-33, Fiedler 1973:27-28, Erdman 1982:7-8)

In late 1829, the price of lead dropped, and as fast as miners came to southwestern Wisconsin, they left. Mineral Point went bust and the population was estimated to have dropped to only 300. But, after the initial panic, lead prices slowly began to rise and the influx of miners was expected to resume. However, the Black Hawk War, an effort to suppress the last remaining hostile

group of Native Americans in the area, disrupted the lead region. Many miners joined the federal government in fighting the Indians, and in the late summer of 1832, they were successful in suppressing Black Hawk and his forces. The end of the Black Hawk War was the beginning of mass immigration into southern Wisconsin, as settlers poured into lands that the federal government now considered open for settlement. In southwestern Wisconsin, the removal of Indians and the rise in lead prices brought another wave of miners into the Mineral Point area, and the community began an economic boom that would last for almost 15 years. (Writers Program 1979:34-44)

Settlement in other areas of the state during the 1830s centered on families occupying farms or town lots in fledgling communities. While some of these settlers came primarily to reap the financial rewards of farming virgin soil or selling town lots, most settlers came as long-term or permanent residents, building log cabins, then frame and brick houses or commercial buildings. But in Mineral Point, and throughout the Wisconsin lead region, short-term miners were the majority of the new residents. They continued to live in dugouts or sod or pole huts in the 1830s, and only a few structures in the Mineral Point area were more permanent log or frame buildings. So, while settlement began in southwestern Wisconsin earlier than in most other parts of the state, in many ways the Wisconsin lead region lagged behind other parts of the state in physical development. (Writers Program 1979:44-45, Fiedler 1973:46)

By the mid-1830s, Mineral Point was the center of lead mining in southwestern Wisconsin. The fledgling community sat on one of the richest veins of lead in the area, and copper deposits were also found and exploited during this era. It was at this time when the nickname "Shake Rag" became attached to the community. There were numerous structures at the base of the Mineral Point ridge and these houses could be seen by miners working the nearby diggings. Supposedly cooks waved rags from these buildings at mealtimes to call in the miners. The name "Shake Rag" stuck to the new community and it was known for some time as "Shake Rag" or "Shake Rag Under the Hill." (Writers Program 1979:47)

The first official survey in the Mineral Point area was in 1832, when Harry Parke surveyed the rural town of Mineral Point. In 1834, the federal government established a land office in the fledgling city to sell non-mineral land. By the end of 1836, over 800,000 acres of Wisconsin land had been sold, and almost 600,000 of those acres had gone to eastern land speculators. Many of the early residents of Mineral Point were agents for land speculators, such as Cyrus Woodman and Moses Strong. While land agents were not allowed to sell lead lands, sometimes inadequate surveying or disregard for this law allowed some landowners to acquire these lands. In any event, the federal government's leasing system soon broke down and was largely ignored by the mid-1830s, although the federal government would not officially release control of lead lands until the 1840s. (Erdman 1982:13-15)

While rural lands were being sold off, land at the site of Mineral Point was not available, since it had not been surveyed. But that had not stopped the rapid settlement of the site. In 1835, Charles Bracken illegally surveyed 80 acres of land in the center of Mineral Point, probably to settle squatter's disputes, but formal surveying did not begin until 1836, when the federal government called for an official survey. Garret Vliet and George W. Harrison were hired to survey Mineral Point along with five other town sites in the

lead region. Vliet began to survey in Mineral Point right away without Harrison. He platted only the central portion of the community, then left town, and was probably fired. Vliet's lots were offered for sale to squatters with pre-emption rights and all but four of the lots in the survey were immediately sold. (Erdman 1982:16-18)

Finally in 1838, George Harrison got around to surveying the rest of Mineral Point. Harrison's Survey consisted of a large amount of land around Vliet's Survey. There were fewer pre-emptors on this land, so most of it was offered for sale to non-residents. By the time Harrison's lots were sold off, both Strong's and Irwin's additions were platted. Vliet's Survey was irregular, reflecting the irregularity of the early settlement in the city. Harrison's Survey consisted of very large lots surrounding Vliet's Survey. Strong's and Irwin's additions were typical town plats, made up of urban lots surrounding a public square, a plan typical of early town plats in Wisconsin. These diverse plats, though, are what gives Mineral Point its distinctive appearance. The narrow, irregular streets in the center of the city, the two separate "town plats" of Strong's and Irwin's additions, along with the large lots of Harrison's Survey on the outskirts of town combine to give the city a charm and character that is missing in more traditionally-platted communities. (Erdman 1982:19-23)

In 1835, the population of Mineral Point was estimated to be around 600, but one historic account states that the community consisted of primarily log huts and shanties along the ravine at the foot of the Mineral Point ridge. Despite this crude appearance, though, the town had established a small subscription school, a church (the Methodist Episcopal Church), and a number of small stores, blacksmiths, and taverns. In 1835, John Phillips established a small brewery just east of High Street. (Writers Program 1979:49-51, Fiedler 1973:59, Butterfield 1880:660)

More importantly, though, in 1835, Cornish immigrants began arriving in the lead region. The Cornish who came to the Mineral Point came mainly from Camborne and Redruth in western Cornwall, an old mining area of the country. They came because of the poor European economy and because they heard of the lucrative mineral resources in America from early Cornish immigrants. They were also anxious for the opportunity to own land, something very few Cornish miners could do in their native land. Between 1830 and 1850 it is estimated that 7,000 Cornish came to the lead region. The peak years of immigration were the early 1840s during the Cornish potato famine. The Cornish brought with them knowledge and cultural traits that would not only boost the economy in the nineteenth century, but would also give an ethnic identity to Mineral Point that has lasted until today. (Erdman 1982:10-12, Writers Program 1979:51-53, Fiedler 1973:50)

The immediate impact of the Cornish was two-fold. First, while they were used to mining hard rock for copper ore, their knowledge of improved technology made it easy for them to adapt to lead mining. In particular, they brought technology that allowed them to go beyond surface diggings to get at the lead. For example, they had knowledge of the safety fuse, which allowed miners to more safely blast through hard rock to the subsurface ore and to work the mines much further below the shallow diggings the American miners were working. The Cornish immigrants often took over shallow diggings that were thought to be played out. But, rich ore existed at lower levels, so the

Cornish soon became successful in working deeper mines and extracting more ore. (Erdman 1982:11, Writers Program 1979:51)

Second, many Cornishmen brought with them their skill at building with quarried limestone. Since wood was needed for the lead smelters, and since limestone was a readily available building material, stone houses were in demand for permanent dwellings as Mineral Point became more settled in the late 1830s and the 1840s. Today, many stone buildings attributed to Cornish stone masons have survived, and they are a physical reminder of the influence of the Cornish in the community in the nineteenth century. (Writers Program 1979:51)

The rapid population growth of southwestern Wisconsin in the 1830s, along with the economic growth of lead mining, gave the lead region political power in territorial Wisconsin. Prominent men in the region became political leaders in territorial government. These men used the economic power of the region to pressure the government to open lead lands for sale and to make the southwestern Wisconsin lead region the first area of the territory to be surveyed. Prior to the development of the state capital in Madison, Mineral Point, as the center of the lead region in southwestern Wisconsin, was the center of territorial politics in the 1830s. (Smith 1985:188)

In 1836, the federal government officially organized the Wisconsin territory at Mineral Point and the placement of a miner on the territorial seal illustrated the region's importance at that time. Henry Dodge, a prominent citizen of southwestern Wisconsin, became the first territorial governor. And while Belmont (in southwestern Wisconsin) was the official territorial capital, much of the political action took place in Mineral Point. Even after the territorial legislature established the permanent capital in Madison, the lack of adequate facilities there, and the continuing influence of southwestern Wisconsin, kept many government activities in Mineral Point. (Writers Program 1979:57-61, Fiedler 1973:53-56)

The revival of lead mining in the late 1830s continued the booming lead mining era in Mineral Point. By 1837, it was estimated there were over 1,000 people in the city. A growing commercial business district in town composed of hotels, dry goods stores, groceries, tailors, blacksmith shops, taverns, a bank, and a newspaper, the Miners' Free Press, helped make the community more stable and permanent. The first county courthouse was built of logs in 1835. And in March of 1837, the leading citizens of Mineral Point organized a borough form of government under territorial law. They elected officials and passed some rudimentary laws, but because of the casual nature of the community, this government was not particularly effective. Mineral Point reverted to unincorporated status after only two years. (Writers Program 1979:62-71, Fiedler 1973:61,170)

From accounts of Mineral Point's early history, the city's early lead mining era resembled a frontier town in the American west. Some permanent houses were built in the late 1830s, but the town still had a rough appearance. The numerous diggings on the ridge, the crude huts and camps of many miners, some of whom only occupied them in the warmer months, gave the town a largely unattractive and unsettled appearance. The transient miners also brought some frontier-style lawlessness to the community, although it was primarily in the form of rowdy behavior. (Writers Program 1979:79, Fiedler 1973:62)

The 1840s were a decade of stabilization and growing maturity in Mineral Point, as the lead mining industry continued to drive the local economy. In the 1840s, lead production in Wisconsin's lead region averaged above 20,000 tons per year, and reached a peak of production in 1845 at 24,328 tons. Southwestern Wisconsin lead was used in the production of paint, shot, small weights, and pewter. (Writers Program 1979:85-86)

In 1844, Mineral Point became an incorporated village, and in 1847, lead lands were finally offered for sale. When the federal government sold the lands, they offered them in 40-acre parcels. Many leases were for much less land, so miners formed associations in order to buy 40 acres. Then, the association subdivided the 40 acres into the individual claims. The selling of lead lands was a victory for miners who had wanted to own the lead lands for years. It was ironic, then, that 1847 marked the peak of lead mining in the region, then began a slow and steady decline. (Fiedler 1973:79-89)

The continued prosperity of the lead mines brought economic stability to Mineral Point during the 1840s, and with it, the town began to take on the characteristics of other communities in Wisconsin. Many buildings were constructed in this era of both logs and quarried stone. In fact, a new stone courthouse was finished in 1844, and marked a general transition from log to stone buildings, particularly after Cornish stone masons began plying their trade in the area. Area farmers were becoming prosperous growing wheat on virgin soil, and the cash they received for their crop stimulated the city's commercial businesses. By statehood, Mineral Point was still frontier-like, with many transient residents, and little local government. But, its physical appearance was improving with the construction of stone houses and commercial buildings, some of which are still extant today. (Writers Program 1979:86-87, Fiedler 1973:89-90, 106-107)

The year 1848 was also the beginning of the end of the booming lead mining era in Mineral Point. After 20 years of mining the surface lead in the area, the mines were beginning to play out, while deeper mines were hitting the water table. Without extensive pumping equipment, mines that hit the water table were impossible to work. Coinciding with these local conditions was the discovery of gold in California. Many of the miners who had come to southwestern Wisconsin hoping to strike it rich now looked to the west to make their fortunes. Between 1849 and 1850, it is estimated that at least 25 percent of the area population left for California. About one-third of the local miners left for the west, and about one-half of the Cornish population. (Writers Program 1979-96)

The Middle Years

The gold rush years were the beginning of the middle years in the growth and development of the city. At first the gold rush was an economic boom for Mineral Point. The city was a jumping-off point for many immigrants, and they purchased wagons and supplies from city merchants before heading west. But, after the westward migration diminished, the city sunk into the economic doldrums. It was estimated that around 1,000 people left the city, leaving vacant houses and few miners to work the few still-operating mines in the area. And, the cholera epidemic of the early 1850s hit the city hard. The transient element of the population meant that diseases were easily

transported into the area. While the epidemic was responsible for efforts to clean up the city, other public improvement projects were long in coming. (Writers Project 1979:97-103)

A small business revival was started in the late 1850s when the railroad came to Mineral Point. Like most communities in the mid-nineteenth century, Mineral Point put up large amounts of money to lure a rail line to the community. In 1852, the Mineral Point Railroad Company was organized to build a road to Warren, Illinois, where it would connect with the Illinois Central Railroad, with connections to Chicago. In 1853, the road was started, but the railroad had financial problems and foreclosed in 1856. Finally, in 1857, the Mineral Point Railroad completed the 32-mile line to Warren, Illinois, and a fine passenger depot was constructed in Mineral Point for the line. The line was a successful freight hauler and passenger carrier, and in 1880, it became part of the larger Milwaukee Road, one of the three major railroad lines in Wisconsin. (Writers Project 1979:106-107, Fiedler 1973:113-116)

The railroad was only one of the improvements that came to Mineral Point in the 1850s. While the mines were stagnant, area farmers were prospering. These farmers provided a fairly stable economy for the community during the mid-nineteenth century when mining did not. This stability brought public improvements. The city improved existing streets in town and made new ones, and constructed sidewalks. While a number of attempts at a public school system failed during the 1840s and 1850s, in 1856, the Methodist Episcopal Church built a school for a high-school level seminary program. In 1861, the city purchased this school and operated it as a tuition-based high school until 1875, when the free high school was established. (Writers Project 1979:107-108, Butterfield 1880:690-691)

By 1859, there were over 600 permanent buildings in the community, at least half of them constructed of stone or brick. There were five churches and two newspapers in the city and a commercial district that could boast of eight hotels, 17 dry goods or grocery stores, nine boot and shoe stores, three hardware stores, five wagon shops, seven blacksmith shops, three drug stores, and two furniture stores. The downtown business district contained many stone and brick buildings, and three prominent businesses, Thomas & Company, John Milton's Store, and G. W. Cobb's store and warehouse were housed in three-story stone buildings. In 1857, the community was incorporated as a city. This development reflected Mineral Point's transformation from a frontier mining town into a typical, mid-nineteenth century, small Wisconsin city. (Writers Project 1979:107-108, Butterfield 1880:684-85)

As the community was maturing economically and physically during the 1850s, politically it was continuing to lose more of its importance in the region. As the mines declined and the gold rush decreased the population of southwestern Wisconsin, some state-wide political power went with it. Other areas of the state were gaining rapidly in population, and their leaders took more control of state politics in Madison. But the real blow came when northern and central residents of Iowa County were successful in moving the county seat to Dodgeville, in the center of the county. (Writers Project 1979:110)

In 1855, a measure was introduced to the state legislature to move the county seat to Dodgeville, but it failed. In 1858, a similar measure was introduced

and approved. A local referendum was held and it passed by 350 votes. But Mineral Point found a legal loophole (a misprint on the public announcements as to the date of the election) to nullify the election and the State Supreme Court ordered the county seat back to that city. In 1861, the legislature again passed a measure to move the county seat, and again the voters approved it. In that year, no more legal loopholes could be found and the county seat was permanently moved to Dodgeville. A feud erupted over the old courthouse, as Mineral Point's city government seized the building as a city hall. The county, citing some old documents, refused to give up the property. Finally, in 1868, the city of Mineral Point paid \$2,000 to the county for the old courthouse, and used it until the early twentieth century for their city hall. (Writers Project 1979:110-113, Fiedler 1973:108-110)

Another problem that dogged Mineral Point's government in the mid-nineteenth century was the railroad bond debt. The railroad gave Mineral Point a boost when it really needed one, but the financial efforts to get it caused political problems during the 1850s and 1860s. Like many other communities, Mineral Point sold bonds to investors to help raise money to finance the building of the line. The railroad company was to pay off this debt from its future revenues, leaving the city with no risk. However, the length of time to actually build the tracks along with the financial panic of 1857 caused financial problems and the railroad could not pay the bonds when they became due. The bondholders sued the city of Mineral Point for payment of the debt, and expected city officials to raise the money by taxation. The city was reluctant to do so, especially since it was felt that the railroad company should be responsible for the debt, not the city, and because the amounts were so high, taxation could financially ruin the city. (Writers Project 1979:114-115)

Since the bondholders could only get the city to tax its residents if there was a formal city government to petition, the city of Mineral Point decided to suspend formal government and meet in secret, or establish pseudo-governments to carry out city business and avoid bondholder judgments. The bondholders were persistent, but the city of Mineral Point, along with other cities in the same predicament, succeeded in getting the state legislature to pass measures that helped cities avoid bondholder judgments. This plan succeeded for a number of years, until the early 1870s, when bondholder judgments were expiring, and the state legislature passed measures forcing the settlement of the bond issue. Most of the bondholders were forced to take only a fraction of the value of the bonds, but it was better than nothing, so they complied. By the 1880s, the bond debt was retired. (Writers Project 1979:115-116)

It is unclear how much the railroad bond debt effected city government. Surely, the secret and unorthodox governments in place during this era could not be as active as an open government, and may have inhibited growth in the community. But other factors, such as the decline in mining and the Civil War, probably had more to do with growth and development in the city than the bond debt.

The Miners' Guard, a volunteer unit, was one of the earliest groups to sign up at the start of the Civil War. They served for three years, and with other local units that enlisted later, they became part of the famous "Iron Brigade." Mineral Point was justifiably proud of its service during the war, and the women of the area formed aid societies to help the cause. The war

also brought a brief revival in lead mining as the price rose with demand for ammunition. But, overall, production in lead during the 1860s remained low, as most mines had hit the water table and the lack of adequate pumping equipment halted any further progress. (Writers Project 1979:120-124, Fiedler 1973:123-127)

The first interest in zinc mining came during the middle years. Zinc ore was found in abundance with lead in the mines of southwestern Wisconsin. But, it was considered a waste mineral that stood in piles until it was used for road surfacing. Two easterners, Frederick Matthiessen and Edward Hegeler, came to southwestern Wisconsin in the 1850s after they had heard of the abundant zinc ore available there. They had smelted zinc in the east, and they soon established a smelter in Illinois that began using zinc from the lead region. (Writers Project 1979:127-128)

In 1859 a zinc smelter was established at Mineral Point. Phelps, Dodge, and Company purchased it in 1863 and improved and enlarged the plant. Soon, zinc ore, or "dry bone" as it was called, because the raw ore resembled bones, was being mined throughout the lead region. Also, zinc sulfuret, or "black jack" as it was called, was mined and processed in the 1860s. Zinc production and processing was centered in Mineral Point, as the large strikes of the ore were made near the city. The city also had the railroad connections necessary to move ore and mineral in and out of the community. (Writers Project 1979:128-129)

By the early 1870s, the population of Mineral Point was 3,275, and the city could boast of a new, large, public school, new churches and church schools, and some new small industries. They included a soap factory, a vinegar factory, and a cotton rope factory. The financial panic of 1873 caused a decline of zinc prices, and the short-lived Civil War era economic boom in the lead region was over. In 1878, a major tornado hit Mineral Point. It took several lives and injured many others. It destroyed the city's brewery and destroyed or damaged many homes. The only positive thing about the tornado is that it figuratively "blew in" the most prosperous era in Mineral Point's history, the zinc mining era. (Writers Project 1979:129-131)

The Zinc Mining Boom

When the Mineral Point Zinc Company was organized in 1882, zinc mining was a growing concern in southwestern Wisconsin, particularly in the Mineral Point area. However, most of this mining was still crude and on a small scale. Zinc ore was extracted from primarily surface diggings worked by anywhere from one to five men. These men usually worked for small companies who leased mineral rights from a middle-man, who leased original mineral rights from property owners. This convoluted system was based on small operators with small capital. It took the large-scale development of the zinc company, along with an infusion of outside capital into mining companies for the new pumping systems and equipment needed to extract the ore that fueled the zinc boom. (Writers Project 1979:153-154)

The large-scale development of the Mineral Point Zinc Company came in 1883, when David Benton Jones, a Chicago attorney and former resident of the county, bought the plant. He and his brothers, William A. and Thomas Davies Jones,

began a major expansion of the factory. By 1891, the Mineral Point Zinc Company was the largest of its kind in the United States. Over 100 men worked at the plant producing four grades of zinc oxide from local zinc ore and from ore that was shipped in from other parts of the country, some from as far away as New Mexico. (Writers Project 1979:155-156)

The Jones brothers were aided by high zinc prices during most of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They were also fortunate that there was an abundance of local ore to exploit and mining companies that changed local mining technology in order to increase the production of zinc ore. Outside capital funded the modern equipment needed to overcome the water table in order to work deeper in the mines where the zinc ore was more abundant. New technology was also used to extract the ore. Gone were the days of horse power and simple equipment bringing up buckets of ore. The new mining companies used steam engines, electric lights, and motorized hoists to bring out the ore. The companies also constructed buildings over the mines so that they could be worked in the winter as well as the summer. So much ore was being extracted from the area north of Mineral Point that the Mineral Point Zinc Company built a new railroad spur to transport it into the city. (Writers Project 1979:158-161, 169)

Like the lead mining boom, the zinc mining made Mineral Point prosperous. Steady work and good pay in the mines and the zinc factory resulted in more income to spend for consumer goods in Mineral Point's downtown businesses. And, the improved financial climate in the city fostered two new banks, the First National Bank and the Iowa County Bank, both established in the 1880s. Other small industries came to town, including a woolen mill that was established in 1891 and the Mineral Point Fiber Company, also organized in 1891. The crash of 1893 hurt many industries, including the Fiber Company. But, zinc prices remained stable, and mining continued to expand. In 1899, the zinc company took over the pulp and paper mill and converted it into a sulfuric acid plant. (Writers Project 1979:156-158, Crawford 1913:203-204)

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, there were many physical improvements in Mineral Point. Streets were improved, electric street lights installed, a waterworks established, telephone lines erected, a new high school built, and High Street was paved with asphalt. The population of around 3,000 remained fairly stable during this era. By 1906, there were over 100 mines in operation in the area, and because lead was still being found with zinc, albeit in much smaller amounts than during the lead mining era, lead production rose as well. Even a banking scandal that involved one of the leading citizens of the community and embezzlement of almost one-half of a million dollars could not put a damper on these boom years in Mineral Point. (Writers Project 1979:163-167, Crawford 1913:200)

During the early twentieth century, there was a shift toward corporate mining. In 1906, 212 mining companies operated in southwestern Wisconsin. By 1909, as zinc mining became more sophisticated, and small companies were driven out by their lack of capital for more expensive technology, only 88 companies remained. Even more significantly, by 1913, only seven companies controlled mining operations in southwestern Wisconsin. The rise of corporate mining, with their new technology and efficient production methods, resulted in an increase of zinc production from 23,152 tons per year in 1909 to 31,113 tons per year by 1914. (Writers Project 1979:169-170)

Zinc mining reached its zenith during World War I. By 1917, the zinc mines were producing almost 60,000 tons of the mineral per year. More mills and smelters were erected in southwestern Wisconsin, and it was estimated that the capital investment in physical plants processing zinc was valued at 10 million dollars. With the peace came the end of the zinc boom, an era that had lasted for almost 40 years. Zinc prices plummeted, and the increased production costs of deep mines put a damper on the industry. Output in 1919 was almost 41,000 tons, but in 1920, it was only 27,000 tons. In that year the bottom fell out of zinc, and mines and processing facilities all over southwestern Wisconsin closed. In 1921, only 3,390 tons of zinc were produced in the region. (Writers Project 1979:171-172, Fiedler 1973:150-152)

The heyday of zinc mining in the 1910s brought the city a number of improvements, including a new municipal building and library in 1913, a new waterworks system in 1916, expanded electrical service, and a prosperous downtown business district. Even though zinc mining in the area suffered in the early 1920s, the general prosperity of the era and the continued operation of the zinc company, processing ore that came primarily from outside of southwestern Wisconsin, lessened the economic blow to Mineral Point. During the 1920s the city saw improved telephone service, improved electric service when Wisconsin Power and Light Company acquired the local franchise, a new high school building, a new post office building, and a canning factory and creamery built for the area's farm produce. (Writers Project 1979:172-173)

In the mid-1920s, zinc mining in the area revived for a very brief time, and a big celebration was held in Mineral Point for its centennial. But this was the last celebrating that would be done in the city for a long time. By the Stock Market Crash of 1929, zinc had played out in southwestern Wisconsin. In 1928, the Mineral Point Zinc Company closed its mines, and in 1929, it closed the sulfuric acid plant. In 1930, the railroad spur that ran north of Mineral Point was closed for lack of use, and finally, the main factory of the Mineral Point Zinc Company closed its doors. These closures coincided with the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930s and ushered in a long era of decline and economic deprivation for the city. While most Wisconsin banks survived the banking holiday of 1933, Mineral Point's banks did not. Only in 1935 did another bank successfully establish itself in the city. (Writers Project 1979:173-175, Fiedler 1973:155-156)

The Modern Era

The depression years of the 1930s saw a static population growth and gradually declining property values in Mineral Point. It was at this time that many of the nineteenth century houses took on a shabby appearance, particularly the small stone cottages. Many of these cottages were too small and lacked modern conveniences, so they were abandoned to ruin instead of renovated probably due to the lack of money during the era. Some federal programs reached Mineral Point during the 1930s. Mostly, they were road projects, but a large and lasting monument to the federal work projects of the 1930s is the swimming pool and bath house that was constructed in 1936-37, and is still in use today. (Fiedler 1973:158-159)

In the mid-1930s, one event occurred that would have a long-term effect on Mineral Point. It was in 1935 when Robert Neal and Edgar Hellum met and

formed a partnership to rehabilitate some old stone Cornish miner's cottages along Shake Rag Street. The partners began with two stone cottages that they rehabbed into a restaurant and residence. Their restaurant served traditional Cornish dishes such as pasties and saffron cakes, and they helped revive interest in ethnic Cornish culture in Mineral Point. (On the Shake Rag 1990:2)

Over the succeeding years, Neal and Hellum rehabilitated other nearby buildings and reconstructed or constructed log buildings found in the area into galleries, guest quarters, and other uses. Their restorations were collectively called Pendarvis and beginning in the 1930s, Pendarvis began to draw many tourists who came to sample the Cornish culture and food that Neal and Hellum provided. Pendarvis took on the aura of a "salon," as many people, some of them famous, visited the site, coming not just for the food, but for Neal and Hellum's company. Through Neal and Hellum's efforts, Mineral Point became known throughout the state as an ethnic Cornish mining town, and their work drew others who rehabilitated more old stone houses in the city. In 1970, the State Historical Society acquired Neal and Hellum's Pendarvis estate and began to operate it as one of the state's historic sites. (On the Shake Rag 1990:2-34)

In the post-World War II era, Mineral Point is no longer a boom and bust community, but one of general stability. For example, the population of the city between 1930 and 1980 stayed almost the same, at about 2,200-2,300 people. The city's economic base is centered around commercial trade, agriculture, professional services, and small industries. However, the community is no longer the center of economic activity in the area. Dodgeville is the major commercial and industrial center in Iowa County, and Monroe is the largest commercial and industrial center in the region. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:32-37)

While Mineral Point has never regained the economic strength it had during the lead and zinc boom eras, the city is far from dormant. It attracts thousands of visitors each year to Pendarvis, and it has a small, but lively artists' community related to this state-run historic site. The city has a high level of public services for a community of its size. The municipal building, albeit in need of modernization, still serves the community as city hall, police department, and library. The library is especially good, considering the space available, and the Mineral Point Room has a fine collection of local history materials. It has been suggested that the city build a new city hall, allowing the library to make full use of the building. The police department is fully staffed and open 24 hours a day. There is a large volunteer fire department that operates out of a modern building constructed in 1966. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:135-137)

There are three schools that currently serve Mineral Point; the elementary school, built in 1968; the middle school, housed in the old high school that was built in 1903; and the high school, housed in its 1925 building, with major additions. Although there is no hospital in the community, there is a large nursing home and a center for the developmentally disabled. The major park in town is Soldiers Memorial Park with many recreational facilities, including the swimming pool. There are several other smaller parks and open spaces used for recreation in the community as well. The active local historical society operates the Mineral Point Room at the library and the

Gundry House, a fine house museum in one of Mineral Point's finest nineteenth century homes. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:140-148)

As this historical overview indicates, Mineral Point has had a long and illustrious history, one that has significance not only at the local level, but at the state level, as well. And today, there is a strong sense of history apparent in the appearance of the downtown business district, the well-maintained historic houses and cottages, and the Pendarvis area of restored stone buildings. It is hoped that this survey of significant extant historic resources will assist the city of Mineral Point, the Southwest Regional Planning Commission, and the State Historic Preservation Office in planning for the protection of Mineral Point's important historic resources. It is also hoped that this report will be useful to city residents as they lead their community into the 21st century, while maintaining a sense of the city's important historic past.

Introduction

Unlike the rest of southern Wisconsin, pioneer farming is not the story of settlement in the Mineral Point area. During the early years that miners entered into the area, there was little farming activity. The federal government did not yet have clear title to the lands, so they restricted the development of farms in the region to a later date. The land was not seen as desirable as well, as early farmers believed that a lack of trees meant infertile soil. Where there were groves of trees, they were desirable for mining, as they were needed for the smelting process. (Writers Program 1979:35, Fiedler 1973:25-26, 29-30, Lampard 1963:16-18)

When lead prices dramatically fell in late 1829, miners left the lead region in droves. Those that stayed engaged in some farming, as the federal government eased up on the anti-farming regulations. But, in 1832, the Black Hawk War interrupted any transition to farming in the lead region. When the war ended, and lead prices rose, miners again came to the lead region. And, with the Indians subdued, the government felt they had legal title to the land and began to survey and sell rural lands in the area. In 1834, a land office was established in Mineral Point to sell rural farming lands, and farm settlement in the area increased. (Writers Program 1979:134, Fiedler 1973:44)

Even though rural lands were open for sale, farm settlement was slow in the 1830s. In the winter of 1838-39, there was a mild famine due to lack of local produce and the fact that transporting goods to the area was hampered due to bad weather. One interesting note on this era is that some farmers raised tobacco, some of the first to do so in the state. Probably seen at that time as a much-needed cash crop, tobacco farming became popular in the mid- and late nineteenth centuries. (Writers Program 1979:134, Miners Free Press 26 November 1839, Wyatt 1986:Agriculture 7-2)

By 1840, there were nearly as many farmers as miners in Iowa and Grant counties, and during the next ten years, agriculture developed rapidly. The federal government's release of lead lands for sale in 1847, marked a turning point in the development of area agriculture. As the lead industry waned in the late 1840s, the wheat-growing era in Wisconsin was booming. When many miners left for the California gold rush, more lead lands were released for sale to farmers, and land prices fell. With low land prices, more immigrants who hoped to farm came to the area. (Wisconsin Tribune 8 October 1847, Writers Program 1979:134, 149)

During Mineral Point's "Middle Years" between the lead and zinc mining booms, farming in the area increased and became the major component in Mineral Point's economy. For example, the selling of agricultural equipment became an important new business in the community, as was the establishment of commission houses where farm produce was bought and sold. An important example of this type of business is the George Cobb Warehouse (23 Commerce St. (15/13), later the Strachen Agricultural Warehouse. Cobb was an implement dealer and a commission merchant in Mineral Point. Later, John Strachen

operated an agricultural implement business in this building. (Mineral Point Tribune 5 January 1854, 23 September 1856, 7 January 1863, 11 January 1865)

There were many other agricultural implement dealers, commission merchants, and related businesses in Mineral Point during its history, and by March of 1868, farm implement dealers had sold over 1,000 seeders and cultivators and 1,400 reapers and mowers in Mineral Point. Sanborn-Perris maps indicate that several other locations were agricultural warehouses or implement dealerships, but none of these are significant as they were generally short-term businesses, or the buildings are no longer extant. The overall significance is, though, that during the mid-nineteenth century, and continuing through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, dealing in agriculturally-related goods and services was important in Mineral Point, and remains so today. (Mineral Point Tribune 6 January 1869, Iowa County Democrat 25 March 1868, Sanborn-Perris Maps)

Milling farmer's produce was an important industry for a community trying to attract farmers. The first area mill, built in 1830, sat two miles northeast of town. In 1838, the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature authorized the construction of a territorial road connecting Mineral Point with James Kendall's mill on the Pecatonica River, about five miles south of Mineral Point. But, the lack of adequate natural water power and the dominance of the mining industry in Mineral Point meant that no grist mills were established in the city until 1859. In that year, Thomas Jenkins established a grist mill, later operated by John Dawe. In 1861, William Lanyon established a grist mill. Other grist mills were operated by S. J. Wright (south of the railroad depot on the Pecatonica) and J. T. Martin (north of High Street between Chestnut and Commerce Streets). All of these mills are no longer extant, and any significant resources associated with them would be archeological. (Butterfield 1881:468, 475, Sanborn-Perris Maps, tax rolls)

As Mineral Point's boundaries expanded in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the city encompassed houses and outbuildings that had been associated with farms. Some farm houses and a few barns are still extant within the city boundaries, but they are not significant for agricultural activity. Also, some city residents, especially those on former farmsteads and large lots, grew fruits and vegetables, kept small animals, like poultry, or had small truck farms. There may be some buildings that were associated with these activities still extant in the city, and while they have some historical interest, they are not significant.

There were a number of businesses that directly handled the produce of area farmers, for example, George Cobb, who has been mentioned above. Meat markets often purchased their meat from farmers prior to the rise of large packing houses. None of the meat markets in Mineral Point grew beyond the small operator phase, and while they have historic interest in the city, they are not significant. There were flour and feed stores in the community and the significant extant buildings associated with this activity are discussed in the Commerce chapter.

In 1926, a canning factory was constructed in Mineral Point (121 Water St., 55/6). In 1941, the Mineral Point Canning Company became the Mineral Point Co-Operative Packers, Inc., and processed peas and corn grown in the area. (Writers Program 1979:173-175)

Dairying

Dairying in Wisconsin can be divided into three periods: early dairy production, 1830-1870; industrialized dairy production, 1860-1890; and dairy expansion, 1890-present. The early dairy production period took place during the era that wheat farming and other cash crop agriculture dominated the industry. Dairy cattle were usually few in number, poorly maintained, and gave low quality milk for individual farm use. During the diversified agricultural era that followed wheat farming's demise, some farmers began to pay more attention to livestock raising and dairying. Some farmers took a leadership role in the growth of dairying in Wisconsin. They improved dairy stock, established cooperative creameries and cheese factories, and promoted Wisconsin dairy products. Eventually, dairying was seen as a profitable enterprise and by the turn of the century, most Wisconsin farmers had made the transition to dairying. In the dairy expansion period, dairy farms got larger, and milk processing factories were built to handle the increased production. As the twentieth century progressed, dairying was such an important industry in Wisconsin that the state became "America's Dairyland." (Wyatt 1986:Agriculture 1-1--11-10)

At the present time, there have been no properties identified in Mineral Point as significant in the area of early dairying. As indicated earlier in this chapter, there are some houses and barns in Mineral Point that were once part of farms, but are now included in the city limits. In order for a farmhouse or barn to be considered significant for dairying in Wisconsin, they would have to be associated with an important development in the history of dairying in Wisconsin or in the local area. The mere existence of a barn or farmhouse in the community does not justify significance. Therefore, while it is of some historical interest that some farmhouses and barns are in the city limits of Mineral Point, and that probably some dairying activity took place in them, they have not been determined significant at this time.

During the era of dairy expansion, there was some local activity in the area of cheese and butter making, storage of dairy products, and the direct selling of milk and milk products. In the early twentieth century, there were three cheese factories operating in the city. The Mineral Point Cheese Company (320 Commerce St., 15/29), the Swiss Cheese Company (location not known), and the Purity Dairy (not extant). The Purity Dairy was founded in 1918, and produced cheese, butter, and distributed liquid milk to local residents. The Neenan Cheese and Cold Storage Company, probably a warehouse (not extant), operated briefly in Mineral Point's downtown, as did a warehouse in the Schillin Building (223 Commerce St., 55/9). (Sanborn-Perris Maps, Writers Program 1979:172, 175)

There were also several dairy companies making butter in the community during this time. The largest was the Spensley and Hoard Creamery, which began operating in 1892. Later, its name was the Mineral Point Creamery Company. The creamery was out of business by 1929. The Sanitary Creamery (14 Fountain St., 15/34) was another butter manufacturer that operated until just recently. A small creamery was operated by Reuben Ellsworth. Called the Badger Creamery (not extant), it was located in an old hotel. It was closed in 1924. (Mineral Point Tribune 24 November 1895, Writers Program 1979:158, 172-173, 175, Sanborn-Perris Maps, Information from Serena Nelson)

There were some dairymen who marketed milk products directly to the consumer, prior to the institution of state laws regarding the sale of unpasteurized milk. One of the earliest was Theodore Frieden, who owned the dairy farm at 607 Dodge St. (24/15, barns not extant). In 1918 James Harris purchased the Frieden property and built new barns for the milk and cream home delivery service he operated. There were other people who also got into the milk delivery business, but this business ended when the state required that only pasteurized milk and milk products be sold. (Information from Serena Nelson)

Note on Sources

Most of the information for this chapter came from newspaper articles and from the WPA history. Sanborn-Perris maps were helpful as they identified industries and give fairly complete information on industries for the early twentieth century years. Serena Nelson was helpful in providing information and advice.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

HISTORIC PROPERTY	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
George Cobb Warehouse	23 Commerce St. (15/13)	1854
Mineral Point Canning Co.	121 Water St. (55/6)	1926
Mineral Point Cheese Company (James Argall Livery)	320 Commerce St. (15/29)	1875-1880
Sanitary Creamery	14 Fountain St. (15/34)	c.1900
Frieden/Harris Dairy Farm	607 Dodge St. (24/15)	

Wisconsin. The school ended in the summer of 1829. (Fiedler 1973:5,188, Writers Program 1979:32-34, Butterfield 1881:687-688, Wackman 1925:n.p.)

In 1830, Robert Boyer opened another school in Mineral Point. It was a select, or subscription school, meaning that there was a fee to attend. Boyer's school was also in a log cabin, but probably with little supplies. The school closed around 1832, just before the Black Hawk War. After the Black Hawk War ended in 1834, another school opened, reportedly near the location of the first school. Operated by George Cubbage, the school was supplied with little more than blackboards for the students. Reportedly, Cubbage's school operated for a couple of years, funded by a combination of limited public money from the borough government of Mineral Point and subscriptions or fees. (Wackman 1925:n.p.)

Other early schools were taught by a Dr. Losey, using the courthouse, and by C. C. Rynerson, in an old log and frame building. Around 1840, when Mineral Point's borough government was supporting the Cubbage school, the public demanded a better school house. A stone and brick building was constructed and the new school opened in the fall of 1840 (not extant). J. E. Heaton taught the first term in the building. In 1844, this building was enlarged and improved for a rapidly increasing student body. But the borough overspent, and school was closed in 1845 due to lack of funds. (Wackman 1925:n.p.)

In response to the new public education laws in the state constitution, a new public school opened in May of 1850. The school had 200 students when it opened. Lack of tax money, however, caused the school to charge students 25 cents a month to help pay for their teachers' salaries. As a result, attendance dropped dramatically, and by 1852, the school closed. Several other terms were attempted, but all were not very successful. And, it was reported that conditions in the schools when they did operate, were poor. (Fiedler 1973:189, Wackman 1925:n.p.)

In 1857, when Mineral Point incorporated as a city, the corporate charter made the city a separate school district with a city school superintendent elected at-large. Many prominent men in Mineral Point held this position. Dr. James B. Moffett was an early Superintendent of School, serving his term in the late 1850s. Alexander Wilson was the next to hold the office in 1861. Thomas Priestly, who followed Wilson, served six years as Superintendent of Schools. William A. Jones, an early teacher in Mineral Point, also served as principal and in 1877, voters elected him Superintendent of Schools for four years. Then, in the early 1880s, voters elected J. Montgomery Smith to the position. (Writers Program 1979:107-108, 117, Butterfield 1881:693-694)

In 1861, the city of Mineral Point acquired the Methodist school to be used as a public school. In 1867, the city raised a bond for the construction of the Second Ward School, which was completed in 1868. There was also a Fourth Ward school, which by 1922, was seriously obsolete. In 1923, the city built a new high school, after the State Superintendent of Schools indicated that the city was in need of extensive new school facilities. Grade school students moved into the old high school (1904) after it was vacated for the new high school building, completed in 1925. In 1968, a new elementary school was built at 607 Cothren St. and the old high school became a middle school. In 1992, a

CHAPTER VI EDUCATION

Introduction

American education came to southwestern Wisconsin with the first wave of American miners into the lead region. Even though the area was largely unsettled, and many of the miners transient, some families came to the area to settle more permanently and a need for schools came along with the children who came to the lead region. The earliest school in Mineral Point can be dated back to 1829, and was one of several early schools to be established in the community. But, because of the transient nature of the community, the ups and downs of the lead mining economy, and the mere fact that settlement was so early, a formal public school system was not successfully established until the 1850s. By the turn of the century, though, Mineral Point had an educational system that was typical of Wisconsin communities, with both elementary and secondary education programs. And, like many communities, many of the historic buildings associated with education have been demolished. But, there are still two historic high school buildings and an historic parochial school that are extant in the city.

Primary Education, Public and Private

Public Elementary Schools

The first "public" schools in America were only quasi-public in that they were usually funded by subscriptions, fees, or by providing supplies or services to the school or teacher. The first school organization law in the country was passed in 1841, but most schools were individually controlled by teachers and/or local school boards. In the 1840s, a movement toward free public education took hold. Led by Horace Mann of Massachusetts, this zeal for public education was brought to Wisconsin by many American immigrants. The 1848 Wisconsin Constitution contained a strong provision for the establishment of free, universal education supported by state school funding and local taxes. But, this system was not well implemented and pioneer schools were very often poorly equipped, ungraded, and poorly attended. In the twentieth century, new laws promoted increased attendance, graded schools, and eventually, large, consolidated school districts; until today, universal, free public education is an integral part of the lives of most of the state's children. (Wyatt 1986:Education 2-1--2-10)

The first schools in Mineral Point were typical of early schools in Wisconsin. They were crude, often subscription schools, with an erratic term, poor supplies, and a high turnover of teachers. In 1829, the first school in Mineral Point opened. Taught by a Mrs. Harker, the school was in a crude log cabin near the Government Spring, on what later was designated lot 93. There were eight pupils, most of them from the Nolton family. The children sat on benches made from wooden slabs supported by wooden pegs. Rough logs with one side hewn flat made up the floor of the building. The children learned to write in flats of sand. It was the first non-Indian school in what is now

Building With Multiple Businesses

P. Lenahan Dry Goods Store	134 High St. (14/27)	1859, 1862
Patrick O'Dowd Grocery	138 High St., (14/27A)	1853, 1862
Lenahan Brothers Block	140-146 High St. (14/28)	1866
Samuel Coad Block	206 High St. (43/29)	1864
Moffett Brothers Drug & Medicine Store	210 High St. (43/28)	1860
Toay and Allen Building	214 High St. (43/28A)	1860
Richard Goldsworthy Bldg.	246 High St. (43/21)	1861
James Pascoe Building	248 High St. (43/21A)	1861

Livery Stables, Garages, and Gas Stations

James Argall Livery	320 Commerce St. (15/29)	1875-1880
James Penberthy Livery	303 Commerce St. (55/8)	1900
Garage	310 High St. (24/2)	1909
Auto Inn	32 Fountain St. (16/2)	1916
Shell Gas Station	19 High St. (15/31)	1937
Paynter's Gas Station	110 Fountain St. (14/34)	1920-1930

NewspapersMineral Point Tribune

(Mrs. Louisa Miner Building)	151 High St. (14/10)	1874-75
(George Priestly Building)	262 High St. (43/18)	1866

Iowa County Democrat

(George Priestly Building)	262 High St. (43/18)	1866
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UtilitiesTelegraph

Mineral Point Depot	113 Commerce St. (55/4)	1857
United States Hotel	267 High St. (43/16)	1853

Telephone

First National Bank Bldg.	203 High St. (43/2)	1906-07
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Electric ServiceMineral Point Public Service

Company Building	124 Water St. (15/19)	1908-1915
Vivian Building	130 High St. (55/3)	1876

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
<u>Goods and Services</u>		
<u>Financial Services</u>		
First National Bank Bldg.	203 High St. (43/2)	1906-07
Iowa County Bank & Abstract Office	158 High St. (14/31)	1892
Farmers and Citizens Bank	147 High St. (14/9)	1915
<u>Hotels</u>		
United States Hotel	267 High St. (43/16)	1853
Mineral Point Hotel	1 Water St. (55/5)	1850s
Globe Hotel	225-227 Commerce St. (55/10,15/23)	1868,1876
Hotel Royal	43 High St. (14/6)	1900
<u>Dry Goods and General Stores</u>		
Gundry and Gray Dry Goods	215 High St. (43/5)	1871
Jeuck Bros. General Store (Samuel Terrill Bldg.)	221 Commerce St. (55/11)	1857
Chapman Brothers & Choate (Thomas and Co. Building)	39 High St. (14/5)	1854
Thomas Jenkins Building	252 High St. (56/21)	1867-68
White House Dry Goods Store	110 High St. (14/22)	1897
<u>Grocery Stores</u>		
Brewer & Penhallegon Groc.	114 High St. (14/23)	1897
Otis-Hendra Building	229 High St. (43/7)	1857,1892
Allen and Toay Grocery	122 High St. (14/24)	1897
Gorgen Brothers Grocery	242 High St. (43/22)	1907
<u>Other Retail Businesses</u>		
Martin & Toay Hardware	104 High St. (14/21)	1897
Gundry & Thomas Building	35 High St. (14/4)	1856-57
R. D. Pulford Drug Store	223 High St. (43/6)	1871
Dr. John Vivian Drug Store (Rodolf Dry Goods Store)	128 High St. (14/26)	1844-45
Vivian Building	130 High St. (55/3)	1876
Graber & Thies Feed Store (Polkingham Saloon)	111 Commerce St. (15/8)	1878
John C. Martin & Co. (John Hadfield Building)	22 High St. (14/13)	1876
Hornung City Bakery and Restaurant	236-240 High St. (43/23)	1891

Utilities

Telegraph

The Hotchkiss Telegraph Company opened the first telegraph line from Mineral Point to Madison in 1849. It had its offices in a downtown commercial building (not extant). The company also operated a line to Dodgeville. The company closed in 1853, and the Mineral Point-Madison line failed. But the line to Dodgeville remained open until 1880. It was operated by a private company and has offices in the Mineral Point Depot (113 Commerce St., 55/4) and the United States Hotel (267 High St., 43/16). (Butterfield 1881:692, 755; Writers Program 1979:104; Fiedler 1973:131)

Telephone

In 1883, Mineral Point's city council approved a plan for the Wisconsin Telephone Company to construct a telephone line in the city. By 1895, phone service was ready to start with 16 subscribers for phone service. The company continued to grow, offering long distance service in 1905. By 1908, the phone exchange was housed in the First National Bank Building (203 High St., 43/2).

Electric Service

In 1891, the first electric service in Mineral Point was operated by the Mineral Point Zinc Company for its zinc processing plant. The owners of the plant then contracted to bring the service to the rest of the city for street lighting. The company helped establish the Mineral Point Electric Light Company. In 1907, the electric company was sold to Frank Ludden and was renamed the Mineral Point Public Service Company. Between 1908 and 1915, the Mineral Point Public Service Company constructed a building at 124 Water Street (15/19) for their operation, and they had offices in the Vivian Building downtown (130 High St., 55/3). The Wisconsin Power and Light Company purchased the Mineral Point Public Service Company in 1924. (Writers Program 1979:165, 172-174; Fiedler 1973:133)

Note on Sources

The information in this chapter was compiled from many sources including city histories, county histories, Sanborn-Perris Maps, city directories, tax rolls, and newspaper articles. For each historic building in the downtown business district, there is an intensive survey form. Joan Rausch searched tax rolls, maps, and newspapers for information on each building, and this information is included on the forms. Also, individual newspaper articles were not always cited as references in this chapter. The complete newspaper citations that Rausch found for each of the buildings in the downtown business district are included in the footnotes to the intensive survey forms.

architect-designed and had details from popular early twentieth century architectural styles. Paynter's Gas Station is a simple example of this. It is significant because it represents the historical development of commercial businesses related to the automobile. The Shell Gas Station is a streamlined version of the gas station, as it was refined and given a more modern look.

Newspapers

The first newspaper published in Mineral Point was the Miners Free Press, first published in 1837. In early 1838, the paper was moved to Galena. In 1838, Henry Plowman and Henry Welsh began publishing a new Miners Free Press. They published it until 1841. then, John Delaney and Samuel Knapp published it until it closed in August of 1841. Welsh and Plowman then began publishing a paper called the Free Press, but it closed in the 1840s. (Writers Program 1979:62, 71)

In 1847, George W. Bliss established the Wisconsin Tribune. The first issue was printed on September 4. In 1852, Josiah B. Chaney became Bliss' partner in the paper, but in 1854, this partnership was dissolved. During this time the paper's name was changed to the Mineral Point Tribune. The early locations of this newspaper were in downtown business blocks. In 1869, Bennett and Teasdale purchased the newspaper. Around this time, the paper was moved to a more permanent location in the Mrs. Louisa Miner Building (151 High St., 14/10), where it would be located until the turn of the century. (Butterfield 1881:582-586)

In 1871, Bennett bought out Teasdale for control of the Tribune, and appointed his brother, B. J. Bennett, as local editor. In January of 1881, B. J. Bennett became part owner of the paper as well. Around 1900, the Tribune's location changed to the George Priestly building (262 High St., 43/18). In 1938, the Tribune merged with the Iowa County Democrat, and this newspaper became the twentieth century's newspaper of record for the Mineral Point area. (Butterfield 1881:582-586, Fiedler 1973:6,9,84)

John Herron and William H. Peck began the Iowa County Democrat in 1866. After T. Scott Ansley owned it briefly, Peck published it alone for several years. In 1874, Albert Watkins and George Crawford purchased the paper. Then in 1877, Crawford's brother Robert M. bought out Watkins and the Crawford brothers published the paper many years. As indicated above, the Democrat merged with the Mineral Point Tribune in 1938, making the Democrat-Tribune the newspaper of record in twentieth century Mineral Point. Historically, the Democrat was published out of downtown business blocks. In the early twentieth century, the Democrat was also published out of the George Priestly building (262 High St., 43/18). (Butterfield 1881:586, Writers Program 1979:129, 175, Fiedler 1973:9)

Livery Stables, Garages, and Gas Stations

Mineral Point has a fine collection of extant livery stables, garages, and service stations. All of these buildings are related to the commerce of transportation. The livery stables hired out horses and related equipment to consumers. After the rise of automobile use, garages were necessary to sell and service cars and trucks. Gas or filling stations were also necessary to sell gasoline and/or repair services to consumers. The following buildings are significant because they represent the historic development of commercial services related to modes of transportation in the historic era.

The James Argall Livery Stable (320 Commerce St., 15/29) was built between 1875 and 1880, and was operated as a livery until the turn of the century. After the demand for such services declined, the building was used as a veterinary hospital, a cheese warehouse, and a repair shop. It is a good example of a stone-constructed livery. In many communities, livery stables are often not extant because they were usually frame buildings that were difficult to adaptively reuse. The Argall Livery Stable is significant as an extant example of a stone-constructed livery. (tax rolls, newspapers)

The James Penberthy Livery/Garage (303 Commerce St., 55/8) was built in 1900. It served as a livery until the 1920s, when it was converted to an auto garage. It is typical of livery stables of this era, and some information shows that it was also used as a hotel, probably on the second floor. Sometimes this type of hotel/livery was marketed toward farmers who came to town with their teams and needed to stay over. This could be investigated further. In any event, this building is significant as a good example of this type of construction. (tax rolls, newspapers, Sanborn-Perris Maps)

There are two buildings constructed in the early twentieth century as garages. These buildings are significant because they represent the era when commercial businesses were making the transition from horse transportation to gasoline engine transportation. The earliest of these buildings is the garage at 310 High Street (24/2). Built in 1909, the garage is significant for the type of building it was, a service center for automobiles. It is also of interest to note that this building was constructed at the edge of the downtown business district. Often early garages and car dealerships were built farther away from downtown because they needed more space for their merchandise. (tax rolls, Sanborn-Perris Maps)

The other significant garage is the Auto Inn (32 Fountain St., 16/2), built in 1916. This building is a fine example of early twentieth century commercial architecture typically seen on a building of this type. Like the garage on High Street, it is significant because it is a good and intact example of an early twentieth century automobile garage. (tax rolls, newspapers)

There are two gas stations that have historical interest in Mineral Point. They are Paynter's Gas Station (110 Fountain St., 14/34), built between 1920 and 1930; and the Shell Gas Station (19 High St., 15/31), built in 1937. As the automobile took over in America, there was a demand for gasoline filling stations. Prior to the development of gasoline stations, consumers purchased gasoline at their local general or hardware store. Garages were constructed as repair facilities and did not meet customer demand for fueling automobiles in a fast and efficient manner. Many early gasoline filling stations were

The Samuel Coad Block (206 High St., 43/29) was constructed in 1864. In the late nineteenth century, hardware, furniture, and dry goods stores were in the building. At the turn of the century, two popular businesses occupied the building. J. J. Hanscom & Co. Book Store was established in 1878, and began occupying this building around 1900. They had a stock of books, stationery, sporting goods, toys, music, and other merchandise. At the same time, the other storefront was occupied by A. G. Deller's Clothing Store, then Correll & Martin's Clothing Store. Correll and Martin probably purchased Deller's store, and they carried a full line of men's clothing. (tax rolls, directories, "Trade Center" 1907)

The double storefront building at 210-214 High Street (43/28, 43/28A) was constructed in 1860. The original occupant at 210 High Street was Dr. James B. Moffett. Moffett graduated from Rush Medical College and came to Iowa County in 1846 to begin his medical practice. He was one of the pioneer doctors in the area, and in 1860, he established this drug store, which he was still operating in 1881. The building continued to be a drug store into the twentieth century under the management of Prideaux and Bliss. (Butterfield 1881:867, directories)

The companion storefront to 210 High Street is 214 High Street, the Toay and Allen Building. Phillip Allen (Sr.) was a native of Cornwall who came to Mineral Point in 1842. He worked first as a stone mason and plasterer, then in 1860, he and John Toay, another Cornishman, opened a general store in this building. Later known as Phillip Allen & Co., the store was still operating here in 1871. By 1884, there was a bookstore in this location, then a series of other businesses. (Butterfield 1881:853, directories, Sanborn-Perris Maps, tax rolls)

The Richard Goldsworthy/James Pascoe Building (246-248 High St., 43/21, 43/21A) is another two storefront building that is married in style. Both parts of the building were constructed in 1861. Richard Goldsworthy was one of the most prolific and important Cornish stone masons in Mineral Point. It is unclear what kind of business he operated here, perhaps it was his office, or perhaps he operated a small general store to supplement his income. There were numerous businesses occupying this building during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The other storefront in the building also had numerous businesses occupying it. The main significance of this building is that it was Richard Goldsworthy's building. (tax rolls, Butterfield 1881:859, Sanborn-Perris Maps, directories)

The intent of this discussion of goods and services in Mineral Point's downtown commercial district was to give an overview of the significant businesses that occupied the significant extant buildings in the city's downtown to give a context for evaluating historic commercial buildings. There is more information on these and other retail buildings downtown contained in the Intensive Survey Forms that have been filled out for every extant historic building in the downtown commercial district. It is important that in this chapter, especially, the Intensive Survey Forms be used in conjunction with this information when evaluating commercial buildings in Mineral Point.

offices on the upper level of these buildings. The building at 128 High Street remained a drug store and doctor's offices after Dr. Vivian's tenure there. Charles Ivey was the druggist in the early twentieth century and the building still houses Ivey Pharmacy today. (Butterfield 1881:878, tax rolls, directories)

In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, one type of business was essential in a community. It was the flour and feed store. Serving primarily farmers, these stores were important agricultural supply stores. Two of the more important of these businesses include the Graber and Thies Feed Store (111 Commerce St., 15/8) and the John C. Martin and Company (in the John Hadfield Building, 22 High St., 14/13). The John C. Martin and Company occupied the Hadfield building in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. John Hadfield was a hide dealer who occupied this building only a short time after its construction. (tax rolls, directories, newspapers)

One of the larger buildings in Mineral Point's downtown business district is the Charles Hornung Building (236-240 High St., 43/23). In it, Hornung operated the City Bakery and Restaurant. Hornung was a native of Galena, Illinois, and came to Mineral Point in 1879 and purchased the bakery and restaurant. He had this new building constructed for the business in 1891. ("Special Business Edition" 1891)

Building With Multiple Businesses

There are a number of commercial buildings in downtown Mineral Point that are significant for their association with the trading of goods and services, but were not dominated by any one business during their history. However, because of their size, appearance, location, and the number of businesses they housed, these buildings are important in the commercial history of the city and should be included in a discussion of the significant commercial resources of Mineral Point.

The first building is the double storefront building at 134-138 High Street. The building was originally two structures that were married together with a new facade in 1862. The building at 138 High Street was built in 1853 for Patrick O'Dowd's Grocery store (14/27A). The building at 134 High Street was built in 1859 for P. Lenahan's Dry Goods and Hardware Store (14/27). These businesses stayed in the building until the 1880s, then a series of businesses were located there, including Ben Jacka's meat market in the early twentieth century. (tax rolls, directories, Sanborn-Perris Maps, newspapers)

The Lenahan Brothers Block (140-146 High St., 14/28) was constructed in 1866 and contains three storefronts. The Lenahan Brothers business was a very large general store. During the mid-nineteenth century, it was one of the biggest and most prominent general stores in town. By the 1880s, though, the building had been divided up into three separate businesses. One of the businesses was the millinery store of Miss M. V. Lenahan. At the turn of the century, Miss Lenahan was operating a fashionable women's store in Mineral Point, getting many of her goods from Chicago. Other businesses in this building at the turn of the century included the J. J. Penhallegon hardware store, J. Kinn's furniture store, and shoe stores. ("Special Business Edition" 1891, directories, Sanborn-Perris Maps, newspapers, tax rolls)

specialized in fresh produce. ("Holiday Trade" 1889, 1871 Plat Map) The Allen and Toay Grocery was established in 1857 and occupied the older building at 122 High St. (14/24), which was probably constructed for the business in that same year. By 1897, when the new building was constructed, John Toay was operating the grocery store. It was Zweifel's Grocery Store during the early twentieth century. ("Trade Center" 1907, tax rolls, directories)

One of the larger grocery stores in downtown Mineral Point in the early twentieth century was the Gorgen Brothers grocery and meat market (242 High St., 43/22). This store is significant because it represents the era of expansion in grocery stores, from small single-storefront buildings to larger, multi-storefront business blocks. Often, this transition to larger buildings meant an affiliation with a grocery chain such as the A & P. (tax rolls, directories)

The above-described businesses are the most significant individual grocery store businesses located in extant commercial buildings. There were many other grocery stores in downtown Mineral Point and those that were housed in extant commercial buildings are listed on the Intensive Survey Forms for the downtown business district.

Other Retail Businesses

Mineral Point had a wide variety of commercial businesses in its downtown business district during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They ranged from hardware stores to bakeries. Some of the more significant businesses in extant commercial buildings are discussed in this section of the commerce chapter.

The N. T. Martin Hardware Store was established in 1869 and operated by Martin until his death at the turn of the century. In 1907, the business was being operated by Wallace G. and Frank J. Martin. The store was located in the business block at 104 High St. (14/21) which was rebuilt in 1897. ("Trade Center" 1907, directories) Another building used as a hardware store for a long period of time is the Gundry and Thomas Building (35 High St., 14/4). Gundry and Gray used the building for the hardware division of their general store business. It was later used for the Jenkins and Sons, Hocking and Jenkins, and Nick Gerlach hardware stores. (1871 plat map, newspapers, directories)

Drug stores were prominent businesses in downtown commercial districts, as consumers depended on them for medicines and other chemical supplies not found in other stores. Often, druggists were physicians as well. One of the early druggists in Mineral Point was R. L. Pulford. He came to Mineral Point in 1843 and opened a drug store on High Street (not extant). He built the drug store at 223 High St. (43/6) in 1871. It remained a drug store after Pulford's tenure, known as Metz Pharmacy in the early twentieth century. (Butterfield 1881:870, directories)

Dr. John H. Vivian was a physician trained in Cornwall, who came to the United State in 1847. He began his practice in Mineral Point and as early as 1859, he was located at 128 High St. (14/26) in a building originally constructed for the Theodore Rodolf dry goods store. In 1876, Vivian built the adjoining store at 130 High St. (55/3) as his business expanded. He kept his doctor's

because it was one of the largest dry goods/general stores in town. ("Special Business Edition" 1891)

Another long-time business in Mineral Point was the W. J. Jeuck and Brothers general store and grocery (221 Commerce, 55/11). George Jeuck Sr. established a general store at this location in 1869. Jeuck's brother William was associated with the business in 1891. In 1907, the business was being operated by the second generation, W. J., George Jr., and Frank Jeuck, as a grocery store and meat market. They operated at this location until at least 1924. ("Special Business Edition" 1891, "Trade Center" 1907)

Other buildings with important dry goods or general stores include the Thomas and Co. Building (39 High St., 14/5), which was the location of the Chapman Brothers & Choate general store in the 1850s, the Bostwick Dry Goods store, and the John F. Hendra Clothing and Dry Goods store later in the century. In the late nineteenth century, the Economy Dry Goods store was located in the Thomas Jenkins Building (252 High St., 56/21). Later, that building housed a long-time variety store. W. J. Penhallegon operated a dry goods and general store, also known as the White House Dry Goods Store (110 High St., 14/22), between 1897 and at least 1924. (Sanborn-Perris Maps, Tax Rolls, Newspapers)

These businesses are the most significant and representative of dry goods stores in Mineral Point that were located in extant commercial buildings. But, they are not the only dry goods businesses that operated in the city during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Other dry goods stores in Mineral Point are noted, where they occurred, on the Intensive Survey Forms for the business district.

Grocery Stores

Another very popular type of retailing was the operation of a grocery store. Through the years, Mineral Point has had many grocery stores, and most of them only operated for a few years. The following are some of the more significant grocery stores that have operated in the downtown business district.

One of the most prominent grocery firms was the Brewer and Penhallegon, and later, the James Brewer grocery. James Brewer, II and R. J. Penhallegon, Jr. organized the firm in 1881. Penhallegon was a native of Iowa County, of Cornish descent, who worked with his father in the feed and grain business before and during the early years of this partnership. He was a prominent businessman, holdings seats on the boards of the Mineral Point Woolen Mills and the First National Bank. James Brewer II, of Cornish descent, was a nephew of prominent citizen, James Brewer. Brewer II spent some time in Chicago in business school and working at a grocery store there before coming back to Mineral Point and establishing a business with William Teasdale. This partnership lasted two years and was just prior to Brewer's partnership with Penhallegon. By 1907, James Brewer was operating this business alone. This store had a large and prominent location in the Odd Fellows Block, which was rebuilt in 1897 (114 High St., 14/23). ("Special Business Edition" 1891, "Trade Center" 1907)

Another long-time grocery store in Mineral Point was located in the Otis-Hendra Building (229 High St., 43/7). Known first as Jackson and Hendra, the business became the Hendra Brothers later in the nineteenth century. They

bank in the community. The Farmers Savings Bank operated out of the old First National Bank building until just recently, when it has moved to new facilities on Doty St. (Fiedler 1973:156-157)

Hotels

There have been many hotels and inns in Mineral Point's history, but there are only four extant buildings that are significant as historic hotels in Mineral Point. The oldest is the United States Hotel (267 High St., 43/17). It was built in 1853 by Hugh Phillips as a commercial building, but was converted into a hotel in 1855 when it was added to. Phillips operated the hotel until 1864 when he leased it to a Milwaukee man for eight years. Phillips managed the hotel again in 1871 until his death in 1889. The U. S. Hotel operated as a hotel until at least 1924. ("Special Business Edition" 1891)

William Walker constructed the Mineral Point Hotel (1 Water St., 55/5) in the mid-1850s in anticipation of the completion of the nearby railroad in 1857. In 1861, Walker enlarged the building by adding a wing. It was still being operated as a hotel in the early twentieth century, but later became a boarding house. (Fiedler 1973:208. Tax Rolls)

The Globe Hotel (225-227 Commerce St., 55/10, 15/23) was built in 1868 and a major addition was made to the building in 1876. It remained a hotel until at least 1924. The newest hotel in Mineral Point's historic downtown reflects the booming zinc mining era of the turn of the century. The Hotel Royal (43 High St., 14/6) was built in 1900 and the large three-and-one-half story Queen Anne style building is the most architecturally impressive extant hotel building in the city.

There were many other hotels and inns established in Mineral Point during its history, but their locations are either not extant, or they were not significant. The above examples are the most important hotels in the community associated with extant buildings. They are all individually significant as long-time hotels in the community.

Dry Goods and General Stores

One of the most popular types of retailing in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was operating a dry goods or general store, and there were many such stores established in Mineral Point. Significant businesses in a community are determined by their size and longevity. One of the longest-lived and largest dry goods stores in Mineral Point was the Gundry and Gray Dry Goods store (215 High St., 43/5).

The business began in 1850 when Joseph Gundry and John Gray, both natives of Cornwall, made a partnership to sell goods, but soon after Gray left for the California gold mines. Gray returned to Mineral Point and worked with Gundry in the store, but was not a partner again until 1866. The firm was called Gundry and Gray until 1883, when it was named Gundry, Gray & Co., operated by John Gray Jr. and Joseph F. LaMalle. The Gundry and Gray store operated until 1938. The Gundry and Gray Dry Goods store is individually significant for commerce as one of the longest-running businesses in Mineral Point, and

every business that ever took place in Mineral Point's downtown. Rather, the following discussion will involve important and significant businesses that were housed in extant buildings. This discussion, along with the discussion of commercial architecture elsewhere in this report, will help in planning for the preservation of important commercial buildings in Mineral Point.

Goods and Services

Financial Services

Mineral Point has had a checkered history of financial services. The first bank to be chartered in the community was the Bank of Mineral Point. It was chartered in 1836 and was a bank run by land speculators and their agents. By 1841, a state investigation uncovered fraud and illegal activity by the directors and managers of the bank. It was closed and never reopened. (Fiedler 1973:68-70)

Although it was unusual, no other major banks were established in Mineral Point until the 1880s, although there were several private banking houses that operated in the community. In 1885, two banks were founded in Mineral Point, the First National Bank and the Iowa County Bank. The larger of the two banks, and the one with a national charter, was the First National Bank, opened with a capital stock of \$50,000. Dr. John H. Vivian was the first president, while W. A. Jones was the Cashier. In 1891, the Cashier was Phil Allen, and in 1907, the Cashier was F. E. Hanscom, Allen having been promoted. ("Special Business Edition" 1891, "Trade Center" 1907)

In 1906-07, the First National Bank was thriving and built a new bank building at 203 High Street (43/3). But, just three years later, the bank was in the middle of an embezzlement scandal. The president of the bank, Phil Allen, a community leader, had made a number of high-risk investments that did not pay off. Auditors discovered that he had embezzled about \$400,000 and they closed the bank in October of 1909. Allen eventually went to jail, and his Cashier, F. E. Hanscom, who had not taken any money, but probably knew of Allen's actions, committed suicide when the bank closed. Despite this scandal, the First National Bank was an important and significant historic bank, and its building, the best representative of the bank in the community, is significant. (Fiedler 1973:136-138)

The Iowa County Bank was established as a private bank under the ownership of James Hutchison. Besides banking services, the Iowa County Bank also wrote abstracts, being the only business to do this at the turn of the century. They also dealt in real estate and insurance services. The bank's most important and significant location was at 158 High St. (14/33).

The Farmers and Citizens Bank took over the First National Bank location in 1910, then moved to their new building at 147 High St. (14/11) in 1915. In 1931, the financially unstable Iowa County and Farmers and Citizens banks merged. Called the Consolidated Bank of Mineral Point, it could not weather the banking holiday of 1932 and remained closed. In 1935, the Farmers Savings Bank relocated from Edmund to Mineral Point to become the first stable, modern

nature of the miners, the boom and bust lead mining cycles, and the lack of formal land surveying in the community until the late 1830s caused the community to retain its frontier-like characteristics and crude, sometimes temporary buildings much longer than communities in other parts of the state. The decade of the 1840s, though, was a maturing decade for Mineral Point. Many more permanent buildings of log or stone construction were built in the community, as lead mining stabilized and turned more consistent profits for miners. (See Historical Overview)

By 1848, lead prices declined and many mines were hitting the water table and could no longer be worked with existing local technology. Then, the California gold rush took away many miners from the area. The city's commercial district at first benefited from the gold rush, selling supplies to people leaving for the west. But by the early 1850s, the city was in a slump. Gradually, the local economy stabilized and revitalized during the "Middle Years," between the lead and zinc mining booms. Local farmers, making good profits from wheat growing and other cash grains, supported the Mineral Point commercial businesses during this period. From this time on, regardless of whether the local mines were booming or not, the commercial district in Mineral Point stayed fairly stable, serving the city's permanent residents, and the area farmers. (See Historical Overview)

In 1859, it was reported that Mineral Point had eight hotels, 17 dry goods and/or grocery stores, nine boot and shoe stores, three hardware stores, five wagon shops, seven blacksmiths, three harnessmakers, three drug stores, two jewelry stores, and two furniture stores. In the 1859 city business directory also advertised physicians, dentists, land agents, attorneys, and even a tree and plant nursery. (Writer's Program 1979:108, 1859 Directory)

By the late nineteenth century, Mineral Point's downtown commercial district had taken on the size and number of stores it would have until the modern era. Two and three-story brick and stone business blocks almost completely filled four blocks along High and Commerce Streets in the center of the city. The number and types of businesses also remained fairly stable for many years. For example, in 1880, the downtown business district had four dry goods stores, 15 grocery stores or meat markets, three drug stores, two jewelry stores, four hardware stores, three furniture stores, two banks, five hotels, three harnessmakers, six boot and shoe shops, several blacksmiths, 16 saloons, and a few miscellaneous stores. In 1900, the business district had five dry goods stores, 11 groceries or meat markets, four drug stores, three jewelry stores, three hardware stores, two furniture stores, one bank, four hotels, a harnessmaker and two blacksmiths, five boot and shoe stores, 10 saloons, and a few miscellaneous stores. In 1915, at the height of the zinc mining era in Mineral Point, the business district had six dry goods stores, seven grocery stores, three drug stores, one jewelry store, three hardware stores, three furniture stores, two banks, six hotels, three boot and shoe stores, 12 saloons, and a few miscellaneous stores. (Writers Program 1979:132, Sanborn-Perris Maps 1900, 1915)

Many of Mineral Point's commercial businesses were fleeting ones. Like retailing in other parts of the state, there were high numbers and high turnover of businesses in Mineral Point. It is the purpose of this chapter to discuss historically significant businesses in Mineral Point, and to associate them with extant buildings. It is not possible, nor is it desirable, to list

Introduction

Trading in goods and services began in Wisconsin communities almost from the beginning of their settlement, some businesses starting out in primitive log cabins. Pioneer businesses were multi-purpose, incorporating general store, inn, and post office, all under one roof. As communities developed in the late nineteenth century, even the smallest towns usually had a variety of retail businesses, such as groceries, dry goods, and hardware stores, all located in a commercial business district at the center of the community. In larger communities, such as Milwaukee, there were more and larger stores that featured more specialty goods. The popularity of retailing increased during the late nineteenth century, and while the pioneer general store persisted during this time, it gradually died out as retailing became more specialized. There was a high turnover of businesses in commercial districts and short-term retailers were the rule and not the exception. (Current 1976:107-108; Nesbit 1985:211-213)

The first merchants moved into Mineral Point right after the first miners began working lead mines in southwestern Wisconsin. Seeing an opportunity to sell goods to the miners, Erastus Wright brought the first load of goods for sale into Mineral Point in the summer and fall of 1828. He sold his merchandize out of a log building. In 1829, John D. Ansley opened a supply store, and shortly after him, John F. O'Neill began his store. The first hotel in the community is said to have been D. M. and Peter Parkinson's log house, erected in 1829. The first blacksmiths came around 1829 or 1830, along with the first attorney. (Crawford 1913:194-195; Butterfield 1881:656)

After the lead market went bust in late 1829, the lead region's growth slowed, as many miners left for lack of profits. When lead prices began to rise again, most miners waited until the end of the Black Hawk War in 1832, when the area was again hospitable to mining. After 1832, a wave of miners again entered southwestern Wisconsin, and Mineral Point began to grow. By 1837, the population of the community was estimated at over 1,000, and it was reported that there were seven dry goods stores, four grocery stores, two tailors, two blacksmiths, four taverns, a carpenter shop, and a brewery making up Mineral Point's downtown commercial center. (Butterfield 1881:666, Writers Program 1979:62)

The first newspaper in the community was the first Miners' Free Press, founded in 1837 and moved to Galena shortly thereafter. In 1838, Henry Welsh and Henry Plowman began to publish the second Miners' Free Press. By 1839, it was reported that Mineral Point had three hotels, a bank, and a post office to add to the above-mentioned commercial businesses. The bank was the Bank of Mineral Point, chartered in 1836. Unfortunately, it was a tool of land speculators and was closed in 1841 when a state investigation uncovered fraud and illegal activity on the part of the bank directors and managers. (Writers Program 1979:71,79-80)

During the early years of Mineral Point's history, the community did not mature as fast as communities in other parts of the state. The transient

Note on Sources

Little is written on arts and literature in Mineral Point. The most significant source of information for this study has been oral history. Interviews with Edgar Hellum and Pat Ripp and a 1989 news article by local resident Serena S. Nelson proved to be the most helpful sources for this thematic chapter. Nelson also contributed the information on Ena Hutchison. Korinne Oberle of the Pendarvis Historic Site wrote the information on Folk Art.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

PROPERTY	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
Gundry House Museum	234 Madison St. (21/14)	1867-68
Samuel Coad Block (photography studio)	206 High St. (43/29)	1864
Toay and Allen Building (photography studio)	214 High St. (43/28A)	1860
Moses Strong House	525 Fountain Street (32/22)	c.1840

Literature

Although an important endeavor for a few of the village's inhabitant's, literature has had a minimal association with the built environment of Mineral Point. The only writers of significance that were discovered were writers of historical prose. William R. Smith, an 1838 immigrant to Mineral Point, completed and published volumes 1 and 3 of his History of Wisconsin; Documentary History of Wisconsin, from it's Earliest Settlement to the Present Time in 1854 while residing in Mineral Point (residence unknown). Smith never completed volume 2. Prior to settling in Mineral Point, Smith published a descriptive volume on his 1837 travels through the lead mine region. Published in Philadelphia in 1838, he entitled the volume, "Observations on the Wisconsin Territory Chiefly on that Part Called the 'Wisconsin Lead District,' with a Map Exhibiting the Settled Parts of the Territory, as Laid Out in Counties by Act of the Legislature in 1837." Although not written in Mineral Point, this work contains interesting observations on early Mineral Point. (Fiedler 1973:99, 121, Smith 1985:170)

In 1885, one of Mineral Point's most prominent and politically significant early residents, Moses M. Strong, published his History of the Territory of Wisconsin. Strong wrote this volume in his senior years, probably at his stone house in Mineral Point (525 Fountain Street, 32/22). This book, written by a pioneer who lived and was intimately involved with the early political history of Wisconsin, is one of the early histories of the state and is important as an example of the type of history being written at the time. (Strong 1885)

As part of the Great Depression-era federal works project known as the Works Progress Administration or WPA, the federal government hired writers and historians to prepare histories of local areas and regions. Marie G. Dieter led the Writers' Program team which studied the village of Mineral Point. Although this team prepared a typewritten manuscript which it bound in book form in 1941, it was only in 1979 that the Mineral Point Historical Society added an addendum to the volume and published it as a book. (Writers Program 1979)

Another good history of Mineral Point is George Fiedler's Mineral Point, A History. A native of Mineral Point, Fiedler was a federal judge in Chicago and maintained a summer residence in Mineral Point. He had an active interest in the community throughout his life. In 1962, he completed and published his Mineral Point, A History. This volume is now in its third edition. The Memorial Pendarvis Endowment Trust Fund published it again in 1986. Although Fiedler's book is not yet 50 years old, it is an important source of information on Mineral Point history, and is significant. (Fiedler 1973)

artists Max and Ava Fernekes decided to leave their Milwaukee home to take up residence in Mineral Point in 1940, in an old stone cottage. For many years thereafter, the Fernekes survived on left-over pasty from the Pendarvis House restaurant. Other examples of artistic patronage by Neal and Hellum are beyond the scope of this study, but suffice it to say here, Neal and Hellum and the Fernekes laid the foundation for the artists' colony that developed in Mineral Point in the later twentieth century.

Photography

The practice of photography in Mineral Point began in the mid-nineteenth century. B. F. Shaw already offered "sky light daguerrian rooms" in the Miller building (not extant) in 1854. C. R. Moffett was also producing ambrotypes in 1854. (The Mineral Point Historical Society has an original ambrotype of Henry Dodge signed by Moffett and dated 1854.) In 1858, new daguerrian rooms and a gallery opened on the east side of the second floor of Thomas' Stone Block (location unknown). By October of 1859, the Kendall Brothers were operating a "new Ambrotype Gallery." By 1868, the Kendalls' photograph shop was in Prisk's Block (not extant) on the southeast corner of High and Chestnut. (Mineral Point Tribune 22 June 1854, 27 July 1858, 7 January 1863, 10 May 1865).

Also in 1868, C. R. Moffett, occupied a second floor room in the Samuel Coad Block (206 High St., 43/29). Moffett and a partner, Vanderbilt, not only took photographs in cloudy as well as clear weather, but also did porcelain and life size pictures. In April, 1875, David Jolly opened another photography shop opposite Kinnie and Sprattler on the north side of High Street (location unknown). In 1876, James V. Dabb established his art and photography shop in Mineral Point, and successfully operated the studio for many years. (Mineral Point Tribune 6 January 1869, 8 April 1875)

During the early years of the twentieth century, W. B. Shepard also had a photography shop in Mineral Point. It occupied space above Moffett's Drug Store (Toay and Allen Building, 214 High St., 43/28A). Also during this time, women began making their mark in photography. A woman by the name of Lyndsey opened her shop in Mineral Point, and D. Jenkins and J. Hoskings went into a photography partnership in Mineral Point, as well. However, the two separated a short time later and Hoskings then became a partner with a man named McGarrity. W. J. Wright and the Copeland Ground Floor Gallery (locations unknown) were also in business in the early twentieth century. (Information from the Mineral Point Historical Society)

The most important cultural resource related to historic photography in Mineral Point is not a building, however. It is the 1,232 historic photographs in the Mineral Point Historical Society's collection. The bulk of these photographs date from 1890 to 1910. Ninety-five percent of the collection is on glass plate negatives, but some images are on acetate negatives. Pat Ripp, curator of the collection, does not know who took the photographs. He believes they are the work of perhaps two to three professional photographers with some images the products of amateurs. Photography was a very popular hobby around the turn of the century.

Painting and Sculpture

Even in the mining era, artists were not totally absent from the Mineral Point scene. Between 1842 and 1848, Samuel M. Brooks, a travelling English-born artist visited Mineral Point. In September, 1845, a Mr. Webb arrived in Mineral Point from Galena to open a temporary art gallery. In 1854, there was a display of Mac Evoy's paintings in the Court House. In 1870, Tom Richards, an early painter in Mineral Point, established his name in the front parlor of the Gundry House (Orchard Lawn; 234 Madison St., 21/14). He painted the original trompe l'oeil decoration in the front parlor and signed his name above the door from the hall. In 1874, James V. Dabb, an Englishman by birth and education, came to Mineral Point to study the profession of art and photography. In 1876, he established his own business. In 1910, Mr. R. A. Kendall, a local photographer, announced he had secured one of the best watercolor and Indian ink artists west of New York. However, despite these references, there are few documents that discuss their work in any detail. (Mineral Point Tribune 3 March 1910, 2 March 1854, Smith 1985:557-558, Butterfield 1881:857, Serena Nelson, personal communication 1989)

One artist is better known in the community. She was Ena Eunice Hutchison, the daughter of James and Philippa Cox Hutchison. She was born in Mineral Point in 1861. She studied at the Chicago Art Institute for two years and went to art school in Paris, France. She then became a university professor at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. The Mineral Point Historical Society has a set of plates she painted, and it is known that some of her paintings do exist, although they have not been officially catalogued. An oil painting of her hangs in the Gundry House. It was painted as one of 100 portraits by American artists that the Smithsonian Institution commissioned for the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exposition. (Information from Serena Nelson)

Folk Art

Between 1935 and 1940, the Pendarvis House restoration project created by Robert Neal and Edgar Hellum, fostered old Cornish folk traditions such as stonemasonry, landscaping and gardening, and foodways. For example, in restoring the Pendarvis buildings, Neal and Hellum secured the help of Charles Curtis, an 85 year old stone mason who had been born in Cornwall. Buildings which could not be saved were torn down by the WPA and Neal, Hellum, and Curtis salvaged the blocks of hand-cut stone for use in restoration as well as in dry-stone wall building to landscape the grounds. Plants chosen were similar to those grown in Cornwall and those found still surviving around the foundations of the cottages, such as sweet-pear and hollyhock. Once the houses had been "put back," Neal and Hellum began preparing and serving traditional Cornish foods such as pasty, saffron cake, clotted cream, and plum preserves, all made from old recipes gathered in Mineral Point from Cornish descendants.

While preserving these traditions, in fact, by breathing new life into them, Neal and Hellum were creating an ambient and aesthetic surrounding which attracted and encouraged the artistic endeavors of their visitors. For example, after meeting Neal and Hellum and dining on pasty in the late 1930s,

CHAPTER IV ARTS AND LITERATURE

Introduction

Mineral Point is, today, known for its small artists' colony, attracted by the Pendarvis Historic site. But, the development of this artists' colony has occurred primarily in the second half of the twentieth century. Like most communities, Mineral Point was not known for its artists or writers in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While there have probably been many people in the community who have been writers or artists, standard historical sources do not discuss them in any detail. What little information there is available on historic writers and artists is presented in this chapter.

The most significant development in the area of the arts began after Robert Neal and Edgar Hellum began their development of the Pendarvis Historic Site. However, much of the activity surrounding this development is not yet 50 years old, so it is difficult to place it into context at this time. However, the significance of artists who have located in Mineral Point in the last 50 years should be determined in the future. It is suggested that this chapter be updated in the coming years after enough time has passed for the twentieth century artists to be properly evaluated and their significance determined. The personnel at the Pendarvis Historic Site, along with other local residents who have knowledge about the artists in Mineral Point, should be consulted in the future, about any potentially significant sites associated with twentieth century artists in Mineral Point.

Many commonly recognize Harry Nohr, Robert Neal, Edgar Hellum, and Max and Ava Fernekes, along with Ted Landon, Ken Colwell and Texas Weldon "Bud" Wahl, III as among the most important people responsible for attracting artists and crafts people to Mineral Point in the later twentieth century. In 1964, Landon, a painter, bought the old Walker House (Mineral Point Hotel), restored it, and began operating it as a tourist attraction and restaurant while continuing to practice his art. Colwell established the Looms in the old Mineral Spring(s) Brewery buildings in 1968 and Wahl bought an old stone commercial building on Commerce Street. Colwell's Looms became an internationally recognized weaving center. Wahl, on the other hand, looked toward the younger generations and began encouraging University of Wisconsin-Platteville students to relocate in Mineral Point in the early 1970s. (Interviews with local artists 1989)

For the purposes of this report, the discussion of art in Mineral Point is divided into painting and sculpture and "folk art." Folk art includes the work of crafts people and artisans who define their work in large part in non-utilitarian terms. Also included is photography. All writing is classified as literature, except for newspapers, which are discussed in the Commerce chapter.

major addition to the grade school was completed to house middle school children. (Wackman 1925:n.p., Fiedler 1973:181, 192-193)

Private Elementary Schools

Most of the private schools in Mineral Point have been associated with churches. One of the earliest church schools was held in 1836 by Rev. Richard Homey, pastor of the Methodist Church. From 1845-1849, D.A. Moore conducted a school in the basement of the Methodist Church where Reverend Homey had taught in 1836. The tuition for Moore's school was three dollars per term. John Hollow, a minister, also taught school in this period in his church basement. In 1846, Father Victor Jouanneault, a French priest who was pastor of St. Paul's Parish built a small red brick building and established the first Catholic grade school in Wisconsin. He was the first teacher, later replaced by Miss Mary Torphy and still later by John Cummings. In 1847, the Mineral Point Academy appeared. It gave instruction in Greek, Latin, French, English and math and was a secondary school as well as a primary school. When the Academy announced its fall term in September 1847, Mr. Williams held the position of principal. (Fiedler 1973:6, 109, 193-194, Butterfield 1881:689, Wisconsin Tribune 24 September 1847)

In 1868, the Episcopal Church built a parish school (not extant) at a cost of \$3,000. It was a simple one-story frame building which could seat as many as 150 pupils. Mrs. Lyman Phelps, the minister's wife, was the first teacher in the school, and continued until her death in 1872. In 1874, the school closed. In 1879, the Episcopal congregation reopened its school and in 1889, the church leased it to the city for five years. The city used the building as a public primary school. (Fiedler 1973:180)

On October 10, 1868, the Dominican Mother house at Sinsinawa sent Sister Mary Josephine Cahill and Sister Alphonsa Seely to the St. Paul's parish to help establish a new grade school. The Dominicans from Sinsinawa conducted their school till July, 1883. When the enrollment became too small, the Sisters withdrew. However, the Sanborn maps show that St. Paul's Roman Catholic School existed during the period between 1908 and 1915. This apparently was a revitalization effort to bring the school back into existence. (Fiedler 1973:194, Sanborn-Perris Maps 1908, 1915)

In 1871, the St. Mary's Catholic Church congregation built the St. Mary's Parochial School. School was held in a frame building located on what is now the front playground of the new St. Mary's school. There were two school rooms, one on the first floor and one on the second. The building also had a small chapel and a few pews on the first floor. Two dominican nuns from St. Catherine's Mother house in Racine were the first teachers of the seventy-five pupils. Two years later, in 1873, the enrollment of the school had increased and they temporarily added a third nun to the staff. (Fiedler 1973:185, 193-196, Writers Program 1979:129, 164)

In 1904, a large red brick school building (216 Davis Street, 21/40) replaced the old St. Mary's School. In part of the building was a convent, and the nuns occupied it until 1951. The congregation held the school's dedication ceremony on January 25, 1905. In 1917, the school added an eighth grade so graduates of St. Mary's could go right into high school. By 1935, children

from the St. Paul's congregation began attending St. Mary's school, adding 48 new students. This resulted in the addition of a fourth teacher for the school. In 1951, enrollment increased again, and the convent was converted to classroom space. In 1959, the school added a fifth teacher to the staff. (Fiedler 1973:185, 193-196, Writers Program 1979:129, 164)

During the summer of 1961, the parochial school faced many problems. St. Mary's school needed complete renovations, and the school lacked the money to make them. Under the leadership of Bishop William P. O'Conner of Madison, the congregation erected eight new classrooms plus a library and music rooms. They also modernized the plumbing, heating and lighting in the building. They added an addition, 42 by 92 feet, on the west side of the building. This addition housed the gym, meeting hall, and school cafeteria. The cafeteria held as many as 350 people at one sitting. By the end of the 1961-62 school year, the school employed five teachers, three nuns, and two lay teachers. However, a mere seven years later, in 1968, the school closed. (Fiedler 1973:185, 193-196, Writers Program 1979:129, 164)

Secondary Education, Public and Private

During Wisconsin's pioneer era, secondary education was provided primarily by private academies that emphasized modern language, mathematics, literature, and modern history. Free public high schools were slow to develop. The first was at Kenosha in 1849. In 1856, the legislature authorized two or more districts to form a union high school district. A board of education was to be elected to administer the district. By 1870, 14 communities were offering high school programs. In 1875, the legislature passed the Free High School Law providing some state aid to high schools. By 1900, there were over 200 high schools in the state and by the mid-twentieth century, there were over 400. Like public primary schools, the public high school is a part of the broad public educational system offered in Wisconsin today. (Wyatt 1986:Education 3-1--3-7)

The first attempt at high-school level schooling in Mineral Point was the establishment of a private academy, the Mineral Point Academy, in 1847. In October, 1847, the free school district also offered both primary and secondary education. In 1848, a school for young ladies was offered by a Miss E. Phillips in a building at the corner of Chestnut and Fountain Streets. It was probably a finishing school. In February, 1854, C. R. Goodrich opened a select school in the brick school house built by Joseph Turner and James Hugo in 1840 to house the public primary school. Later in 1854, Miss G. A. Wells opened a select school for girls and boys in a frame building. This may be the same frame building C. C. Rynerson taught in before 1840. Miss Caroline Jacobs opened a select school in the basement of the Episcopal Church in 1854. In December, C. B. Goodrich offered evening school in the brick school house located on Chestnut street. These classes extended into January, 1855. (Mineral Point Tribune 23 February 1854, 30 August 1854, 1 November 1854, 27 December 1854, 30 June 1848)

In 1856, the Methodist Episcopal church decided to build a seminary, and with a loan from the city, the building was completed in 1857. A Mr. Nolan was the first teacher, and he conducted the school until 1861. In 1860, the Methodists offered the building to the city, if they would pay off the

remaining debt it had from its construction costs. In 1861, the city agreed to purchase the building, and it became the foundation for the public high school program in the city. (Wackman 1925:n.p.)

In November, 1859, Cyrus Woodman and Thomas Allen offered private lessons to willing students. They offered German lessons in a room above Spratler's Bakery on the north side of High Street. In 1860, Carl Schultz offered lessons in drawing, mathematics, and physics. During this time, Joseph, Martin, and Frank Hoare also taught vocal and instrumental music out of their musical instrument dealership on High Street. (Mineral Point Tribune, 29 November 1859, 3 February 1910)

In 1861, the city divided its school system into departments and created an official public high school program, but the lack of funding that dogged city schools at this time caused this program to revert to private status, supported by tuition from students. But the new state law that provided some funding of public high schools revived the idea in Mineral Point, and it made use of the program to established a real high school. One of the early teachers at the high school was William A. Jones, who went on to be the guiding force behind the Mineral Point Zinc Company. He began teaching in the late 1860's and after two years of teaching, he became principal. In 1871, he became Superintendent of Schools. (Writers Program 1979:131, Fiedler 1973:190-191)

In 1903, the city awarded a contract for a new high school building to local builders Herman Enzenroth and S. Jenkin. The new high school (530 Maiden St., 43/6), a beautiful cut limestone building, opened in September of 1904. In 1910, the high school became fully accredited. This enabled students to enter any college or university in the North Central states without taking an entrance exam. The school's enrollment was 168, including 54 freshmen, 42 sophomores, 40 juniors, and 32 seniors. The faculty consisted of seven individuals, including the Principal who served as the City Superintendent of Schools. The school offered four main courses of study. In September, 1913, the school added manual training and domestic sciences to their curriculum. The school offered no vocational courses. (Wackman 1925:n.p., Writers Program 1979:163-164, Fiedler 1973:9, 190-191)

In 1923, the State Superintendent of Schools pressured Mineral Point to upgrade their school facilities. Construction of a new high school began in 1924. In September, 1925, the building opened. The new high school building (706 Ridge St., 35/27) featured a large gymnasium with a maple floor, a large assembly room, 14 classrooms, including special rooms for vocational education. After the new high school opened, elementary pupils were moved to the old high school building. In 1959, a major addition was made to the high school, and as rural schools were consolidated and many rural children began coming into Mineral Point for school, the need for a new elementary school was heightened. In 1968, a new elementary school was opened and the first high school, which had been acting as an elementary school, became a middle school. Just recently, a new addition to the elementary school opened for middle school pupils. The high school built in 1924-25 is still being used as a high school today. (Fiedler 1973:10, 192-193, Writers Program 1979:173, Wackman 1925:n.p.)

Libraries

The earliest libraries in the state were private collections that were occasionally offered for public lending or donated to communities for early libraries. While the state legislature authorized municipalities to establish libraries with tax levies as early as 1868, few did. Sometimes, local citizens donated money for libraries in the nineteenth century, but again, this was not common. In the 1890s, the Wisconsin Library Association and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission promoted free public libraries as a means to promote intellectual and moral development in young people, and as an aid in assimilating immigrants. But, even with this activity, there were still only 28 free libraries in the state in 1896. Steel magnate Andrew Carnegie changed these statistics dramatically with his contributions of millions toward free library construction. With a Carnegie grant, local people could establish modern, free libraries, and 64 Carnegie libraries were built in Wisconsin during the early twentieth century. Without Carnegie, most of these libraries may not have been built, as fund-raising for libraries would prove to be difficult after Carnegie's philanthropy expired in 1917. (Wyatt 1986:Education 5-1--5-5)

George W. Bliss, owner of the Wisconsin Tribune, opened the first public reading facility in Mineral Point in 1854. Bliss encouraged the public to come in and read papers and magazines from all over the country. Then, in January, 1860, the Mineral Point Library Association held its first annual meeting. However, it was not until 1895 that a drive for a free library in the city began. On January 16, 1895, a public reading room opened in the J. Read-W. Bennett Building (259 High St., 43/14). In March, 1895, the library incorporated as the Free Public Library of Mineral Point. The Mineral Point Library occupied the Read-Bennett Building until October 1914, when the new city hall was completed. The new Mineral Point Municipal Building, Opera House and Library (137 High St., 14/7) has been the home of the public library since that time. In anticipation of this move, the Library Association had given its 6,000 books and its equipment to the city on June 6, 1911, and the library became an official city department at that time. (Mineral Point Tribune 15 January 1895, 20 January 1895, 5 March 1895, "Mineral Point City Council Proceedings" 1989:1,4)

Note on Sources

Most of the information on schools came from the standard published histories of Mineral Point, Fiedler's book, the WPA History, and the 1881 county history. Serena Nelson's comments were very helpful and the article on schools she provided (Wackman) was an excellent overview of the history of Mineral Point schools.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
St. Mary's Catholic School	216 Davis Street (21/40)	1904
Old Mineral Point High School	530 Maiden St. (43/6)	1904
Mineral Point High School	706 Ridge St. (35/27)	1925
Old Library (Read-Bennett Building)	259 High St. (43/14)	1841
Mineral Point Municipal Building	137 High St. (14/7)	1914-15

Introduction

Governmental activity in or affecting Mineral Point and properties in it has always been carried on simultaneously at several levels by many organizations or entities. Even in the territorial period, the territorial, federal, county and local governments all simultaneously provided administrative and protective services in and for Mineral Point. And, all four levels of government were also involved in military affairs. The jurisdictions and functions of these various levels of government constantly overlapped. Moreover, different levels of government delegated parts of their responsibilities in some areas to other levels. The result was that during the historic period, governmental activities could be found in many buildings, both formal and informal, especially during the territorial era, when few resources elsewhere were available for these activities, and Mineral Point was the center of territorial government.

Like historic resources associated with other chapters in this report, many of the buildings associated with early governmental activities are no longer extant. What buildings are extant represent the types of government that have had an impact on Mineral Point, federal, territorial/state, and local. However, a large context is presented in this chapter, in which to evaluate resources that no longer exist or whose location is unknown at this time. It is presented so that if resources related to this chapter are uncovered in the future, it will be easy to evaluate them against other extant resources.

Federal Government

Because of the nature of territorial government it is hard to distinguish between federal and territorial services in the period before 1848. However, certain federal functions--such as responsibility for Indian affairs, public domain land sales, mining right leasing, and postal service--which began in the territorial period remained federal activities even after Wisconsin had become a state. This section of this chapter deals with most of these.

Just as the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established the territorial system by which the land beyond the original 13 states was incorporated into the United States, so the Land Ordinance of 1785 established the framework by which the land in these future states came into private ownership. Although the 1781 Articles of Confederation firmly established the principles that western lands were a priceless national asset and that no one state could determine their future, the issue remained open as to how the lands of the west should be disposed of. Some advocated selling the land in township units to groups or companies; others favored letting individual pioneers stake out their own farms in a helter-skelter manner.

The Land Ordinance of 1785 was a compromise. Under its provisions, once the states had ceded a portion of land to the federal government, the federal government had to survey it into six mile square townships and subdivide every

township into 36 sections of 640 acres (one square mile) each. The federal government then had to sell the sections at public auction. The initial ordinance set \$1.00 per acre as the minimum price the government could accept and 640 acres (a section) as the smallest unit of land the government could sell. The Land Act of 1800 raised the minimum price per acre to \$2.00 but reduced the minimum number of acres which the government could sell to 320, or half a section. Buyers could pay for their land in four annual installments which meant that a person only needed \$160 to take possession of a good sized parcel.

In 1804, Congress cut the minimum unit to 160 acres (a quarter section) which a person could acquire for \$80 down. With land available in these small quantities, individual families as well as speculative land-development companies could afford to purchase portions of the public domain. Land became available in even smaller and more affordable parcels with the passage of the Land Act of 1820. Although abolishing the four yearly installment credit system, this act cut the minimum purchasable unit down to 80 acres and reduced the minimum price per acre to \$1.25. This meant that for a one-time fee of \$100 a family or a speculator could acquire a very workable farm.

As the government began selling more and more land, Congress began identifying land the federal government needed to keep for the general welfare and devising ways for it to do so. In 1807, Congress empowered the General Land Office of the Treasury Department to issue permits for mining and smelting on ore-bearing public domain lands in return for ten percent of the processed lead as an "in-kind" royalty instead of selling these lands at public auction. The General Land Office did not collect its in-kind rents from miners directly. Rather, it licensed certain smelters and then decreed that miners operating on public domain lands could only sell their ore to those smelters. These licensed smelters only paid the miners for nine-tenths of the ore they delivered to them. Land Office officials collected their one-tenth of the processed ore from the smelters without paying the smelters for it. Thus, the smelters had to sell the nine-tenths of the processed lead which they got to sell for enough to cover both the cost of processing ten-tenths of the lead and their own profit.

In November, 1821, Congress shifted responsibility for the enforcement of the public domain mining law from the Treasury Department's General Land Office to the Army's Bureau of Ordnance which established regulations, collected royalties through the licensed smelters, and stockpiled the lead collected as rent at an arsenal in St. Louis. In January, 1822, the Bureau began attempting to secure lessors for public domain lead-bearing land in northern Illinois. By August, 1824, so many prospectors and miners had been attracted to what had become known as the Upper Mississippi lead mine region by these promotional efforts and the general spread of the news of the richness of the lead deposits in the area, that the Bureau of Ordnance assigned a separate superintendent to the region, Lieutenant Martin Thomas.

Thomas arrived in Galena (then the largest town in the region) within a few months of his appointment, armed with the authority to grant mining permits and leases, license smelters, authorize others to conduct activities within the five square leagues of potentially ore-bearing public domain lands federally defined as the Upper Mississippi Lead Mine District, issue regulations, and settle disputes among miners, smelters and other residents.

Although known as the Resident Superintendent, Lieutenant Thomas did not take up full time residence in Galena. Throughout his 1824 to 1829 tenure, Thomas lived in St. Louis and made occasional trips to the Upper Mississippi lead mine region. His local Galena office was headed by resident sub-agents.

Resident Sub-Agent Charles Smith arrived in Galena with Thomas on Thomas' first trip in the fall of 1824. Smith apparently remained with the Bureau of Ordinance's Galena office until his death in March, 1829, but was officially succeeded as Resident Sub-Agent by Thomas McKnight on November 15, 1826. McKnight served as Resident Sub-Agent for the Superintendent of the United States Mines in the Upper Mississippi Lead Mine District until 1829 when Captain Thomas C. Legate replaced Lieutenant Thomas as Superintendent. (Information in above four paragraphs: Butterfield 1881:408-418)

Although the area where Mineral Point now stands was obviously in the Upper Mississippi lead mine region, it was not in the Upper Mississippi Lead Mine District as the federal government defined that district from 1824 to 1829. Even though Americans were living and mining in Mineral Point from 1827 on, they were not under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the United States Mines in the Upper Mississippi Lead Mine District because Native Americans still claimed the land on which these Americans lived and worked. The Bureau of Ordinance only had authority over ore-bearing or presumably ore-bearing public domain lands. Mineral Point was ore-bearing, but it wasn't officially part of the public domain until all Indian claims to it had been extinguished.

In November, 1804, in what is now St. Louis, Missouri, the United States had entered into a treaty with five self-styled representatives of the Sac and Fox Indians. By the terms of this treaty, Congress "purchased" its first tract in what is now southwest Wisconsin. Unfortunately, regardless of whether or not the representatives signing this treaty had the authority to make the cession for the tribe, the Sac and Fox did not have exclusive rights to all the land east of the Mississippi and west of Lake Michigan between the Illinois and Wisconsin rivers. The Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie and Winnebago also had rights to this territory. The federal government and new representatives of the Sac and Fox, however, ignored this technicality in the Treaty of 1815 which reaffirmed the Treaty of 1804. Congress recognized the other tribes rights in 1816 in a treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie.

Because the Winnebago were not parties to this 1816 treaty and thus did not cede any of their rights to what is now southwestern Wisconsin, the federal government reserved all the country north of a line from the southern end of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi for the Winnebago. When Congress amended the northern border of the new state of Illinois to its current configuration in 1818, Congress withdrew the southernmost section of the land it had been reserving for the Winnebago from the reservation and made the "dividing ridge" the official southern boundary of the reservation. The dividing ridge is a prominent, easily identifiable, east-west elevation in the prairie roughly paralleling the Illinois border from west of the Fever River (the historic name of the river which runs through Galena to the Upper Mississippi) to the West Branch of the Pecatonica (a part of which flows through Mineral Point). Physically locating the post-1818 Illinois border on the ground depends on translating such an abstract idea into concrete terms; even the federal government realized that asking either the concerned Native Americans, the

American immigrants, or its own officials to honor this border was likely to create more problems than it solved. Consequently, from 1818 until 1829 the government used the dividing ridge as the Illinois border for all intents and purposes and asked others to honor it as such.

Thus, from 1824 until 1829 the Superintendent of the United States Mines in the Upper Mississippi Lead Mine District had authority over the five square leagues of public domain land immediately south of this ridge, including what are now the Wisconsin villages of Hazel Green and New Diggings.

The same year that Congress designated the dividing ridge as the southern boundary of the Winnebago Reservation, Congress made Prairie du Chien (the newly designated county seat of the equally newly established Crawford County of the Michigan Territory) the headquarters for a new Indian Agency it created. The Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien was responsible, among other things, for protecting Winnebago rights as well as for ensuring that they abided by federal regulations governing their actions. The Winnebago reservation included the area where Mineral Point is located today. This reservation encompassed all the territory north of the dividing ridge (or the Illinois border insofar as it could be identified), west of the Upper Mississippi River, south of a line following the Black River to a point near present day Medford and from there extending diagonally to near present day Tomahawk on the Wisconsin River from where it follows that river south to the Fox River and on to Lake Winnebago, and east of a line from Lake Winnebago to the source of the Rock River and from there along the Rock back to the Illinois border.

The establishment of the Prairie du Chien Agency did not herald the beginning of an era of improved American and Native American relations in area under its jurisdiction. Quite to the contrary, 1818 marked the beginning of a disastrous deterioration in these relations. This was not, however, the fault of the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien. Rather, the cause of the deteriorating relationship was a dramatic increase in American lead mining activity in the area.

American mining opened up in Wisconsin in the late 1820s when the United States Army's Bureau of Ordnance began actively seeking lessors for public domain lead-bearing land in areas of northern Illinois immediately adjacent to the Winnebago Reservation in the Michigan Territory's Crawford County. Those attracted by these lease-hold opportunities did not restrict themselves to land in Illinois or to land in the adjacent territories which was already in the public domain and on which Indian claims had already been extinguished. If mineral were present, the fact that it was government reserved land under the official jurisdiction of the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien rather than the Bureau of Ordnance's lead mine region administrator was a technicality most prospectors and miners and some smelters ignored. Neither the Superintendent of the United States Mines nor the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien could prevent digging for minerals outside the five leagues square of public domain land over which the Superintendent of the United States Mines had authority.

Moreover, some of the miners operating on Native American lands got the permission of the tribes on whose land they worked and paid those tribes rent. Although most miners did not do this, all could claim that they did and the

government was hard pressed to tell who was telling the truth as the records of these transaction were irregular to say the least. Virtually none went through the Federal Indian Agency. The prospectors and miners wantonly disregarded Native American rights and treaties. (Information in the above 7 paragraphs: Butterfield 1881:417-419, Writers Program 1979:32-33)

In 1827, the same year Americans first settled at what is now Mineral Point, the tensions caused by the many grievances which had developed between Americans and members of the Winnebago tribe culminated in the Red Bird Incident or Winnebago War, which lasted from June to September, 1827. Despite the continued and increasing presence of American prospectors and miners, the Michigan Territory lead mine region remained government reserved Indian land under the jurisdiction of Joseph M. Street, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien from the end of the Winnebago War until August 1, 1829. However, on that date, representatives of the Winnebago and the federal government signed a treaty by which the Winnebago ceded their land between the Wisconsin and Rock rivers and the Upper Mississippi and Sugar rivers to the United States.

By the terms of federal land law, the government now had to begin the process of surveying the land in preparation for selling it at public auction. The government gave responsibility for this task to Surveyor General Micajah T. Williams of Cincinnati. Williams was responsible for surveying all the land in the states of Ohio and Indiana and the Michigan Territory. He employed a group of deputy surveyor generals to whom he let contracts for running boundaries of Indian treaty lands, exterior township lines, and subsequently the subdivisions of these townships. Williams ensured that his deputies used very uniform methods.

In 1830, Williams contracted with Lucius Lyons to survey and mark the boundary of the Winnebago cession, to ascertain the northern boundary of Illinois, and to continue the Fourth Principal Meridian northward from that state. All the 1,700 six-mile square "Congressional" townships in Wisconsin are numbered from two lines called the principal meridian and the base line. The Fourth Principal Meridian extends from the Illinois border to Lake Superior at the mouth of the Montreal River. Williams chose Lyons to determine the exact location of the Fourth Principal Meridian from the Illinois border to Lake Superior because Lyons had surveyed private land claims at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay and thus was familiar with the western portion of the Michigan Territory.

In the fall of 1831, Williams appointed Lyons and John Mollett (who had helped Lyons locate the Fourth Principal Meridian the year before) to begin the survey of six-mile-square townships lying west and east of that meridian. The federal government, through Surveyor General Williams, paid Lyons and Mollett \$3 per mile, from which they had to reimburse their men and meet expenses. It was on these terms that, in 1832, Lucius Lyons, L. O. Bryan, and M. B. Smith came to the Mineral Point area to survey. They completed their Mineral Point area work on April 17, 1832, within days of Black Hawk's return east of Mississippi, the event which precipitated the Black Hawk War. (Fiedler 1973:47, Smith 1973:188-189)

Once Lyons had completed his initial 1830 survey of the boundary of the Winnebago cession, Mineral Point was no longer part of an Indian reservation. It had officially come into the public domain. However, area residents

continued to be involved in carrying out the federal government's responsibilities for Indian affairs. In 1837 Henry Dodge was the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Wisconsin Territory in addition to being its governor. In 1897, President William McKinley appointed William A. Jones, a Mineral Point resident since 1851, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Jones held this post until 1905. It was upon his return to Mineral Point that Jones had his large red brick, colonial revival home on Ridge Street (215 Ridge St., 29/14) designed and built. (Miners Free Press 23 June 1837, Fiedler 1973:132)

The 1829 cession of the Winnebago lands also marked the transition between Lieutenant Thomas' and Captain Legate's tenures as Superintendent of the United State Mines in the Upper Mississippi lead mine region. Although, because of the cession, the official territory under Legate's control was much larger than that under Thomas', Legate's job was initially easier because there was no more ambiguity about whether or not the miners and prospectors were under his control. All the miners in the region were required to have federal mining permits and leases and all owed (but did not necessarily pay) rent to the federal authorities. Moreover, in 1830, the government reduced the amount miners paid through the licensed smelters for their leases from ten percent of the mineral they mined to six percent.

Unlike Thomas, Legate did not need a resident sub-agent in Galena. Legate apparently resided at Galena for the seven years he was Superintendent of the Upper Mississippi lead mine region. Legate did, however, have a resident sub-agent in Helena from 1829 until 1833 and an Assistant Superintendent, Captain John H. Weber, in Galena. Major William Campbell, Colonel A. G. S. Wright, and R.H. Bell were also associated with the Superintendent's Galena office during Legate's tenure which lasted until 1836. Also, in 1834 and 1835, Captain Legate supervised George W. Featherstonhaugh's geologic survey of the Upper Mississippi lead mine region and the territory between the Missouri and St. Peter's rivers in what is now North and South Dakota. Featherstonehaugh was a civilian geologist from England. (Information in the above 2 paragraphs: Butterfield 1881:418-419, 472, 475, 831)

During the first years of Captain Legate's superintendency Lycius Lyons and John Mollett and their associates were still dividing the Winnebago cession into six mile square townships. By 1834, they had completed enough of that job that the federal government could begin selling off some of the land between the Illinois boundary and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers at public auction. On July 26, 1834, Congress established a group of new land offices to handle the sale of this and other newly surveyed pieces of the public domain. All of what is now Wisconsin fell in two of these new land districts: the Green Bay Land District and the Wisconsin Land District. Mineral Point was in the Wisconsin Land District. The law stipulated that the Wisconsin Land District would embrace all the land in what was then the Michigan Territory north of the state of Illinois, south of the Wisconsin River, and west of a north south line running from a point just east of Fort Winnebago (now Portage, Wisconsin) and the Illinois line. (Butterfield 1881:496, Smith 1973:190, Writers Program 1979:50, 135)

By this same act Congress decreed that the Land Office for the Wisconsin Land District would be in Mineral Point and appointed Democrats John P. Sheldon Register and Joseph Eneix Receiver. Presumably part of the reason Congress

designated Mineral Point as the site of the land office was that it was the only county seat in the Wisconsin Land District. Any transfer of land after its initial "entry" at the land office had to be "recorded" in the county register of deeds office in the county seat. Having the two offices and sets of records in the same town facilitated this process. Transactions at both federal land offices and county register of deeds offices had to be conducted at those offices, although the law did allow agents to act for absentee principals in both places.

"Entering" public land meant filing at the local land office the documents necessary to found a claim or a pre-emption right. A person founded a claim if he or she had purchased the land at a public, auction-type sale. Purchase at such public sales had been the only way a person could acquire public land until 1830. In 1830, Congress passed the first pre-emption law. This law was intended to protect actual settlers from having to compete against non-resident speculators in the public auction sales. It gave every person who cultivated any part of a quarter section in 1829, occupied the land in 1830 and could file proof of such actions, the right to buy the subject land for the current minimum price of \$1.25 per acre any time before the day fixed for the public sale of that specific portion of public land.

The 1830 pre-emption law expired in 1831, but in 1834 (the year the Mineral Point Land Office opened and the first parcels of land in the Wisconsin Land District went on sale), Congress passed a second pre-emption law which allowed settlers who had cultivated any part of a quarter section in 1833, occupied that land in 1834 and could file proof of such actions, to buy the subject land for the government's still current minimum price of \$1.25 before the day fixed for public sale of that land.

The documents necessary to found a claim or pre-emption right (regardless of the pre-emption law on which that right was based) were basically the same. They usually consisted of an affidavit of the claimant's right to enter, a formal application for the land, and the payment of the money required. Once these documents had been filed at the local land office and inscribed on its records, the General Land Office in Washington, D.C. would issue a patent for the land. Recording a subsequent transfer of land meant filing at the county register of deeds office official copies of the records inscribed at the local land office (copies which could only be secured at the local land office), a bill of sale or transfer, a formal application for the recording, and the payment of the recording fee.

Two weeks after Congress established the Wisconsin District Land Office in Mineral Point, on July 7, 1834, President Jackson proclaimed that the first sale at the Mineral Point Land Office would take place on November 10, 1834. He further decreed that at that sale all the land (exclusive of land reserved for schools and other purposes, mineral bearing land, and land necessary to the mining industry) west of the Fourth Principal Meridian would come onto the market. Thus, all land not identified at that time as mineral-bearing land or land necessary to the mining industry or land reserved for schools or other purposes in what is now Grant County was to go on sale on November 10, 1834. Once the President had made this announcement, the Mineral Point Land Office began processing pre-emption rights to the land available for sale in the November sale area. While they were doing this Sheldon and Eneix had to have the actual Mineral Point Land Office built. By October, 1834, they had a

small front gable, frame building erected (not extant). It sat on the south side of High Street, just west of 318 High St. During that first summer and fall Sheldon and Eneix sold from this building (and temporary spaces they used until it was done) over 14,000 acres at the one large public sale and in the preceding pre-emption sales and ensuing so-called private entries they allowed after the pre-emption and public sales were over.

By law, Sheldon and Eneix could not sell any government land not covered by a pre-emption right privately until it had been first offered it at a public sale. So, they read descriptions of all the non-pre-empted land west of the Fourth Principal Meridian at the sale but refused to accept bids on the land reserved for schools and other purposes, mineral bearing land, and land necessary to the mining industry (that is, timbered land). Once the public sale was over, they accepted private entries on the land they had refused to accept bids on if the application was accompanied by the affidavits of two people saying that no lead had been discovered on the tract applied for and that no smelter occupied the land. Unfortunately, Sheldon and Eneix did not demand that the signers of these affidavits be disinterested parties. Consequently, based on fraudulent affidavits, Sheldon and Eneix sold some mineral bearing land.

They sold other mineral-bearing land because the President's proclamation said that the Register of the Land Office should withhold from sale only lands on which lead mines or diggings were noted on the official federal survey maps and any other tracts of land which "satisfactory evidence, adduced to the Register of the Land Officer prior to the date of the sale" showed contained lead mines. Lyons and Mollett's surveys only identified land as mineral bearing land if mines or diggings had been observable from the surveyed section lines at the time of their survey. Consequently, areas in which the mineral began to be extracted after their survey crews had passed through and many areas being mined in the interior portions of surveys were not noted on the government maps. Given the vested interests of the local residents few adduced to the Register of the Land Office, prior to the sale, satisfactory evidence that other land bore lead. (Writers Program 1979:135, Fiedler 1973:photo caption following page 52, Butterfield 1881:496, Smith 1973:190)

The more lead bearing land that Sheldon and Eneix sold, the greater the difficulties Captain Legate and his staff encountered in collecting rent from miners who had not been able to purchase their land. Miners virtually stopped taking government leases. It was easier and cheaper to purchase the land from the General Land Office, without mentioning the lead found on it, than to lease it from the Army's Bureau of Ordinance.

Within a few months of his initial land sale proclamation, President Jackson issued a second proclamation decreeing that all the land (with the same exceptions) in the Wisconsin Land District east of the Fourth Principal Meridian (that is, the portion of the Land District including all of what are now Iowa, Lafayette, and Green counties as well as the western portion of Dane County and the extreme southwestern portion of Columbia County) should be offered for public sale in September, 1835. During the remainder of 1834 and the first three-quarters of 1835 Sheldon and Eneix processed pre-emption rights on land in this new sale area and conducted two public sales from the Mineral Point Land Office, one on September 7 and the other on September 21, and then allowed more private entries to be made after that.

Although these pre-emption, public and private sales included the land around Mineral Point, they did not include the land within the village itself. Most of the residents of the village of Mineral Point remained technically squatters until 1837. Congress had devised the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the related federal land laws to deal with the disposition of large blocks of undeveloped land, not city lots. The minimum unit of land purchasable under these laws in 1836 remained 160 acres.

Congress made provisions to rectify this situation insofar as it related to Mineral Point on July 2, 1836, by passing a law calling for the Surveyor General to lay off a maximum of 640 acres (or one square mile) in Mineral Point and Fort Madison in what is now Wisconsin, Burlington, Bellevue, and Dubuque in what is now Iowa, and Peru, Illinois, into lots, streets, and avenues in conformity with existing settlement patterns. Although the law required that the just rights of the settlers be respected, it also decreed that inner town lots could not exceed one-half acre and limited outer lots to four acres while setting a minimum purchase price of \$5 per lot. The people already occupying the lots could purchase their claims, up to a maximum of one acre, at a rate of \$10, \$20, or \$30 per 40 acres depending not on the improvements they had put on the lot but on the situation of the lot and its eligibility for business purposes. (Butterfield 1881:652)

In accordance with this law, Surveyor General Lytle hired Garret F. Vliet to survey the existing village of Mineral Point. Although Vliet's was the first official survey of the village, it was not the first survey of the village. In 1835, Charles Bracken, a professional surveyor who had begun surveying for the Galena firm of Clopton and Van Matre in 1828 but who was by 1835 an Iowa County, Michigan Territory, resident, conducted the first survey of an area of about 80 acres now within the corporate limits of the city. As none of this land was then available for sale, Bracken's survey was not recorded either with the Bureau of Ordnance's lead mine region administrator in Galena, the Registrar of the Mineral Point Land Office, or the Iowa County, Michigan Territory, Registrar of Deeds Office in Mineral Point.

Vliet's 1837 survey was, on the other hand, recorded in all of these places. Vliet had completed his work and the Wisconsin Territory certified his plat of Mineral Point on September 5, 1837. As soon as the map was available to the specially appointed Board of Commissioners authorized to process pre-emption claims within Mineral Point, John F. O'Niell entered his claim on lots 97, 98, and 110 which contained his already existing house. Within the next 25 days, 82 other Mineral Pointers entered their claims to town lots. Then there was about a year and a half hiatus.

Vliet's survey covered nowhere near the entire 640 acres allotted to the village by the federal law of 1836; it covered only the areas of densest urban occupation. By 1838, the Surveyor General for the Wisconsin and Iowa Territories was no longer a distant figure as Williams of Cincinnati had been in 1829. In 1838, George Wallace Jones of Sinsinnawa Mounds was Surveyor General of the two territories and acutely aware of the need for all of Mineral Point to be surveyed. He hired C. C. Harrison to conduct a supplemental survey of Mineral Point. Harrison did this work in the spring and summer of 1839.

The first entry against this survey was Andrew Crowgay's claim for lot 130 (now a vacant lot on the corner of Chestnut and West Commerce Street), entered on July 19, 1839. From then until August 30, 1839, 42 other individuals made entries representing the claims of 83 people. This was possible because squatters who had improved their lots could sell or assign their rights to others. Speculators bought these rights and assembled larger parcels from the rights of several claimants who had left the area. Once these initial 126 claims had been made, pre-emption claims dropped off drastically. Only 10 made entries in 1840 and no entries were made in 1841, 42, 43, 44, or 45. After the mineral reserved lands came on the market on May 24, 1847, entries picked up again dramatically until all the surplus town lots laid out in the two surveys were taken. (Information in the 4 paragraphs: Butterfield 1881:653-654)

While all this was happening, Captain Weber was Superintendent of the U.S. Mines in the Upper Mississippi lead mine region. Assuming the post sometime before November, 1836, he remained in this office until 1841. Although he exercised little authority, Weber did supervise a second geological survey of his district. Dr. David Dale Owen was the geologist in charge of this study. Although the government published his report in 1839, it had little impact on actual events. While Weber was Superintendent of the U. S. Mines in the Upper Mississippi lead mine region even more miners than in the last years of Legate's tenure in the same job refused to pay rent to the federal government, and Weber did little to enforce payment. For all practical purposes, the office of the Superintendent of the U.S. Mines in the Upper Mississippi lead mine region had ceased functioning by 1840.

After the inauguration of President Harrison, in 1841, the federal government attempted to revive the office of Superintendent of the United States Mines in the Upper Mississippi lead mine region. Special agent H. King arrived and began investigating the office's policies and procedures. He immediately rescinded the policy of having the licensed smelters withhold the government's rent from the amount they paid the miners for their ore and charged the Superintendent's office with collecting the government's rents directly from the miners. King also removed Captain Weber from office and replaced him with a newly arrived immigrant to the region, John Flannagan. Assisted by an associate named Walter Cunningham and a clerk named Courroddy, Flannagan attempted to collect rent from the miners by instituting a number of law suits. Flannagan, however, compromised his own suits by taking whatever he could get in cash from the individuals in arrears on their rent. Flannagan apparently did not turn this money he collected over to the federal government. In 1843, not coincidentally the same year in which the Commissioner of the General Land Office exonerated Sheldon and Eneix of wrong doing and returned the Land Office to Mineral Point, the Secretary of War instituted an investigation of Flannagan's activities. Within days of the Army's investigator, Captain Bell of St. Louis, arriving in Galena, Flannagan was dismissed.

Following an interim presided over by Major Thomas Melville of Galena, the Secretary of War appointed a new Superintendent, John G. Floyd, in 1844. Floyd, too, attempted to collect rents. Local pressure resulted in his removal from office in 1845. His successor, James A. Mitchell, did little in his tenure. Meanwhile on July 11, 1846, Congress passed a law allowing the

sale of reserved lands in Illinois, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Until January 11, 1847, every person who had mined in 1845 and who occupied the mine site on July 11, 1846, and could file proof of such actions, could purchase the legal subdivision containing that mine for the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre. However, after January 11, 1847, no further pre-emption claims could be entered until the relevant land offices had offered for public sale all tract or tracts of land containing a working lead mine or mines. On March 3, 1847, Congress changed this act by providing that any one in possession of a mine discovered prior to that date, who would pay the same rents as those who held leases from the Secretary of War, could purchase the lands these mines were on in 40 acre tracts prior to the day of the sale for \$5 per acre. As a consequence of these acts, in 1847, the government also discontinued the office of Superintendent of the United States Mines in the Upper Mississippi lead mine region. In 1847 and 1848 the Mineral Point Land office sold all the reserved mineral lands under its jurisdiction for \$2.50 per acre.

The closure of the Superintendent of the United States Mines' office and the sale of this land did not end federal government involvement in Mineral Point. The Mineral Point Land Office continued to operate until the land in its district was reduced to 100,000 acres subject to private entry. Then the Secretary of the Interior was forced by statute to close the office and transfer the remaining unsold lands in the district to the nearest land office for sale from there.

Post Office

Although the federal government did not establish mail service in Mineral Point until 1829, mail travelled through the surrounding area as early as 1818. That year Congress authorized a federally appointed postmaster at Prairie du Chien. In 1826, mail service moved even closer the as yet unsettled site of Mineral Point. The federal government established a post office in what is now Galena, Illinois, on June 4 of that year. From then until the spring of 1828 mail arrived at and departed from that post office by steamboat on an irregular semi-monthly schedule in the summer. No mail arrived or departed that office in the winter during these years. However, between 1828 and 1832, when the Blackhawk War interrupted carrier services, mail service at that post office was regular and year round. Service resumed on a similar basis as soon as the war ended. (Butterfield 1881:406, Writers Program 1979:40)

However, long before that, mail from the Galena Post Office began to be carried to the new settlement at what is now Mineral Point. The first settlers in Mineral Point made their way there from Galena and that community, about 35 miles away, remained their link to more settled society until the late 1830s. In 1828 and 1829, when merchants such as Erastus Wright, John F. O'Neill, John B. Terry, and John D. Ansley began operating in Mineral Point they became the natural "unofficial" mail carriers. These men and their agents traveled routinely to and through Galena in the process of converting the ore mined in Mineral Point into the supplies needed in the community.

In 1829, Mineral Point got its first official post office, and it was probably located in one of the early stores in the community. In 1834, John D. Ansley

was appointed Postmaster. Ansley located the Post Office in his store on Commerce Street at the foot of Fountain Street, as was the practice in the era before the erection of post office buildings. Ansley's store was an unofficial mail center even before it became the Post Office largely because his contacts with Galena were perhaps the most extensive of all the Mineral Point merchants at the time. (Fiedler 1973:49, Butterfield 1881:701)

Since Postmasters were political appointments, they changed as quickly as the Presidents changed. In August, 1836, William T. Henry replaced Ansley as Mineral Point's Postmaster. Henry moved the Post Office into a log house near Jerusalem Spring. But by August, 1837, he had moved the post office into what became known as "Bevin's Old Stand." (Butterfield 1881:624,701, Miners Free Press 11 August 1837)

In 1841, Isaiah T. Lathrop was appointed Postmaster. Lathrop used a portion of his building, the Franklin House, as the Post Office. But in 1845, the Postmaster became Henry Plowman, editor of the Mineral Point Free Press. He moved Post Office into a wing of his home which was located at that time on a corner of Chestnut Street and Jail Alley. (Fiedler 1973:83, Butterfield 1881:701)

Four years later, Mineral Point got another new Postmaster. Joseph Smith moved the Post Office to the back of his book and confectionery store, which stood in the vicinity of 231 High Street. Through Smith's voluntary actions as Postmaster, for a short period of time during 1849, Mineral Point residents received their mail daily. (Butterfield 1881:701-702)

In 1853, Stephen Thomas became Mineral Point Postmaster. Thomas moved the Post Office into the Miller Building in the vicinity of 259 High Street. It was during Thomas' administration that a stage coach began delivering mail between Mineral Point and Warren, Illinois three times a week. The coach service was temporary until the Mineral Point Railroad connected with the Illinois Central Railroad at Warren. (Fiedler 1973:113, Butterfield 1881:701)

In 1861, John Hollingshead became Mineral Point's new Postmaster and moved the post office to the east half of the old "Root House" located on the public square. The county had used this building for offices from 1843 until 1859. During Hollingshead's reign, a mail route between Mineral Point and Avoca was established. When Philip Lawrence became Postmaster in 1868, he kept the Post Office in the "Root House" for a while before moving it into the offices of the Mineral Point Tribune (Louisa Miner Bldg, 151 High St., 14/10). Philip Allen, Jr. became Postmaster in 1873. Unlike his predecessors, Allen did not feel impelled to move the Post Office. He kept it in the location Lawrence had chosen. The Post Office remained at that location through 1908. (Butterfield 1881:701, Sanborn-Perris Maps)

In September, 1912, the Post Office withdrew its mail contract with the Mineral Point and Northern Railroad and reintroduced horse-drawn stage coaches to haul the mail. It was also during this time that the Post Office moved to a new location. By 1915, the Post Office was at the Otis-Hendra Building (229 High Street, 43/7), and by 1919, it offered free mail delivery. (Writers Program 1979:150, Sanborn-Perris Map for 1915)

Construction started on a new Post Office building (269 High St., 43/17) in 1925. However, the contractors did not complete the building until 1927. This building has served continuously as Mineral Point's federal post office ever since. (Writers Program 1979:173)

Once the federal government completed its new Post Office building in 1927, federal activity had very little direct impact on Mineral Point building stock before the end of the study period, that is, before 1940. The most notable exceptions were the municipal pool (206A Copper St. 26/6) and the road and bridge projects that were part of the federal government's Works Projects Administration (WPA projects).

Territorial Government

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 set up the territorial system which allowed the gradual incorporation of land outside the original 13 states into the United States. Territorial status, however, came almost as slowly as the rule of law to the area where Mineral Point is now. Congress recognized that the area remained British in sentiment, trade, and actual occupation in 1796 when it made the eastern part of what is now Wisconsin part of the Northwest Territory's giant Wayne County but left the rest of the area now included in the state unorganized for four more years. It was only in 1800, 13 years after the passage of the Northwest Ordinance, that Congress made all of what is now Wisconsin part of the Indiana Territory. (Butterfield 1881:604-605)

Still cognizant of British sentiment, trade, and occupation of the area, the Indiana Territory provided few administrative and protective services in what is now Wisconsin in the nine years before Congress again reorganized territorial lines. The Indiana Territory limited itself to appointing a few area residents as militia officers and justices of the peace.

In 1809, Congress made most of what is now Wisconsin part of the Illinois Territory. The main governmental actions in what was to become Wisconsin during the nine years most of the area was part of the Illinois Territory centered around the War of 1812 and the establishment first of Fort Shelby and then its successor Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien and Fort Howard at Green Bay as permanent professional military frontier outposts. However, these battles and forts were far from what is now Mineral Point so none of this had any local impact.

Things began to change, however, in 1818. That year Congress admitted the southern part of the Illinois Territory to the union as the state of Illinois. In a related action, Congress incorporated all of what is now the state of Wisconsin in the Michigan Territory. This incorporation marks the true beginning, 31 years after the passage of the Northwest Ordinance, of the imposition of American government on the area where Mineral Point is now. The real Americanization of the area in sentimental, social, cultural, intellectual, and economic terms as well as in actual occupation also began at about this time.

In 1834, Congress greatly increased the limits of the Michigan Territory by adding to it a large area west of the Upper Mississippi: the area from the

northern boundary of the state of Missouri to southern boundary of Canada between the Upper Mississippi and Missouri and White Earth rivers now comprising the states of Iowa and Minnesota and the eastern portions of the Dakotas. In the subsequent reorganization of the Michigan Territory, the territorial legislature divided its trans-Mississippi lands into two counties, bringing the total of Michigan Territory counties west of Lake Michigan to six. Governor Porter then ordered the sheriffs of each of these six counties to take the first census of Michigan Territory residents living west of Lake Michigan. This census was necessary so the governor could determine the appropriate number of delegates each county should have in the territorial legislature. (Butterfield 1881:35-36,623)

In 1835, that portion of the Michigan Territory east of Lake Michigan adopted a state constitution, formed a state government, and requested admission to the Union. Upon the state's admission, the territory's area west of Lake Michigan became, by default, the Michigan Territory. In October, 1835, this redefined Michigan Territory elected its first representative to Congress, George Jones of Sinsinnawa Mounds. In January, 1836, Jones got bills introduced creating the Wisconsin Territory. President Jackson signed the resulting Act on April 20, 1836, and the law went into effect on July 3, 1836.

President Jackson appointed Henry Dodge governor of the new Wisconsin Territory and John S. Horner secretary of the Territory. Robert Dougherty, Iowa County, Michigan Territory, Justice of the Peace, administered their oaths of office to them in Mineral Point on July 4, 1836. Dodge opened a temporary executive office in Mineral Point (location unknown). The territory's government operated out of these offices until October 25, 1836, when the legislature opened in Belmont, the Territory's temporary capital. (Fiedler 1973:54-55, Writers Program 1979:59)

Before the legislature could open in Belmont however Governor Dodge, as Michigan Territory Governor Porter in 1834, had to have the sheriffs of each of the six counties west of Lake Michigan take a new census. Again as in 1834, this census was necessary so the governor could apportion the members of the territorial legislature among the counties. In this 1836 count, Iowa County Sheriff De Seelhorst found that between July and September, 1836, Iowa County had 5,234 residents, almost exactly twice the number it had just two years before. The 1836 census figures still show Iowa County as having almost half the population of the territory between Lake Michigan and the Upper Mississippi River. As a result Governor Dodge gave Iowa County 3 of the 13 members of the Council (the upper chamber of the new territorial legislature) and 6 of the 26 representatives to the territorial House of Representatives (the lower chamber of the new legislature). (Butterfield 1881:42-43)

In June, 1838, Congress separated that part of the Wisconsin Territory west of the Upper Mississippi River from the Territory and made it part of a newly organized Iowa Territory. Congress and the territorial government then reorganized the Wisconsin Territory. On September 14, the courthouse in Mineral Point served as a polling place for voters to choose one person to represent the territory in Congress, two members of the territorial council five members to the House of Representatives, and one county commissioner. As of August, George W. Jones remained the Wisconsin Territory's representative in Congress. After the election, James Doty represented the Wisconsin Territory in Congress while Jones was the new Surveyor General of the

Wisconsin and Iowa Territories. Other appointed officers of the Territory remained the same as they had been before reorganization. Except for President Van Buren's early 1837 replacement of John S. Horner with William B. Slaughter as Secretary of the Territory, these officers were the same as they had been since the July 1836 creation of the Wisconsin Territory. There had, however, been some turn over since 1836 in the gubernatorially appointed positions of territorial Attorney General, United States District Attorney, Surveyor General and United States Marshal. Mineral Pointers had at times served in all these positions as well as in the territorial legislature which as of November, 1838, began meeting in Madison, the new capital of the reorganized Wisconsin Territory. (Miners Free Press 7 August 1838, 14 August 1838, Writers Program 1979:68,84-85, Butterfield 1881:46-47)

Regardless of the Mineral Point's pivotal role in early territorial Wisconsin and the prominence Mineral Point residents played in Wisconsin's later territorial period, very little of Mineral Point's building stock reflects it. The only extant buildings known to be associated with this period are the Mineral Point houses of several of the individuals prominent in territorial government. One of the most important is the Moses Strong House (525 Fountain Street, IA 32/22).

State Government

The movement towards statehood began at the time of the 1838 reorganization of the Wisconsin Territory, a move which itself followed the creation of the Iowa Territory and Congressional separation of the area west of the Upper Mississippi River from the Wisconsin Territory. The House Committee on Territories reported out favorably a bill to establish a state government for Wisconsin. However, the bill progressed no further in the federal legislative process during that session of Congress.

Between 1841 and 1846 Wisconsinites voted almost annually on the desirability of statehood. Each time they rejected the prospect of statehood in favor of the federal assistance and low taxes that came with territorial status. However, the tide of popular sentiment began to turn in 1846. By then the population of the territory far exceeded the 60,000 necessary for statehood and residents had begun to perceive the area's lack of internal improvements as a hinderance to further economic and population growth. So, when Congress passed enabling legislation in 1846, local residents convened a Constitutional Convention almost immediately.

Four of the members of this convention were Mineral Point residents: Moses Meeker, William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, and Daniel Parkinson. Strong was the most influential member of the council. The voters, however, rejected the constitution developed by the delegates to this convention. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1847-1848 drafted a new constitution which did prove acceptable to the voters in an April 1848 election. Congress ratified the local voters' approval of statehood without delay and Wisconsin entered the Union on May 24, 1848.

For the first time, voters in Wisconsin elected their governor, major state officers, Congressional representatives, and a bicameral legislature that

enacted legislation without federal review. The new state also inherited about 500,000 acres of public domain land to be sold by the state with the proceeds used to fund internal improvements as well as land grants to support public education. Nelson Dewy of Lancaster became the first governor of the new state of Wisconsin and Henry Dodge, long time resident of the general Mineral Point area, was elected one of the state's first two U.S. Senators. However, theirs was the last administration dominated by residents of the region of which Mineral Point was a part, although from time to time Mineral Pointers continued to play prominent roles in state government (for example, in 1850, Moses Strong was elected speaker of the assembly in the third state legislature).

The social, political, intellectual, and economic ascendancy of the lead mine region over the rest of the state began to wane in 1848. This decline, relative to the rest of the state, was never reversed. The farming, commercial, and industrial interests towards the Lake Michigan shoreline took over leadership of state government. Mineral Point residents did rally to take a more prominent place in state government in the mid 1850s. In the fall of 1854 Mineral Point Republican Cadwallader C. Washburn was elected to represent the second district of Wisconsin in the U.S. Congress and the next fall Mineral Point Democrats David W. Jones (311 High St., 23/28) and William R. Smith were elected Wisconsin secretary of state and attorney general respectively. Washburn was re-elected to Congress in 1856 and 1858 as was Jones as state secretary of state in 1857. Washburn did not run for re-election to Congress in 1860 because he no longer resided in the district. He had moved to LaCrosse in 1859.

In 1861, Amasa Cobb (107 Dodge St., 27/9), Mineral Point's Republican state representative, was elected speaker of the state assembly. In 1862, Cobb was elected to represent the Mineral Point area in the U.S. House of Representatives. Cobb was re-elected Mineral Point's Congressman in 1864, 1866, and 1868. In 1870, Cobb had to give up his Congressional seat because he, too, no longer lived in the district. He moved to Nebraska in 1870.

The decline of Mineral Point's importance in the state is reflected in the fact that few of its residents held political offices of statewide repute after the Civil War. Although most residents did not realize it until the 1930s, Mineral Point's heyday was over by the 1850s. The Mineral Point zinc boom which began in 1860 never equaled the earlier lead mining in either national or regional terms. Although locally a very important industry into the 1920s, zinc production did not put Mineral Point in the ranks of Wisconsin's or the nation's most economically successful communities in this period as lead production and land speculation had in the 1820s and 1830s. As was the case with territorial government, very little of Mineral Point's building stock that relates to Wisconsin state government is extant. The only buildings known to be associated with pre-1940 state government in Mineral Point are the homes of several of the Mineral Point residents who played prominent roles in state government.

County Government

In 1818, Michigan Territory Governor Lewis Cass organized what is now Wisconsin, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and eastern Minnesota into counties for the first time. He included every square foot of the Michigan Territory west of Lake Michigan, even that still claimed by Native Americans, in one of three counties. He left no land, no matter how unsettled or wild, "unorganized." The land which later came to be occupied by the City of Mineral Point became part of Crawford County, Michigan Territory. Prairie du Chien became that county's seat. Cass appointed three commissioners and a sheriff to administer the county.

In 1827, the year that the first Americans settled in what is now Mineral Point, Governor Cass replaced the commissioner system of government for Michigan Territory counties with the county-town system. Territorial officials subdivided Crawford County into a number of towns. These towns were not villages or small cities, but large areas resembling what other states call townships. The towns Cass instituted must not, however, be confused with U.S. government townships, that is the 36 mile square units of land measure dictated by the provisions of the Land Ordinance of 1785. Although the federal government had not yet surveyed all of the Michigan Territory and divided it into U.S. government townships by 1827, territorial officials could and did divide the entire area of each Michigan Territory county into several irregularly shaped towns.

An 1827 territorially defined town generally encompassed primarily wilderness or farmlands but often included several concentrations of population. Representatives of each town in each county formed a county board responsible for administering the county. Thus, from 1827 until 1830, the most local unit of government serving the collections of log cabins and huts growing around the Jerusalem Spring and near the Government Spring at Mineral Point was a Crawford County Town. However, when the territorial officials established this town in 1827, Mineral Point was so small and so impermanent a place that it was not even made the center of its town's government.

Things were quite different, however, by October 9, 1829, when Michigan Territory divided Crawford County into two parts. The Territorial Legislature separated all the lead-bearing lands south of the Wisconsin River in what are now the states of Iowa and Wisconsin from Crawford County and organized them, effective as of January 1, 1830, as Iowa County. The law decreed Mineral Point would be the county seat for this new county, if a specially appointed three man commission did not select another place to serve as the county seat. As discussed above, although the commissioners made an abortive attempt to have Helena designated Iowa County seat, Mineral Point did indeed become the seat of the new county. Prairie du Chien remained the county seat of Crawford County. (Fiedler 1973:101, Butterfield 1881:38)

Both counties retained the county-town system of local government. The special commissioners divided the new Iowa County into five towns or precincts: Pecatonica, Blue Mounds, Fever River, Platte, and Wisconsin. Under this arrangement Mineral Point became not only the county seat of Iowa County but also the administrative center of the Town of Pecatonica. This town encompassed a much greater area than the present city. The Iowa County

Board, composed of representatives of each of the county's five towns, held its first annual meeting in Mineral Point in May, 1830.

When Congress established the Territory of Wisconsin in 1836, Iowa County along with all the other counties in the territory abandoned the county-town system of local government. The territorial enabling legislation decreed that each county in the new territory adopt the commissioner form of government. Unlike most Wisconsin counties, Iowa County kept this commissioner form of government until 1861 when the state mandated a three person board of supervisors administer each county. In 1869, the legislature enacted a law requiring that each county be re-divided into towns and that the town chairman of each town serve as supervisor of a county board. This system of county government remains in place in Iowa County today.

On July 3, 1836, Iowa County, Michigan Territory, reorganized as Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory, with the same boundaries as it had before. With a population of 5,234, Iowa County was home to almost half of the total population of the new Wisconsin Territory in the summer of 1836. Therefore, on December 8, 1836, the new territorial officials cut off the western part of the county, including those portions now in the state of Iowa, and organized it as a new county, Grant County. By the same act, the territorial legislature detached the eastern part of Iowa County and made it parts of Dane and Green counties. (Writers Program 1979:60, Butterfield 1881:510)

In 1846, the territorial legislature further reduced the size of Iowa County. It cut off the southern portion of the 1836 county to form LaFayette County. This left Mineral Point in the far southern portion of the redefined Iowa County. Dodgeville, eight miles north of Mineral Point, was now more centrally located in the county. Beginning nine years later, in 1855, Dodgeville residents used this fact as the basis for a protracted struggle to get the county seat moved from Mineral Point to Dodgeville. (See Historical Overview)

After the county seat was permanently moved to Dodgeville, the question remained open as to who owned the Mineral Point courthouse. Both the city and county claimed the property. The issue was not settled until May, 1868, after seven years of litigation, when the city bought out the county's interest. The city used the building to house its local offices until 1915. (Fiedler 1973:109-110, Writers Program 1979:113, Butterfield 1881:519-520)

County Legal Services

During the early years of settlement, Prairie du Chien was their judicial center. The Crawford County justice of the peace, Nicholas Boilvin of Prairie du Chien, was the official responsible for holding the first legal hearings on any violation of law in Mineral Point. But, Prairie du Chien's pivotal criminal justice system role for Mineral Point began to wane on October 9, 1829. On that date, the Michigan Territory divided Crawford County into two parts. The territorial legislative council separated all the lead-bearing lands south of the Wisconsin River in what are now the states of Iowa and Wisconsin from Crawford County and organized them, effective as of January 1,

1830, as Iowa County, Michigan Territory. (Fiedler 1973:54-55,102, Butterfield 1881:658)

Within weeks residents of the area destined to become the new county met in Mineral Point and determined who they wanted President Andrew Jackson or Governor Cass, depending on the position being filled, to appoint to Iowa County's criminal justice system offices. President Jackson appointed Robert Dougherty of Mineral Point Justice of the Peace for Iowa County. Dougherty retained his position through at least 1836. In 1829, as a result of the local resident's petition, Governor Cass appointed James P. Cox Sheriff for the county which would come into existence on January 1, 1830, and Henry Dodge Chief Justice of the Iowa County Court which would also come into existence on that date. (Fiedler 1973:54-55,102, Butterfield 1881:658)

On April 2, 1830, President Jackson signed into law a Congressional bill authorizing the Additional Court for Western Michigan Territory to add Mineral Point as Iowa County's new county seat to the places it held court each year. The President made Levi Sterling the Deputy Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Court. Because he held that position, Sterling also served simultaneously as Deputy Clerk of the Henry Dodge's Iowa County court. Judge Doty of Green Bay remained the presiding judge of the additional court. Congress decreed that this court would meet in Mineral Point each October, however, it left securing a specific place for the court to meet in Mineral Point up to the territorial officials. At their first meeting in May, 1830, the Iowa County Board rented James Scantlin's house (location unknown) for all the necessary courts to meet in. (Fiedler 1973:102, Writers Program 1979:49, Butterfield 1881:508,623, Smith 1973:308)

The Iowa County Board also had to provide a jail in Mineral Point. At its October 18, 1830, meeting in Mineral Point, the board bought a small building (not extant) for \$50 from George B. Cole for use as a jail. However, the building was in poor repair and the supervisors had to pay another \$50 to have it repaired. Even with all this work on the structure, by 1831, the supervisors found themselves needing to build a new jail. The residents of Mineral Point tore down the old jail in May, 1832, to use the logs in the blockhouse of Fort Jackson. (Fiedler 1973:103, Writers Program 1979:34,38, Butterfield 1881:508-509)

The first Iowa County Courthouse was erected in 1835-36. Mineral Point residents subscribed \$575 toward the construction. The resulting building, located on the village square, was a 24 foot square, two story square-timber hewn log structure with a wood shingle roof. Encased winding stairs connected the two floors. The first floor had eight foot ceilings, while the second floor only had seven feet of clear space. Both floors had 1 1/4 inch oak plank flooring over oak joists and sleepers. The first floor courtroom contained a judges' bench elevated two feet from the level of the floor, with steps leading to it, a seven foot long table for the lawyers and the clerks of the courts, and seats for the jury. A window opened into this room. Plank partitions divided the second floor into four rooms, two of which had one window each. The ceilings of these upper rooms were also plank. One of the upper floor rooms also had seats for the jury. The nearby jail was an even smaller log building with one room on the ground floor. The one window in this room had iron bars. (Miners Free Press 23 June and 28 July 1837, Writers

Program 1979:47,51,62,76-78, Fiedler 1973:5,56,67,83,104-105, Butterfield 1881:514)

In April, 1838, the Iowa County commissioners made plans for improving their 1836 log courthouse. Abner Nichols got bids for putting lath and plaster on the walls on both floors and wainscoting with a chair rail on the lath and plaster walls, lath and plaster on the ceiling of the first floor, weather boarding on the entire exterior, battened shutters for the upper rooms, and "a good neat bar and jury benches and boxes" in the first floor room. The commissioners apparently did not see any need to improve the jail. (Fiedler 1973:105, Writers Program 1979:85, Butterfield 1881:46)

In 1842, the commissioners decided to build an even more impressive stone courthouse (not extant). On July 28, 1842, they awarded a contract to build their new courthouse to Eleazar Smith and Michael Carson, low bidders. The commissioners agreed to pay Smith and Carson together \$6,150, and Smith and Carson agreed to have completed their work by June, 1843. As substantially completed in 1844 the buff limestone building was two stories high with a straight pitch roof and an impressive pediment facade. Five steps led to a front porch fronted by columns two stories high. A cupola surmounted the porch roof. However, it was not until 1857 that the contractors finally hung the bell in the cupola. Despite this fancy facade, the entire building was not equally imposing. The jail on the northeast corner of the first floor was made of hewn timbers with iron plates. (Writers Program 1979:6,85,106, Fiedler 1973:106-107, Butterfield 1881:514-515,680,692)

When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, the criminal justice system retained much the same form as it had in territorial Wisconsin. There were supreme, circuit, probate and justice of the peace courts. All the officers of each of these courts were elected, rather than appointed, officials. Each county also had its elected sheriff, district attorney, and coroner. (Current, 1876:189)

Mineral Point, moreover, remained, as it had been for nearly 30 years, the judicial center for Iowa County. But, since the territorial legislature had reduced the size of the county in 1846, the town now was in the far southern part of the county. Beginning in 1855, Dodgeville began trying to wrest county seat status away from Mineral Point. Six years later, following a bitter and hotly contested struggle, the voters of Iowa County moved their county seat to Dodgeville. In May, 1868, the city of Mineral Point bought out the county's interest in the old courthouse-jail and assumed full title to it, using it as a city hall. (See Historical Overview)

In 1881, the city remodeled the old courthouse as part of its city hall improvements. However, after 1915, when the city tore down the old county courthouse-city hall, no court rooms per se existed in Mineral Point. The new municipal building as completed in 1915 included no court rooms but had a small city jail in the basement. (Butterfield 1881:278, Writers Program 1979:155, Information from Serena Nelson)

Local Government

From 1827, when the first Americans settled in what is now Mineral Point, until 1829, when Michigan Territorial authorities created Iowa County, local government consisted of being in a Crawford County town. This unit of government was not, however, very active despite the fact that it had a representative on the county board which met periodically in Prairie du Chien.

After Congress established the Wisconsin Territory in July, 1836, the county-town system ceased to exist in the new territory. The most local level of government having jurisdiction over Mineral Point was Iowa County. However, on December 6, 1836, the Wisconsin Territorial legislature provided an alternative for those areas of counties which wished to retain some more local government. It passed a law entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Inhabitants of Such Towns as Wish to be Incorporated." Unincorporated towns differed from incorporated towns or boroughs in that towns like counties came into existence at the behest of the territorial government to perform territorial services in a local area while boroughs came into existence at the behest of their inhabitants to perform total services, not just those specifically delegates to it by the territorial legislature.

Boroughs did more, provided more government services, than towns. Boroughs offered transportation and commercial services not offered by towns. Most particularly in late 1836 and early 1837 at the height of the land speculation mania, burroughs could issue notes, that is print money, backed up by the money the incorporated town anticipated receiving from the sale of public domain land within its boundaries. Burroughs could skip one step that most other land owners had to go through. They did not have to borrow bank notes on the property they owned in order to invest that expected profit. All a burroughs had to do was print notes up to the amount it expected to receive from future land sales. This was very attractive during the land speculation mania.

On March 18, 1837--six months before the federal government put the first Mineral Point town lots up for sale--a large number of the 600 or so white men over the age of 21 who had resided in Mineral Point six months or more met at Abner Nichols' Mansion House (not extant) and decided to opt for incorporated town status. On March 21 this group reconvened and elected five trustees for this first civic government: Abner Nichols, Oliver P. Williams, Francis Vivian, John D. Ansley, and Thomas McKnight. These trustees then elected McKnight president of this Board of Trustees and appointed D. G. Fenton Clerk of the Board. The next day the board held its first official meeting, further establishing local government by appointing two assessors, Parley Eaton and Joseph Galbraith; a tax collector, Thomas Denson; and a treasurer, David W. Jones. With its March 25, 1837, appointment of A. N. Mills as constable, the board completed its task of establishing a new local government. The board held these early meetings at a variety of places, including their own homes. By June, however, it had acquired a town hall (location unknown) and secured access to the county jail for Constable Mills. Mills needed the use of this facility because in May the Mineral Point Board of Trustees began passing ordinances for the preservation of peace and good order. (Butterfield 1881:664-665, Writers Program 1979:62,71, Fiedler 1973:61)

In 1839 or 1840 Mineral Point residents dissolved the borough corporation and the community reverted to its unincorporated status as the Mineral Point precinct of Iowa County. However, within four years the residents of Mineral Point again sought the total services which an organized local government could provide. On February 11, 1844, an act of the Wisconsin territorial legislature incorporated Mineral Point as a village. In a March 4, 1844, election, 157 Mineral Point voters decided 80 to 77 to accept this charter. Later in the month the voters of Mineral Point elected Francis J. Dunn, former Secretary of the Wisconsin Territory, their first village president. They also elected Francis Vivian, William Bennett, G. B. Morrison, and John Carter as the village's first trustees, J. Bowen its first clerk, and William Prideaux its first treasurer. As village treasurer, Prideaux had control of the money accruing from the sale of town lots in addition to the usual duties of that office. At this same late March, 1844, election the voters of Mineral Point also selected a village assessor and three village constables. (Fiedler 1973:6,62,79,85, Writers Program 1979:71, Butterfield 1881:680)

On July 26, 1856, residents met at the courthouse and decided to change from village to city status. A committee, composed of Judge Sam Crawford and Messrs. Clary, Messmore, Allen and Squires, drafted a city charter which the voters of Mineral Point accepted. On March 2, 1857, Mineral Point incorporated as a city with a mayor and six aldermen, three from each of the city's two wards. That portion of the city west of Chestnut Street, north of Front Street from Chestnut to Wisconsin Street, and that west of Wisconsin Street south of Front Street constituted the First Ward, while the portion of the city east of this line formed the Second Ward. All the voters of the town were eligible to vote for the mayor, a school superintendent, a treasurer, a police justice and marshall. However, only the voters residing in that ward could vote for that ward's three aldermen, its justice of the peace, constable, and assessor.

The city held both the at-large and ward elections annually on the first Monday of May. The Common Council composed of the mayor and the aldermen appointed the city clerk, city attorney, and the street commissioner. On March 28, 1858, the Wisconsin legislature, acting at the request of a majority of the city's voters, amended the city's charter, eliminating the police justice position and empowering the mayor to perform these duties or appoint a substitute to do so. This act also replaced the individual ward assessors with one city assessor elected at-large and made one of each ward's three aldermen an annually elected at-large official. The legislature further amended particulars in the city charter on March 17, 1859, and March 9, 1860. (Information in the 2 paragraphs above: Writers Program 1979:107, Butterfield 1881:693-694)

In the fall of 1860 and spring of 1861 G. L. Frost wrote a whole new city charter. He left the boundaries of the city the same, but made a few changes in the time and manner of electing officers. This charter also created a municipal court with the mayor acting as municipal judge. This charter went into effect on March 2, 1861, just four months before Iowa County totally vacated the Mineral Point courthouse. Once the county moved out, the city took over the facilities even though ownership was not fully resolved for over six years. City offices occupied the second floor of the old courthouse while the city council room, and the city jail shared the first floor of the courthouse and the adjoining "Root House" with a dwelling, a law office, W.T.

Henry's Bank and the post office. The city council took over the main room of the first floor of the old courthouse.

In 1881, the city remodeled the old courthouse which it had been using as a city hall for about 20 years. After the turn of the century the age of the facilities emerged as an issue. The old courthouse, which the city had, by 1900, occupied for nearly 40 years was over 60 years old. Many changes in building use and technology had occurred in those years. For example, central heating, indoor plumbing, and electric lighting had become standard for urban office buildings. None of these had been envisioned when the county built the old courthouse, thus the facilities to handle them were add-ons. Writers Program 1979:155)

On March 11, 1907, the Mineral Point city council resolved to build a new municipal building for a cost not to exceed \$40,000. In May of that year the council called a special election to allow the electors of the city to decide whether or not the city should borrow this \$40,000. Obviously the referendum passed, as in September the council authorized the borrowing of the money. Unfortunately, the state was not able to loan in to them from the state trust fund. So, the council dropped the project. (Fieldhouse 1989:1)

Five years later, on May 7, 1912, the council resurrected the idea. The city held another referendum on the question of borrowing \$40,000 for five years to build a new municipal building. This referendum also passed. On November 6, 1912, the council voted to take down the old courthouse-city hall and hire E. Wisen, contractor, to build a new city building at the west end of the lot where the old structures stood. On December 6, 1912, the council interviewed two architects: Frank Kemp of Beloit and H.J. Hansen of Monarch Studios in St. Paul, Minnesota. They decided to hire Hansen as architect for their new building. His contract, stipulating a fee of 3% of the construction costs, went into effect on February 10, 1913. He had his design completed within less than a month, for on March 3, 1913, the Mineral Point City Council rejected all the bids they had received for the construction of their new building. The next day, March 4, 1913, the Mineral Point City Council decided to terminate its agreement with Mr. Hansen.

On April 30, 1913, the council interviewed two new architects: Leinheimel of Platteville and Edward Stark of Madison. On May 6, 1913, the council hired Stark and his partner, Louis Claude to serve as the new architects for the project. Claude and Stark had their bid packages done in less than two months, for on July 21, 1913, the council opened the bids for the construction of the new Mineral Point municipal building. Both bidders, Ed Donahue and J. D. Hughes & Sons, proposed to serve as not only the construction contractors but also as the heating and plumbing contractors. The council accepted Donahue's bid of \$40,217. By August 5, 1913, Thomas Ellery had laid out the foundation for the new building.

In October, the city council began investigating the kinds of brick they wanted used on the west all of the new building. Construction was far enough along by December 14, 1913, that the council hired Mr. Schmit as a general superintendent to oversee the construction. On January 14, 1914, the council accepted bids for furnishing the new building. The council decided to have Mr. Langley of the Wollanger Manufacturing Company supply the furnishing including 728 opera chairs for a total \$4,060, rather than have Mr. Smith of

Haywood Brothers and Wakefield do the same for \$7,195. On February 13, 1914, the council accepted Mr. Mork of Twin City Service Company's bid of \$1,612 for stage equipment and scenery. On April 7, 1914, the council decided to use the space on the east side of the new municipal building for parking. In October, 1914, the city began the process of moving into the new facilities (137 High St., 14/7).

The city council chambers and the city clerk's office occupied the second floor of the structure, while the theater and library took up the first floor. When completed the pressed brick and Bedford limestone structure had cost the city \$65,000 to construct. The building was dedicated and opened to the public on February 9, 1915. It continues to function as city council chamber and city office, a theater, and public library to this day. (Information from the above 5 paragraphs: Fieldhouse 1989:1, Writers Program 1979:172, Fiedler 1973:140)

Fire protection is one of the few government services which is provided almost entirely by the local government. By Wisconsin law, only cities over 4,000 must have fire departments. The law simply gives smaller cities the right to have a fire department if they so choose. Technically, the City of Mineral Point has not availed itself of this option. Fire protection in Mineral Point is still provided by a volunteer fire department, that is, an independent fire company. Technically, such a fire company is an organized private non-profit corporation. Fire departments, such as those required in larger cities, are usually staffed by full-time professional fire fighters and are legally recognized divisions of city government.

Today's Mineral Point Volunteer Fire Department serves not only the city of Mineral Point, but also five townships in the surrounding countryside. In 1989, the company has 32 regular members and 16 honorary members who have retired but still respond to calls when the company is short handed.

According to local history sources, one of the first acts of the village government in 1844 was to buy fire-fighting equipment consisting of ladders and buckets, but like many communities, local citizens found fire protection in the community wanting. In 1847, a meeting was organized to establish a fire company, but apparently it was unsuccessful for the Mineral Point Tribune, in 1848, called for organizing a fire company. In 1849, another attempt to form a fire company was begun, but again, it must not have been successful, since in 1850, the newspaper lamented the fact that Mineral Point had no fire company. (Wisconsin Tribune 15 October 1847, 2 June 1848, 9 February 1849, 16 February 1849, 11 January 1850, Butterfield 1881:680-681)

In November of 1860, after Mineral Point became a city, a hook and ladder company was officially organized, but was apparently not very effective. Fire services remained casual until the major downtown fire of 1897, when the lower half block on the south side of High Street from Vine to Chestnut Streets burned. The newspaper reported that the fire was fought by crude methods, and that better equipment might have contained the fire to one building. This incident was used in the community to support a permanent volunteer fire department with good equipment. (Mineral Point Tribune 6 April 1897, Information from Serena Nelson)

A fire company building was constructed in 1900 at 145 High Street (14/8). In the mid-1940s, a new building next to the Municipal Building was erected for the fire station (137A High St., 20/4). These are the only significant extant resources associated with fire protection in Mineral Point. The fire department currently has modern facilities elsewhere in the community.

Military Affairs

State Militia

In 1802, Indiana Territory Governor William Henry Harrison appointed the first militia officers in what is now southwest Wisconsin. Officers in all militia in the period were generally politically appointees with a primarily symbolic function. The units they "commanded" were generally filled with the local middle class and social elite. However, General Harrison apparently intended local militia rather than his units of the nation's standing army to serve as the first line of defense in the thinly populated frontier environment of what is now southwestern Wisconsin. The three officers Harrison appointed were, of course, residents of Prairie du Chien rather than Mineral Point as no settlement had yet occurred there.

Between 1822 and 1827, American mining activity in the Upper Mississippi River lead mine district increased dramatically. Because many of these prospectors and miners disregarded Native American rights and treaties, many grievances developed between miners and members of the Winnebago tribe in particular. Tensions escalated in June, 1827. On June 28, 1827, Chief Red Bird and four braves attacked a farm three miles from Prairie du Chien killing several settlers. Two days later 37 warriors attacked a keel boat on the Upper Mississippi at the mouth of the Bad Axe River, killing several more Americans. Beginning in July, lead region residents arose to defend themselves against what they feared would be an Indian war. The locally organized "militia" was active mainly in August, patrolling the countryside looking for signs of hostile Indian activity. By September 3, 1827, the "war" was over.

The militia, which the territorial officials and the army made official by taking it into the field with them, outlived the war. Henry Dodge, a well-to-do 45 year old immigrant from the Missouri lead district, arrived in the Upper Mississippi district within days of the Red Bird Incident. Because he won fame as an Indian fighter during the War of 1812 and had subsequently served as a Major General in the Missouri militia, Dodge took command of the mounted Upper Mississippi lead mine district volunteers.

Under Dodge's continued leadership, the militia became a political as well as military force. It represented the interests of lead miners in what are now the states of Wisconsin and Iowa. The militia's lobbying with the federal government influenced the relatively rapid arrival of the August 1, 1829, treaty by which the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all of their territory between the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. It also probably had an influence in the territory's October 9, 1829, decision to split Crawford County into two parts with the part south of the Wisconsin River being the area ceded to federal government by the Winnebagoes only two months before and

dominated by lead mine interests becoming the new Iowa County. As soon as the Michigan Territory separated Iowa County out of Crawford County, residents of the newly defined county elected Henry Dodge colonel of the new county's militia. Dodge held this position throughout the Black Hawk War of 1832. He only left the position in 1833 when he left the county to go on frontier duty. (Writers Program 1979:33, Butterfield 1881:422,465,604)

The 15-week Black Hawk War was clearly the high point of the militia's history as a military unit. Black Hawk was the leader of a group of Sac and Fox Indians. In 1804 a group of self styled leaders of the Sac and Fox peoples had sold Sac and Fox rights to their land in what is now Southwest Wisconsin to the federal government and the federal government and other Sac and Fox leaders had reaffirmed this sale in 1815. An 1824 treaty intended to reconcile the growing friction between the Sioux and the Sac and Fox again confirmed the Sac and Fox's cession of their lands in what is now southwest Wisconsin.

On June 30, 1831, the American military forced the Sac and Fox to again reaffirm this cession. The Rock River Treaty of 1831 was signed by tribal leaders on Rock Island, Illinois, under terrific duress. It was never ratified and thus never had any legal standing. However, in April, 1832, this was the treaty that the local military authorities claimed they were enforcing when they denied Black Hawk and his followers the right to reside in their village on the Rock River in what is now Illinois. In response Black Hawk led his people north into the tribe's traditional lands between the Rock and Wisconsin rivers. He contended that both the initial 1804 sale and the 1814 and 1824 reaffirmations of that sale of these lands were not legitimate and binding on the Sac and Fox because the Sac and Fox representatives who had made the deal did not have the authority to do so and that the 1831 was nor binding as it was both signed under extreme duress and not ratified by the Senate of the United States. Moreover, he was fleeing a considerable force of armed men.

Early in May, 1832, as soon as word reached the Wisconsin lead region of Black Hawk's movements north, Henry Dodge, acting as head of the Iowa County militia, called a defense meeting in Mineral Point. The meeting sent Daniel M. Parkinson south into Illinois to find out what was going on. When he returned with word that nearly 1,000 men, women, and children were following Black Hawk and that they were headed in the general direction of Mineral Point, local fears escalated. Dodge raised a company of 27 volunteers and headed off to intercept the enemy before they reached the lead mine district. Reaching Dixon's Ferry within a few hours of Major Isaiah Stillman's May 14 defeat at the hands of the Indians, Dodge and his company returned to what is now southwest Wisconsin urging all those in their path to "fort up." Settlers enthusiastically constructed 15 stockades in what is now the Wisconsin portion of the old lead mine region including Fort Jackson at Mineral Point (not extant, but probably an historic archeological site). (Butterfield 1881:480)

John and Matilda Hood donated the northernmost part of their lot (itself encompassing parts of both lots 30 and 31 on the Vliet Survey) at what is now the corner of Fountain and Commerce Streets as a site for the stockade in Mineral Point. Their only request was that the fort be named for President Andrew Jackson. The stockade, which the residents of Mineral Point built on the site extended about 75 feet from the south wall of what is now 224

Commerce Street to what is now Fountain Street. The perfectly square building faced east, towards the hill from which the residents were extracting their mineral. The miners and militia members began building by excavating a ditch around the entire perimeter of the proposed fort. The men then sharpened one end of logs taken from nearby woods and from other log structures already standing in town. They placed the logs, sharpened end down, side-by-side in the ditch and filled in around them with soil until the series of posts were firmly embedded in three feet of earth. Inside the resulting wall, they spiked slabs or puncheons over openings. At the southeast corner of the fort, that is at the corner of what is now Fountain and Commerce Streets, a blockhouse and sentry box projected over the palisades. A similar structure extended over the walls at the northwest corner of the fort. The designers positioned the two entrances to the stockade in the corners below these blockhouses and sentry boxes. The massive timber gateway at the Fountain and Commerce Street corner of the fort was its main entrance, while the gate at the northeast corner of the stockade was much smaller. Several cabins built to house the garrison and their families sat in the center of the approximately .8 of an acre area enclosed by the palisades. (Butterfield 1881:480, Writers Program 1979:38, Fiedler 1973:35-36)

On June 6, less than a month after Mineral Point's residents erected Fort Jackson, the Indians struck their first direct blow in what is now Wisconsin. Some Sac killed James Aubrey near Fort Bluemounds. Less than a week later Colonel Dodge and some of his militia men traveled south to Ottawa, Illinois, where on June 11 they met with General Henry Atkinson, commander of the regular federal troops activated for the campaign against Black Hawk. Three days later, on the same day that Dodge and his party returned to what is now Wisconsin at Gratiot's Grove and disbanded, a band of Indians killed four or five settlers near Fort Hamilton.

By June 16, Dodge had reassembled enough men from the neighboring forts so that along with the garrison at Fort Hamilton he was able to lead a detachment of 29 men from that fort to discover why a riderless horse splattered with blood had run into the stockade. They found the body of a German settler named Apfel and pursued and overtook the 17 Sac Indians who had killed him. In the ensuing skirmish, known as the Battle of the Pecatonica, Dodge's men wiped out the entire band while suffering three casualties themselves and one wounded. Decisive as this victory was, it did not end hostilities in the area.

On June 20, another small band of Indians killed two members of the Fort Bluemounds' garrison in full view of the stockade. When Colonel Dodge, who was at Fort Union at the time, heard of these events he hastily gathered another troop and headed after the attackers. Passing Fort Bluemounds on June 24 he tracked the party as far as the Sugar River before giving up the chase. Simultaneously on June 24, the main band of Sac and Fox under Black Hawk's personal command unsuccessfully attacked a fort just across the Illinois border at Apple River, 14 miles east of Galena, while other bands killed several men near Kellogg's Grove and Sinsinawa Mounds. Dodge, rushing off to this main action to the south, sent word to Fort Jackson that he needed a group of mounted volunteers to come to the assistance of the Fort Bluemounds garrison. Captain John F. O'Neill commanded the 20 volunteers from the Mineral Point garrison who went to the aid of the garrison at Fort Bluemounds.

However, O'Neill and his men only stayed in the Blue Mounds area a day before returning to Mineral Point.

On June 27, 1832, General Atkinson's 1,000 regulars supplemented by nearly 3,000 volunteers began pursuing Black Hawk's main group as well as the small marauding bands into which Black Hawk had divided his warriors, allowing them to strike swiftly at widely scattered points and then disappear into the wilderness. The five companies of militia under Dodge's command joined Atkinson's forces near what is now Wiota about July 1. The portion of Atkinson's forces including Dodge's men caught up with Black Hawk's main band on July 21 about 35 miles northeast of Mineral Point along the banks of the Wisconsin River near present day Sauk City. In the ensuing Battle of Wisconsin Heights, Black Hawk and about 50 braves held off Atkinson's troops while the women and children crossed the river. The next morning the starving, illness ridden, demoralized Indians set off for the Mississippi River while the American troops moved west along the other side of the Wisconsin River. Atkinson's army finally crossed the Wisconsin River further west at Helena, catching up with the by-now helpless, starving Indians as they were trying to cross the Mississippi River between Prairie du Chien and LaCrosse. (Information in the above 4 paragraphs from: Writers Program 1979:41-42, Fiedler 1973:45)

Although the Iowa County militia continued to exist after the war, it was not active. It was not until about ten years after the federal government began constructing the Military Road that Mineral Point residents organized a new local militia unit, the Dragoons and Miners' Guard. Theodore Rodolf was Captain of this 1844 or 1845 unit with A.W. Paris First Lieutenant and William T. Henry Second Lieutenant. Initially about 100 men belonged to the unit, but after the unit adopted expensive uniforms, more than half the members dropped out. Although the men had to supply their own uniforms, the territorial governor provided them with their accoutrements and Enfield muskets. Between 1845 and 1848 this Guard unit appeared in full dress uniform and packing all their equipment at most public gatherings in Mineral Point. However, when so many people, especially young men, began leaving the area to seek gold in California, the Miners' Guard disbanded. (Butterfield 1881:682)

In May, 1860, when the prospect of a war between the states emerged, the Guard was reorganized. The first officers of the reorganized Miners' Guard were Captain Ed Devlin; First Lieutenant Ed M. Bliss; Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Bishop; Sergeants Eugene Early, William W. La Fleiche, Joseph J. Davey, and William H. Wren; and Corporals Cornelius James, George Harris, John Lanyon, and Edwin Andrews. The unit appeared, fully armed and equipped on June 9, 1860. Following the April 12-13, 1861, Battle of Fort Sumter, 70 additional men joined the Miners' Guard. Under its new Captain, T.S. Allen, the unit became the first organized unit in the State of Wisconsin to volunteer for active duty. Succeeding in short order, the unit enrolled as Company I of the Second Wisconsin Regiment.

In May, 1861, Company I gathered at the old courthouse, marched to the public square and boarded wagons that took them to Madison by way of Arena. In Madison they were quartered at Camp Randall before shipping out to Virginia where members of the unit first saw combat in the July 18-21, 1861, Battle of Bull Run. The Company saw much action throughout the South during the course of the next three years. The men did not return to their homes until July 2,

1864, although various individuals did return to Mineral Point sooner. On the day the whole unit return the Mineral Point Brass Band met them a mile from town and escorted them to the United States Hotel. Alexander Wilson officially welcomed the returning veterans on behalf of the citizens of Mineral Point. (Butterfield 1881:545-546,553, Writers Program 1979:118)

In September, 1861, Captain L. H. Whittsley formed a second company which he called the Farmers Guard. On enlistment, the company became Company E of the Eleventh Regiment and departed for Camp Randall before serving in various parts of the South, including at the Battle of Vicksburg in May, 1863. On September 4, 1865, the men mustered out at Mobile, Alabama, and the next day left for home. In October, 1861, Levi Sterling, U.S. Marshall and Iowa County Sheriff in the 1830s, obtained a Captain's commission and authority to raise a cavalry company. He opened a recruiting office in H.P. George's store (location unknown) in Mineral Point. Yet another company of volunteers formed at the old courthouse in August, 1863. (Butterfield 1881:547-548, Writers Program:118)

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

PROPERTY	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
William A. Jones House	215 Ridge St. (29/14)	1906-07
Old Post Office location	151 High St. (14/10)	1874-75
Old Post Office location	229 High St. (43/7)	1857, 1892
Swimming Pool and Bath House	206A Copper St. (26/6)	
Moses Strong House	525 Fountain St. (32/22)	c.1840,1866
David W. Jones	311 High St. (23/28)	c.1845
Amasa Cobb	107 Dodge St. (27/9)	c.1845
Mineral Point Municipal Building Opera House and Library	137 High St. (14/7)	1914
Mineral Point Fire Co. Bldg.	145 High St. (14/8)	1900
Mineral Point Fire Station	137A High St. (20/4)	mid-1940s

Introduction

The lead and zinc mining industries dominated historic industrial development in Mineral Point from the earliest settlement of the area in the mid-nineteenth century to the Great Depression of the 1930s. In fact, only a few industries unrelated to mining got off the ground in Mineral Point. This is probably not because Mineral Point lacked resources for other industries, it is more likely that mining was so lucrative, and so obvious, given the abundant natural minerals occurring there, few entrepreneurs were moved to establish other industries in the community. That does not mean that other industries did not exist in Mineral Point, only that most of them, with a couple of exceptions, were not as successful or as significant as lead and zinc mining.

There are few extant historic resources associated with industry in Mineral Point. Most of the buildings and structures associated with mining were not maintained after that era ended. Buildings associated with other industries have also been lost. Many industrial buildings are seen as difficult to adapt to new uses, and quickly fall to the wrecker. This seems to have been the case in Mineral Point. Of the few extant resources, the most significant are related to mining and brewing in the community. These resources will be discussed under the thematic headings of Lead and Zinc Mining and Brewing later in this chapter. The remaining resources will be included in a brief discussion of other historic industrial development in the city.

Like all early settlements in Wisconsin, some of the earliest industrial activity included blacksmithing, carriage and wagon making, and other small shops like harnessmakers, boot and shoe makers, and tin shops. While these activities can be technically called industrial, in most early Wisconsin communities, they were more associated with commerce than with industry. These small shops were almost always located in central or downtown business districts and never progressed beyond the small shop size. They produced commercial goods that were eventually made in large factories elsewhere and sold in stores. Therefore, any significant small shop activity in Mineral Point will be discussed in the Commerce chapter of this report.

Industrial Overview

One of the first industries to develop in Mineral Point other than mining or brewing was a small foundry and machine shop operated by the Lanyon family. William Lanyon established the business in 1849 and built a shop on Commerce Street. The building at 105 Commerce St. (15/12) is a remnant of this business. In 1867, the business moved to newer quarters in downtown Mineral Point, at the corner of Fountain and Vine Streets (not extant). At this time, William Lanyon's sons, John and Josiah, took over the business and called it J. Lanyon & Brother. The foundry and machine shop specialized in manufacturing and repairing mining-related machinery. In the 1870s, they invented new stone and ore crushers and were successful in marketing them to

railroad and mining companies. Between 1894 and 1900 the foundry and machine shop at Fountain and Vine Streets was demolished. (Butterfield 1881:702; Sanborn-Perris Maps 1894,1900)

In the historical overview, the era between the lead mining boom and the zinc mining boom is referred to as the "Middle Years," a period of economic decline in Mineral Point, as lead mining ebbed, and zinc mining was just beginning. During this slow period, several industries tried to get off of the ground in the city. In 1853, a grist mill was erected, but the water power was poor and supplementary power was needed to run it. It was small, and built to serve the local farmers. Known as the S. J. Wright Flour Mill in 1884, it disappeared by 1889. (Butterfield 1881:702; Sanborn-Perris Maps 1884,1889)

In 1856, a plow works was started, but it closed after only two years. Another short-term industry was a tannery, established in 1859, and closed soon after. In 1860, William Lanyon & Co. established another small flour mill in town. It closed about two years later. Between 1866 and 1872, a sash, door, and blind factory also operated in Mineral Point. All historic resources related to these businesses have disappeared. (Butterfield 1881:702)

Industrial diversity during the "Middle Years" was largely unsuccessful. Only industries related to lead and zinc mining and the two small breweries in town achieved some success. The late nineteenth century boom in zinc mining and processing in Mineral Point spurred on several new industries at the turn of the century. Two of these industries were established in 1891. The first was the Mineral Point Woolen Mill. The mill had a capacity to produce 500 yards of flannel goods a day to send to Chicago customers. The second industry was the Mineral Point Linen and Fiber Company. Both companies erected medium-sized industrial buildings in Mineral Point, but by 1900, both plants were closed. The Linen and Fiber Company was erected across the street from the Mineral Point Zinc Company. At the time of its closure, the zinc company was expanding, and by 1900, it had taken over the Linen and Fiber Company's plant for its sulfuric acid production facility. All of the resources associated with these industries have disappeared from the city. (Crawford 1913:203-204; Sanborn-Perris Maps 1894,1900)

By 1900, the Mineral Point Zinc Company dominated industry in Mineral Point, and only a few other industries were established in the community in the early twentieth century. Around 1900, the Kelley Company, a small asbestos products company, erected a small plant in Mineral Point. It closed soon after, sometime before 1915. Other small industries established in Mineral Point during the early twentieth century included creameries, a machine shop, and a canning factory. But these industries were not large enough or successful enough to help the community recover from the decline in zinc mining in the 1920s and the Great Depression of the 1930s. The resources associated with these industries are either not extant or have none of their historic appearance intact except for the Gollinger Machine and Boiler Co. (12 Fountain St., 15/34), which housed the small early twentieth century machine shop. (Sanborn-Perris Maps 1900, 1908, 1915, 1929)

Brewing

Wisconsin had all the ingredients for a brewing industry in the nineteenth century: water, grain, ice, and German immigrants who were both producers and consumers. In the 1840s, the brewing industry established itself in Milwaukee, a heavily German city. And, in the 1850s and 1860s, breweries sprang up throughout the state. Many early breweries were simple buildings, but one common feature was the underground cellar or cave used to ferment the beer and keep it cold. By 1860, there were 127 breweries in the state. This number grew in the late nineteenth century and some breweries became larger as well. As some breweries grew and dominated the market with the increasingly better transportation system the railroad provided, smaller breweries began to decline. This trend continued into the twentieth century, until today, several major brewing firms control most of the beer production and consumption in the United State. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 9-1--9-7)

The first brewery in Mineral Point was a short-lived one established in 1835 by John Phillips at the east end of High Street. This is considered one of the first industries in the community other than mining. Two more long-lived and successful breweries were established in Mineral Point during the "Middle Years" of the 1850s. They were the Mineral Spring(s) Brewery (also known as the Tornado Brewery or the Gillmann Brewery) and the Garden City Brewery (also known as the James Argall Brewery). (Crawford 1913:195, Butterfield 1881:705)

The Mineral Spring(s) Brewery was established in 1850 when William Tyrrell erected the first building. Jacob Roggy purchased the brewery shortly thereafter, but held it only briefly. In 1854, Charles and Frederick Gillmann purchased the brewery. In 1855, Jacob Spielmann became a partner. The business was known as Gillmann Brothers and Company until 1857, when Charles Gillmann left the partnership. The other partners continued on in the brewery until 1868. In 1868, Spielmann sold his partnership back to Charles Gillmann, who continued to operate the brewery with his brother until 1872. In 1874, Charles Gillmann became the sole owner of the brewery. (Butterfield 1881:705)

In 1878, the famous nineteenth century tornado demolished Gillmann's Brewery and his personal residence. Gillmann immediately rebuilt the facility, putting in modern equipment. From a production level of 2,500 barrels per year prior to the tornado, the new brewery could put out 6,000 barrels per year. The brewery had six employees in 1880, and sold beer primarily in southwestern Wisconsin. Appropriately, Gillmann's rebuilt brewery was named the Tornado Brewery, and was known as such until around 1900, when its name was changed to the Mineral Spring(s) Brewery. (Butterfield 1881:705)

In 1901, Otto H. Lieder and Frank Unterholzner purchased the brewery. Lieder was the brewmaster, while Unterholzner operated a 268-acre brewery farm, presumably growing the grains needed for the brewing process. In 1921, Lieder, Unterholzner, Ray Lieder Sr., and Milton Unterholzner formed a corporation to operate the brewery. At that time, the brewery was still selling primarily in southwestern Wisconsin, and in 1961, Ray Lieder Jr. remembered delivering beer with horse-drawn wagons. ("Mineral Point Hopes" 1961:n.p.)

In 1961, the Mineral Spring(s) Brewery was facing closure. At that time, the brewery corporation had a board of directors consisting of members of the

Lieder and Unterholzner families, but day-to-day operations were largely in the hands of Ray Lieder Sr. and Jr. Beer from the brewery was sold in southwestern Wisconsin, and trucks carried it to Dubuque, Rockford, Kenosha, Racine, and Madison, as well. ("Mineral Point Hopes" 1961:n.p.)

The Mineral Spring(s) Brewery (276 Shake Rag St. 37/27) is a significant industrial resource in the Mineral Point historic district because it is one of the few extant industrial resources in Mineral Point and because it was a small, but important industry in the community. It is also significant because it is a good and intact representative of the small breweries that operated in many cities in Wisconsin during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of these breweries closed in the mid-twentieth century, but prior to that, they were a fixture on the Wisconsin scene, serving a local or regional trade. The brewery is also significant as one of the few resources related to Germans in Mineral Point. While Germans did settle in Mineral Point, they were not a strong ethnic factor in the community, as they were in other cities in the state. The brewery represents one of their contributions to the community.

A smaller brewery in Mineral Point was the Garden City Brewery, established by James Argall in 1854. Argall erected a stone building that was smaller than the Mineral Spring(s) Brewery, and in 1880, it was reported that Argall's brewery turned out just over 1,000 barrels of beer a year. Argall eventually retired from the brewery, but it was continued under M. J. Minor until around 1900, when it closed. The brewery building stood vacant for a number of years before it was demolished. (Butterfield 1881:705, Sanborn-Perris Maps, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1908)

Lead and Zinc Mining

The early European explorers and fur traders found out about the lead ore in southwestern Wisconsin as early as the seventeenth century. French explorers found the Native American diggings and during the French regime in the territory, the Indians and the French mined some lead as a supplement to the fur trade. While it was known that lead existed in southwestern Wisconsin prior to the late 1820s, movement into the lead region was slow, because the area was still a part of unceded Indian lands. A few American miners worked in the region prior to the late 1820s, but only with the approval of Native American tribes. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-2)

In the early nineteenth century, there was a strong demand for lead. It was used in the production of pewter, type, pipes, weights, shot, and especially paint. The lead resources in the midwest were seen as significant in meeting this demand. As Americans became willing to move into the lead region of southwestern Wisconsin, northwestern Illinois, and northeastern Iowa, the federal government devised a leasing system for miners. In Wisconsin, the first miners took out leases near present-day New Diggings, Shullsburg, and Hazel Green. Soon, more leases were issued for mines near Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Benton, Wiota, and Platteville. By 1829, there were over 4,000 miners with leases and 52 licensed smelters in Wisconsin. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-3--3-4)

The vast amounts of lead being taken from the lead region caused the price to drop in 1829, and many miners left the area. But by 1836, lead production was on the increase again, and by 1840, the lead boom was on. In that year, Wisconsin produced almost 50 percent of the U. S.'s lead supply. A government survey indicated that almost 25 million pounds of lead had been taken from mines in the Wisconsin territory during the 1830s. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-4)

Early lead mining was simple and cheap. Equipment consisted of picks, spikes, shovels, hand drills, and blasting powder. Using these crude tools, miners dug shallow, well-like holes. Usually two or three men would work together to sink a shaft, then make horizontal tunnels that followed the general east-west running veins of lead. A wooden frame supported a crank shaft above the mine's opening. Using ropes, miners raised wooden tubs of ore and rock. Cave-ins and flooding usually ended a mine's life, since early miners did not have the technology to deal with these problems. Mines averaged a yield of around 150 pounds of ore a day. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-5)

Miners took the raw ore to the nearest smelter where the lead could be extracted. The earliest lead smelting furnaces were crude pits, then limestone structures, that were constructed on a hillside. As the ore burned in the smelters, the liquid lead ran into the bottom of the furnace into collecting areas or molds. Soon, new brick or stone furnaces were built that more efficiently processed the lead ore. The lead from the smelters was shipped to river ports where it would eventually be taken down the Mississippi River. Eastern markets were reached via the Ohio River system or via ships from New Orleans. Eventually, roads to Wisconsin's Lake Michigan ports offered a more inexpensive and efficient route. After rail service reached Mineral Point in 1857, the railroads became the preferred means of transportation for lead and zinc out of southwestern Wisconsin. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-5--3-)

Early lead mining in the Mineral Point area was typical of the above overview, and hundreds of mines were located near the city. Historical sources indicate that some mines were located within the present-day city limits of Mineral Point. A thorough survey of extant mines within the city limits was beyond the scope of this survey and would take the assistance of an historic archeologist. However, the fact that such mines exist is archeologically important and discovering and mapping mine locations in Mineral Point is something that could be done in the future to enhance the knowledge of historic archeological resources in the community.

Other potential historic archeological resources related to early mining in Mineral Point are the locations of early smelters. But, these locations may be more difficult to pinpoint, since early smelters were crude affairs that, due to the continuous high temperature burning that took place in them, were often destroyed after a certain period of use.

As described above, early smelters were basically pits on hillsides with trenches and collecting areas below. In the fire pit, stones were placed to form a grate. Lead ore was put on the rocks and logs were put on top of the ore. Quick-burning wood was placed in the trench and when it and the larger logs above burned away, a stream of lead would flow into the collecting area. This crude method resulted in large hunks of lead, but even more lead was lost in the fire refuse, so new technology was needed. (Schafer 1932:101)

The log furnace was the first improvement on the fire pits. Built on a hillside, it was usually a structure of three limestone walls enclosing all but the upper level of the hillside. The furnace roughly measured eight feet long, four feet wide, and seven feet high on the low side. The walls were about two feet thick. The hearth was about two feet wide and eight feet long. On either side of the hearth was a ledge 10 inches high and one foot wide. At the lower end, the wall had a round arch the width of the hearth. Below the hearth was a receptacle for the lead which was dipped into molds. (Schafer 1932:101)

The mineral rested on large oak logs which sat on the ledges. More logs were piled around the lead ore and the furnace was fired. After about 24 hours, the process was completed. Miners got about 50 to 60 percent lead from this process, and more could be smelted from the slag, or ashes that were left after the burning process. The major drawback of this type of furnace was that under the high heat of the smelting process, the native limestone walls would burn down to lime. Even if they were built of fired brick, log furnaces were still very inefficient. (Schafer 1932:102)

The next improvement in smelters came around 1836, when a reverberatory furnace was invented near Galena. Named a Drummond furnace, after its inventor, these furnaces were more complicated, costly structures, but were highly efficient and produced a higher percentage of lead. This type of furnace allowed fire to heat both the top and bottom of the ore, almost surrounding it with flame, in order to smelt the lead into collecting areas under the furnace. (Schafer 1932:102-103)

The final improvement of smelters during the lead era was the Scotch hearth blast furnace. This furnace consisted of a large cast-iron box, two feet square and one foot deep, with a hearth that sloped downward from the front edge of the box. The hearth had a high ledge along the sides and a diagonal groove that ran into a melting pot outside of the furnace wall. A blast pipe entered the smelting box, fed by bellows powered by water power. The mineral was placed into the furnace with light wood, coke, and charcoal. This was lighted, the blast engaged, and a steady high heat smelted the lead which flowed into the melting pot, then into molds. This process could get up to almost 70 percent of the lead, and most smelters then burned the slag in a slag furnace that was also operated on the blast principle. (Schafer 1932:103-104)

The smelters described above were responsible for handling the ore of the lead boom that was part of Mineral Point's early history. Again, a survey of possible smelter locations was not undertaken for this project and would require the assistance of an historic archeologist. Finding ruins of early smelting pits would probably be difficult due to the fact that there was little structure involved. Ruins of old log furnaces may be easier to locate as remnants of the limestone walls may still be extant. Ruins of more elaborate Drummond or Scotch hearth furnaces may be extant as they were more complex structures. In any event, the fact that such smelters probably exist is archaeologically important and discovering and mapping smelter locations in Mineral Point is something that could be done in the future to enhance the knowledge of historic archeological resources in the community.

As indicated in the historical overview, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Mineral Point experienced an economic boom fueled by the zinc mining and processing industries. At the heart of this boom was Mineral Point's largest, most successful, and longest operating industrial plant in the city's history, the Mineral Point Zinc Company.

Zinc deposits were found in the lead mines of southwestern Wisconsin. At first this "dry bone," so named because the ore resembled old bones, was considered useless and was thrown away. Beginning in the 1850s, the demand for zinc grew. It was seen as a higher quality, cheaper, and non-toxic additive for paint than lead, and was used in manufacturing brass, a metal gaining in popularity during the nineteenth century. In 1854, two zinc plants were operating in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and entrepreneurs were looking to the abundant zinc deposits in the lead region to fill the new demand for the mineral. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-9)

The first commercially successful zinc plant was established in 1859 at LaSalle, Illinois. Readily available coal fields, zinc mines, and war-time demand fueled the success of this plant in the 1860s. Even though this plant stimulated the mining of zinc in southwestern Wisconsin, the lack of deep mines and large mining companies with capital to bring in the technology to exploit zinc ore, slowed Wisconsin's entry into the zinc mining boom. In other parts of the country, and in Europe, miners were using compressed air drills, pumping equipment, and more powerful explosives like dynamite to advance deep mining technology. But in Wisconsin, miners were still using hand tools, common black powder, and hand bailing of water to work their mines. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-10)

Not only were more advanced mining techniques needed to take part in the zinc industry, new and advanced smelters were needed to process the ore. Zinc blende ore, or "blackjack," as it was commonly called, could be sent directly to a smelter for processing, but "dry bone" had to be heated in a small furnace to remove carbonic acid before smelting. In any event, only one small zinc processing plant existed in Mineral Point in the 1860s, so large amounts of ore mined in the area had to be shipped out of the state for processing. Unstable prices also inhibited the development of large-scale zinc mining and processing. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-10--3-11)

After a brief economic depression in the early 1890s, the demand for zinc took off and prices rose. At the turn of the century, zinc was used for paint, rubber articles, roofing, architectural trims, plumbing and electrical fixtures, to produce galvanized iron, and in especially brass, a metal in growing use at the time. The boom in demand for zinc, and the high prices for the mineral, brought the financial capital into southwestern Wisconsin that established the companies needed to begin successfully mining zinc in large quantities. These new mining companies were large, often corporations, and had extensive outside funding to provide the technology to work large mines. By the early twentieth century, large companies dominated zinc mining, among them the Mineral Point Zinc Company, which operated a large processing plant, a short-line railroad, and owned and worked large mines in the area. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-11--3-12)

Unlike the earlier lead mining industry, zinc mining at the turn of the century was highly specialized due to the large companies that controlled it.

Company miners were skilled workers in the mines, while laborers were those who did shovelling and hauling. In the factories there were skilled workers and laborers, but also mechanics, firemen, and white-collar workers. While the pay was generally good compared to other industries at the time, conditions in the zinc mines and processing plants were hard and benefits were minimal. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-12)

Under the new corporate system, advanced technology was introduced into the zinc mines of southwestern Wisconsin. Early twentieth century miners or laborers used compressed air drills, mechanized equipment, electric engines, and power hoists. The processing of ore was also refined. Crude ore went first to mills that crushed or moved it around to separate the various types of ore and waste materials brought up from the mines. Then it was roasted to remove acids and sent through magnetic separators to remove the zinc from iron. Then it was then sent to the smelter. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-12--3-13)

The zinc boom declined after World War I, due to the rising costs of production and falling prices. By the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930s, the era of zinc mining as the economic foundation of southwestern Wisconsin had passed. And with it passed a unique era in southwestern Wisconsin, an era that saw the region play a major role in the settlement of the state and in territorial politics, and an era in which the resources of the region were a factor in the growth and development of nineteenth and early twentieth century America. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-13)

Miners near Mineral Point began mining zinc ore in larger amounts when the large zinc processing plant in LaSalle, Illinois began operating and purchasing out-of-state ore. In 1860, Robert George and T. J. Campbell erected a small zinc furnace at Mineral Point, probably as a facility to roast ore prior to shipping it to the Illinois smelter. In 1864, the facility was sold to the Phelps, Dodge Company, and they improved it shortly thereafter. But the decline in demand for zinc after the Civil War ended forced the plant's closure in 1869. (Fiedler 1973:145-146)

In 1882, a group of prominent citizens in Mineral Point organized to form a zinc processing plant. The result was the Mineral Point Zinc Company. In 1883, William A., David B., and Thomas D. Jones purchased the company and infused it with outside capital and the new zinc mining technology. By 1891, the Mineral Point Zinc Company was the largest zinc oxide works in the United States. The economic depression in the early 1890s slowed the plant's growth, but the economic recovery and booming demand for zinc at the turn of the century caused the company to continually expand and grow during these years. In 1897, the zinc company merged with the New Jersey Zinc Company. Around the same time, the company acquired the Mineral Point Linen and Fiber Company building across the railroad tracks from the zinc factory and converted it into a sulfuric acid plant. In 1899, the zinc company established the Mineral Point and Northern Railway Company to move zinc ore from mines north of Mineral Point to the processing plant. The line was completed in 1904. (Fiedler 1973:146-149)

When the zinc industry declined after World War I, the Mineral Point Zinc company began closing its mining and processing operations. By 1928, the company had closed all of its mines in the Mineral Point area and the sulfuric

acid plant. The railroad line was abandoned in 1930, and the rest of the zinc factory closed shortly thereafter. (Fiedler 1973:152-154)

Unfortunately, most of the above-ground resources related to zinc mining and processing in Mineral Point are not extant. Like the lead mines in and around Mineral Point, existing zinc mines of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries may be important historic archeological sites. Further investigation of zinc mines within the city limits of Mineral Point may yield important information about this type of mining in the area. Also, maps and historic photographs show that some of the larger mines near Mineral Point had structures associated with them in the early twentieth century. The survey effort found none of these structures to be extant within the city limits. Even though structures and buildings associated with expanded zinc mining in Mineral Point are not extant within the city limits, the potential for archeological resources related to zinc mining is important and should not be overlooked.

All of the buildings related to the 1860 zinc plant and the large Mineral Point Zinc Company have been demolished. There are only a few structures remaining at the site of the zinc plant along Liberty Street and they have been designated as non-contributing in the Mineral Point historic district. However, there is considerable potential for important historic archeological resources remaining at these sites, especially at the site of the Mineral Point Zinc Company facilities. The potential, also, for toxic waste deposits at these sites means that they may eventually be cleaned up for environmental reasons and any hidden resources may be lost forever. The fact that historic archeological resources may exist at the sites of the zinc plants in Mineral Point should be taken into account in any planning decisions for this land.

Because the factory buildings related to the Mineral Point Zinc Company have been demolished, the home of the company's most important executive takes on added historical significance. With his brothers David and Thomas, William A. Jones acquired the Mineral Point Zinc Company in 1883. William A. Jones was a director of the company until 1897, when he took an eight-year leave to become Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Jones returned to Mineral Point in 1905 and was general manager of the zinc company during its most important years of expansion before his death in 1912. Jones built a fine mansion at 215 Ridge St. (29/14) in 1906-07 and it is significant for Jones' importance in the growth and development of Mineral Point's most important industry, the Mineral Point Zinc Company. (Crawford 1913:87)

There is one other building associated with both the lead and zinc mining eras in Mineral Point. It is the Merry Christmas Mining Company Building (200 Merry Christmas Lane, 26/4). This stone building, currently owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, probably dates to the 1840s. According to researchers at the Pendarvis Historic Site, not much is known about the building except that it is thought to have been a "Cornish Counting House," a building that combined both residential and office functions for an early mining company or companies. In 1907, the Spensley and McIlhonn Company purchased the building and some land in order to begin mining and milling zinc there. At that time, the building became a dormitory for mine workers. The mine was named the Merry Christmas Mine and since that time, this building has been known as the Merry Christmas Mining Company building. The building is significant because it is an important extant above-ground resource associated

with both lead and zinc mining in Mineral Point. (Iowa County Democrat 29 August 1907)

It is fitting to end this chapter with a building that brings together in its history both the lead and zinc mining eras in Mineral Point. Mining drove this community economically for 100 years, and even today, with few above-ground mining resources extant, Mineral Point is known as an historic mining town in Wisconsin. It is unfortunate that above-ground historic mining resources are not common in the city today. This factor makes potential historic archeological resources related to mining even more important. Because these "hidden" resources may be destroyed by future industrial, commercial, or residential development, they should be taken into account in all planning decisions in the community.

Note on Sources

The chapter on lead and zinc mining in Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan, edited by Barbara Wyatt, has an fine overview of lead and zinc mining in southwestern Wisconsin. Other good overviews of the mining eras in Mineral Point are in the WPA history of Mineral Point and George Fiedler's Mineral Point history. For a detailed discussion of lead mining and smelting techniques, Joseph Schafer's The Wisconsin Lead Region is a very good reference source.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
Lanyon Foundry and Machine Shop	105 Commerce St. (15/12)	c.1850
Gollinger Machine and Boiler Co.	12 Fountain St. (15/34)	c.1915
Mineral Spring(s) Brewery	276 Shake Rag St. (37/27)	1878
William A. Jones House	215 Ridge St. (29/14)	1906-07
Merry Christmas Mining Company Building	200 Merry Christmas Lane, (26/4)	c.1840s

Introduction

The earliest settlement in Mineral Point was unplanned. Miners working the lead region arrived before formal surveying by the federal government took place. Since formal surveying was not done, no one platted Mineral Point, and the small community took shape in an irregular manner. The unusual manner in which Mineral Point was settled accounts for its unusual appearance today, with irregular streets and lots in the center of the city, surrounded by more traditional town plats and the large lots of the government surveyor.

The first surveying in the area was done in 1832. Harry Parke surveyed the town of Mineral Point, but not the community itself. In 1834, the federal government established a land office at Mineral Point to sell non-mineral, surveyed lands. But because the community of Mineral Point had not yet been surveyed, no city lots could be sold at this time. Land speculators purchased much of the land around Mineral Point, and some of the community's early residents were agents of these interests. (Erdman 1982:13-15)

Around 1835, Charles Bracken conducted an illegal survey of about 80 acres in the center of Mineral Point, probably to settle land claim disputes. Finally, the federal government approved a survey of a number of communities in the midwest lead region, Mineral Point among them. The guidelines for this survey indicated that lots were to be platted along the lines of what was already in existence. Central business district lots were to be no larger than a half acre, each and outlots were to be no larger than four acres each. After a plat for the community was made, the government could sell the city lots. Pre-emption rights would be given to people already claiming lots in the community. Lots would be sold at prices determined by the potential use of the lot. (Erdman 1982:16-17)

The federal government hired Garret Vliet and George W. Harrison in 1836 to conduct the surveys in the six communities in the lead region. They were supposed to work together, but immediately Vliet began to plat Mineral Point without Harrison. Vliet quickly platted the center of Mineral Point, then left town. Vliet was subsequently fired and Harrison finished the Mineral Point survey about two years later. Vliet's survey includes much of the irregular character of Mineral Point's central city, and in the fall of 1837, these lots were sold, mostly to those who had pre-emptive claims on the land. (Erdman 1982:18)

In 1838, Harrison began his part of the Mineral Point survey. His large lots encompassed the land around Vliet's Survey in the central part of the community. Of his 173 lots, only 60 had pre-emptive claims, so most of these lots were first put up for public auction in 1839. Several public auctions between 1839 and 1845 were required to sell all of Harrison's Survey lots. By this time, two large town plats of Harrison's Survey lots had been completed, Strong's Addition and Irwin's Addition. Strong's Addition consisted of a typical town plat of average-sized urban lots with a town square. Irwin's Addition consisted of many very small urban lots, also with a town square.

Early maps and tax rolls show that most property owners acquired more than one lot for their houses, especially in Irwin's addition. (Erdman 1982:19-23)

A few more small plats and replats, such as Strong's Alteration, Spensley's Subdivision, and Terrill's Addition further subdivided Vliet's and Harrison's Surveys and Strong's and Irwin's Additions, but the physical plan of the community is still very much what it was in the mid-nineteenth century. That is, a largely irregular central city of short, narrow streets and alleys surrounded by two large, typical, square town plats and the large, square lots of Harrison's Survey that were irregularly divided over the years. The result is an unusually shaped and configured city that, given its development on a picturesque hillside, makes Mineral Point the unique and attractive community it is today.

There has been little urban style "sprawl" of drive-through businesses, gasoline stations, mini-markets, motels, and strip-malls on the outskirts of Mineral Point even though several major highways intersect the community. There are also few post-World War II subdivisions of ranch houses, as well. The result is that the community has retained an attractive, historic appearance amid a dramatic physical setting.

Urban Parks and Planning

During most of the nineteenth century, urban parks in Wisconsin as well as other parts of the country consisted primarily of vacant lots or commercially operated sites. Beginning with the Civil War era, landscape architects and others, disturbed by the rapid growth of over-crowded cities, pushed for the creation of parks and public spaces. In particular, social reformers felt that open spaces would be a benefit to immigrants and the working classes. One such reformed was noted landscape architect and city planner Frederick Law Olmstead, whose layout of New York City's Central Park with Calvert Vaux, stood and still stands as a landmark in city park development. But, most communities were slow to take on ideas such as Olmstead's. Some smaller communities were fortunate to have open spaces built into original plats, but for larger communities, a town square was inadequate to meet the recreational and aesthetic needs of a community. One of the earliest parks in Wisconsin was Milwaukee's lakefront park, established in 1869. There is little to suggest that other communities continued this example until the twentieth century. (Current 1976:512)

Mineral Point has a number of small parks and open spaces suitable for recreation in the community, and one large multi-purpose park with recreational facilities. There are several small parks associated with other buildings or sites in the community. They include Museum Park, the site of the Gundry House Museum, operated by the Mineral Point Historical Society. This 3.5 acre site surrounds the museum and has playground and picnic facilities. Water Tower Park is about one acre in size and its primary function is to serve as a tourist information center. There are picnic facilities and a park shelter at this park site. Library Park is a small open space in Mineral Point's downtown. It is located next to the Municipal Building and serves as a rest stop for city residents. The park contains an

historical marker about Governor Henry Dodge and a World War I and II veterans monument. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:143,147)

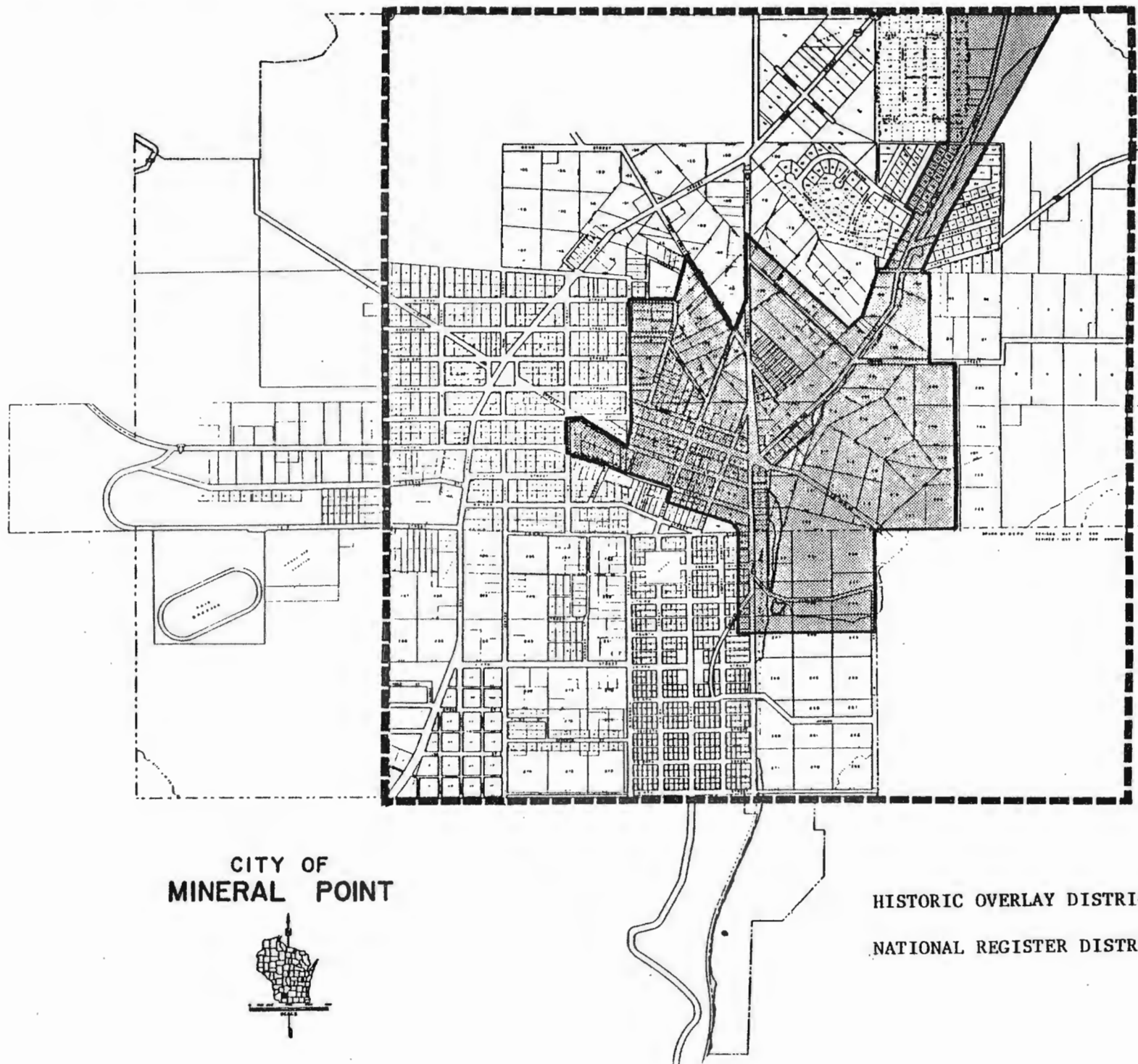
There are several recreational areas connected with city schools. The elementary school has a one acre site with playground equipment that is available when school is not in session. The Mineral Point High School has about two acres available for public use consisting of a baseball field and asphalt track. There is a small recreational area that is owned by St. Mary's and St. Paul's Catholic churches and used for their school. The playground and ball field is available for the public when school is not in session. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:143,146,147)

There are three neighborhood open spaces in Mineral Point. Jerusalem Park is a three-quarter acre open space with playground equipment. The Pumphouse Site is an open space around the pumphouse used primarily in the winter for sledding. The public square park is a relatively new open space for this area of the city. The main public park in the community is Soldiers Memorial Park, a seventeen and one-half acre park with recreational facilities. The WPA-constructed swimming pool is located here. The pool is also used for the recreational programs of nearby Dodgeville, Hollandale, and Ridgeway. Also at this park is a lighted basketball court, tennis courts, lighted ball field, picnic areas, two shelters, playground equipment, and paved walking paths. (Mineral Point Planning Program 1985:146)

The Soldiers Memorial Park is the only significant park in the community. It was the only park that was developed for city-wide recreational needs. The swimming pool and bath house located in this park (206A Copper St., 26/6) is also significant as an important recreational facility that is unusual for a community the size of Mineral Point. It is also significant as a depression-era public works project.

Cemeteries

This oldest cemetery in Mineral Point dates back to the early days of settlement in Mineral Point. The old city burying grounds (17/21), as they were known at the end of the nineteenth century, are located between Third and Fourth Streets near Wisconsin and State Streets. Early settlers used this area as a burial site, but did not keep accurate records of who or when people were buried there. In 1856, the city officially purchased this burial ground, making it an official cemetery. In 1874, the Graceland Cemetery Association was organized with 40 charter members. Moses Strong, Jr. purchased 10 acres near the current fairgrounds for the association. Since that time, Graceland Cemetery (31/18) has been Mineral Point's official non-denominational cemetery. As official non-denominational city cemeteries, both the old burying grounds and Graceland Cemetery are significant in the history of Mineral Point. (Butterfield 1881:670)



CITY OF
MINERAL POINT



HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT



Historic Preservation Planning

Private historic preservation has been on-going in Mineral Point for many decades. The most well-known effort, of course, is the Pendarvis Historic Site. The awareness that Mineral Point is an important historic community resulted in almost the entire community being listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. In 1972, the City of Mineral Point passed an historic preservation ordinance with an historic preservation commission to oversee a local historic district that was generally limited to the city's downtown business district (See Mineral Point Landmark District Map, p. 95).

The historic preservation ordinance was upgraded in 1987 so that the city could qualify for the federal Certified Local Government Program administered by the State Historic Preservation Office so that they could have increased access to matching funds for preservation programs in the city. At the same time, the citizens of Mineral Point have been active in an effort to promote historic preservation as part of a heritage tourism and economic development plan in the city. City preservationists continue today to work to preserve important historic resources in the community along with supporting educational programs to increase the community's awareness of the city's important past.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME

ADDRESS/MAP CODE

Parks

Soldiers Memorial Park
Swimming Pool and Bath
House

Copper and Shake Rag Streets (no photo)
206A Copper St. (26/6)

Cemeteries

Old City Burying Grounds
Graceland Cemetery

500 Block between Third and Fourth Sts. (17/21)
Fair St. (31/18)

CHAPTER X RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Introduction

The buildings associated with recreation and entertainment in communities are, in large part, their social centers. In early Mineral Point, as in most lead region towns of the period, stores and taverns, along with the churches, were the primary social centers of the community. Gradually, though, more formal recreational facilities were established in the community, such as commercial recreation like bowling alleys, pool halls, skating rinks, and theatres. Later, the movies were all the rage, and Mineral Point had its share of early movie houses. The following discussion will center on some of the significant activity related to recreation that occurred in extant historic buildings. It will also discuss the important tourism trade that has increased in the community with the development of the Pendarvis Historic Site and the artists' colony that came with it.

Recreation and entertainment in pioneer Wisconsin primarily revolved around social gatherings with friends and relatives, usually of the same ethnic group and often involving church activities. Public recreation consisted mainly of available commercial entertainment and saloons. As communities developed in the nineteenth century, so did recreational facilities, but primarily, they were located in the larger cities. (Current 1976:128)

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, professional performing arts entertainment became more available as many communities supported theatres and opera houses. These facilities were places where professional touring groups could perform or local groups could put on musical or theatrical performances. Beginning with the nickelodeons of the 1910s, the motion picture industry grew rapidly in the early twentieth century. By the 1920s, most towns had a motion picture house, and some of the larger communities had one or more "movie palaces," where movies were shown with vaudeville-like entertainment and movie-going was a multi-dimensional entertainment experience. (Nesbit 1985:491-493,541)

Pool Halls and Bowling Alleys

Charles Mappes opened Mineral Point's first billiard room in November, 1859. Although no evidence proves that this establishment also served as a saloon, it is highly likely. In 1894, the Sanborn Maps showed a new billiards hall opening on High Street (Clark & Prideaux Meat Market, 250 High St. 56/22). By 1900, however, a hand laundry had taken its place. It is not until 1915, that the next billiards hall appears on the maps. It was located in the old building on the site of the Felderman Hardware Building.

In 1900, the Sanborn map shows a bowling alley going in behind a saloon near the foot of High Street (Eagle Saloon, 60 High Street, 14/20). In 1915, the Sanborn map still shows the bowling alley in existence. The 1929 maps do not specify the type of business engaged in the buildings shown on the maps, so it

identifies neither a billiards hall or a bowling alley. They do show the structures containing both as still existing. (Sanborn-Perris Maps)

Dance Halls and Motion Pictures

Dances and balls were a common social phenomenon in nineteenth century America. People held dances both indoors and outdoors. They were one of the few social events for men and women to participate in together. A large assortment of dance halls sponsored many dances. People also gathered for this type of entertainment in hotels, churches, saloons, and where business owners offered the space.

One of the earliest ballrooms available to the community was the old "Opera Hall" in the old courthouse. This hall was a focal point for dances in Mineral Point. For example, during January and February, 1889, issues of the Mineral Point Tribune had dance advertisements for various occasions. New Year's Eve and New Year's Night dances at the Opera Hall both found a place in the newspaper's columns. The next week, a masquerade dance was listed as entertainment for the week. Then, on January 24, the Drum Corp sponsored yet another dance at the Opera Hall. A "Club" dance was held on Valentine's Day, and a last dance before Lent, sponsored by the Sons of the Veterans, also occurred at the Opera Hall.

On June 15, 1922, the people of Mineral Point dedicated a Dance Pavilion located in Soldiers Memorial Park (not extant). The Pavilion, containing 3200 square feet of dance floor drew 400-500 couples every Thursday night from a radius of fifty miles. During the winter of 1978-79, the Pavilion collapsed from heavy snow. The current bandstand was built before the park lake was filled in. During the winter months, dances were also held at the Point Chalet and at the Evergreen Gardens dance hall. (Information from Serena Nelson)

Performing Arts and Motion Pictures

Like most communities, many professional entertainment and touring show groups played Mineral Point, along with local theatrical productions. Many of these productions were held at local public halls and probably at the Opera Hall in the old courthouse. As early as 1889, the local newspapers began urging the City of Mineral Point to build a new opera house. They were finally successful when an Opera House was included in the plans for the new Municipal Building. In February 1915, the town dedicated the new Opera House in the new city hall (Mineral Point Municipal Building, Opera House, and Library, 137 High St., 14/7). The new Opera House contained boxes holding twenty seats, and a main floor and balcony which seated 703. A stage and screen, protected by an asbestos curtain, extended across the back of the building. It had steam heat and electric lights. In 1963, residents restored the interior of the building and repaired the interior filigree detailing with original molds found in Milwaukee by Robert Neal. In 1988, the city began planning a new restoration of this theatre. However, no brick or mortar work had been done

by 1989. (Mineral Point Tribune 21 January 1915, 11 February 1915, Fiedler 1973:110, 141, Writers Program 1979:158)

However, not all of Mineral Point's theatrical performances took place in these theatres. In August, 1927, Mineral Point held a centennial celebration. Locals put on a pageant called the "Pageant of Progress" at the fairgrounds. Historical places depicted in the pageant included Jerusalem Spring, the Methodist Church, the site of Fort Jackson, St. Paul's Mission Church, the Trinity Episcopal Church, and the site of the United States Land Office. Over 5,000 per day came to see the pageant.

The early movies came to Mineral Point in the 1910s. The Palace Theatre, upstairs in the U. S. Hotel addition (261 High St., 43/15) began as a regular theatre called the Mystic Theatre, but converted to movies shortly thereafter. The Lyric (Clark & Prideaux Meat Market, 250 High St., 56/22), not only offered movies, but also boasted a new piano and curtain. The Lyric advertised that it showed a new picture every night. The Grand Theatre, showing movies, opened in March, 1910 (location unknown). Both the Lyric and Palace Theatres were gone by 1924. (Mineral Point Tribune, 3 March 1910, 10 March 1910, directories)

Fairs, Carnivals, and Circuses

Fairs, carnivals and circuses were a large part of small town Americana in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As in other towns, it was a big day in the life of Mineral Point when the carnival and circus came to town. Carnivals and circuses, however, did not usually have an impact on the built environment of a village or city since they erected buildings on a temporary basis. Circuses and carnivals usually came into town and set up their tents, buildings, and rides on available vacant lots. When it was time to move on to the next village or city, workers took everything down and only scattered handbills remained.

During the late 1840s to the middle 1850s, circuses were a constant in Mineral Point. The travelling shows were always popping up in Mineral Point to set up for a day or two and then on to the next town. The earliest circus advertisement that was uncovered was for the "Raymond and Company's Mammoth Menagerie" when it came to Mineral Point in June, 1848. Then, in August, 1854, a travelling circus calling themselves the "Campaign of 1854" performed in Mineral Point. Next came the "Grand Olympic Arena and North American Circus". They performed in Mineral Point in May, 1855, and by June, another circus had moved in. This time it was the "Sands, Nathans and Company's American Circus." In 1856, a new act came to town. "Miss Castell's Grand Aerial Ascension" was a combination high wire act and palm reading. In July, 1856, the regular circuses were back. Two other circuses from this era were "Orton's Great Badger Circus" and "G. F. Bailey and Company". "Orton's" was in Mineral Point the first week of July, and "Bailey's" came the last week of July. Research materials were not searched for circuses following this era, but circuses probably continued to come to Mineral Point for many years. (Mineral Point Tribune 23 August 1854, 30 May 1855, 27 June 1855, 13 May 1856, 1 July 1856, 19 July 1856, Wisconsin Tribune 30 June 1848)

Fairs were important during the historic era. The Industrial Art Union held the first fair in Mineral Point in September, 1857. It was probably held on private property. In August, 1870, the Southwestern Wisconsin Industrial Association held its first annual fair. This organization devoted itself to the encouragement of agriculture and mineral resource development in southwest Wisconsin. It held its 1871-1881 fairs on 17 acres of land it leased from John J. Ross. In 1871-1872, the Association built a half mile racing track on his property. In 1881, the Association purchased thirty acres, west of and adjoining Graceland Cemetery (820 Fair St., 31/18) for a fairgrounds (Fair St., 31/21). Over the years, the Association built a horse pavilion, cattle pavilion, stock pavilion, and a shed for the livestock. It also built a grandstand located at the edge of a half-mile track. At the eastern corner where the fairgrounds' land meets the cemetery, a refreshment stand and ticket office remain. (Butterfield 1881:579-580, 705-706)

After the Industrial Association had this facility well developed, the Iowa County Fair was moved to these grounds. This fair, however, predates the Mineral Point Fairgrounds. The Agricultural Society of Iowa County, which had been first established in 1851, has held a county agricultural fair every September since 1857 (early location unknown).

In addition to housing county and industrial fairs, the Mineral Point fairgrounds has, since its origin in 1881, hosted many other events. For example, during August 2-5, 1927, Mineral Point held a Centennial celebration at the fairgrounds. There were over 5,000 people each day who came to see the program depicting 100 years of Mineral Point history. Frank Lloyd Wright held his presentation entitled "Broad Acres City" at the fairgrounds in September, 1935. In 1967, another Centennial pageant was held, with television personality and Mineral Point native, Allen Ludden acting as narrator and master of ceremonies. (Information from Serena Nelson)

A popular turn of the century activity related to this topic was the Chautauqua. Usually held in tents on private property or public grounds, the Chautauqua combined entertainment with lectures, it attracted large crowds wherever it occurred. In Mineral Point some Chautauquas were held on the grounds of the Gundry House (a nearby field). (Information from Serena Nelson)

Tent shows were popular in twentieth century Mineral Point. For example, in June, 1914, Terry's Big Uncle Tom's Cabin Tent Show came to Mineral Point. As late as the mid-1950s, a theatrical company came to town and set up a tent for performances in Jerusalem Park. (Information from Serena Nelson)

Lectures

Today, most people do not associate lectures with entertainment. However, the people of Mineral Point, just as most nineteenth century Americans, saw them as a form of entertainment. For example, in the 1830s, lectures on phrenology and palm reading were quite common. In October, 1837, people held lectures on phrenology at the old Mineral Point courthouse (not extant). Other lectures given at the courthouse included Judge M. M. Cothren and local attorney George L. Frost's in 1855. Their lectures, entitled "The Value of Principle," taught

morals and values. Also, in 1855, Robinson's Athenaeum came to town. It focused on art and literature. In 1865, Miss S. M. Wells gave a lecture at the U.S. Hotel to the women of Mineral Point on the healing powers of electricity. In 1870, a travelling lecturer spoke to a Mineral Point audience on geology. (Mineral Point Tribune 19 January 1905, 11 July 1855, 24 May 1865)

Tourism and Resorts

Mineral Point's pre-1940 tourism industry revolved around its hotels and around the nationally-acclaimed Pendarvis House Restaurant (114 Shake Rag St., 36/30). In 1935, Mineral Point native Robert M. Neal formed a partnership with Edgar G. Hellum of Cooksville, Wisconsin, and purchased a deteriorated Cornish miner's cottage on Shake Rag Street. Together they restored the dwelling, filled it with antiques and opened their business on Labor Day weekend, 1935, with the intention of serving a traditional Cornish tea to passers-by interested in buying their antiques. They named their project Pendarvis House after an estate in the mining district in Cornwall, England. (Information from the Pendarvis Historic Site staff)

Discovered that first weekend by Betty Cass Willoughby, author of the Wisconsin State Journal's "Madison Day by Day" column, Pendarvis House became very popular, attracting clientele from Madison, Minneapolis, and Chicago, as well as such luminaries as Frank Lloyd Wright, Sinclair Lewis, Zona Gale, and August Derleth. Beginning in 1937, Pendarvis House Restaurant served Cornish pasty and was listed annually in Duncan Hines' Adventures in Good Eating and was rated as one of the nation's finest restaurants by the Saturday Evening Post. (Wisconsin State Journal 10 September 1935, Pendarvis Historic Site staff) (Note: A newspaper search of the Milwaukee Sentinel during the last quarter of 1936 for another topic revealed several articles on Pendarvis and Mineral Point that promoted visiting the area--Cartwright)

Between 1936 and 1940, Neal and Hellum purchased and restored the neighboring three-story log and stone structure (Polperro House, 114 Shake Rag St., 36/31) and the two-story stone cottage (Trelawny House, 114 Shake Rag St., 36/30). In addition to operating the Pendarvis House Restaurant, Neal and Hellum adapted the restored dwellings to serve as gallery space, a gift shop, and as their own residence. The Pendarvis House complex continued to prosper and expand until Neal and Hellum retired in 1970, and the property was acquired by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, thus becoming Pendarvis Historic Site. (Information from Pendarvis Historic Site staff)

Neal and Hellum's activities at the Pendarvis Historic Site stimulated other visitor attractions in the later twentieth century, and today, Mineral Point is a destination for many tourists who also visit the artists and other attractions available in the community for tourism.

Note on Sources

Newspapers, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the 1881 county history, George Fiedler's book, and the WPA history provided information on recreation and entertainment. Of especial help was the information provided by Serena Nelson. Korinne Oberle of the Pendarvis Historic Site wrote the section on Tourism and Resorts.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

PROPERTY	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
Clark & Prideaux Meat Market (billiard room)	250 High St. (56/22)	1861
Eagle Saloon (bowling alley)	60 High Street (14/20)	1850s
Mineral Point Municipal Building Opera House and Library	137 High St. (14/7)	1914-15
U. S. Hotel (Palace Theatre)	261 High St. (43/15)	1876
Clark & Prideaux Meat Market (Lyric Theatre)	250 High St. (56/22)	1861
Fairgrounds	820 Fair St. (31/18, 31/21)	1881
Pendarvis Historic Site	114 Shake Rag St. (36/27-31)	1841, c.1843 1842-1843, c.1845, 1844, 1848-1852

Introduction

Mineral Point's religious composition--as that of the rest of the state--is, to a large extent, a product of nineteenth century religious and ethnic group immigration. In the early years of settlement in Wisconsin, ethnicity and religion were essentially inseparable and ethnic factions of religious organizations played key roles in shaping religious attitudes. In Mineral Point, Protestant native born Americans of European descent and English, Welsh and Cornish settlers lead to the predominance of the Methodists and Episcopalian churches. Most of the Irish and Germans who came to Mineral Point were Catholic, accounting for the importance of Catholicism in the community.

Mineral Point is typical of the rest of the state in that it has a strong Roman Catholic component. By 1900, 50 percent of Wisconsin residents belonging to organized churches were members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mineral Point has two Catholic congregations, one originating in the 1830s, and the other a product of the German and Scandinavian periods of immigration in the 1850s and 1860s.

Fewer Scandinavians, Swiss, and Protestant Germans settled in Mineral Point than in other parts of the state. This accounts, in part, for the most important way in which Mineral Point's pattern of religious development differs from that of most of the rest of the state. Unlike the rest of Wisconsin, Lutheranism did not play a significant role in the community until the late 1930s to early 1940s, the very end of the period covered by this study. By 1900, fully one third of the church members in Wisconsin were Lutherans. However, it was not until 1939, that the first Lutheran Church was organized in Mineral Point.

Some historians have termed the period between 1820 and the attainment of statehood in 1848, Wisconsin's "Protestant era." In this era, the Protestant denominations playing an important role in historic Mineral Point gained a foothold. During this period, significant numbers of native born Americans of European descent began emigrating to Mineral Point. The first native born Americans moved to the region from the Missouri lead fields and from the Ohio River drainage area of Illinois and Kentucky. Subsequently, immigrants began to arrive from New York and New England, to be followed by English, Welsh, Cornish, and German settlers. These successive waves of immigrants introduced the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Lutheran denominations in Mineral Point.

Many religious structures in Mineral Point have disappeared and/or been replaced. During the mid-nineteenth century, frame and masonry structures replaced primitive log chapels when the community matured beyond the early frontier leading mining days. In the later nineteenth and early twentieth century, when Mineral Point was going through a forty-year economic boom, larger church buildings were constructed, as well as schools, halls, and other related buildings.

Methodists

Historically, there were eight different Methodist groups in Wisconsin, spread geographically throughout the state. The most significant groups were the dominant Methodist-Episcopalians, forerunners of the United Methodist church; the Primitive Methodists, a now rare group of Methodists; and the Wesleyan, Free, and African Methodist groups. The Methodist Episcopal Church, now known as the United Methodist Church, is by far the most numerous Methodist group in Wisconsin, and the most active. Methodists came to Wisconsin with missionaries in the 1830s. By 1848, the Methodists had a membership of almost 7,000, and it was the largest Protestant denomination in the state at that time. The earliest Methodists in the state were primarily Americans, although the denomination made inroads establishing churches among German and Scandinavian immigrants. The Methodists had a strong Sunday School program, and also supported several colleges, including Lawrence University. (Wyatt 1986:Religion 14-2--14-11)

Many American miners were Methodists, and as soon as they moved into southwestern Wisconsin, Methodist circuit riders followed, providing the first services to the miners. John Mitchell organized the first Methodist Society in Wisconsin in Platteville in 1833. Mineral Point's Methodist society, organized in 1834, was the second in the state. This fledgling congregation built the city's first Methodist Episcopal Church (not extant) that same year. It was a log structure--twenty-four feet wide and thirty feet long. It was located near the "foot" of Commerce Street. The building, daubed or plastered on the outside with clay mortar, had a clapboard roof split out of large oak trees. Builders made the ceiling and pulpit out of the same large oak trees. Split logs smoothed on the flat side, with wooden pegs driven into auger holes for legs served as the pews. The puncheon floor was similar to the pews, being split out of logs smoothed on the flat side with a broad axe and fitted to sleepers on the round side. (Writers Program 1979:49, 53, Fiedler 1973:5, 171, Butterfield 1881:714-715)

During the early years, John Bennett, a pioneer Cornish preacher, conducted services in the old Methodist Episcopal Church in Mineral Point. The Rev. John Mitchell, however, became Mineral Point's first resident M.E. pastor. He stayed for two years. In 1836-37, Reverend Richard Haney became minister at the church in Mineral Point. Haney also taught in a Protestant school for the children of the congregation. Then, in 1837-38, Reverends John Crummer and J. Hodges came to conduct the church in Mineral Point. H. W. Reid followed him in 1838, with T.C. Lopaz succeeding him in 1839. In 1840, H. W. Reed took charge of the Mineral Point M.E. congregation. They held services in a small stone church (not extant) built that fall on a corner near the present structure on Doty Street. This chapel faced town and its roof ran east/west. A choir loft or gallery extended along the back of the church. However, two short poles crossed and placed at each end of rough planks served as pews until 1840, when the congregation replaced them with actual pews. The congregation consisted of thirty members of the Mineral Point community. (Fiedler 1973:171-172, Butterfield 1881:715)

Reverend T. M. Fullerton came to conduct services in the Methodist Episcopal Church in March, 1841. Church leaders assigned Fullerton to assist Reverend James G. Whitford in an area encompassing Dodgeville, Peddler's Creek (now Linden), and the Hamilton's Diggings (now Wlota) circuit. Whitford lived in

a rented house next to the old brewery in Mineral Point. In 1842, Washington Wilcox replaced Whitford as station preacher in Mineral Point. In 1843, Fullerton became pastor in Mineral Point. From 1843-44, he lived in rented rooms owned by N. Coad in Mineral Point. There was no M.E. parsonage in Mineral Point at that time. In 1844, Fullerton moved to Dodgeville which was also under his charge. (Fiedler 1973:172, Butterfield 1881:600-601)

The Mineral Point congregation continued to grow. In 1845, it had become so large that it had to enlarge the church. Phillip Allen, Sr. supervised the construction of an addition to the 1837 church. But, in 1848, the Methodist Episcopal Church split. Approximately seventy members, known as the "bolters," left the Methodist Episcopal Church. They formed the Primitive Methodist Church of Mineral Point. Issues of slavery and opposition to episcopal powers caused break-ups of many Methodist Episcopal Churches during that time. But, often, common disagreements caused members to break away from their church. In Mineral Point, an argument over the purchase and use of an organ caused the uprising of members. The original Methodist Episcopal Church continued, and in 1850, Alfred Brunson became pastor of the congregation. (Butterfield 1881:175)

In 1857, under the direction of Reverend James Lawson, the Mineral Point M.E. congregation made plans for a new church. Reverend Lawson, along with James Spensley and Edward Hosking, secured pledges and hired a New York architect to design their new church. This architect designed the building in an English Gothic style using stone construction. In 1867, a year after Reverend Lawson resumed the pastorate of the congregation after an eight year hiatus in which he served other congregations, construction finally started. Richard Goldsworthy, along with his brother laid the cornerstone. They used white sandstone from a local quarry. A Frenchman built the main structure, having underbid Goldsworthy and his brother. In the fall of 1871, the Methodist Episcopalians dedicated their new church (400 Doty St, 26/7). The final cost for the building was \$32,000. In 1893, the congregation spent additional funds on improvements to the church. In 1904, they bought and installed a \$2,000 pipe organ. (Fiedler 1973:172-173, Butterfield 1881:716, Mineral Point Tribune 20 May 1920)

When the new church was completed in 1871, the congregation sold the old 1837 church to John Spensley who enlarged it to twice its size and made it into a carpenter shop. In this process, he removed the old roof and replaced it with one running north/south. The carpenter shop burned down in the spring of 1880. (Fiedler 1973:172-173, Writers Program 1979:129, 158, Mineral Point Tribune 20 May 1920, Butterfield 1881:716)

On January 8, 1961, congregation members approved a long range program for modernization and improvements of the 1871 church with an estimated cost of \$143,000. During the mid-1960s, the ME Church became part of a cooperative parish with several other area Methodist churches to form the Parish of the Hills. Under this plan, the churches all shared ministers. In 1969, the ME Church became the United Methodist Church.

Primitive Methodist (Congregational)

The Primitive Methodists' "heartland" in Wisconsin was the lead mining region. Work focused on small towns and open country settings and ministers considered it a "missionary venture". The gains in southern Wisconsin began with the Rocky Ford Conference in Illinois. During the Primitive Methodist development period, three fully ordained ministers stationed at Mineral Point developed and supervised a headquarters for circuit preachers. It extended forty miles east and west and eighty miles north and south of Mineral Point. (Fiedler 1973:182, Information from the United Congregational Church)

Primitive Methodism is not a splinter group broken off from the American Methodist Episcopal Church. Rather, it is an independent sect, founded in England as a revival movement within Wesleyan Methodism. The Primitive Methodist Church first appeared in the United States in 1829 and in Mineral Point in 1848, although John Hollow established what may have been a precursor church in Mineral Point in 1842.

Primitive Methodists are very similar to other Methodists in doctrine, but their church is organized very differently. There is no centralized authority in the Primitive Methodist Church. One General Council, the church's chief legislative body, is composed of equal numbers of ministers and lay delegates. The Primitive Methodist Church is much smaller than the United Methodist Church, the main heir of the Methodist Episcopal tradition. There are more than ten million United Methodists in America today while there are closer to ten thousand Primitive Methodists.

In 1842, a religious dissenter, John Hollow, arrived in Mineral Point. He immediately began holding services in various people's homes. In about 1845, he built a church (location not known) where his so-called Hollowites worshipped for the next several years, and he and others conducted a primary school. Perhaps because the Primitive Methodists met in Hollow's church in 1848 and 1849, local sentiment linked the Hollowites with the subsequent Primitive Methodists. (Fiedler 1973:181, Information from the United Congregational Church)

In 1848 Mineral Point's Primitive Methodist Church formed. The slavery issue, increasing episcopal powers, and petty arguments split the local Methodist Episcopal congregation. Seventy members left the M.E. Church and formed the Primitive Methodist Church. Reverend Joseph Hewett was the force behind organizing the Mineral Point P.M. congregation in 1848, adding twelve more members to the seventy that had already withdrawn from the M.E. Church. (Fiedler 1973:181-182, Butterfield 1881:715)

The "bolters," as people commonly called them, worshipped in the Hollowites church and various houses throughout the town for a year. In 1849, they built their first church (not extant) on the corner of Maiden and Chestnut. The building, made of limestone, cost the P.M. congregation \$2,000. In 1849, the church added a balcony and in 1851, a gallery. (Butterfield 1881:849, 876, Information from the United Congregational Church)

In 1874, the Primitive Methodists built a new church (not extant) and held a church dedication ceremony. Presumably, this new building took the place of the church they built in 1849. The congregation, led by Reverend William

Jacka Jr., grew in size and in 1879, boasted 774 members. Six fully ordained ministers and thirteen preachers derived from the church after 1849. Two local P.M. preachers in Mineral Point were Philip Allen and John Toay. (Butterfield 1881:849,876, Information from the United Congregational Church)

In 1890, the Primitive Methodists tore down the stone church and in 1892 they completed a large frame church (303 Maiden St., 17/29), costing them \$30,000. The congregation hired Fred Mrlochlager Mrent of Chicago, Illinois, as the architect. Built on a stone foundation, the church contained a room for Sunday School and other meetings which seated 600 people and an auditorium sanctuary, a plan introduced by Robert Mills in the 1850s, which seated 700. The adjoining chapel held another 200 people. Three more classrooms located above the chapel and a tall spire graced the northeast corner of the building. The congregation also replaced its foot pump organ from the original church with a pipe organ in 1913 at a cost of \$2,000. (Fiedler 1973:182, Information from the United Congregational Church)

In 1913, the Mineral Point Primitive Methodist congregation severed its ties with the Primitive Methodist Church and joined the Congregational Conference of Wisconsin. The Church had a hard time attracting the diverse people in the area and a hard time competing with the larger congregations. This was partly responsible for the failure of the P.M. Church. Miners and farmers of the lead mine region could not afford the financial burden of the large missionary projects, and the Primitive Methodist Church had no central body to absorb the extensive costs. The congregation's choice of the Congregational Church to affiliate with was probably a result of the fact that their minister at the time, the Reverend W. J. C. Bond, was a congregational minister. Although originally a Mineral Point Primitive Methodist preacher, Bond had been ordained a Congregational minister in 1895. He served twelve years as the Congregational minister at Boscobel. After a one year sabbatical, he returned to Mineral Point to serve as the Primitive Methodist minister while remaining a Congregationalist. (Fiedler 1973:182-183)

Catholics

The Catholic Church came to the state of Wisconsin with French Jesuit missionaries who worked primarily among the Indians along Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and the Fox and Wolf Rivers between 1660 and 1728. Between 1728 and 1823, itinerant missionaries served the state. As permanent settlement grew in the state after 1830, the church began to establish congregations in areas where Catholic settlers lived along with its continuing work among the Native Americans. By 1843, there were enough established churches in the territory to warrant the establishment of a separate diocese. The Catholic Church in Wisconsin during the historic period was heavily related to Irish and German immigration with smaller numbers of French, Polish, and Czech parishes. Around the turn of the century, the numbers of Italian and Slavic parishes increased as these immigrant groups flooded into the country, and into some areas of Wisconsin. This ethnic distribution lasted into the twentieth century until traditional urban ethnic neighborhoods began to disintegrate and rural areas became more homogeneous. Today, most the of "ethnic" parishes in the Catholic Church are the all-black or all-hispanic parishes in some large urban areas in the state. (Wyatt 1986:Religion 3-3--3-7)

Bishop Edward D. Fenwick, whose bishopric stretched over Ohio, Michigan and the Northwest Territory, laid the foundation of a permanent priesthood in Wisconsin. He ordained three men who spent most of their priestly lives serving the Catholic Church in Wisconsin. On February 3, 1829, he ordained two Germans, John Martin Henri and Martin Kundig, into the Catholic priesthood. A year later, on September 5, 1830, he ordained Brother Samuel Mazzuchelli, an Italian Dominican. (Writers Program 1979:6, 85, Fiedler 1973:174-176)

Mazzuchelli was the "first continuing pastor" of the Catholic Church in the state since the departure of the Jesuit priests from the Green Bay area in 1728. In the early 1830s, Mazzuchelli toiled in Mackinac. The heavy missionary efforts in the eastern sector of the territory prompted Mazzuchelli to transfer his missionary efforts to northern Iowa and Illinois, and southern Wisconsin in 1835. (Writers Program 1979:6, 85, Fiedler 1973:174-176)

Reverend Mazzuchelli was the first Catholic priest to visit Mineral Point. He came in April, 1835, as a pioneer missionary Dominican. While here, he preached sermons to mostly protestant people. At that time, few Catholics had settled in Mineral Point. While in Mineral Point, Mazzuchelli baptized three children of the newly formed Catholic congregation. He said his first mass in Mineral Point in 1838, in a log shanty near the present St. Mary's Catholic Church. The congregation organized as a mission in 1839. They rented a house and began holding their church services there. Mazzuchelli visited Mineral Point at irregular intervals until 1842. Then, Reverend James Causse, from the Diocese of Detroit, stationed in Potosi, took over serving Mineral Point. Father Causse was in Mineral Point once a month. His efforts got the congregation moving and in 1842, they built the first Roman Catholic Church in Mineral Point (St. Paul's Mission Church 414 Ridge St., 32/16). It is a combination sandstone/limestone building, twenty-eight feet wide and forty feet long. The congregation, the majority Irish, named the church St. Paul's Catholic Church. Some members travelled over twenty-five miles to attend services. Father Causse continued to conduct services through 1844. (Writers Program 1979:6, 85, Fiedler 1973:174-176)

In 1843, the Wisconsin territory separated and formed a new diocese. Father Martin Henri was the first Bishop. Henri assigned Reverend Adelbert Inama, a German stationed at Sauk Prairie, to the Mineral Point congregation. Reverend Inama visited in the fall of 1845, and noted that Father Causse's stone church was almost complete. On December 7, 1845, the congregation held a dedication ceremony and Father Henri blessed the church. On September 24, 1846, Father Victor Jouanneault assumed charge of the congregation. He also built the first Catholic grade school in Wisconsin in Mineral Point. Although the church officially became the St. Charles Catholic Church, all references continued to refer to it as St. Paul's Catholic Church.

In May, 1855, the parish laid the cornerstone for a new church building (not extant), forty feet wide by eighty feet long. The parish used this church from its July, 1860, dedication until 1910. The congregation then demolished it and built a \$20,000 vitrified brick church with Bedford stone trim. The current St. Paul's Catholic Church (414 Ridge St., 32/16), completed in 1911, holds 450 people. (Fiedler 1973:178, Writers Program 1979:166)
Historically, the character of Catholic life in Wisconsin has been overwhelmingly German. During the nineteenth century, German speaking

immigrants were in the majority among all Catholics in Wisconsin. This was not the case, however, in Mineral Point until the late 1860s when Germans began to outnumber the early Irish Catholics. Most of these new immigrants could not understand or speak English, and linguistic and nationality problems became a pressing concern for the Catholic clergy. Although the presiding bishops attempted to provide each parish with a priest of the predominant nationality, it was difficult to satisfy the entire group. In the late 1860s, Mineral Point's German Catholics separated from St. Paul's congregation and formed the St. Mary's German Catholic Church. Father Weinhart was their first pastor. (Fiedler 1973:185, Writers Program 1979:129)

In 1870, St. Mary's congregation built a new frame church and rectory (not extant) across from the old Mineral Point city cemetery. Their two buildings cost \$10,000. In 1871, the new St. Mary's Parochial School (not extant), a large two story frame structure, opened. Established by Reverend James O'Keefe, it was one of the first Catholic schools, after St. Paul's Parish School, to establish in the state. In 1873, St. Mary's German Catholic Congregation established its own cemetery. In 1879, Reverend Joseph Huber became pastor at St. Mary's. He remained until 1900, when Reverend Nicholas Weyer came to Mineral Point to take over St. Mary's. Under his leadership, in 1901, the parish built a new brick church (224 Davis Street, 21/5) also in the northeastern portion of town. It is 120 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 120 feet from the ground to the top of the cross perched on the peak of the building. The congregation also built a new frame rectory (234 Davis St., 21/11) while Reverend Weyer was pastor. In 1904, the church replaced their frame schoolhouse with a large red brick school building (216 Davis St., 21/4). The eastern one-third of the building served as the nun's quarters, while the rest of the building was used as classrooms.

Episcopal

Episcopal missionary workers came to the Wisconsin territory beginning in the late 1820s as eastern Indians, who had been converted to the Church of England teachings, were moved to Wisconsin and took the church with them. Missionary work increased during the 1830s and 1840s with both Native Americans and settlers in the southwest mining area. By 1847, there were 25 congregations with 969 members. Episcopal membership grew slowly, but was assisted by the establishment of a seminary in Wisconsin in 1842. The ethnic affiliation of church members was primarily American. (Wyatt 1986:Religion 9-2--9-5)

In 1835, Jackson Kemper was the Church's first missionary bishop. He came to Mineral Point in 1836 and conducted the first Episcopalian services held in the city. Between 1838 and 1847, Kemper made annual visits to the Wisconsin area and to Mineral Point, checking on priests and missionaries in the field. He located the Episcopal headquarters for the southwestern sector of the state at Prairie du Chien. (Fiedler 1973:5, 179)

Father Richard F. Cadle came to Mineral Point in 1836 as a missionary and served the parish for three years. Cadle was instrumental in developing Episcopalian churches in Wisconsin, devoting more than fifteen years to the cause. He held services in Mineral Point, Lancaster, and Cassville, forming many churches throughout the lead mining district. (Fiedler 1973:179)

In 1839, Reverend Weed conducted services at the first log Courthouse in Mineral Point. In 1840, Moses Strong donated a whole city block to the parish. The congregation raised money and by the spring of 1840, began constructing a new church (not extant). They built the walls of rough limestone and the construction was rude when work ceased later that year. Lack of funds caused the parish and their church to lay dormant for five years. (Fiedler 1973:179, 206)

In September, 1845, Reverend Ebenezer Williams came to Mineral Point and revived the congregation. They organized a vestry and the parish became known as the Trinity Church. In October, 1845, the vestry decided to build a church for a cost of \$5,000. The parish appointed one committee to raise money and the other to oversee the construction. The parish once again sought permission to use the Courthouse as a temporary place to hold services until completion of its church. In October, 1846, the parish left the Courthouse for their new church (402 High St., 26/8), however, the structure was not fully complete and consecrated until 1855. (Fiedler 1973:179-180, Butterfield 1881:717-718)

In 1865, Reverend Lyman Phelps became rector of Trinity Episcopal Church and, in 1868, the parish built a Gothic Style sandstone rectory (409 High St., . 26/9) for \$6700. In 1869, the congregation also built a select parish school/hall where the Mineral Point Bank had been from 1839-1841. (Mineral Point Tribune 6 January 1869, Fiedler 1973:180)

In 1881, Reverend March Chase became rector and served the parish for thirty-two years until his retirement in 1914. The Episcopal diocese listed Trinity Episcopal Church as a mission in 1934, and for a while, a rector from either Platteville or Lancaster served the parish. The parish had a resident pastor again, however, by the time World War II began. From 1957 to 1960, the Congregation made extensive repairs to the church, strengthened the foundation and restored the entire church. However, in February, 1971, the roof of the parish school collapsed from heavy snow and was demolished. (Fiedler 1973:181, Information from Serena Nelson)

Lutheran

The Lutheran Church is the oldest and one of the largest Protestant denominations of Christianity and the largest Protestant group in Wisconsin. The church came to America with the vast numbers of German and Scandinavian immigrants who entered in the nineteenth century. Differences in nationality and language led to the development of many independent synods serving each distinct group. Especially in Wisconsin, Lutherans were divided into groups based on nationality and language, and further, depending upon each person's relationship to his or her home church, Wisconsin Lutherans divided up into specific churches that either retained or rejected their old country church ties. In Wisconsin, in particular, many immigrants retained their ties to their home churches rather than joining American synods. This diversity led to a complicated synodical history within the Lutheran Church, a synodical history that still exists to the present time, despite numerous mergers of small synods in the twentieth century. Three major synods dominated Wisconsin Lutheranism in the early twentieth century. These were the Wisconsin Synod,

the Missouri Synod, and the old Norwegian Synod (made up of several old Norwegian synods). (Wyatt 1986:Religion 13-1--13-3)

It was from the Missouri Synod that Hope Lutheran Church in Mineral Point developed. In 1939, several families living in Mineral Point contacted Reverend William F. Laesch, a pastor with the Missouri Lutheran Synod, to form a Lutheran Church. Laesch began holding services in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Maynard on October 29, 1943. Later, services moved to the American Legion Hall. Pastors J. E. Pingle and J. J. Lippolt succeeded Laesch. Pastor Lippolt served the congregation for nine years and was instrumental in helping draw up the Articles of Incorporation and a Constitution for the Church. In November, 1943, the group adopted the name "Hope Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mineral Point" and became part of the organized Lutheran churches. (Fiedler 1973:9,10,186-187)

In 1972, Pastor Waldo R. Wold came to the Mineral Point Lutheran congregation. It was during his administration that the congregation built the present Hope Lutheran Church (555 Commerce Street, 25/02). Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Harris donated the land for the church in 1967. In November, 1973, the parish held their first services in the new church. Today, the Hope Lutheran Church congregation has grown to over 130 families. (Information from Hope Lutheran Church and Serena Nelson)

Note on Sources

The Mineral Point Tribune, the 1881 county history, and Fiedler's book were the most important primary sources of information for this chapter. Also helpful was information from the churches themselves.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

PROPERTY	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
Methodist Episcopal Church	400 Doty St. (26/7)	1868-1871
Primitive Methodist Church (Congregational Church)	303 Maiden St. (17/29)	1892
St. Paul's Mission Church	414 Ridge St. (32/16)	1842
St. Paul's Catholic Church	141 Ridge St. (32/16)	1909
St. Mary's Catholic Church	224 Davis St. (21/5)	1901
St. Mary's Catholic School	216 Davis St. (21/4)	1904
St. Mary's Rectory	234 Davis St. (21/11)	
Trinity Episcopal Church	402 High St. (26/8)	1847
Episcopal Rectory	409 High St. (26/9)	1868
Hope Lutheran Church	555 Commerce St. (25/2)	1973

Introduction

During the nineteenth century, immigrants flooded into Wisconsin. At mid-century, most immigrants to Wisconsin were Yankees from New England or other Americans, and foreign immigrants from England, Ireland, Norway, and especially Germany. These groups continued to come into Wisconsin throughout the nineteenth century, along with Poles, Bohemians, and other European groups that created pockets of settlement in various areas of the state. By 1900, parts of Wisconsin had a definite European flavor, as most immigrant groups, except English-speaking groups, were not fully assimilated into American society until after World War I. The tendency of immigrant groups to congregate with others of their group led to the establishment of traditions and institutions that were peculiar to each group. In areas where there were concentrations of any particular ethnic group, ethnic churches, ethnic societies, ethnic schools, and other ethnic organizations were often established. In some cases, these ethnic institutions were so pervasive in a community, they seemed to dominate the culture and lifestyle of that community for a long period of time. (Wyatt 1986: Settlement 1-1--1-2)

There were two important immigrant groups that settled in Mineral Point in the nineteenth century. These groups had the most effect on the culture and traditions of the community during its history. The first group was the Americans, who were mostly miners and entrepreneurs who came from the eastern and southern United States. The second group was the Cornish, who came to work the mines of southwestern Wisconsin. Because of the unique settlement patterns of southwestern Wisconsin, neither group established the institutions and organizations in Mineral Point that other early immigrant ethnic groups did in other communities. Most of the early settlers were miners, and many did not consider themselves permanent residents. By the time Mineral Point took on a more settled quality in the 1840s and 1850s, many of the American and Cornish miners had departed for the gold fields of California, or for other new economic opportunities elsewhere.

The Americans that chose to stay in Mineral Point were largely responsible for establishing American government and institutions in the fledgling community. And, some were important political figures in Wisconsin territorial government. The Cornish who stayed in Mineral Point established few formal Cornish institutions in the community, but through their daily activities and lifeways, they introduced their culture to the other residents in the community over the years. In the 1930s, two men, who rehabilitated some stone cottages built by Cornish stone masons, revived Cornish culture in Mineral Point. Their preservation activity in the mid-twentieth century has as much to do with the city being known for its Cornish heritage as the activities of the original Cornish residents in the nineteenth century.

American Settlement

Americans were usually the first settlers in Wisconsin communities. These early settlers were most often from New England, especially New York, and are often referred to as Yankees. But in some communities, Americans came from other parts of the country, such as the south or the Ohio Valley. Regardless of where they came from, Americans rarely congregated in numbers so high that they created distinctively Yankee or American communities in the state. Rather, they were community leaders who helped establish American government and traditions in new communities, and they were often successful business entrepreneurs, as well.

American settlers in Wisconsin also had a tendency to move on, looking for new challenges and new economic opportunities elsewhere. The Americans who stayed behind in communities eventually merged into a homogeneous community with immigrant groups that came after the Americans. Individual Americans retained their importance in communities as the nineteenth century progressed, but they easily blended in with the second and third generations of European immigrants, as these groups became Americanized themselves.

The earliest settlement into southwestern Wisconsin consisted of seasonally transient miners from areas in southern Illinois and Missouri and more permanent miners from New England. These miners came into the lead region in the late 1820s, and stayed until the first lead rush ended in 1829, when most of the miners left as fast as they came. After the Black Hawk War ended in 1832, higher lead prices brought back American miners, along with land speculators and their agents, who came after non-mineral land went on sale at the Mineral Point land office in 1834, and entrepreneurs who started businesses in the growing community. (Erdman 1982:5-6, Writers Program 1979:29-44)

Unlike early settlers in other areas in Wisconsin, who built permanent farms and communities, many early settlers in Mineral Point were much less permanent. Early miners were largely transient and often lived in crude, temporary housing. Because of this, the citizens of Mineral Point took longer to establish American institutions and government. For example, while some Americans were deeply involved in territorial politics, the first attempt at formal government in Mineral Point in 1837 failed two years later for lack of interest and participation. Public schools and other services and institutions also lagged in the community until the 1840s and 1850s. This is not meant as a criticism of American settlers in Mineral Point, but only to point out that the transient nature of this rough-and-tumble mining community slowed the development of formal institutions until the 1840s and 1850s. (See Historical Overview)

Americans were by far the largest immigrant group in the Mineral Point area in the 1830s. Cornish immigrants began coming to southwestern Wisconsin in the late 1830s, with the bulk of their immigration occurring in the 1840s. Many American and Cornish miners rushed west after the gold strikes of the late 1840s and early 1850s, although some returned. The census of 1850 is the first thorough enumeration of the ethnic background of people in southwestern Wisconsin. And, while many who left the region for the west were probably not counted, the 1850 census is, nevertheless, a good indication of who the

permanent residents were, the ones who had more of an impact on the community because they did stay there. (Schafer 1932:44)

The 1850 census indicated that in the lead mining region of Wisconsin, most Americans who were born outside of the state were from the south or what was the southwest part of the country at that time, specifically southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. There were also many residents who were natives of New York and Ohio, but they were not as numerous as those who came from the south. (Schafer 1932:45-46)

In Mineral Point itself, the 1850 census reveals that most of the inhabitants at that time were English-speaking. Of the 508 heads of families reported, 311 were English, 108 were American, 49 were Irish, and 28 were German. The remainder were a small mix of other groups. The English element was made up of primarily Cornish people, while the Americans were primarily from Pennsylvania and New York. This eastern influence in town is explained by the fact that the most transient miners were the southerners, who often lived in temporary housing, while the more permanent settlers were from the east. (Schafer 1932:189; Erdman 1982:5-6)

The 1860 census shows a similar ethnic breakdown. In the town of Mineral Point, a listing of the heads of families that is classified according to country of birth shows that of the 208 heads of families, 46 were American, while 162 were foreign. Of the 162 foreign-born, 110 were from England (Cornwall), 27 were from Ireland, and 22 were from Germany. In 1870, the results were again similar. Of the 273 heads of families reported, 62 were Americans and 211 were foreign. Of the 211 foreign-born, 131 were from England (Cornwall), 33 were from Ireland, and 35 were from Germany. While the 1905 census indicates a much larger percentage of American nativity (178 out of 257 heads of families reported), 79 are still listed as foreign. Of these 79, 33 were from England, 26 were from Germany, and 11 were from Ireland. (Schafer 1932:290-297)

The above census figures show that while Americans were not the largest ethnic group in Mineral Point in the nineteenth century, they were a large and important group. The figures also show that throughout the last half of the nineteenth century, the number of Americans stayed relatively stable in comparison with the English (Cornish), who were the most numerous. The rise in Americans at the turn of the century was probably due to a rise in the numbers of second and third generations of foreign-born immigrants.

As indicated in the introduction, the Americans of Mineral Point did not establish particularly "ethnic" institutions. The influence of the early, transient American miners, as a group, is represented by the advancement of lead mining in the area. Americans who were more permanent residents in Mineral Point also made a contribution to the lead mining industry. Prominent Americans, mostly business entrepreneurs and land speculators, made a contribution to the growth and development of the local and regional economy. All of these Americans brought with them the culture, religion, and public institutions they knew in their previous homes. And, while Americans congregated in religious groups and social organizations with other Americans, the significance of American settlement in Mineral Point lies primarily in their overall contributions to the lead mining industry, and in the

achievements of certain individual Americans in the field of law and politics.

Some prominent Americans who came to Mineral Point were particularly active in law and politics, and were partly responsible for establishing American institutions in southwestern Wisconsin. One of the most prominent of these Americans was Moses Strong (525 Fountain St., 32/22). A Vermont native, Strong was a lawyer and agent for eastern land speculators in Mineral Point. He was very active in territorial politics, serving as U. S. District Attorney for the Wisconsin territory, a member of the territorial legislature, a delegate to the first state constitutional convention, and ran for territorial delegate to the U. S. Congress as a Democrat. A speculator in land as well as business ventures, he was not often successful. In his later years, he ran a law practice in Mineral Point and served the state bar association. His most important imprint on Mineral Point is Strong's Addition, the land he platted that takes up much of the western part of the city today. (Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography 1960:343)

Another important American in law and politics in Mineral Point was Montgomery M. Cothren (320 Tower St., 39/22). Cothren was a native of New York and came to southwestern Wisconsin in 1839, when he was 20. In 1843, he came to Mineral Point and began a law practice. A prominent Democrat in territorial politics, Cothren was a member of the territorial legislature, and later a state senator. In 1852, he became a judge of the Fifth Circuit, and served until 1865. He served again between 1877 and 1883. (Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography 1960:87)

Amasa Cobb (107 Dodge St., 27/9) came to Wisconsin from Illinois in 1842 to work in lead mining. He served in the Mexican War, then returned to Wisconsin where he established a law practice. A prominent Republican, he served as district attorney in Iowa County, in the state senate, as adjutant general, and state assemblyman, where he was speaker in 1861. Cobb recruited and led the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment to service in the Civil War. While serving in the war, he was elected to Congress, but did not serve until 1863. In 1864, he recruited the 43rd Wisconsin Regiment and led this group into service. In 1865, he was made a brigadier general. After the war, he served in Congress for three terms until 1871. In that year he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he had a distinguished career as a lawyer, businessman, and state supreme court justice. (Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography 1960:80)

One of the Americans to come to Mineral Point during the "Middle Years" of its development was Alexander Wilson (110 Dodge St., 33/30). Wilson attended college in his native New York state, then came to Dubuque, Iowa in 1854, where he studied law. He came to Mineral Point in 1855, where he was a lawyer, teacher, district attorney, and superintendent of schools. He was elected attorney general in 1877, and served two terms, until 1882. He spent his last years as a lawyer in Mineral Point. (Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography 1960:378)

Americans were also successful in business, particularly in the area of banking. They often had access to capital that immigrants from foreign countries did not have. There were many Americans who engaged in business in Mineral Point, and, as a group, they contributed to the growth and development of the community. Many of the businesses in Mineral Point's downtown were

owned and operated by Americans, and the significant ones will be discussed in the Commerce chapter. Other historic resources that are directly associated with Americans, such as early government buildings, have, unfortunately been demolished, leaving the homes of the prominent individual Americans listed above as the most significant extant resources related to American settlement in Mineral Point.

Cornish Settlement

The Cornish people are Celts who were driven into the area of Wales and Cornwall when the Anglo-Saxons invaded England in the fifth century. Not subjugated by the invaders until the ninth century, the Celts held on to their culture for many generations. Cornwall is mountainous and surrounded on three sides by water, and historically, most families depended on mining, fishing, or farming for their living. By the nineteenth century, Cornish mines were almost played out, and many Cornish people decided to immigrate to America. (Copeland 1898:301-302)

Cornish people began coming to the southwestern Wisconsin lead region in the 1830s. They came mainly from Camborne and Redruth in western Cornwall, an old mining center of the country. Cornish immigrants came as early as 1816, and settled in the eastern United States near copper and iron mines. Word of the lead mines of the upper midwest brought some Cornish miners to the area and when they reported on the abundance of mineral there, Cornish migration to Wisconsin took off. The Cornish were stimulated in coming to Wisconsin because of a poor home economy, the chance for wealth from American mines, a chance to work for themselves, and an opportunity for land and mine ownership, something they could not have in Cornwall. The final straw was a potato blight in the early 1840s, and that decade saw the most Cornish immigration into Wisconsin. (Erdman 1982:10-11, Copeland 1898:313-315)

Only a few Cornish immigrants came to Wisconsin prior to the mid-1830s. In 1819, Francis Clyma came to America and began mining in Maryland. During the 1820s, he mined in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri before he came to Galena in 1827. He opened a mine near Shullsburg, and settled there with his family. He was the first known Cornishman to come into the Wisconsin lead region. Some of the earliest Cornish immigrants came to Mineral Point. In 1830, Edward James came to Mineral Point directly from Cornwall, and in 1831, he was joined by his brother, Joseph. In 1832 Francis Vivian, Matthew Edwards, James and William Prideaux, among others, came to Mineral Point, and after this time there was a steady stream of Cornish immigrants into the community and southwestern Wisconsin. (Copeland 1898:305-308)

According to English census records, in early 1841, almost 800 people left the mining region of Camborne-Redruth for Wisconsin. By 1850, it was estimated that 7,000 Cornish people had migrated into the lead region and were the largest ethnic group in the area. The 1850 census indicated that of the 508 heads of families in Mineral Point, 311, or well over half, were born in England (Cornish). In the 1860 census, the town of Mineral Point reported that 110 of 208 heads of families were of English (Cornish) birth, or half of the town's population. In the 1870 census, 131 of 273 heads of families reported that they were of English (Cornish) birth. (Erdman 1982:11-12, Schafer 1932:189, 290-294)

Prior to 1845, most Cornish immigrants came from the English ports of Falmouth or Liverpool. After a five to seven-week journey to New York City, there were two ways to get to the Wisconsin lead region. The first was via the Hudson River to Albany, then the Erie Canal to Buffalo, through the Great Lakes to Cleveland, then down a canal to the Ohio River, then to St. Louis. Then it was up the Mississippi River to Galena. Another way was to go to Philadelphia by railroad, then to Pittsburgh by rail and canal, then down the Ohio River to St. Louis and the same way to Galena. After 1845, most Cornish immigrants came to Montreal, then travelled through the Great Lakes system to Milwaukee, then overland to the lead region. (Erdman 1982:12, Copeland 1898:316)

When the Cornish arrived in the lead region, they had little difficulty taking up mining with little investment or effort. As hard rock miners they possessed technically superior knowledge in working deep mines. American miners usually only worked surface deposits of lead because they were not experts in deep mining. But, rich ore was abundant at deeper levels. The new Cornish miners could often just take over an abandoned surface mine, work it with their deep mining knowledge, and reap the rewards. (Erdman 1982:11)

At the height of Cornish immigration into Wisconsin, it was estimated that they accounted for 50 percent of Mineral Point's population. But that soon changed. The gold rush caused thousands of miners in the area to leave in search of new and greater wealth out west. Cornish miners also left for the mines of northern Michigan, Colorado, Montana, Australia, and Latin America. But, most of the Cornish who left for California came back to Wisconsin after they failed to make their fortunes. (Erdman 1982:12-13)

Other than the churches they were affiliated with, the Cornish did not establish any special ethnic organizations. This is probably due to two factors. First, many of the Cornish immigrants were miners who did not necessarily consider themselves permanent residents. Like many American miners, they were highly mobile, moving on to new opportunities and mines when they became available, like the California gold mines. They may not have been interested in organizations if they were only going to leave them after a short time. Second, even though the Cornish had their own dialect, they were basically English-speakers. As English-speakers, the Cornish were more easily assimilated into American society and, perhaps, felt no need to congregate among themselves for support in a new land. In any event, the Cornish influence in Mineral Point stems primarily from their contributions to mining, religion, lifeways, and building practices. Individual Cornish immigrants also made contributions to the business sector in Mineral Point.

One of the most important contributions the Cornish made to the southwestern Wisconsin lead region was in mining technology. Used to hard-rock mining in their native land, and possessed with the safety fuse, they were very successful in taking over surface mines opened by Americans and mining the ore at the lower levels. Without their skills, lead mining in southwestern Wisconsin would have developed much slower and the history of the region would have changed.

The Cornish also made a contribution to the religious history of Mineral Point. Strongly Methodist, the Cornish immigrants founded the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mineral Point in 1834. This church evolved into today's First Methodist Church (400 Doty St., 26/7). In 1848, a difference of opinion

caused a number of families to leave the Methodist Episcopal Church and found the Primitive Methodist Church. This congregation was also strongly affiliated with Cornish immigrants. In 1913, this church severed its ties with the Primitive Methodists and joined the Congregational Conference of Wisconsin. Today, this church is known as the First Congregational Church (303 Maiden St., 17/29). (Copeland 1898:321, Fiedler 1973:170-173,181-182)

Some of the more interesting lifeways the Cornish introduced to Mineral Point and the rest of southwestern Wisconsin included their unusual dialect and some interesting food. The Cornish spoke a modified version of English interspersed with Celtic words. Many Cornish phrases were introduced to Americans and added to the language of southwestern Wisconsin. Some native Cornish food became legend in Mineral Point, especially after it was revived in the 1930s by the developers of the Pendarvis Historic Site. This interesting food includes the pasty, a meat pie made and eaten without a dish; saffron cakes, a sweet cake flavored and colored with saffron, a rare spice now imported primarily from Spain; and scalded cream, made by heating milk and skimming off the heated cream on top. The Cornish were religious, and much of their social life revolved around the churches they attended. Overall, they were easily assimilated into American society, not holding to ties with the old country. While they worked primarily as miners, especially when they first came to Wisconsin, as the mines played out, those who stayed went into other occupations such as farming and business. (Copeland 1898:322-334)

One of the more tangible ways the Cornish left their mark on Mineral Point was in the buildings they constructed. The Designers, Builders and Engineers section of the Architecture chapters, elsewhere in this report, discuss local builders and contractors in Mineral Point, many of whom were of Cornish descent. They include Philip Allen, Richard Bowden, James Carbis (114 Shake Rag St., 36/30), Richard Goldsworthy (930 State St., 40/18), Richard Thomas (114 Shake Rag St., 36/30), and John Toay (321 Fifth St. 56/10). These, and others yet to be identified, have been generally credited with giving Mineral Point its historic appearance. Using locally-available limestone, Cornish masons or builders are credited with building the distinctive stone cottages and many of the larger stone buildings of Mineral Point.

A number of individual Cornish immigrants made their mark in Mineral Point in the business world. Among them are prominent merchants James Brewer (526 Fountain St., 32/30), John Gray (615 Maiden St., 33/8), Joseph Gundry (234 Madison St., 21/14), Samuel Jenkins (321 N. Chestnut St., 23/21), early machine shop and foundry owner William Lanyon (309 Front St., 16/34), and physician Dr. John Vivian (128-130 High St. 14/26,55/3).

As indicated earlier, the Cornish were easily assimilated into the American community, probably because they generally spoke English and had a compatible lifestyle with Americans. The result was that the Cornish ethnic influence in Mineral Point became less pronounced as the years went on. By the 1930s, many of the small stone cottages that were associated with Cornish miners, were in disrepair or had been unsympathetically remodeled. Some were being abandoned because they were too small and lacked modern amenities, and there was little money at the time to fix them up. In 1935, Robert M. Neal, a man of Cornish ancestry who was raised in Mineral Point, returned to the community after working in Chicago, New York, and London antique shops. He had a great

interest in Cornish heritage and some of the small stone cottages on Shake Rag Street. (Fiedler 1973:165-166)

Neal formed a partnership with Edgar Hellum and purchased a stone cottage on Shake Rag Street. With the assistance of local stone masons who still knew the techniques of nineteenth century stone construction, Neal and Hellum rehabilitated their cottage, which they called Pendarvis House. They acquired the two-story stone building next door and rehabilitated it as well, calling it Trelawney. In Pendarvis and Trelawny (122 Shake Rag St., 36/30), Neal and Hellum lived and operated a restaurant. Seating was in Pendarvis, while the kitchen and living quarters were in Trelawny. (Fiedler 1973:166-168)

In the late 1930s, Neal and Hellum acquired a log house built in the early 1840s for the George Kislingbury family. They rehabilitated this house and named it Polperro (114 Shake Rag St., 36/31). As the years went on, Neal and Hellum acquired the neighboring old row house known as Tamblyn's Row (114 Shake Rag St., 36/27), a part log and part stone three-family house. Neal and Hellum also acquired logs from various old structures in the area and reconstructed them on their property. Neal and Hellum used these new buildings as guest quarters, a gallery, and workshops for their business. Neal and Hellum effectively promoted their "restorations," collectively called Pendarvis, and each year hundreds of visitors came to Mineral Point to sample Cornish food and Neal and Hellum's company. (On the Shake Rag 1992)

Cornish heritage and the mining history of Mineral Point continues to be interpreted at the Pendarvis Historic Site, operated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin since 1970. Pendarvis has also attracted artists and others who have rehabilitated other stone buildings in Mineral Point. It is largely because of Pendarvis that even today, Mineral Point is known as a Cornish mining town. It is part of the important Cornish heritage in the city, a heritage that might have faded away without the work of Neal and Hellum, community historians, and the staff at Pendarvis.

Note on sources

The information on American settlement was taken from many different sources, but particularly from Joseph Schafer's The Wisconsin Lead Region. It is a very good source on all of the ethnic groups that settled in southwestern Wisconsin. Most of the information on the Cornish came from Daniel Erdman's unpublished manuscript regarding the Pendarvis complex, and from Louis Copeland's article about the Cornish that was published in the Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Other information came from speaking with Mark Knipping, the current director of the Pendarvis Historic Site.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
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American Settlement

Moses Strong House	525 Fountain St. (32/22)	c.1840, 1866
Montgomery M. Cothren House	320 Tower St. (39/33)	1854
Amasa Cobb House	107 Dodge St. (27/9)	c.1854
Alexander Wilson	110 Dodge St. (33/30)	1868

Cornish Settlement

Methodist Episcopal Church (First Methodist Church)	400 Doty St. (26/7)	1868-1871
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Primitive Methodist Church (First Congregational Church)	303 Maiden St. (17/29)	1892
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James Carbis (Trelawny)	114 Shake Rag St. (36/30)	c.1843
Richard Goldsworthy Houses	930 State St. (40/18)	c.1850
Richard Thomas (Trelawny)	114 Shake Rag St. (36/30)	c.1843
John Toay House	321 Fifth St. (56/10)	c.1840
James Brewer House	526 Fountain St. (32/30)	1866
John Gray House	615 Maiden St. (33/8)	1865
Joseph Gundry House	234 Madison St. (21/14)	1867-68
Samuel Jenkins House	321 N. Chestnut St. (23/21)	1849
William Lanyon House	309 Front St. (16/34)	1854
Dr. John Vivian Buildings	128-130 High St. (14/26,55/3)	1850-1876
Pendarvis House	114 Shake Rag St. (36/30)	c.1845
Trelawny	114 Shake Rag St. (36/30)	c.1843
Polperro House	114 Shake Rag St. (36/31)	1842-1843
Tamblyn's Row	114 Shake Rag St. (36/27)	1841, 1844 1848-1852

Introduction

Like most Wisconsin communities, there were a number of social groups in Mineral Point, along with many providers of health services, and there are a number of buildings associated with these activities. Other social and political activities in Mineral Point are not as easy to identify or to associate with a specific building. Most of these activities revolved around individual actions or casual associations, and are, therefore, difficult to associate with an historic resource. Additional research should be done in the future to investigate these types of activities and their possible association with Mineral Point's historic buildings. This chapter is a review of some of the resources that are associated with significant known social activities and their relationship to extant historic buildings.

Health Services

There is no hospital in Mineral Point and no historic hospital development in the community, probably because the population of the community did not reach the level that such activity was seen as a necessity. Rather, health services in the city were provided by a large number of doctors through the years, some of whom were long-time and important citizens of the community. A review of these physicians, highlighting significant doctors in the community and the buildings associated with them, will illustrate this point.

The first doctor in Mineral Point was E. Loofborrow, who arrived from Gratiot's Grove in the late 1820s. He was the only doctor in town, serving both town and rural residents. Beginning a trend in Mineral Point, Dr. Loofborrow did not stay long. In 1828, William F. Mannegan, an immigrant from Missouri, who probably came with some miners from that area, succeeded Loofborrow as physician in the area. He left the area soon thereafter, as did many miners, as the lead boom went bust for a short time. A few doctors came to the area in the early 1830s, but the lack of miners and the Black Hawk War resulted in few patients for them. By the late 1830s, though, as the lead boom was on, doctors returned to the area. Among the doctors who came and went in Mineral Point were Edward McSherry, who came around 1837, a Dr. Chandler, R. G. Ridgeley, a Dr. Ross, and in 1840, O. E. Strong. (Mineral Point Tribune 4 September 1880, 19 May 1910, Writers Program 1979:82, 117-118)

As the community matured in the 1840s, doctors who came to the community tended to stay longer, and it was during this era that some of Mineral Point's most significant doctors came to the community. One of the first was Schuyler Pulford, who came in 1843. As was common for physicians in Mineral Point, Pulford also established a drug store in conjunction with his practice. His son, R. D. Pulford joined the business later, and in 1871, he built his own building for this business (see dentists). (Butterfield 1881:870)

In 1846, James B. Moffett (403 S. Iowa St., 34/10), opened his office in Mineral Point. By 1853, Moffett's office was upstairs in the old building at

214 High Street. In 1860, he opened a drug store in the new Toay and Allen Building that replaced the building at 214 High St. (43/28A). Moffett not only ran his medical office and drug store in town for many years, he was Superintendent of Schools for a few years, and an active leader in the medical associations of the nineteenth century. (Mineral Point Tribune 22 September 1853, Butterfield 1881:867)

In 1847, John H. Vivian began to practice in the offices of a previous doctor in the community. Vivian, too, opened a drug store and became one of the most prominent and successful physicians and druggists in the community in the nineteenth century. His drug store was located in the former Rodolf dry goods store (128 High St., 14/26). He expanded the business in 1876, when he built 130 High St. (55/3). His drug store business is still operated as the Ivey Pharmacy today. (Butterfield 1881:878)

Harmon Van Duesen (311 High St., 23/28) came to Mineral Point in 1848. He had offices in downtown Mineral Point and was President of the State Medical Society in 1868 and 1872. He was mayor of Mineral Point in 1876. (Butterfield 1881:878)

In Mineral Point's early years diseases were a constant problem. Malaria was one of the earliest problems doctors and residents faced, but cholera epidemics were rampant in the 1840s and 1850s, peaking in 1849-52. Because of the transient nature of the city, with miners coming and going from other parts of the country, epidemics were easily spread. A cholera epidemic began in Mineral Point in 1849 and lasted all winter, killing over 30 people. In the spring of 1850, citizens, at the urging of local newspapers and city government, cleaned alleys, cellars, and streets, scattering lime in the streets and disinfecting houses. But, not knowing how the disease was spread, it came back to the city in the summer of 1850, and more deaths occurred. (Fiedler 1973:95-98, Writers Program 1979:100-103, Butterfield 1881:501-504)

By May, 1851, Mineral Point doctors had created the Board of Health to help deal with the effects of cholera. Samuel Thomas, Ebenezer Polk, and P. W. Thomas were the first health commissioners. The three men supervised the clean-up of Mineral Point, and only a few cases of cholera appeared that year. What they didn't know was that the disease was beginning to run its course, and cleaning up the city, although probably greatly helpful to combat other diseases, did not help defeat cholera that much. After the disease was spent, the Board of Health was discontinued. (Fiedler 1973:95-98, Writers Program 1979:100-103, Butterfield 1881:501-504)

Physicians were practiced in the 1850s include the above, along with George D. Wilbur, who also operated a drug store. J. A. Jackson had a doctor's office downtown, along with other doctors in the community. In 1865, N. Dalton opened a surgery and office at 206 High St. (43/29). (Mineral Point Tribune 22 September 1853, 6 January 1869, 2 May 1865)

In November of 1865, the city council created a new Board of Health in Mineral Point and the doctors organized the Mineral Point Medical Society. The principal objective of this organization was to bring together ideas and improve medical conditions in Mineral Point. The location of such a society would be significant in the community, but at this time it is not known.

Further research should be done to uncover the location (if any) of this group. (Mineral Point Tribune 8 November 1865, 11 November 1865)

In the late nineteenth century, there were many doctors practicing in the community. Most had offices in downtown commercial buildings or their homes. The location of a doctor's office or home is not, in and of itself, significant. The significance is that Mineral Point's downtown, as a whole, was known as a popular location for doctors' offices. Some of the doctors who were practicing along with Drs. Vivian, Moffett, Wilbur, and Van Duesen in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries include H. ReChenback, E. Cronin, W. Eastman, H. W. Osborn, L. M. J. Leonard, F. W. Shepherd, James Coolidge, H. L. Stevens and F. M. Bailey. (Mineral Point Tribune 6 January 1869, 6 January 1870, 5 March 1880, 1 January 1885, 5 January 1905, 19 January 1905)

Dentists

As with doctors, dentists provided important health care services in the community during the historic era. Like doctors, their offices or residences are not, in and of themselves, significant. What is significant is that they were part of the general health services available to Mineral Point residents, usually from downtown offices.

The first dentist arrived in Mineral Point in 1838. R. D. Pulford was also a dentist, but was more well known as a druggist. Other dentists in mid-nineteenth century Mineral Point included a Dr. Higbee, J. C. Howell, D. M. Weld, M. S. Lawrence, H. H. Mitchell, and D. W. Aberill. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, J. W. Odgers, J. H. Wingender, Jr., J. W. Wassail, J. W. Odgers, C. J. Fawks, W. J. Morgan, and C. G. Hubenthal all practiced dentistry in Mineral Point's downtown commercial district. (Mineral Point Tribune 1 January 1838, 22 September 1853, 18 October 1854, 21 October 1856, 21 June 1865, 7 January 1868, 6 January 1869, 12 March 1880, 5 January 1905, 18 March 1920, Butterfield 1881:728)

Two brothers, John M and William G. Hales were both born in rural Mineral Point. They both graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia, in 1881 and 1883, respectively. They came back to Mineral Point and began practicing dentistry with an office downtown under the name of Hales Brothers, Dental Surgeons. They severed the partnership in late 1888 and continued to practice alone. (Information from Serena Nelson)

Fraternal Organizations

Fraternal groups have helped form a social order in American society and have performed many important social and charitable activities. There are two main types of fraternal groups. The first is the club or social group that emphasizes fellowship and secrecy. The second is the benevolent or insurance-providing societies, emphasizing financial assistance to their members, often in the form of modern insurance companies. The Masons are the oldest of the fraternal groups of the more social type. Their first lodge was established

in Wisconsin at Green Bay in 1823. In 1843, there were three lodges at Platteville, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee. By 1865, there were about 150 lodges in the state. Other historic groups include the Odd Fellows and the temperance group, the Good Templars. Between 1866 and 1910, fraternal activity peaked. New groups established in Wisconsin included the Knights of Pythias, Shriners, Eagles, Elks, Foresters, and Modern Woodmen. Insurance-providing groups also flourished. Female auxiliaries were founded, the most well-known being the Order of the Eastern Star, the Masonic auxiliary. After 1910, the fraternal groups generally stopped growing. But most communities, including Mineral Point, still have at least one or two active fraternal groups. (Wyatt 1986:Social and Political Movements 5-1--5-6)

Odd Fellows

The International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Lodge No. 1 was started in Mineral Point by the mining community in 1835. They erected a building in 1838 (116 Front St., 16/20). This was the first Odd Fellows hall west of the Alleghenies. But, by 1843, the group was in decline and had to vacate their building, and it became a private residence. In 1873, the lodge was revived and sometime in the late nineteenth century began meeting in the old Lenahan's Block at 114 High St. In 1897, a big fire burned this block and it was rebuilt with the Brewer and Penhallegon Grocery on the first floor and the IOOF lodge on the second floor (114 High St., 14/23). They have continued to meet here up to the present time. Many prominent members of the community were members of the IOOF, and during the historic era, it was important for success in the business and professional community to have a lodge affiliation. (Miners Free Press 23 June 1837, 31 July 1838, Sanborn-Perris Maps, Information from Serena Nelson)

The women's auxiliary of the IOOF, the Daughters of Rebekah had an active lodge in Mineral Point, beginning in 1872, when their Amelia Lodge No. 27 was chartered. Like the IOOF, the Daughters of Rebekah have met at the same locations in downtown Mineral Point.

Masons

The Mineral Point Lodge No. 1 received its charter from the Free and Accepted Masons in 1841. The Masons secured this charter through the efforts and influence of William R. Smith, a high-ranking mason in Pennsylvania. After the Masons were established in Wisconsin, he also became a high-ranking Mason in this state. The Masons had several locations downtown before locating in the old Lenahan's Block by 1844. When the 1897 fire ruined this block, the Masons chose to relocate, building their own hall at 306 High St. (24/3). The Masons made an addition to this building in 1920, calling it the "Masonic Club." As with the Odd Fellows, many prominent members of the community were Masons, and during the historic era, it was important for success in the business and professional community to have a lodge affiliation. (Mineral Point Tribune 22 September 1853, 14 June 1865, Sanborn-Perris Maps, Information from Serena Nelson)

Woman's Organization

Historically, other than temperance or suffrage groups, many middle-class women belonged to women's clubs. The most popular of these groups were those affiliated with the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, founded in 1896. The member clubs conducted activities that ranged from political activity to social events. Civic work was a major part of many clubs' agendas, and the clubs provided an important outlet for many women who desired to participate in the political system but were either left out because they could not vote, or because they were not part of the formal power structure in their communities. (Wyatt 1986:Social and Political Movements 4-3--4-7)

Few women's organizations have been identified in Mineral Point as part of this survey effort. It is known that Mineral Point's women organized an aid society during the Civil War. No meeting place for this society has been found, and it may be that one was never established, rather, they probably met in homes, churches, or other public buildings. The Mineral Point Comfort Society was formed of young girls giving aid to wounded soldiers. (Fiedler 1973:126)

The Mineral Point Woman's Club was organized in 1893, and was typical of early women's clubs in Wisconsin. It was very active in civic projects and played a large role in establishing the public library, the Soldier's Memorial Park, the Gundry House Museum, and the clock downtown. While struggling to maintain itself today, the club still meets. (Information from Serena Nelson) (Note: At the time this chapter was edited, time was not available to find out more information on the Woman's Club. However, the development of women's clubs in the United States is very significant, and any extant resources associated with early meeting places of women's clubs should be identified. More research on the meeting places of the Mineral Point Woman's Club should be done as soon as possible, and any extant buildings associated with this group should be a high priority for preservation.--Carol Cartwright)

In 1904, some Mineral Point women formed a park association (possibly associated with the Woman's Club discussed above) for the creation of a municipal park. When their objective was met, they apparently disbanded. However, more research should be done on this group and its potential association with the Woman's Club. While not as significant as the Woman's Club, such civic organizations involving women are important and their meeting places significant. (Writers Program 1979:64, George Branger, personal communication, 4 February 1988)

Temperance Movements

As early as 1845, Mineral Point citizens held temperance meetings and organized a group called the Sons of Temperance. In 1851, Catholic men organized the Hibernian Temperance Association, a short-term group. In May of 1856, women in Mineral Point organized the Cold Water Union, No. 9, D. T. (Daughters of Temperance), and promoted temperance in homes and social circles. It, too, died out quickly. In 1865, a Good Templars lodge began holding meetings in the old Primitive Methodist Church. They later moved to a commercial building downtown. They moved to the new (1876) John Hadfield

Building (22 High St., 14/13) in 1877. The Good Templars faded in the late 1800s, and an effort to revitalize the lodge in the early twentieth century failed. Some prominent men of the community were involved in the Good Templar lodge, as this was a popular cause in the nineteenth century. (Mineral Point Tribune 24 June 1875, 19 January 1905, 30 June 1910, Fiedler 1973:177, Writers Program 1979:166, Butterfield 1881:681,684,712)

Miscellaneous Organization

The American Legion Post (1200 Center St., 57/2) was organized in Mineral Point in 1919. Members named the post after Homer and Lee Parkinson, two brothers who died within two weeks of each other in France during World War I. Their first location was in the Lenahan Brothers Block (140-146 High St., 14/28). After World War II, the post remodeled the old schoolhouse they now use and in the 1970s they began to use this building exclusively. (Fiedler 1973:144, Information from Serena Nelson)

The Mineral Point Historical Society was organized in 1939. They acquired the Gundry House (234 Madison St., 21/14) at that time due to its impending demolition. They are active in preserving this house and in running the Mineral Point room at the public library, an important local history repository.

Note on Political Movements

Of particular interest in Mineral Point would be any labor activity regarding the mining industry, particular at the Mineral Point Zinc Company. Oral history taken from people who worked at the factory who may still be alive could provide valuable information about any labor activity that may have occurred at this plant. Research should be conducted into this topic, perhaps with the assistance of the outstanding labor history collections in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Another important topic is women's suffrage. It is known that women's suffrage groups were active in southwestern Wisconsin. It is important to locate any information about such groups, again, perhaps from residents who remember that era who might still be alive, in order to see if such activity took place in Mineral Point and if there are any important resources associated with it. Again, assistance from the Archives personnel at the State Historical Society may be necessary to ferret out such information.

Note on Sources

Newspapers were the most important source of information for this chapter, along with the histories of Mineral Point written by George Fiedler and the WPA Writers Project. Serena Nelson contributed information and comments that were helpful in the editing of this chapter.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

PROPERTY	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
James B. Moffett House	403 S. Iowa St. (34/10)	1855
Office	214 High St. (43/28A)	1860
John H. Vivian Drug Store	128 High St. (14/26)	1844-45
Vivian Building	130 High St. (55/3)	1876
Harmon Van Duesen House	311 High St. (23/28)	c.1845
IOOF Lodge No. 1	116 Front St. (16/20)	1838
Brewer and Penhallegon Groc.		
IOOF Hall	114 High St. (14/23)	1897
Masonic Temple	306 High St. (24/3)	1897
John Hadfield Building		
Good Templars Lodge	22 High St. (14/13)	1876
American Legion Post	1200 Center St. (57/2)	
Lenahan Brothers Block		
(Old American Legion Post)	140-146 High St. (14/28)	1866
Gundry House	234 Madison St. (21/14)	1867-68

Introduction

Throughout the nineteenth century, roads and rails were the major routes of transportation serving Mineral Point. Farmers used both road and rail to get their agricultural products to market, and mining companies used them to haul their ores and metals. Merchants of the village used the transportation networks to import finished products for sale. Many of the historic resources related to transportation have not been preserved. Like industrial buildings, these resources are often difficult to adapt to new uses, and often are demolished. But, Mineral Point has an important transportation history, with some important extant resources related to it.

Inland Waterways

Water transportation was important to the development of the lead mining region of southwestern Wisconsin. It provided the most economical way to get the mineral to its final markets during the 1820s, 1830s, 1840s, and early 1850s. Without reasonably close economical water transport, the mineral would have had little commercial value. These waterways were also important in transporting miners into the lead region to work the mines. Cornish miners, for example, travelled most of the major waterways in the eastern United States to get to Mineral Point.

Mineral Point sits on a branch of the Pecatonica River. The Pecatonica and its many branches flow southeast from the southern edge of the most prominent high ridge watershed in southwestern Wisconsin, the Military Ridge. This ridge extends for about 85 miles due east from the confluence of the Upper Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. The Pecatonica, itself, flows southeast to the Illinois border west of Monroe, Wisconsin. After loping down through Freeport, Illinois, the Pecatonica and Sugar rivers merge and flow into the Rock River between Beloit, Wisconsin and Rockford, Illinois. The Rock flows into the Upper Mississippi at Rock Island, Illinois.

Prior to 1837, the Pecatonica was purportedly navigable downstream from Wiota. Reports circulated locally that before 1837, Charles Bracken, a miner and lead smelter based five or six miles south of Mineral Point in what is now the Town of Willow Springs in Lafayette County, had even shipped boats full of lead from New Baltimore, the site of Richard McKim's smelting furnace. New Baltimore was a mere seven miles downstream from Mineral Point. (Butterfield 1881:590)

In 1839, the Pecatonica Navigation Company incorporated to improve the river for navigation from Mineral Point to the state line. Almost immediately surveys showed that the project was not feasible, and the company abandoned the idea. But the idea did not entirely die. As late as 1882, Congress authorized the Rock Island District of the Corps of Engineers to survey the Pecatonica between Argyle and South Wayne, Wisconsin, with the idea of improving the river for navigation. Congress could justify this survey

because a very small steamboat with a one foot draft had been making semi-weekly trips on this stretch of the river for about six months. However, this was the last commercial steamer ever to operate on the Pecatonica. (Butterfield 1881:499, Tweet 1984:138-139)

Without a navigable river directly adjacent, Mineral Point miners and merchants had to haul their mineral by road to waterways where they could load it onto boats for the first leg of its trip to eastern markets. The first sensible route used by these teamsters was the Galena Road (part of U.S. Highway 151), established during the 1820s by immigrants coming from Galena to Mineral Point. This well-used overland route apparently entered Mineral Point slightly west of today's U. S. Highway 151. It took drivers about 35 miles to Galena where they would transfer their cargo to steamboats on the Fever River. Although the Fever was not much more of a river than the Pecatonica, it did provide good, direct access to the Upper Mississippi. (Strong Map, Rathbun Associates 1987:10)

The lead region and the Mineral Point lead mines provided an important cargo for steamboats travelling up and down the Mississippi. Between 1823 and 1848, mines shipped more than 472 million pounds of lead, valued at over \$14,000,000, on Mississippi steamboats. At the Gulf of Mexico, trans-shippers loaded the lead onto ocean going vessels for the trip around Florida and up the coast to the eastern markets. This transportation continued, although slowly diminishing in volume throughout the years, until the Civil War. (Wyatt 1986:Transportation 3-1)

Early Road Networks

In 1832, Congress established a post road (mail route) from Fort Winnebago to Galena. This road probably passed through Mineral Point, which had a post office by 1829. In 1835, the federal government began building the Military Road diagonally across Wisconsin. The road connected Fort Howard at Green Bay, Fort Winnebago at the Portage, and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien. Soldiers built the road in three sections between 1835 and 1837. They completed the westernmost section, from Prairie du Chien to the Blue Mounds area in the summer of 1835. Mineral Point lies just eight miles south of this section of the road from what is now Dodgeville. Plans specified that the road would be 35 feet wide and all trees less than twelve inches in diameter felled within six inches of the ground to make the road passible. Although the road, when finished, was little more than a trail of stumps with crude bridges to span the gaps, it was better than the Galena Road, which served Mineral Point at that time. (Fiedler 1973:13, 59-60, 72, Writers Program 1979:68, Smith:1973:436)

In 1837, workers constructed a spur road (Shake Rag Street on the north side of Mineral Point, Highway 151 south of Fifth St.) branching southwest off the Military Road through Mineral Point to Galena. this project produced a road which was an improvement over the "natural" road which had evolved between the two towns. Ironically, it marked the beginning of the end for the Mineral Point-Galena trade route. The so-called Military Spur Road linked Mineral Point to a larger Wisconsin road network. Shippers now had a choice. Small ports on the Wisconsin River had always been closer to Mineral Point than

Galena. They had just not been as accessible. This was no longer true. For Mineral Point was not the only community through which a spur to the Military Road now ran. (Fiedler 1973:72, Writers Program 1979:68, Strong Map)

In 1837, the territorial legislature appointed a commission to lay out a road from the Illinois line to Monroe, Wiotra, Mineral Point, Belmont, and the Mississippi River. The road led out of Mineral Point east by way of the Darlington Road (then known as Spring Street and later as Greysville Road) to join what is now Wisconsin 23. Teamsters using this road could reach Milwaukee by changing roads in Monroe. (Butterfield 1881:475-511)

In 1838, a number of commissions were appointed to build roads running to or from Mineral Point. They included a road from Mineral Point to the old territorial road that connected Janesville to Rockford; a road from Mineral Point to Galena, a road from Mineral Point east to the military road near Blue Mounds, a road from Mineral Point through Dodgeville to Helena, a road from Mineral Point to the Wisconsin River, and still another from Janesville to Mineral Point. That all of this road building activity connected Mineral Point to various communities and water transportation routes illustrates the important of the city in the early days of Wisconsin's development. (Butterfield 1881:475-511)

By 1839, some Mineral Point miners, smelters, merchants, and shippers began using the good road connections from Mineral Point to take their ore directly to Milwaukee to begin its voyage through the Great Lakes to the Erie Canal and on to the eastern markets. By 1848, because of the shifting trade route, the Wisconsin lead region broke away from the South, and became economically tied to Wisconsin's eastern lake shore ports. (Writers Program 1979:70,87; Fiedler 1973:73, Smith 1973:347)

Once the railroad came to Mineral Point in 1857, interest in roads connecting Mineral Point with other urban centers declined further. This decline was not, however, as precipitous as in many other communities because initially the railroad only linked the community to the rail line in Illinois, not to Wisconsin communities. Roads were still an important transportation link in Mineral Point for many years to come.

Rail Lines

The early rail lines in Wisconsin were built from the eastern shore across southern Wisconsin between the 1830s and the Civil War era. During the early years of railroad development, many companies were formed but few actually built track. The first significant commodity to be transported by rail was wheat and the railroads in Wisconsin played an important role in making Wisconsin the wheat capital in the 1850s and 1860s. The financial panic of 1857 caused failure, consolidation, and merger of railroad lines and overall, the uncertainty of Wisconsin's economic base in the pioneer era slowed railroad development in the state. After the Civil War, railroad building picked up and by 1870, most major communities in southern Wisconsin had railroad links. (Wyatt 1986:Transportation 5-1--5-2)

In the later half of the nineteenth century, railroad building increased rapidly as the railroads expanded in southern Wisconsin and extended into northern Wisconsin. During this era, three railroad companies became dominant in Wisconsin by buying up smaller short lines: The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad (Milwaukee Road), the Chicago Northwestern Railroad (CNW), and the Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie (Soo Line). At the turn of the century, railroad use was in its heyday and in towns like Mineral Point, many trains would pass through the community every week. The automobile and truck have made train transportation only a shadow of its former self today. (Wyatt 1986:Transportation 6-1--6-2)

Because of the many railroad companies springing up in the early 1850s in Wisconsin, Mineral Point expected a line to come through the city at any time. However, no line did, and in 1852, local railroad developers began planning their own railroad. The Mineral Point Railroad Company was chartered to sell stock to build and operate a railroad out of Mineral Point. Some prominent men of Mineral Point were among the incorporators. The first issue to be decided was where the line should go. The company decided to link up with the Illinois railroad system, which had been quickly progressing in the early 1850s. In 1853, the Mineral Point Railroad Company formally agreed to link up with the Illinois Central and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company at Warren, Illinois. (Lanz 1985:6,9, Howard: 1972:243-245, Butterfield 1881:522,525, Fiedler 1973:113-114)

Although Mineral Point Railroad Company stock sold briskly when the incorporators first put it on sale, nowhere near all the stock sold right away. By July 1, 1852, not even 1,000 shares had been sold. But the organizers of the line pushed ahead with plans. The company hired Colonel Roswell B. Mason Chief Engineer of the railroad. Mason was one of the nation's best known railroad designers and builders and he had helped built the Illinois Central Railroad line. When Mason's assistant finished his survey of a 32 mile route from Mineral Point to the Illinois Central's line at Warren, he returned to Chicago and prepared the maps and other paperwork needed for construction to begin. Mason presented the documents to the railroad company board and stated it would cost just under \$600,000 to build the line. The board accepted this plan, but then replaced Mason as contractor with the nephew of Moses Strong, who was president of the company at the time. (Butterfield 1881:526-527)

Construction on the line began in May of 1853, with a ground breaking ceremony at Mineral Point. But, by this time the company was in financial trouble. The directors had not sold enough stock to cover the cost of construction. They asked the legislature to pass a bill allowing rural counties and towns where the railroad went through to help foot the bill. The legislature passed the bill, and the county had a referendum on whether to participate in funding the railroad. The bond issue carried, except in Dodgeville, which was not on the line. But, even with the new bonds from the county, the contractor quit. The board then divided up the project and awarded contracts to three contractors to work on the line. But, the contractors could not do the job for the money available, and they quit. (Butterfield 1881:526-527)

A new contractor was hired in late 1853, and agreed that they would do the job by January 1, 1855 for \$400,000 more than the original price to build the

EARLY RAIL LINES

AS OF 1857



line. In March of 1854, the railroad company paid the contractor \$650,000 in advance for the work in the form of railroad bonds, which the railroad promised to pay back before 1874. During the summer of 1854, some work was done, but in July, the contractor declared bankruptcy and quit. (Butterfield 1881:528)

The railroad company went on a major fund-raising tour of various towns where the railroad would go through. The company raised \$78,850 in this effort, but more money was needed before any real work on the line could not be done. Again, the directors went to the rural areas to ask people to buy railroad bonds, and \$160,000 was raised in this effort. Finally, in August of 1855, the board hired the firm of Keep, Fisher, and Talcott to construct the line. John M. Keep was a member of the railroad board, and his company transferred the contract to Alvin Wilkins of New York. This agreement, too, did not work out, and Wilkins' brother-in-law, Luther Beecher, took over the contract. Beecher, a railroad builder from Detroit, had a \$1,000,000 guarantee in cash, bonds, and company stock, in return for completing the railroad and paying off the company's debt. Beecher finally completed the railroad to Darlington by November 1856, and after the company issued him more money and bond deals, he completed the line to Warren. On June 16, 1857, the first train arrived in Mineral Point. (Butterfield 1881:528)

Waiting for that first train was the new railroad depot, built by local workers. The depot (113 Commerce St., 55/4) was of limestone construction with arched stone openings. It is one of the most historic buildings in Mineral Point and is significant for its association with the area's first railroad and for being the symbol of the railroad, the most important method of transportation in the nineteenth century. (Butterfield 1881:529-530)

Despite the 1857 financial panic, and the Civil War, the railroad brought economic stability to the community. It turned the city into a shipping center and supply depot for the area. But the financial problems of the railroad company lived on. Law suits regarding the financing of the line flew around, and although the railroad won most of them, Beecher, the contractor, had not reaped his expected rewards from the line. In 1861, the railroad company had to declare bankruptcy, and a new organization took over the management of the line. Gradually, the line became more successful and considered expansion. But, lack of funding prevented any expansion plans from succeeding. (Butterfield 1881:530-531, Writers Program 1979:109,129, Fiedler 1973:7,114)

The Mineral Point Railroad line into Illinois proved to be the right choice, especially after a large zinc processing plant began operating there. The abundant zinc in Mineral Point area mines could be easily shipped to the processor via the rail line. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway (Milwaukee Road) purchased the Mineral Point Railroad in 1880, when the company was in financial trouble again, and during the time of railroad consolidation in Wisconsin. Under this new management and bigger finances, the railroad could finally expand, and a continuous line to Milwaukee was finally a reality. (Writers Program 1979:155,158, Fiedler 1973:8,116, Butterfield 1881:182,531)

After the Mineral Point Zinc Company was established and financed with outside money, the zinc boom was on in Mineral Point. There were very lucrative mines

north of Mineral Point, and the company desired a rail link to make transporting the zinc to the processing plant in Mineral Point easier. The Mineral Point and Northern Railroad was incorporated in 1899, and construction on the line began in 1904. The zinc company took over the new railroad when construction faltered, and the railroad line was completed by the end of 1904. The line had a freight depot next to the zinc company (not extant) and they built a roundhouse as well (not extant). The railroad was never profitable, but it was seen as necessary for the profitability of the zinc company, so was kept in operation despite its poor financial showing. (Fiedler:8,116,147-150, Writers Program 1979:155,158,161-164, Butterfield 1881:182,531, Mineral Point Tribune 1 February 1900, 4 May 1905, 1 January 1879)

The Mineral Point and Northern Railroad operated until the demise of the zinc mining boom in the late 1920s. The railroad was officially closed in 1930. The Milwaukee Road began closing parts of the old Mineral Point Railroad beginning in 1923, when the road between Gratiot and Warren was closed. In 1931, the company discontinued two trains between Monroe and Mineral Point. By 1940, the Mineral Point branch of the Milwaukee Road no longer had passenger train service. On July 31, 1974, the Milwaukee Road abandoned the Platteville branch of the line. In 1980, the company abandoned the Monroe to Mineral Point line, as well. (Fiedler 1973:9,150-152, Lanz 1985:132,138,145)

Bridges

There are two bridges that have some interest that have been identified by the survey effort. They are the stone culvert over Brewery Creek (Water Street, 57/3), and the concrete bridge carrying Old Darlington Road over Brewery Creek (57/4). While they have some interest, they are not, at the present time, significant for bridge construction in Mineral Point.

Note on Sources

Most of the information for this chapter came from the 1881 county history, a fine source for railroad history, and the WPA history. Daniel J. Lanz's Railroads of Southern and Southwestern Wisconsin provided a great deal of information on railroads.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

PROPERTY	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	DATE
Mineral Point Depot	113 Commerce St. (55/4)	1857
Culvert,	Water Street (57/3)	1930s
Old Darlington Road Bridge	Old Darlington Road (57/4)	1930s

The following are some of the notable people who have been identified in the survey at this time. This is not meant to be an all-inclusive list, but a list of notable people that have potential significance in the history of the community and have been cross-referenced to extant historic resources in the community of Mineral Point. Only published historic resources were used to compile this list, and because these resources are limited for Mineral Point, this list is limited as well. However, those using this survey report can use this list as a foundation that can be added to or subtracted from as new information is uncovered.

Philip Allen, 214 High St. (43/28A)

A native of Cornwall, Allen came to Mineral Point in 1842. He worked as a stone mason and plasterer. Allen formed a partnership with John Toay, who had immigrated with Allen and Allen's brother, James Allen, from Cornwall. In 1860, he established a grocery/boot and shoe store with John Toay. His business, later known as P. Allen & Son, was still operating in 1881. He is known to have built, with John Toay, the Mineral Point Railroad Depot (13 Commerce St., 55/4) (see Designers, Builders and Engineers). (Butterfield 1881:853)

Philip Allen Jr., 203 High St. (43/2)

A native of Mineral Point, Allen was in business with his father (above). In 1873, he became Postmaster. Allen made a number of questionable investments at the turn of the century, including the Mineral Point Linen and Fibre Company and the Mineral Point Woolen Mills, both of which failed. He also speculated in land and other businesses out of the state. As an executive of the First National Bank Allen had access to a great deal of money, and when his investments did not pay off, he embezzled thousands at the turn of the century, causing the bank to be closed in 1909 (see Commerce). (Butterfield 1881:853, Fiedler 1973:136-137, Writers Program 1979:157-159)

Curtis Beech, 505 Front St. (17/9)

A native of New York state, he came to Mineral Point in 1836 and began a mercantile business that he operated for many years. In 1847, Beech began to exploit the small amount of copper deposits found near Mineral Point. With W. J. Tilley, he operated a copper smelter, but the copper industry never really took off in Mineral Point, although Beech was successful at it. (Butterfield 1881:853, Mineral Point Tribune 31 December 1847, 15 June 1849)

B. J. Bennett, 262 High St. (43/18)

Bennett is a native of the area and attended school in Mineral Point. In 1871, he became associated with the Mineral Point Tribune that his brother operated. In 1878 he became local editor of the paper, and in 1881, he became a part owner, as well. He was a long-time editor-publisher of one of Mineral Point's important historic newspapers, which lives on today as part of the Democrat-Tribune. (Butterfield 1881:854, 582-586, Fiedler 1973:6, 9, 84)

Alfred Bishop, 159 High St. (14/12)

Born in Mineral Point in 1849, Bishop trained as a carpenter and joiner and worked as a builder in Mineral Point and had a shop at the rear of the U. S. Hotel. In 1878, Bishop was a partner in the Bishop and Nancolas in the furniture and undertaking business. Bishop became sole proprietor in 1881. (Butterfield 1881:854)

James Brewer, 536 Fountain St. (32/30)

A native of Cornwall, Brewer came to Mineral Point in 1850 and began farming. In 1852, he went to California for the gold rush, but came back to Wisconsin in 1855. He farmed again until 1865, then came to town. He became a commission merchant and carried on in that occupation until 1878, when he retired. A local politician, he served on the Board of County Supervisors and the City Council. (Butterfield 1881:855)

James Brewer II, 114 High St. (16/4)

James Brewer II was born in Cornwall in 1854. He came to Mineral Point with his uncle, James Brewer (above), whom he worked for. Brewer was schooled in England and Mineral Point, and attended business college in Chicago. He was employed in a Chicago commission house before returning to Mineral Point and beginning a grocery business. In 1881, he became a partner with R. J. Penhallegon, Jr., in a large grocery store in the community. After 25 years, Brewer purchased Penhallegon's interest in the store, and Brewer operated the business alone. He was a director of the First National Bank and a stockholder in the Mineral Point Telephone Company, and had other business interests, as well (see Commerce). (Crawford 1913:7-8)

James Carbis, 104 Front St. (16/16)

James Carbis was born in Cornwall and came to Mineral Point sometime during 1842-43. He came from Cornwall with Richard Thomas, and both were stone masons. Thomas and Carbis formed a partnership in Mineral Point and they are best known for their work on buildings in the Pendarvis Historic Site (Trelawny House, Pendarvis House, part of Tamblin's Row, 122 Shake Rag St. (36/30,35/27)). Their most impressive known work is the Joseph Gundry House (234 Madison St., 21/14), built in 1867-68. Although it is difficult to document, they were probably responsible for many other stone buildings in the community. (Information in Designers, Builders and Engineers)

Amasa Cobb, 107 Dodge St. (27/06)

Cobb was born in Illinois and came to the lead region in 1842 where he mined. He served in the Mexican War, then returned to Wisconsin and studied law. He set up a practice in Mineral Point and served as district attorney for several years. He served in the state senate, was adjutant general of Wisconsin, state assemblyman, and third district Congressman. He served in Congress between 1863 to 1871. In 1871, he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska and had a distinguished career there. (Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography 1960:80)

George W. Cobb, 605 Cothorn St. (17/14), 23 Commerce St. (15/13)

Cobb was a native of New York state and came to Mineral Point in 1843. He ran a store and an agricultural commission business. In 1855, he became the manager of the Mineral Point Railroad, and still held that position in 1881. (Butterfield 1881:856)

Montgomery M. Cothren, 320 Tower St. (39/33)

Cothren was a native of New York State who came to New Diggings, Wisconsin in 1839. In 1843, he came to Mineral Point where he established a law practice. He was a member of the territorial lower house, state senator, and a 5th Circuit Judge from 1853 to 1865 and 1876 to 1883. (Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography 1960:87)

George and Robert M. Crawford, 262 High St. (43/18)

George Crawford was born in Ireland and came to Wisconsin in 1850 with his parents. He started in the offices of the Iowa County Democrat as a printer, then became the editor. He and his brother, Robert M. purchased the paper in 1877, and published it and other publications out of their downtown offices. The Democrat lives on as part of the Democrat-Tribune, after the two major papers in Mineral Point merged in 1938. (Butterfield 1881:857,586, Writers Program 1979:129,175, Fiedler 1973:9)

John Dawe, 111 Third St. (41/02)

Dawe was born in England in 1833. He came to Mineral Point in 1853 and mined. In 1870, he began a grocery and general store, which he was still operating in 1881. (Butterfield 1881:857)

Charles Gillmann, 250 Shake Rag St. (37/25), 276 Shake Rag St. (37/27)

Charles Gillmann was a native of Germany, coming to Mineral Point in 1855. He became the owner and operator of the Mineral Spring(s) Brewery (276 Shake Rag St., 37/27) with a partner, but in 1874, he became sole owner of the brewery (see Industry for more information on the brewery). In 1878, a tornado destroyed his house and brewery and he quickly rebuilt both, making the brewery more productive in the process. (Butterfield 1881:859)

Richard Goldsworthy, 930 State St. (40/18), 246 High St. (43/21)

Goldsworthy was a native of Cornwall and came to Mineral Point in 1845, where he was a stone mason and contractor, responsible for building many of Mineral Point's residences and commercial buildings. (see Architects, Designers, and Builders). (Butterfield 1881:859-860)

John Gray, 615 Maiden St. (33/8), 215 High St. (43/5)

John Gray was a native of Cornwall who came to Mineral Point in 1844. He first mined, then in 1848 began a general store. In 1850, he was a partner with Joseph Gundry, and for many years the firm of Gundry and Gray was the most prominent commercial business in Mineral Point (see Commerce). In 1876, Gray was elected to the state legislature. (Butterfield 1881:860)

Joseph Gundry, 234 Madison (21/14), 215 High St. (43/5)

Joseph Gundry was a native of Cornwall who came to Mineral Point in 1845. He first mined, then clerked briefly for John Gray in his store. In 1850, he became a partner in the business which was the most prominent retail business in Mineral Point (see Commerce). He was also a local politician. (Butterfield 1881:860)

William P. Gundry, 234 Madison (21/14)

William P. Gundry was a son of Joseph Gundry (above). Born in Mineral Point, he studied at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, then traveled to England and France, where he studied French, music, and pursued art. He spent 10 years living and working in Chicago and London. After studying piano at the Boston Conservatory of Music, he returned to Mineral Point where he taught music and gave recitals in the family home. He was a popular artist in the community, performing for many groups. He also was a mentor to Robert Neal, who was involved in developing the Pendarvis Historic Site. He lived in the Gundry House (now a house museum) until his death in 1936. (Information from Korinne Oberle, Pendarvis Historic Site)

John Hadfield, 22 High St. (14/13)

Hadfield was a native of England and came to Wisconsin in 1850. In 1855, he came to Mineral Point, and began buying hides. He remained in the hide trading business for over 35 years. (Butterfield 1881:861)

William T. Henry, 305 Fountain St. (18/27)

Henry was born in Missouri and came to Galena in 1824. In 1833, he came with his family to Dodgeville, where his father operated a business. In 1834, his father came to Mineral Point. He was educated locally, then went to high school in Springfield, Illinois. He worked for Curtis Beech in his store as a clerk, then he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States Court. In 1846, he was appointed to the U. S. Court and he served until 1849. He went to California for the gold rush, then came back in 1851, then left again with his wife, where she died. He came back to Mineral Point in 1855, and became involved as a director of the Mineral Point Railroad Company. He established a law firm and in 1861, a private banking company. He also had interests in mining lands in the area. He was a frequent mayor of Mineral Point and an amateur geologist. (Butterfield 1881:861-862)

Charles Hornung, 216 Fountain St. (19/6), 236-40 High St. (43/23)

A native of Galena, Hornung learned the bakery business in that city before coming to Mineral Point in 1879. He established his business in Mineral Point in that year, and it became a large and important bakery/restaurant downtown during the turn of the century years. (Butterfield 1881:862)

Edgar Hellum, 114 Shake Rag St. (36/30)

In 1935, he and Robert Neal formed a partnership to rehabilitate several stone cottages along Shake Rag Street. Their first restored buildings were Trelawny and Pendarvis Houses, two stone houses they used as a restaurant and residence. Later, after acquiring and rehabilitating neighboring buildings,

and moving buildings to their site, Neal and Hellum operated a gallery, pub, and took in guests. Their restorations became well-known, and attracted many tourists. In 1970, the State Historical Society took over the complex and has been operating it as an historic site ever since. (Information from the Pendarvis Historic Site)

James Hutchison, 158 High St. (14/33)

James Hutchison operated a large private bank in Mineral Point. In 1885, his business became known as the Iowa County Bank. The business also wrote abstracts and handled real estate and insurance services. ("special Business Edition" 1891)

Samuel Jenkins, 321 N. Chestnut St. (23/21)

A native of Cornwall, Jenkins came to Mineral Point in 1841 and worked in mining. In 1850, he went to California, but returned in 1851. He began a general store in 1852, then in 1866 began the S. Hocking & Co. hardware store. (Butterfield 1881:864)

William Arthur Jones, 215 Ridge St. (29/14)

Born in Wales, he came to Iowa County with his family in 1851. He went to the Platteville Normal School (University of Wisconsin-Platteville) and graduated in 1872. He taught school for several terms, became principal of the Mineral Point High School, then Iowa County Superintendent of Schools. In 1881, he was a partner in a private bank which was later organized into the First National Bank of Mineral Point, of which he became Cashier. In 1884, Jones and his brothers infused the Mineral Point Zinc Company with money and took over the management which led to the success of the company and was a big part of the zinc boom at the turn of the century. In 1897, Jones was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he served in this office for eight years. When he returned to Mineral Point, he became the general manager of the zinc company, guiding it to its greatest expansion until he died in 1912 (see Industry). (Crawford 1913:86-87)

Edward Kinne, 315 High St. (23/29)

A native of Germany, Kinne came to Mineral Point in 1846, and worked as a carpenter until 1858. He then opened a general store, and under the name of Kinne and Spratler, carried on a grocery and general store for many years. (Butterfield 1881:864)

Josiah Lanyon, 110 Dodge St. (33/30)

Born in Mineral Point, Lanyon was the son of William Lanyon of Cornwall, who came to Mineral Point in 1840. He went to local schools and the Platteville Academy. He was operated a foundry and machine shop in Mineral Point, then in 1882, he went to Kansas where he engaged in the zinc smelting and refining business, building a factory, which he operated until 1903. He returned to Mineral Point in his later years. (Crawford 1913:105-106)

William Lanyon Sr., 309 Front St. (16/36), 105 Commerce St. (15/11)

A native of Cornwall, Lanyon came to Mineral Point in 1840, where he began working as a blacksmith and machinist. He also owned a hardware store for a short time. In 1849, he established a foundry and machine-shop, which he operated until 1875, when his sons took over. His foundry was one of the few non-mining related industries in the community during the mid-nineteenth century (see Industry). (Butterfield 1881:865)

N. T. Martin, 112 Maiden St. (16/26), 104 High St. (14/21)

Martin was a native of Mineral Point and attended school both in Mineral Point and in Chicago. He worked in the office of the State Treasurer in Madison for a year, then worked for four years for the Secretary of State. In 1870, he began a hardware store with John Toay, later operating the firm alone. (See Commerce). (Butterfield 1881:866)

Charles McIlhon, 609 Fountain St. (56/06)

McIlhon was born in Mineral Point in 1856, the son of Irish immigrants. McIlhon attended St. Paul's Catholic School, then studied in the law office of Wilson & Jones in Mineral Point. In 1878, he was admitted to the bar. In 1879, he associated with Alexander Wilson, and stayed in that partnership until 1886. He then joined with Calvert Spensley to form Spensley and McIlhon, a prominent firm in Mineral Point. McIlhon became a county judge, then actively engaged in zinc mining in the area. He was vice-president of the Kennedy Mining Company, the St. Rose Mining company of Platteville, and the Druno Mining Company. He was president of the Harris Mining Company, a large zinc mining company in Mineral Point in the early twentieth century. He was instrumental in helping establish the railroad spur that brought zinc ore from mines north of Mineral Point to the Mineral Point Zinc Company for processing. He was also a local politician. (Crawford 1913:110-111)

James B. Moffett, 403 S. Iowa St. (34/10), 210 High St. (43/28)

A native of Kentucky, he studied medicine there and in the east before coming to Chicago and graduating from Rush Medical College there. He came to Iowa County in 1846, and began practicing medicine. He also began a local drug store that was successful for many years (See Social and Political Movements). (Butterfield 1881:867)

Robert M. Neal, 114 Shake Rag St., (36/30)

Robert M. Neal was born in Mineral Point in 1906 and graduated from Mineral Point High School in 1924. He began working for Syrie Maugham's Chicago interior design studio in 1928, and in 1931, he began to manage her New York shop, then in 1933, her London Shop. He returned to Mineral Point in 1935. He met Edgar Hellum of Cooksville, Wisconsin, and they formed a partnership which created the Pendarvis House complex on Shake Rag and Spruce Streets. Neal and Hellum acquired and rehabilitated several Cornish miners' cottages and a rowhouse. Called Pendarvis House, the restoration developed as a nationally acclaimed restaurant specializing in traditional Cornish fare such as pasty and saffron cake. The restorations attracted people from all over the country and some foreign countries, as well, including Sinclair Lewis, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, George F. Kennan, Frank Lloyd Wright, and others.

In the later years, Neal and Hellum adapted the old dwellings to new uses as retail and gallery space, guest cottages, a Cornish pub, and their residence. They furnished the buildings with local antiques, and landscaped exterior spaces with native plants and salvaged building stone. In 1970, Neal and Hellum arranged for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to acquire the complex and operate it as one of its six Wisconsin Historic Sites. Neal died in 1983, and a trust was begun in his memory to perpetuate the Pendarvis project. (Information from Korinne Oberle, Pendarvis Historic Site)

Martin NeCollins, 315 Mineral St. (22/33)

A native of Cornwall, he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and engaged in farming. He was a successful farmer until 1870, when he sold his farm and came to town to live. He was one of the many successful area farmers during the nineteenth century. (Butterfield 1881:867)

Richard James Penhallegon, Jr., 114 High St. (14/23)

Born in Iowa County, Richard James Penhallegon was the son of Richard James Penhallegon Sr., a native of Cornwall. Penhallegon Sr. was a miner and merchant in Mineral Point. Penhallegon Jr. was educated in Mineral Point schools, then attended business college in Chicago. He worked in Chicago life insurance offices, then in 1878 he came back to Mineral Point, joining his father's grain and seed business. In 1883, he and James Brewer organized Brewer and Penhallegon, a large grocery business. He was in this business until 1904, when he opened a private bank and real estate office. (Crawford 1913:135)

Thomas Prisk, 20 S. Chestnut St. (14/35), 160 High St. (14/32)

A native of Cornwall, Prisk came to Mineral Point in 1834. He was a miner, then began farming. He went to California for the gold rush, then returned in 1853 and again began to mine. In 1864 he moved into town and owned property in the downtown business district. (Butterfield 1881:870)

R. D. Pulford, 223 High St. (43/6)

Pulford was the son of Schuyler Pulford, a prominent physician in the area (see Social and Political Movements). He was born in New York state and came to Mineral Point with his family in 1843. He was a dentist, but was more successful after he took over his father's drug store business, eventually erecting a new building for his store in Mineral Point's downtown. (Butterfield 1881:870-871)

William Rablin, 506 Maiden St. (34/09)

Born in Cornwall, Rablin came to Mineral Point in 1835. He engaged in mining with his brother for seven years. He went to Dodgeville in 1843, and operated a tavern there. In 1844, he began farming, and was successful at it. He came to town in 1867 after selling his successful stock farm. (Butterfield 1881:871)

John J. Ross, 617 High St. (28/06)

A native of Ireland, Ross came to Mineral Point in 1839, where he began to mine. He went to California for the gold rush, then came back shortly thereafter. He continued to mine and smelt after that for over forty years, and made a personal fortune doing so. He and William T. Henry were partners in a large zinc mining operation. He also owned a stock farm, city property, land, was a local politician, and sat on the board of directors for the Mineral Point Railroad. (Butterfield 1881:871)

James Smith, General, 111 Jail Alley (20/5)

A native of Ireland, Smith came to the U. S. in 1817. He attended an eastern academy, then served in the Black Hawk War and the Civil War, on the side of the South. He was in the Mineral Point land office, when it was not away with military duties. (Butterfield 1881:872)

Joseph Smith, 425 Ridge St. (32/10)

An early resident of Mineral Point, in 1849, he was appointed Postmaster in the city and operated the Post Office in his business in Mineral Point's downtown. He was the first to institute daily mail service in the nineteenth century, but this was not long-lived. He operated a book store and confectionery in downtown Mineral Point as well. (Butterfield 1881:701-702)

Nelson H. Snow, 425 Ridge St. (32/10)

A native of Massachusetts, Snow came to Mineral Point with his family in 1858. He was educated locally, then at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, then he became the station agent at Avoca for the Milwaukee Road. In 1882, he was transferred to Mineral Point. Besides being station agent, he was one of the incorporators of the Mineral Point Zinc Company. He was a three-term Mayor of Mineral Point and a president of the school board. (Crawford 1913:170-172)

Calvert Spensley, 327 Mineral St. (22/30)

Spensley was born in England and came to the lead region with his family in 1848. In 1857, the family moved to Mineral Point where Spensley's father was a lead smelter and miner. Calvert was educated locally, then attended Business School in New York State and Columbia University Law School in New York City, where he graduated in 1869. He served in the Civil War prior to law school, then worked for the law firm of Cothren and Lanyon in Mineral Point until 1871. He worked as an auditor of the Mineral Point Railroad until 1877, then became a law partner with Cyrus Lanyon. In 1886, he became a partner with Charles McIlhon. Spensley and McIlhon was a prominent law firm in Mineral Point, and Spensley served in many political offices, as well. (Crawford 1913:162-164)

Moses M. Strong, 525 Fountain St. (32/22)

Moses Strong was born in Vermont and attended eastern schools, including law school. In 1831, he was admitted to the bar, then came to Mineral Point in 1836, serving for a time as an agent of land speculators. He served as U. S. District Attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin, was in the territorial legislature, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention (1846).

He was a state assemblyman, and an important Democratic politician. An active speculator and promoter, he was never the success in politics and finance that he had hoped. But, he was one of Mineral Point's most prominent figures, serving as President of the State Bar Association, and vice-present of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He authored a book, History of the Territory of Wisconsin (1885), and wrote other articles on early Wisconsin history in his later years. (Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography 1960:343)

Richard Thomas, 122 Shake Rag St. (36/20)

Richard Thomas was born in Cornwall and came to Mineral Point some time in 1842-43. Thomas came to this country with James Carbis and they formed a partnership in the community as builders. Their most noted work includes buildings in the Pendarvis Historic Site (Trelawny House, Pendarvis House, part of Tambllyn's Row, 122 Shake Rag St. (36/20,36/27)). He also worked on the Joseph Gundry House, one of the best stone houses in the community (234 Madison St., 21/14) (Designers, Builders, and Engineers)

John Toay, 321 Fifth St. (56/10)

He was a native of Cornwall, then came to Mineral Point in 1842. He worked as a stone mason and plasterer with his partner, Philip Allen, and worked in that trade for 20 years. He was a partner with Philip Allen in his grocery-boot and shoe store for many years as well. He was a member of the state legislature and was a local preacher. Toay and Allen's best known building is the Mineral Point Railroad Depot (see Designers, Builders and Engineers). (Butterfield 1881:876)

Harmon Van Dusen, 311 High St. (23/28)

Van Dusen was born in Connecticut and attended secondary school in New York state. He read medicine and attended lectures in New York state and began to practice medicine there in 1828. He came to Mineral Point in 1847 and began establishing a practice there. He became a prominent doctor in the community. He was President of the Iowa County Medical Society, the President of the State Medical Society, was Mayor of Mineral Point, and held other minor city offices. (Butterfield 1881:878)

John H. Vivian, 128-130 High St. (14/26, 55/3)

A native of Cornwall, Vivian was educated and studied medicine there. He came to Mineral Point in 1847, and began his practice in the city at that time. He was a prominent doctor, but was also known as a prominent druggist, operating one of the longest-lived drug stores (it is still operating under a different name) in the city. He was a Mayor of Mineral Point, served in the state legislature, was a member of the State Board of Charities, and other prominent organizations. (Butterfield 1881:878)

William Walker, 1 Water St. (55/5)

Born in Ireland, Walker came to Mineral Point in 1841. He was a teamster, hauling lead to Galena during the early mining days. He also hauled to Milwaukee and would bring back merchandise from that city. He started his

hotel, the Walker House, or the Mineral Point Hotel at 1 Water St. (23/32), in the 1850s, with a major addition in 1861. (Butterfield 1881:878)

Alexander Wilson, 110 Dodge St. (33/30)

Born in New York State, Wilson graduated from Union College in that state. He studied law in Dubuque, Iowa and was admitted to the bar there. He came to Mineral Point in 1855, where he taught school, practiced law, was district attorney, and superintendent of schools. He was a county judge, serving until 1869. In 1874, he established a private bank. We was Wisconsin's Attorney General from 1878-1882, after which he retired to private practice in Mineral Point. (Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography 1960:378)

Introduction

The Intensive Survey of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, completed in July 1992 identified extant properties of architectural significance and architectural interest built prior to the early 1940s. The major objective of the Intensive Survey of Mineral Point was to establish the architectural and historical significance of the historic properties located in the existent Mineral Point Historic District and of any historic properties outside the boundaries of the NRHP district potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The survey included only those properties located within the limits the city of Mineral Point and those few properties located within the boundaries of the Mineral Point Historic District, but outside the southeast limits of the city. An intensive survey form was completed of the selected historic properties that have retained some architectural integrity and contribute to the historic character of the Mineral Point Historic District. Criteria, as set forth by the National Historic Preservation Act and the Preservation Division of the State Historical Society, were used to determine the architectural merits of the properties surveyed.

The architectural history of Mineral Point began with the first native settlement followed by the first white settlement in the area. It is generally conceded the area of Mineral Point was first explored and settled by the French in the 17th and first half of the 18th century, followed by the English in the late 18th century. In the early 19th century when the first permanent white settlers moved into the area, the region was owned by the Winnebago Indians, who had mined the area sporadically for lead (T.S. Allen, Directory of the City of Mineral Point (Mineral Point: Bliss & Son, 1859:4; Fiedler, 1962:17-22; History of Iowa County, 1881:258, 655). In the early 1800's, lead miners from the Missouri and Galena mines moved progressively north from the Illinois into what was then Michigan Territory. Although there is minimal evidence that white settlers opened mines in the Mineral Point area as early as 1820, the first permanent settlement recorded occurred in 1827. During this year, William Roberts, a Baptist preacher, Solomon Francis, Christopher Law and a few others built two cabins near Jerusalem Spring [near Fountain Street] and began prospecting in the area. John Hood and his wife Martha, often credited with being the first white settlers of Mineral Point, arrived in mid-1828, built a shelter and became the first permanent settlers of the present city of Mineral Point (Fiedler, 1962:24-26; History of Iowa County, 1881: 656-658).

However, only extant resources are discussed in this architectural history. Unfortunately time constraints did not allow the opportunity to research old buildings or old structures and sites that are no longer standing. Time constraints also did not allow the meticulous research of the original land grants, surveys and pre-emption certificates necessary to document the construction date of the earliest extant buildings constructed prior to the 1840 tax records. The documentation of construction dates for even the 1840s buildings remain problematic because the legal descriptions in the early tax records are imprecise and unorganized. As a result, the exact dates of some properties constructed during this era remain unclear. However, sufficient

information was gathered to establish the general chronology of styles, building materials and types of buildings and structures in the outlined area [See Intensive Survey map, p. 2]. This survey report does not provide a complete catalog of Mineral Point architecture. The survey was selective by design and dependent on the present integrity of the building, structure or site, while excluding contemporary construction.

This history will show the influence of historic styles on local architecture, including commercial, residential, public and church architecture, and the influence of materials and design sources. A true style could not be assigned to many buildings. The character of buildings generally in Mineral Point is the result of popular architectural influences, personal taste, and opportunity offered by available skills and locally available building materials. As a result, buildings in these cases are referred to as being influenced by a particular style. Generally, the following discussion will mention only the significant examples of architecture remaining in Mineral Point. Furthermore, the buildings, sites, and structures will be referred to by their historic name, that is, the name of their original owner or business name.

Building Materials

Wood

Log Construction

The dwellings of the white miners who arrived to prospect for lead beginning in 1827 were crude shelters dug-outs hollowed out in the hillside or shacks constructed of poles covered with sod and prairie grass. By the summer of 1828, the construction of houses with logs harvested from the immediate area gave the settlement a more permanent appearance. Edward Bouchard reported, while on his way through the settlement, ". . . I saw no one at the Point, except three men who were erecting a log cabin " (History of Iowa County, 1881:656). By January 1829, the third log building in the settlement, the Mineral Point Hotel, was under construction for the purpose of housing the influx of miners arriving in the coming spring (WPA, 1979:30). By the fall of 1829, it has been estimated the population of the area of the Mineral Point settlement numbered about 3000 [Fiedler estimates 500 actually lived in the area of the present city of Mineral Point] (WPA, 1979:34; Fiedler, 1962:31).

However, the progress toward the ordered life of a civilized town was temporarily held up by the financial depression in 1830 followed by the Black Hawk War. The population of the town reportedly dropped to 300 and the building of substantial buildings was delayed. As native timbers were already in short supply, buildings were torn down and used in the construction of forts and block houses for the protection of the remaining citizens (History of Iowa County, 1881:480; WPA, 1979:35-43). Immediately after the cessation of the Black Hawk War in 1832, Mineral Point, comprised of a few log cabins and sod huts, began its era of development. The development of the community of

Mineral Point endured with occasional lapses until up to the early 20th century (WPA, 1979:45).

Prior to the settlement of Wisconsin generally beginning in the mid-19th century by large numbers of European immigrants, settlers moved into southwest and southeast Wisconsin about the time the Wisconsin Territory was formed in 1836. According to Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management plan, farmers from the East settled in the southeastern part of the state, while settlers in the Galena lead district, which grew to include the Mineral Point lead district, were from the upper south. Both groups used the native forest of the area to construct small log cabins. These cabins were built with round as well as square-cut logs, depending on the influence and expertise of the builders. Built without regard to stylistic influences, these cabins generally had simple gable roofs, few doors or windows and a large rock chimney at one end of the building (Wyatt [Vol II], 4-2).

According to all accounts of travelers in the area, the early wood houses in Mineral Point were constructed of logs. Unlike most Wisconsin cities, several early representatives of log construction remain to contribute to the Mineral Point Historic District. One of two significant examples of log construction remaining in Mineral Point is the log house probably constructed by John Martin c.1841-1842 at 114 Shake Rag Street, which is presently part of the Pendarvis museum complex. This side gabled, two-story log house features a symmetrical plan with a door in the center of the front elevation flanked on both sides by windows that correspond to the windows on the upper story. This house was part of a 1960 restoration project prior to the establishment of the Pendarvis museum operated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Several years later in the mid to late 1840s two stone one-story cottages were added to the east side of the Martin log house, forming the rowhouse presently referred to as Tamblin's Row (Erdman, 1982:23-31, 46; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). The log house (36/31) built later around 1842-1843 by the English immigrant George Kislingbury also is presently part of the Pendarvis museum complex at 115 Shake Rag Street. Kislingbury, born in Berkshire County, England, apparently purchased this vacant site in 1839 and built the house at the time of his marriage. The Kislingbury house, probably constructed by Kislingbury who had some building skills, is also a gabled building featuring a central doorway into the exposed stone foundation or lower story that is flanked by windows. This log house was occupied by the Kislingbury family until the early 1870s. This log house, referred to as "Polperro" was the second restoration project on the Pendarvis site, which had begun in 1930 by Bob Neal and Edgar Hellum (Erdman, 1982:38-43, 46; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976).

Although there are several log cabins in the city, only the houses at Pendarvis and the small cabin located in the Shake Rag Under the Hill site are associated with the history of Mineral Point. The small log cabin located on the Shake Rag Under the Hill property at 18 Shake Rag Street (37/14) reportedly, was built around 1828 of hand-hewn pit sawn lumber; however, its historic integrity has been altered ("Shake Rag Under the Hill, Brochure). According to local sources, remnants of log construction also remain on the lower story of the center section of the house at 224 Fountain Street (55/27), which was incorporated into the house built Whitney Smith by 1849-1850. The remaining examples have been moved to Mineral Point from outside the city or are new constructions using salvaged logs. The log buildings at 39a Shake Rag

Street(37/2), at 320c Tower Street(39/35) and at 224 Clowney Street (20/28) were all moved to Mineral Point or erected from used logs. Similarly, the Craft Shop(36/33), the Guest Cottage(36/29), and the Maintenance Shop(36/28), all located in the Pendarvis museum complex, were moved to the site or constructed of salvaged logs from the surrounding area (Nelson, Interview, 1992; Knipping, Interview, 1992).

Lumber

The new population, rising quickly again to 500-600 in the early 1830s, came to the area to stay and commenced to build proper homes. The prairie region supported only a modest stand of native timber and, in addition, much of the existent wood was consumed in the lead furnaces of the miners. As a result, timber for the purposes of constructing substantial buildings was in short supply. By the mid-1830s, lumber dealers were advertising limited amounts of lumber for sale when the shipments arrived from distant places such as Pittsburgh, which then was shipped down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers to Galena, and hauled overland to Mineral Point. One such shipment consisting of 10,000 feet of weather board and 10,000 feet of sheeting was listed for sale in the local newspaper in 1838 by B. Salter (Miners Free Press, 25 September 1838; WPA, 1979:47,49). Lumber, sash, doors, and windows were sold on a limited shipments basis in the 1840s by A. Warren from Argyle, Theodore Rodolf, John Saxton, Thomas Davy, and Tregakis, Gray & Co., all who also sold other supplies to the community in addition to lumber (Mineral Point Democrat, 16 July 1845, 15 October 1845, 2 June 1848, 8 June 1849, 27 June 1849).

Lumber yards, as a specialized business, began to supply the buildings needs of the community of Mineral Point by the 1850s. In 1850, a lumber yard owned by Shepherd and Bonnell advertized for sale pine lumber shipped from the northern Wisconsin Pinery (Wisconsin Tribune, 7 June 1850). However, substantial lumber yards were not a standard commercial service until the advent of railway transportation in 1857 made a supply of lumber easily and economically available. As the construction of the railroad neared completion, the Mineral Point Tribune noted "Perhaps the railroad will enable, we hope, citizens to obtain lumber... great demand for residences" (Mineral Point Tribune, 18 March 1856). In 1859, it was reported that 973, 558 feet of lumber was imported by rail in 1858, the first year of rail transportation (Allen, 1859:14). Among the earliest of the lumber yards established in conjunction with the arrival of the rail road was the yard established in June, 1857, by T.K. Blodgett and Israel Sheppard, who also sold reapers and thrashers at their place of business near the new railroad depot. During the same year, C.M. Curtis established a new lumber yard near the newly opened railroad depot (Mineral Point Tribune, 30 June 1857; 13 April 1857).

Business operations using wood as a raw material as wood became more easily transportable also were established. Among the more prominent of the local firms was the Clowney and Clark Machine Shop located on North Chestnut (not extant) in the 1850s and 1860s. In the early 1860s, Clowney and Clark used steam operated turning lathes, saws, molding machines to turn out corner boards, sash, blinds, doors, moldings, flooring, and spinning wheels, which, according to the local newspaper, were "superior to those brought from Chicago" (Mineral Point Tribune, 30 April 1862, 21 May 1862; History of Iowa County, 1881:855).

In 1866, the machine shop of G.W. Cobb & Co. advertized a steam sawing, planing and tongue and groove services as well as sash and door products. In their advertisement, the Cobb Company offered to "put up first rate buildings in less time than ever before." George W. Cobb provided the citizens of Mineral Point with the opportunity to own an early "pre-fab" house. The company claimed in their 1870 advertisement "You can have your house made by machinery, and put up in a few days, much cheaper than by hand." Cobb & Co., who built a large stone warehouse near the proposed railway site at 23 Commerce St (16/10) in 1854, apparently had established a lumber outlet at their place of business near the railroad depot by at least 1860 (National Democrat, 5 January 1870, 9 February 1870; Mineral Point Tribune, 23 Feb. 1854, 4 July 1866, 25 July 1866). During this period, George Pierce also is known to have operated a sash, door, and blind factory, which employed as many as eight men. This sash and door factory was operated under the name Cobb and Pierce from 1866 until about 1872. (U.S. Census, Industrial Schedule, 1870; History of Iowa County, 1881:702).

As the raw lumber and the lumber manufacturing mills disappeared from the local economy, lumber for construction purposes increasingly was obtained from local retail lumberyards, generally located adjacent to the railroad. The following lumberyards are known to have supplied the materials for wood and frame construction in Mineral Point during the later years of the 19th century and in the early 20th century:

EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY. The Eastman lumber yard was located on the east side of Commerce Street near the railroad depot (not extant). It succeeded the Sanger Rockwell & Company previously located on the site. This lumber yard, one of a regional chain of lumber yards, was incorporated in 1900. At the turn of the century, under the management of L.C. Stair, the Eastman Lumber Yard offered a full line of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and heavy timbers, also lime, cement, and building materials of all kinds. This lumber yard was in operation from the early 1890s until at least the 1930s (Sanborn [map], 1894-1929; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1885-1900; Iowa County Democrat, 9 May 1907).

JAMES HUTCHINSON LUMBER COMPANY. The Hutchinson Lumber Company, established in 1864, supplied lumber materials to the community of Mineral Point until the early 1880s. This yard, located next to the railroad depot at 18 Commerce Street (16/12), was established by James Hutchinson, who was born Ireland in 1819. Hutchinson, the son of a farmer, immigrated from Ireland to Mineral Point about 1840, where he engaged in mining for several years. Hutchinson was elected to various governmental offices following his injury by a mining explosion, after which he turned to farming for a period of time. In 1862, Hutchinson took up grain and stock trade and in 1864, he turned to the lumber business. The Hutchinson Lumber Company offered a stock of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and blinds (History of Iowa County, 1881:862-863; National Democrat, 5 January 1870). He purchased the site near the depot in the early 1870s (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1871-1885; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). A lumber yard continued to occupy the site of the Hutchinson Lumber Yard near the railroad depot up to the contemporary period. The part-stone livery stable apparently constructed by Hutchinson remains on the site along with various lumber sheds built later. James Hutchinson and Sons established

the Iowa County Bank and Abstract Office in 1885 at which time the lumber yard operation was taken over by the J.D. Martin & Co. lumber yard (Sanborn [map], 1884; Iowa County Democrat, September 1891; History of Iowa County, 1881:730; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1871-1885).

J.D. MARTIN & CO LUMBER. The Martin Lumber Company was established by B. J. Prideaux and J.D. Martin in 1885 on the previous site of the Hutchinson Lumber Company at 18 Commerce Street (16/12). It continued in business under the name of Martin and Prideaux [also listed as J.D. Martin and Co.] until after the turn of the century. This lumber yard was succeeded for a brief time by the Prideaux Lumber Yard, followed by the Mineral Point Lumber Company from 1907 until at least the 1930s (Crawford, 1913:140-142; Sanborn [map], 1884-1900; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1885-1900; Iowa County Democrat, 9 May 1907).

BENJAMIN T. PRIDEAUX LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS. The Prideaux Lumber Company was the successor to the Martin Lumber Company operation at 18 Commerce Street (16/12). B.J. Prideaux, who previously was co-owner of the property along with J.D. Martin beginning in 1885, became the sole owner of this lumber yard from 1904 until 1907. Prideaux's yard offered a stock of "lumber, lath, shingles, posts, pickets, paints, brick, roofing, lime, cement, sash, doors, blinds and building materials of all kinds under dry lumber sheds." Prideaux and Martin established the lumber business at 18 Commerce Street near the rail road depot in 1885. Previously, Prideaux, a tinsmith, became a partner with this former employer in the firm of Devlin & Prideaux, dealers in hardware and house furnishings. Prideaux sold his interest in the business to his partner in 1883 and moved to Lake Mills for two years. In 1885, he returned to Mineral Point and entered into the lumber trade with J.D. Martin. B.J. Prideaux was born in Dodgeville in 1843 where he learned the trade of a tinsmith. He formed a partnership with his employer Edward Devlin in 1875. Prideaux was appointed post master in 1907, whereupon he sold the lumber business (Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1885-1900; Iowa County Democrat, 9 May 1907; History of Iowa County, 1881:870; Crawford, 1913:140-142).

SANGER ROCKWELL & CO LUMBER YARD. Limited information is available on the Sanger Rockwell & Co. lumber yard. This yard was in operation near the rail road depot on the east side of Commerce Street (not extant) in the mid-1880s (Sanborn [map], 1884).

SAMUEL WHITE LUMBER YARD. The White lumber business was known to have been in operation in the early 1880s. No other information on the White lumber concern is available at present (History of Iowa County, 1881:730; Sanborn [map], 1884).

According to the Wisconsin Tribune in 1849, the first real frame building was built by John O'Neil apparently in the 1830s on the lot presently known as 217 Commerce (not extant), adjacent to [north side] the stone O'Neil House built later at 209 Commerce Street (55/13). This frame building, part of which

apparently remains attached to the O'Neil House, was used later by Nickolas Curry as a store (Wisconsin Tribune, 16 March 1849; Jennifer Sharp, Interview, 1992). Extant examples of early frame or wood construction in the present commercial district that have retained their historic character include the timber frame Rodolf House at 51 North Chestnut Street (55/28) constructed in the early 1840s on the corner of Jail Alley and Chestnut and the James Smith House at 111 Jail Alley (20/5) built in 1846-47 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Jack Holzhueter, Interview, 3 July 1992). The Lanyon Blacksmith Shop built in 1868 at 16 Fountain Street (55/14), although not exceptionally well-preserved, is one of two mid-19th century commercial building in the commercial district that have retained historic integrity. The north half of the Ivey Building constructed in the late 1870s at 200 Commerce Street (15/32) has recently been restored, maintaining its historic Italianate styled appearance (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869). Several commercial buildings including the Priestly Building at 260 High Street (43/19) and the commercial building at 14 Fountain Street (15/35) do not contribute to the historic character of the Mineral Point Historic District because they have been covered by siding thereby altering their historic character.

Included in the 637 buildings, reported by Allen in his Directory of the City of Mineral Point, of which half were "mostly good framed houses" is the two-story frame house built at 18 Shake Rag Street (37/9). This Greek Revival influenced side gabled house, built between 1838-1842, is among the earliest frame houses in the Mineral Point Historic District (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Shake Rag Under the Hill, Brochure). The I.O.O.F Lodge was constructed during the same period in 1838 at 112 Front Street (16/20 is also among the earliest architecturally significant building of wood construction remaining in the district. This Greek Revival styled building is an exceptionally well-preserved example of wood construction (Miners Free Press, 7 August 1838; History of Iowa County, 1881:707-711) (Allen, 1859:12-13).

Stone

Stone construction played a major role in the architectural history of Mineral Point. Much of the historic character of the city can be attributed to continued presence of a large number of well-preserved historic stone buildings. However, limited information on the specific source of the stone and stone construction in Mineral Point is available at present. By 1859, there were 637 buildings in the city of Mineral Point, of which more than half were "substantial structures of stone or brick". Fifteen of the 29 commercial and industrial buildings present in the city in 1859 were three-story stone buildings, some with four-story rear elevations (Mineral Point Tribune, 7 December 1858; Allen, 1859:12-13, 15). According to a report reprinted from the Grant County Herald in 1859, there were [in Mineral Point] "numerous stone warehouses going up in the descent of Main Street [High Street] to the Depot [Commerce Street]." The report further describes the building activity in the city, "They use stone...There is so much raw materials there...no where in the mines are such substantial structures projected or attempted as are now rising upon the lower block of Main Street. You hear the sound of the stone

cutter's axe... everywhere are piles of materials...huge stones are carried on plank roads built across the street over your head" (Mineral Point Tribune, 18 October 1859).

Apparently, according to the 1859 Directory of the City of Mineral Point, the stone available for building was a "beautiful blue limestone, which is taken out of the bluffs on all sides of City and within its limits." The Directory further stated "Fine sandstone is also abundant and much in use" (Allen, 1859:8). The limestone used for construction purposes was taken from quarries in the Trenton limestone formation located in the southwest area of Wisconsin. The upper courses and portions of the lower have a uniform buff color. Deeper in the quarry, the layers have a core of blue. The jointing planes break the rock into various sized dimensions, sufficiently large for all ordinary uses (Buckley, 1898:292-297).

The early settlers of Mineral Point, particularly the Cornish settlers, used limestone from the hills adjoining their building sites to construct their homes. Reportedly, the Cornish miners, who also were skilled stone cutters, used the limestone near or on the site to build about 30 houses along Shake Rag Street (Fiedler, 1962:165; WPA [1941], 1979:54). Local limestone, very likely from the adjacent hillside, was used to construct several well preserved cottages and houses on Shake Rag Street in the late 1830s and in the 1840s. The cottages and houses on Shake Rag Street are among the earliest of the extant stone houses in the city. Significant examples of early limestone construction remaining on Shake Rag Street include the cottage built for Ralph Goldsworthy at 19 Shake Rag Street (37/16) around 1840, the John Tregascus Cottage also constructed in the early 1840s at 17 Shake Rag Street (37/17), the Joseph James House built in the early 1840s at 28 Shake Rag Street (37/7) and the two-story house built during the same period at 26 Shake Rag Street (37/8) (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1850; Chesterfield Inn Brochure; Sanborn [map], 1884; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). The small limestone cottage known as Pendarvis and the adjacent two-story Trelawney House [now part of Cornish restoration complex known as Pendarvis] built in the early 1840s at 122 Shake Rag Street (36/32) and restored by Robert Neal and Edgar Hellum in the late 1930s, are additional significant examples of early stone construction in Mineral Point (Fiedler, 1962:166-169; Erdman [SHSW], 1982).

Local sandstone also was used often in the construction of historic buildings in Mineral Point. The sandstone was quarried from the St Peters sandstone formation located in southwestern Wisconsin. In general, the sandstone from the St Peters formation is soft, but in Mineral Point, it was sufficiently hard to be dressed and placed in a wall. St Peters sandstone was used for building in the early days because it was close at hand and the expense was only the cost of the quarrying (Buckley, 1898:255, 251-254). Brick and lumber at that time were expensive, and therefore was not viewed as the building material of choice for the early settlers of Mineral Point. As a result, Mineral Point is characterized by many rough stone buildings. Many of the older buildings including the Methodist Episcopal Church at 400 Doty Street (26/7) and the Gundry House at 234 Madison (21/14), both constructed in the late 1860s, are built of St Peters sandstone taken from the bluffs adjacent to the city (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; Buckley, 1898:253; Fiedler, 1962:130).

The earliest significant stone building in the commercial district, the John O'Neil House, built in 1838-1839 at 209 Commerce Street (55/13), has been rehabilitated for commercial space (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884; Sharp, Abstract of Property). The earliest stone commercial buildings in the commercial district are the William Thomas & Co. building constructed at 154 High Street (14/30) in 1847 and the lower story of the Milton General Store and Iron Depot built in the mid-1840s at 159 High Street (14/12). Both of these buildings do not contribute to the historic character of the Mineral Point Historic District because of a lack of historic integrity. The earliest significant stone commercial buildings remaining in the city are the Thomas and Company Building constructed at 39-41 High Street (14/5) and the George Cobb Warehouse at 23 Commerce Street (15/13), both built in 1854 (Mineral Point Tribune, 3 January 1855, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1850-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884). Other early community buildings types also were constructed of stone materials. Native limestone as well as sandstone, "the most convenient and substantial material at hand" was used to construct the earliest extant church building in the Mineral Point. The small 20 ft x 40 ft St Paul's Catholic Church at 414 Ridge Street (32/17) was constructed in 1842 (History of Iowa County, 1881: 719).

In addition to the quarrying of stone from the hill adjacent to the building site or from the hills surrounding the city in the mid-19th century, several quarries outside the city were known to provide building stone in the late 19th century. Stone from the Red Rock Quarry was advertized for sale in the 1889. This quarry, located at Red Rock near Gratiot, reportedly was opened some years before by the "late William T. Henry of this city. At the turn of the century, this quarry was operated by the Darlington Stone Company. The upper beds of the sandstone are buff color but the beds below are streaked with purple, white and buff while the beds below these are brick red in color. This variegated stone found a considerable market in Chicago and Milwaukee (Iowa County Democrat, 13 September 1889; Buckley, 1898:250). No specific buildings in Mineral Point are presently known to be constructed of stone from this quarry. Local stone taken out of the "mill site" was used to construct the Mineral Point Linen Fiber Company (not extant) in 1891 (Iowa County Democrat, 16 October 1891). At the turn of the century, George Trasher opened a quarry near the Zinc Works and offered sand and stone for sale. Also during this period, John Manley advertized sand and stone delivered promptly. However, no buildings have been identified as being constructed of stone from this quarries (Iowa County Democrat, 19 July 1900, 9 August 1900).

By the turn of the century, it was more feasible and more economical to use brick and lumber for building materials than native stone even though it was close at hand. In the later, 19th and early 20th centuries, the facing of the new buildings were generally constructed of brick, but stone was still used for the back walls, for foundations and trimmings (Buckley, 1898:254). Among the best preserved examples of stone buildings with brick front elevations are the Winn and Co. Building built at 38 High Street (14/17) in 1859, the Ellinger Furniture Store constructed in 1868 at 33 High Street (14/3), the Martin and Toay Hardware Store at 104 High Street (14/21), the White House Dry Goods Store at 110 High Street (14/22), the Brewer and Penhallegan Cash Grocery Store at 114 High Street (14/23) and the Allen Building at 122 High Street (14/24), all built or reconstructed after the fire in 1897 damaged the all the previous buildings on the east half of the block (Iowa County

Democrat, 27 May 1868, 6 May 1897, 17 June 1897, 23 Sept. 1897; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1900).

After the turn of the century, it was reported that local limestone from the Gorgen family Quarry [location unknown] was used to construct the new Gorgen and Sons Grocery and Meat Market at 242 High Street (43/22) in 1907 (Iowa County Democrat, 18 April 1907). Stone construction in the 20th century in Mineral Point was limited by the expense of quarrying and the loss of skilled stone masons. The use of native materials and local labor underwent a brief revival during the government sponsored W.P.A. programs in the 1930s and early 1940s. Local stone, the traditional building material of Mineral Point, was used by the W.P.A. workers to build the municipal swimming pool in Soldiers Memorial Park (26/5), which was constructed of local limestone in 1937 at a cost of \$35,000. This pool was modernized in 1984 (Fiedler, 1962:158). in the community as in most early 20th century Wisconsin communities.

Brick

Although brick construction is evident in the city of Mineral Point, brick was not the building material of choice. Locally produced brick was used to construct a number of buildings in the 19th century, but local commercial brick yards were not an important element in the history of Mineral Point. Brick building material apparently generally was imported, first overland and by boat, and later by the rail road when it commenced operation in 1857 (Mineral Point Tribune, 23 February 1854). In a building report by the local newspaper in 1854, the Mineral Point Tribune notes the quarrying of rock and the hauling of brick, not the making of brick, for the coming construction season (Mineral Point Tribune, 23 February 1854). T.S. Allen provided further evidence of brick as an inconvenient building material with the omission of brick as a potential building material in his directory, the Directory of the City of Mineral Point compiled in 1859. However, he list stone and timber for building.

The only local brick yard identified in the Mineral Point Survey is the brick yard at the Mineral Point Zinc Furnace established in 1860. This brick yard was located about one mile south of the city on the line of the railroad. The local newspaper offered the best building brick for sale at \$5.50 for 1000. This yard operated by Weckler, Tiese and Studde also offered chimney brick for sale. The Mineral Point Zinc Furnace Brick Yard advertized brick for sale in the local for only a short time in 1860 (Home Intelligencer, 25 June 1860, 22 August 1860, 13 September 1860). The absence of brick yards in Mineral Point is further demonstrated by the absence of brick makers in the U.S. Census reports. In the 1850 census, only Richard Bowden, and English immigrant who later advertised himself as a stone mason, reported his trade as a brick maker. The only other brick makers in the 1850-1870 census records are John Wickler [Weckler], age 42 from Prussia, and John Triste [Tiesel], age 50, from Luxembourg in the 1860 census. Weckler and Tiese operated the Mineral Point Zinc Furnace Brick Yard for a brief time around 1860. Joe Studde, age 34, also from Prussia, reported his occupation as stone mason in the 1860 census (U.S. Census, 1850, 1860, 1870).

Accounts of building activity in the city generally report the construction of substantial buildings of stone or brick, but the division of the number of brick and stone is not articulated. In 1859, half of the 637 buildings in the city were substantial buildings of brick and stone (Allen, 1859:8, 12, 15). Reportedly, the first brick house was built by William Phillips and was occupied by him as a dwelling house [Vliet Survey, Lot 95] sometime before 1849 (Wisconsin Tribune, 16 March 1849; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). The earliest extant building in the commercial district constructed of brick is the Read [Reed]-Bennett Building at 259 High Street (43/14). At least part of this commercial building, which served as the post office from 1854 until 1864, was constructed in 1841 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Iowa County Democrat, 1 May 1891; Mineral Point Tribune, 3 March 1854, 29 June 1864; Sanborn [map], 1884). Among the most significant representatives of early brick construction in Mineral Point is the Trinity Episcopal Church constructed at 402 High Street (26/8). This Gothic Revival styled church, reportedly constructed of locally fired clay, was built in 1847 (Wisconsin Tribune, 1 October 1847; Fiedler, 1962:179-181).

IRON

A major change in commercial building followed the introduction of iron as a structural material in the 19th century, relieving brick of its load bearing responsibility. The effect of iron materials on the structural frame of most of the buildings in Mineral Point cannot be readily determined. Nevertheless, the use of iron columns, iron lintels and other ornamental iron elements is readily apparent in some of the storefronts of the commercial buildings in the commercial district. Unfortunately, in the process of modernization, many of the iron fronts have been removed; however, in the on-going process of restoration of Mineral Point, some of the iron fronts have been restored and replaced.

Ornamental iron architectural details used to decorate and support the buildings in the 19th and early 20th centuries were manufactured by local foundries and were imported from places such as Chicago and other eastern cities. Some of the iron storefronts in Mineral Point were created by local foundries established in Mineral Point in the mid-19th century:

WILLIAM LANYON FOUNDRY. The Lanyon Foundry was established by William Lanyon in 1849. This foundry and machine shop, the first important industry in the city outside of the mining industry, was located at 105 Commerce Street. The Lanyon Foundry was operated originally in 1850 by Lanyon in partnership with John Warne [Wearne]. According to their advertisement in the local newspaper, the new firm had installed a furnace and were prepared to "execute either iron or brass...[by] workmen all experienced...skill unsurpassed in the 'old country' (Wisconsin Tribune, 26 July 1850; History of Iowa County, 1881:702). According to the 1850 census, the William Lanyon foundry and blacksmith shop employed six men and produced products with an annual value of \$4000 (U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1850).

In 1860, the operation of Lanyon's foundry and machine shop was turned over to the proprietorship of Lanyon's son John and his partner B. Perrington (Mineral Point Weekly Tribune, 7 May 1860, 15 June 1861). In the late 1850s and early 1860s, the Lanyon Foundry arranged to manufacture plows in partnership with Issac Winn and Co. (Mineral Point Tribune, 20 May, 1856, 2 September 1856). In 1865, the Lanyons constructed a new two-story foundry and machine shop of stone and timbers on their property on Commerce Street near the railroad depot. The new building was equipped with steam powered machinery. The new machine shop and foundry was prepared to fill orders for engines, mill machines, furnace machinery, mining machine and threshing machine repairs. In addition, the company had on hand iron pillars for buildings and window caps and a blacksmith shop in connection with their operation (Mineral Point Tribune, 11 October 1865, 25 October 1865, 1 November 1865, 14 March 1866, 3 October 1866). The Lanyon Foundry at 105 Commerce ceased to operate in 1867 (History of Iowa County, 1881:702). One of the buildings of the Lanyon Foundry and Machine Shop remains on the site at 105 Commerce Street (15/11); however, this building has been altered extensively over the years and lacks historic integrity.

In 1867, a new foundry was erected by William Lanyon's sons John and Josiah on the corner of Fountain and Vine Streets (not extant). The Lanyons continued to operate the foundry at this site under the name of J. Lanyon and Brother until at least 1891 (History of Iowa County, 1881:702; Iowa County Democrat [Special Ed.], September 1891; Sanborn [map], 1884-1889). The Lanyon Brothers specialized in the manufacture and repair of mining and milling machinery, all kinds of castings such as iron fences of all kinds, iron stairs, pillars, window caps and sills. In 1870, the Lanyon Brothers employed eight men and reported \$8000.00 as their annual product (Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870). In 1877, the Lanyon patented their ore-crusher and stone-breaker machinery and devoted their shop exclusively to their manufacture. This machinery was sold in a territory that included the states of Ohio, Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Missouri (History of Iowa County, 1881:702-703; Iowa County Democrat [Special Ed.], September 1891). During this period, William Lanyon evidently continued to operate a blacksmith shop on a smaller scale until 1875. According to the 1870 Census, the William Lanyon shop employed two men and produced products with an annual value of \$1200.00 (U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870; History of Iowa County, 1881:865)

William Lanyon, Sr., a native of Cornwall, England, was born in 1810. Lanyon, who learned his trade in Cornwall, immigrated to America in 1840. During the same year, he arrived in Mineral Point at which time he work in the blacksmith and machinist's trade. Later he also started a hardware, stove and tinware business. He carried on his foundry and machine shop industry in partnership with his sons until 1875 when he turned the business over to his sons John and Josiah, who learned the trade in their father's shops. John Lanyon was born in Mineral Point in 1845 and Josiah was born in Mineral Point a year after his parents immigrated to America in 1841 (History of Iowa County, 1881:865).

The Lanyon Foundry manufactured elements for the following historic buildings in the commercial district of Mineral Point:

Lenahan Brothers Block [3 storefronts]. 140-146 High Street (14/28) 1866

(Mineral Point Tribune, 8 August 1866).

David Jacka House, 321 Mineral Street(22/31) 1870

(Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976)

JOHN WEARNE & SONS FOUNDRY [EAGLE FOUNDRY]. The Wearne Foundry, established in 1856 by John Wearne and his son Richard, was located on Hoard Street [Shake Rag Street] about two block from the intersection of Commerce and High Street and also was listed as located on Dodgeville Road]. This foundry specialized in the manufacture and repair of sugar mills and different kinds of farming and mining machinery (History of Iowa County, 1881:705, 879). In addition, the Wearne Foundry was the principal source of the iron castings used in the area including the elements for iron storefronts on the historic buildings of Mineral Point. In 1866, the local newspaper noted, "Pillars [on John Horn Saloon] are the best, most perfect in the city, not withstanding. There are many of the Chicago manufactory in the city. We think our citizens err in sending away...when we can have it done here" Mineral Point Tribune, 11 July 1866. According to the 1870 Census, the Wearne Foundry declared an annual product value of \$1170.00 for castings and \$650.00 worth of repair work annually (U.S. Census [Industrial Census], 1870). Richard Wearne withdrew from the firm in the early 1870s and the business was carried by John Wearne as a sole proprietor. In the mid-1880s, the foundry was purchased by James Wearne, another son of the founder John Wearne, who learned the trade of a moulder from his father. In the 1880s, the Wearne Foundry did all the casting for the Mineral Point Zinc Company. They also manufactured horse-powered ore-crushers for the lead and zinc district. The Wearne Foundry continued to operate until at least the 1890s (Iowa County Democrat [Special Ed.], September 1891; (History of Iowa County, 1881:705, 729, 879).

John Wearne, who learned his trade in Cornwall, England, immigrated to America with wife and children in 1848. Wearne began his blacksmith and foundry career in Mineral Point in partnership with another immigrant from Cornwall, William Lanyon. He established his own foundry under the name John Wearne and Sons in about 1856 [also listed as 1868]. The John Wearne Foundry, succeeded by the Richard Wearne Foundry, was in turn was purchased by James Wearne in the mid-1880s (Wisconsin Tribune, 26 July 1850; Iowa County Democrat [Special Ed.], September 1891; (History of Iowa County, 1881:705, 729; 879).

The Wearne Foundry [Eagle Foundry] manufactured iron elements for the following historic buildings in the commercial district of Mineral Point:

John Horn Saloon [storefront], 155 High Street(14/11)	1866
(Mineral Point Tribune, 11 July 1866)	
Thomas Prisk Building [iron stairway], 160 High Street(14/32)	1866
(Mineral Point Tribune, 29 August 1866; Inscription on stair)	

By the late 19th century, small local iron foundries began to languish as products imported from outside the area began to be more economical than locally made products. The historic iron fence surrounding the old William Lanyon House at 309 Front Street(16/34) was added to the property in 1890. This fence, which logically would be attributed to the Lanyon Foundry, was manufactured by the Barbed Iron Works of Lafayette, Indiana. Cyrus Lanyon,

the son of William Lanyon, used his knowledge of the iron manufacturing industry to sell the products of this Lafayette Company in Mineral Point (Iowa County Democrat, 9 May 1890, 16 May 1890).

Notes on Sources

As in most communities, written information on the actual construction and methods of construction is minimal. Some of the history of building can be reconstructed through the research and comparison of multiple sources. Old newspaper accounts combined with a knowledge of the original owners from the tax records, the locations of the buildings and the names of the builders as well as the local sources of building materials provide the best sources for information. Information on the building processes in Mineral Point is not readily obtainable nor is it easy to reconstruct. The local newspapers offered very little information on the circumstances or contributing information when a building was constructed in the later years of the 19th century as is found in most local newspapers in Wisconsin. A more comprehensive history of building methods and sources, particularly early stone construction, would be a worthwhile project for some interested group in Mineral Point.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	CONSTRUCTION DATE
Hutchinson Lumber Co. Livery Stable	18 Commerce St. (16/12)	Bet. 1870-1884
George Cobb Warehouse	23 Commerce Street (15/13)	1854
Lanyon Foundry-Machine Shop	105 Commerce Street (15/11)	1850, 1865
John O'Neil House	209 Commerce Street (55/13)	1838-1839
Whitney Smith House	224 Fountain Street (55/27)	1849-1850
William Lanyon House	309 Front Street (16/34)	1854, 1890
James Smith House	11 Jail Alley Street (20/5)	1846-1847
Winn & Co. Building	38 High Street (14/17)	1859
Ellinger [Ellingen] Furniture Store	33 High Street (14/3)	1868
Thomas and Company Building	39-41 High Street (14/5)	1854
Martin and Toay Hardware Store	104 High Street (14/21)	1897
White House Dry Goods Store	110 High Street (14/22)	1897
Brewer-Penhallegan Grocery Store	114 High Street (14/23)	1897
Allen Building	122 High Street (14/24)	1897
Lenahan Brothers Block [3 storefronts]	140-146 High Street (14/28)	1866
William Thomas Building	154 High Street (14/30)	1847
John Horn Saloon [storefront]	155 High Street (14/11)	1866
Milton General Store and Iron Depot	159 High Street (14/12)	mid-1840s, 1854

Thomas Prisk Building [iron stairway]	160 High Street (14/32)	1866
Gorgen and Sons Grocery-Meat Market	242 High Street (43/22)	1907
<u>Read [Reed]-Bennett Building</u>	<u>259 High Street (43/14)</u>	<u>1841</u>
Trinity Episcopal Church	402 High Street (28/8)	1847
David Jacka House,	321 Mineral Street(22/31)	1870
St. Charles Church [St Pauls Mission Church]	414 Ridge Street (32/17)	1842
John Tregascus Cottage	17 Shake Rag Street (37/17)	1843
Log Cabin[Shake Rag Under Hill]	18f Shake Rag Street (37/14)	c.1828
✓ Ralph Goldsworthy Cottage	19 Shake Rag Street (37/16)	1840
Joseph James House	28 Shake Rag Street (37/7)	Early 1840s
Carbis & Thomas House[Pendarvis]	114g Shake Rag Street (36/30)	c.1845
William House[Trelawney]	114h Shake Rag Street (36/30)	c.1843
Geo. Kislingbury[Polperrol]	114f Shake Rag Street (36/30)	c.1842-1843
John Martin House[Tamblyn Row]	114e Shake Rag Street (36/27)	c.1841-1842
Mineral Point Municipal Swimming Pool	Soldiers Memorial Park (26/5)	1937

ARCHITECTURE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Introduction

Commercial architecture generally reflects the economic health and activity of the community. The character of and the development of historic commercial and industrial buildings in Mineral Point depends on the coincidence of economic growth and the phases of architectural taste and style. The construction dates of the extant commercial buildings in the Mineral Point Historic District indicate an increase in building construction during the 19th century from the late 1830s through the 1870s with brief lapses in building activity such as the gold rush from 1849 until the early 1850s. Construction occurred when lead mining activity was on the increase and before and after the advent of the railroad in 1857. Another smaller building boom in the late 19th century was fueled by the demand for zinc and the establishment of the Mineral Point Zinc Works manufacturing plant that reactivated the mining activity following the demise of the lead mining in the mid-19th century. A substantial number of new buildings, the majority residential, were constructed in the 1890s and in the first decade of the 20th century. Very little construction occurred in Mineral Point after 1910. In the 20th century, the economy of the area was stabilized by the rise of the agricultural industry, which developed to supplement the income from mining beginning with the sale of land by the government in 1837. Small industries such as the Mineral Point Woolen Mills also began to supplement the mining based economy in the later years of the 19th century.

After the Black Hawk War in 1832, permanent settlement of the area quickly progressed. In 1836, the town of Mineral Point was established and the mineral lands went up for sale and the first survey of the area was conducted by Charles Bracken. The population rose from approximately 300 in 1830 in the town and village to 1000 by 1840 (Allen, 1859:5, 12). In 1837, according to the local newspaper, the improvements in Mineral Point, a "mining town, not naturally a beautiful site," will make it "worthy of a name other than Shake Rag." The listed improvements included "...many large buildings going up.. six dry goods stores...one brewery, three public houses, a court and jail, three physicians, five lawyers." The newspaper added the comment, "...few mechanics of any kind...no better openings could be found for carpenters, joiners, masons, and bricklayers..." (Miners Free Press, 28 July 1837). In 1847, the Tribune reported, "when those [buildings] under contract or construction are completed, the number will exceed 50.../and what adds to their value is the substantial material (brick and stone) of which most of them are constructed" (Wisconsin Tribune, 1 October 1847). The next year, in 1848, the Tribune newspaper remarked, "...nearly every street may be seen new buildings, which have been erected within the last few weeks" (Wisconsin Tribune, 19 May 1848). In spite of the low price of lead and the absence of cultivation of the surrounding area, business in Mineral Point was prosperous, and money plentiful, until the year 1849 when the gold mines of California claimed many of the local miners. Although the population of the town and village rose to approximately 2,110 by 1850, new construction plans were abandoned due to the sale of the property of those who left for the California gold mines "at prices far below original cost" in the early 1850s (Wisconsin Tribune, 27 May 1852; Allen, 1859:5; Fiedler, 1962:199).

The need for new buildings, businesses and services rose as the population rose. During the decade of the 1850s, the population rose from 2,110 to 2389 [Allen claims an approximate population of 5800 for the town of Mineral Point in 1859] (Fiedler, 1862:199; Allen, 1859:12). The local newspapers continually remarked on the amount of building activity in the village, much of which accommodated the arrival of the railroad in 1857. Large numbers of new buildings were reported to be under construction in the village by the Tribune in 1853, 1854, 1856 and 1859 and 1860. In 1854, the newspaper commented on the building activity and the need for more hotel space, "...with the increase of business with the rail road coming, the present ones will be inadequate." By 1858, 15 three and four story stone buildings that housed a variety of businesses and services such as 16 dry goods stores and 6 hotels were located in the commercial district (Mineral Tribune, 12 May 1853, 6 October 1853, 23 February 1854, 13 April 1854, 18 March 1856, 7 December 1858, 18 October 1859, 24 January 1860).

Substantial building activity continued in the 1860s and 1870s during which period the population of the city increased from 2389 to 3275. Following the general national depression in 1857, the local newspaper reported, "In spite of the tightness of the times, improvements of our City will exceed that of any season for many years" (Mineral Point Tribune, 10 November 1857; Fiedler, 1962:199). In the early 1860s, the Tribune continued to report, "The Work Goes Bravely On -- In spite of the hard times and stringency in money matters, an unusual number of good substantial buildings are going up in our city the present season" (Mineral Point Tribune, 11 June 1861). Many of the present buildings in the commercial district were constructed in the 1860s but building activity apparently slowed considerable by 1880 (Mineral Point Tribune, 2 May 1866; National Democrat, 13 April 1877).

The Iowa County Democrat newspaper ushered in the decade of the 1890s with the remark that it was not a great building season but a few residences will be erected; however, a year later the Democrat conveyed an impressive change in the community, "Every citizen should be alive to the opportunity before him. There is no doubt, but our boom is now on..." . The Democrat further commented, "The benefit of the work that has been done in bringing here new industries, is manifest on every hand, and Mineral Point's present building boom -- with the sound of saw, hammer and chisel on nearly every street and corner -- has resulted directly and indirectly from the commendable efforts so far put forth in the direction indicated (Iowa County Democrat, 7 March 1890, 1 May 1891, 5 June 1891). By 1891, the population of Mineral Point had stabilized at 2694 (Fiedler, 1962:199).

Many of the early buildings lack all pretense. However, as the citizens became more affluent, buildings began to present a clear attempt by the owners and the businesses to project a certain image. The architectural history of commerce and industry will show that the city of Mineral Point followed the trend of national styles, although somewhat delayed and very much restrained in interpretation. Good examples of the various styles and types of architecture remain in the city. Unfortunately, the varied use of these buildings over the years have often resulted in the alteration of the original storefronts. Only the extant architecturally significant or architecturally important buildings, as they exist at present, will be discussed in the following presentation of the architectural history of commerce and industry.

Commercial Architecture

The Mineral Point commercial district contains 114 commercial and small industrial properties located mostly on High Street and Commerce Street with a few buildings located on Water Street, Fountain Street and Jail Alley. The buildings in this district front on the north and south sides of High and Fountain Streets and Jail Alley and on the east and west sides of Commerce and Water Streets. Very limited commercial development has occurred on the cross streets other than Commerce Street that extend in a north to south direction out from the three and a half block commercial center on High Street. The commercial district is located on and at the foot of a hill that rises toward the west.

The commercial district of Mineral Point is characterized mainly by small one-story and two-story buildings and two three-story buildings of masonry construction. Of the approximately 114 properties in the commercial district, about 80 % were constructed of stone by 1884. About 10 % of the commercial and industrial buildings were brick and the remaining 10 % were wooden buildings. By the turn of the century, about 72 % of the buildings in the commercial district were constructed of stone or a combination of brick and stone. At this time, the percentage of brick construction had increased to approximately 14 %. Presently, ten historic commercial properties of wood construction are located in the commercial district centered on High, Commerce and Fountain Streets. Brick, the predominate building material in most Wisconsin cities in the 19th and early 20th century, characterizes only about 1/4th of the buildings presently in Mineral Point's commercial district (Sanborn [map], 1884, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1908, 1915, 1929).

Generally, all the substantial historic commercial buildings remaining in the city of Mineral Point are located within the confines of the present commercial district. A few historic industrial and commercial buildings were also located on Shake Rag Street; however, only contemporary commercial buildings presently are located on Shake Rag Street. Although the High and Commerce Streets commercial district has the greatest number of commercial buildings, commercial areas, comprised mostly of contemporary style buildings, have grown up along the ridge of the hill on Dodge and Ridge Streets [SIH 151]. Several buildings in the commercial district, originally constructed for residential purposes, continue to function as residences while others have been reused for commercial purposes. Many are used as they were intended in the 19th and early 20th century---with commercial space on the lower story and residential quarters on the upper story.

The history of commercial architecture began in the fall of 1828 when some merchandise was brought to the new settlement at Mineral Point by a man named Reastus Wright. He erected a log house as the first general store (History of Iowa County, 1881:657; WPA [1941], 1979:29). More permanent store buildings constructed of stone, brick or finished wood products apparently did not appear on the landscape of the new settlement until several years after the Black Hawk War in the mid to late 1830s. Evidence of the absence of substantial buildings in the mid-1830s was recorded in a record written by Strange M. Palmer after he visited Mineral Point in 1836, "Mineral Point, or as it was more generally called Shake Rag...was indeed a most humble, unpretending village in appearance, and was rendered peculiarly so by the fact that its scattered log huts or shanties were principally ranged along a deep

gorge or ravine..."(Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol VI:297-302). Among the first known frame buildings used for commercial purposes was the building constructed by the storekeeper J.F. O'Neil, apparently in the mid to late 1830s and in use as a store by Nickolas Curry in 1849 (Wisconsin Tribune, 16 March 1849). At this time available records as well as other previous research done by Jack Holzhuetter of the Wisconsin State Historical Society staff, indicate buildings in Mineral Point, including commercial buildings, were not constructed of stone or brick until the mid-1830s to the early 1840s [Holzhuetter, Interview, 1992; Wisconsin Tribune, 16 March 1849; Fiedler, 1962:165; WPA [1941], 1979:47).

Although numerous businesses and services such as the county court house, early hotels, industrial and commercial buildings were built in the 1840s, very few of the earliest buildings originally located in the commercial district have been preserved. The earliest extant buildings in the commercial district are the John O'Neil House constructed of stone in 1838-1839 at 209 Commerce Street(55/13) and the brick Read-Bennett Building constructed at 259 High Street(43/14) in 1841 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Iowa County Democrat, 1 May 1891; Abstract of Property, Jennifer Sharp, owner; Crawford, 1913:194). Other extant buildings in the commercial district constructed later in the 1840s include the Theodore Rodolf Dry Goods Building at 124 High Street(14/25) and 128 High Street(14/26), the William Thomas and Company Building at 154 High Street(14/30), which has been extensively altered, and the lower story of the Milton General Store and Iron Depot at 159 High Street(14/12), which also has been altered extensively (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Tribune, 13 April 1854, 3 January 1855; Mineral Point Democrat, 18 April 1845, 10 May 1859, 1 May 1860; Abstract of Property [124-128 High Street (4/25, 14/26), Harry Ivey, owner; Historic Photographs, Mineral Point Room). The majority of the 114 properties in the commercial district were constructed between 1850 and the mid-1870s. Nineteen of the extant commercial and industrial buildings were constructed in the 1850s, 29 properties were built in the 1860s while 18 were constructed in the 1870s. During the late 19th century building boom, 9 extant properties were built in the 1890s, 5 in the 1900s and 10 between 1920 and 1930. Only a few building has been added to the commercial district since 1940.

Commercial architecture in Mineral Point reflected the accelerated growth apparent in its economy. The buildings grew in number and size as the demand for retail and office space was manifested. By the late 1860s, the exteriors became increasingly complex and enriched by ornamentation. Although the majority of the buildings in the commercial district are vernacular building types, specific architectural styles popular at the time of construction influenced the individual character of the commercial buildings. As a result, many buildings can only be referred to as influenced by a particular style rather than as an example of a particular accepted architectural style. Mineral Point commercial buildings were built by architects and builders, who, in the mid-to-late 19th century adopted a wide variety of architectural styles. Italianate, Classical Revival, Romanesque and Queen Anne were among the 19th century design sources used by the builders of the commercial buildings that shaped the architectural environment of Mineral Point. The evidence presented by the extant buildings demonstrate the commercial buildings in Mineral Point were most often influenced by the Italianate style,

which was the most popular style in America in the mid-19th century when the majority of the commercial buildings were constructed in Mineral Point.

The buildings in the historic district of Mineral Point are generally well preserved. Some have had their original architectural character restored. However, early photographs indicate some historic details such as cornices and window ornament have been removed and the historic storefronts replaced. More serious deterioration of the original architectural character has resulted from the alteration of the roofs of several important stone buildings such as the William Lanyon Block at 121B Commerce Street(15/7), the Milton General Store and Iron Depot at 158 High Street(14/12) and the Winn & Co. Building at 38 High Street(14/17). In addition, the removal of the third story from the historically important stone blocks of John Milton built in 1854 at 158 High Street(14/12) and of William Lanyon built in 1857 At 121B Commerce Street(17/7) has diminished the architectural significance of these three buildings. Buildings such as the William Thomas and Company Building at 154 High Street(14/30) and the Milton General Store and Iron Depot at 158 High Street(14/12) have suffered extensive alterations of their original facades or front elevations. Only buildings that presently exhibit their original historic character will be included in the following discussion. More detailed description and information on individual buildings and sites are reported on the individual survey forms. Copies of the forms are located in Mineral Point City Hall and in the Historic Preservation Office at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

19th Century Commercial Architectural

Vernacular Commercial Architecture

Frontier life demanded simple and economical solutions to building needs. These early buildings can best be described as vernacular buildings. Often constructed according to local customs, buildings are described as vernacular when they are not designed by an architect and when they cannot be described in terms of a particular accepted style or at least influenced by a recognized style of the period in which it was constructed. According to Wisconsin's Cultural Research Management Plan, the vernacular commercial building form generally is a simply designed commercial building of the late 19th or early 20th centuries. All varieties include large retail show windows on the ground story, while the upper stories are characterized by simple window openings. A cornice with some decorative treatment such as corbeled brick or metal friezes as well as a cornice or I-beam above the storefront are usually the only decorative touches. Simplified stylistic motifs are implied, but the buildings can not be easily or completely identified as representative of a defined architectural style (Wyatt [Vol. II], 1986:3-10).

Stone Vernacular Commercial Architecture

Vernacular commercial buildings with little or no ornament associated with a particular architectural style were built throughout the early commercial history of Mineral Point. A simple cornice of stone work along the top of the

building often was the only ornament on many of the simple commercial vernacular buildings from the mid-19th and early 20th century. However, several mid-19th century stone buildings in the commercial district of Mineral Point are even less ornate. The architecturally significant three-story warehouse constructed for George Cobb in 1854 at 23 Commerce Street(15/13) is ornamented only by the smooth flat stone window lintels and quoins that contrast with the rough stone construction. Typically, this utilitarian building is ornamented by architectural details that also serve a functional purpose. This building was built at 23 Commerce by George Cobb, a produce and commission merchant, in anticipation of the advent of the railroad in 1857 for which the freight and passenger depots was constructed nearby in 1856 (Mineral Point Tribune, 3 January 1855, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1850-1900; Allen, 1859:63). The Cobb warehouse is among the best preserved of the old stone warehouses remaining in the city. The "Cheap Cash Store," a dry goods store, grocery and custom made and ready-made clothing store owned by Joseph Gundry that was housed in the building constructed by Grundy and Thomas a few years later around 1857 at 35 High Street(14/4) was treated in a similar manner (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Potter, Abstract of Property; Allen, 1859:35). Although store buildings generally were not treated with as utilitarian a manner as warehouses and industrial buildings, this store building also is articulated only by wide stone lintels above the windows. Presently, however, a projecting cornice, which may have been added later as part of a new storefront, is located above the storefront on the lower story. This building apparently also functioned as a warehouse for the Gundry's extensive clothing and dry goods business. Gundry's became known as Gundry and Gray in the 1860s (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869). A similar utilitarian building form characterizes the Mineral Point Hotel, part of which was constructed for William Walker during the year 1860 - 1861. Walker, an immigrant who left Ireland in 1841, established his "new hotel" in this building in 1861 and had an addition built in 1866 (Mineral Point Tribune, 4 June 1862, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; History of Iowa County Wisconsin, 1881:871; National Democrat, 18 November 1859, 1 September 1866). The Mineral Point Hotel, a well-preserved significant example of early stone construction, also displays only flat smooth stone lintels that contrast with its plain stone elevation. This building was rehabilitated and renamed the Walker House Hotel in 1964 (Fiedler, [Reprint] 1986:218). These architecturally significant buildings, in a manner typical of stone building in Mineral Point and southwestern Wisconsin, all feature rear and side elevations of rough native stone and front elevations made more presentable with dressed native stone blocks. Simple dressed stone is the only ornament of the small commercial building constructed for Richard Penhallegan at 218 High Street(43/26) in 1866. This one-story building, newly restored in 1989-1990, housed the C. Springer Cigar and Tobacco Store and his cigar factory in the 1890s (National Democrat, 1 September 1866; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; Iowa County Democrat, 21 July 1893; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room).

Many simple buildings ornamented only by plain wood or metal cornices, but more often by simple masonry cornices and flat stone window lintels, were constructed with minor variations during Mineral Point's mid-19th century building boom. Twenty-two stone buildings constructed in this simple vernacular commercial building form during the period between 1853 and 1866 in the commercial district have maintained their historic character and are among

the most significant commercial buildings in the city. Among the most significant of the buildings in Mineral Point's commercial district, the United States Hotel is also among the earliest of the extant buildings in the district. This three-story building, characterized by rough stone side and rear walls and a cut-stone flat gabled front elevation, is articulated only by smooth stone lintels and sills and a simple metal cornice along the gable at the top of the building. This hotel, originally built in 1853 as a commercial block for Hugh Phillips was remodeled and enlarged as a hotel by him in 1855. It was further enlarged in 1876 by the adjacent stone addition constructed at 261 High Street(43/15). An iron storefront adds to its architectural significance (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 October 1853, 13 April 1854, 30 May 1855, 11 September 1855; Iowa County History, 1881:869). Another significant three-story, stone commercial building, the Thomas and Company Block built in 1854 at 39 High Street(14/5) continues to display the simple window treatment and the plain cornice [the original apparently has been replaced] typical of the mid-19th century commercial vernacular form. This 40 x 60 foot commercial building, constructed as rental property with spacious rooms for offices on the 2nd and 3rd floors, housed the Tribune newspaper office as well as the city council chambers beginning in 1857 (Mineral Point Tribune, 13 April 1854, 3 January 1855, 9 June 1857, 8 December 1857; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Allen, 1859:[Sketch of building] 18,41).

Two other substantial mid-19th century, three-story, stone buildings constructed in the mid-19th century in Mineral Point's commercial district have less historic integrity because they have altered windows and roofs. As a result, these buildings have less architectural significance. A large three-story stone commercial block was constructed for Mrs. A. E. Curry for investment purposes during the year 1856-1857 at 52 High Street(55/2). This commercial building, typically constructed of rough stone rear and side walls with a dressed stone front, is topped by a small, plain cornice that functions more as a coping than a cornice. Replacement of the original windows with smaller windows and board panels and the addition of an unsympathetic storefront has diminished the historic architectural significance of this building. This building was originally occupied by the Samuel Jenkins and Co. Steam Bakery and Grocery Store. The Jenkins Company had a cracker factory in the basement (Mineral Point Tribune, 18 November 1856, 25 November 1856, 3 March 1857, 14 April 1857; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room). The architectural integrity of the remaining three-story historic building in the commercial district has been compromised by the addition of a gable roof in place of its original flat roof. This three-story, stone commercial block was constructed a year later in 1857 for Samuel Terrill, a local merchant and brewery owner, at 221 Commerce Street(55/11). It is topped by a simple corbeled course of stone that creates a cornice at the top of the building (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 February 1857, 24 March 1857, 10 November 1857, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). The cornice is comprised of a string courses of stone that projects slightly from the plain stone face of the front elevation directly above the third story windows and along the top of the building below the coping. The Terrill Building, occupied for many year at the turn of the century by the Jeuck and Brothers Grocery and Meat Market, is further articulated by wide, flat stone window lintels (Iowa County Democrat, 18 October 1900; Branger, Interview, 11 April 1992).



HIGH STREET [North Side]

Photograph: 1991 by Joan Rausch



HIGH STREET [North Side]

Photograph: 1991 by Joan Rausch

Similarly styled simple vernacular commercial buildings with minimal articulation and ornament continued to be constructed in Mineral Point through the 1860s; however, small touches of additional ornament, such as decorative window heads, are displayed by several of the vernacular commercial buildings in the commercial district. A wide cornice outlined by a string course of stone above the window lintels and below the overhanging coping and flat stone window lintels articulate the two-story stone commercial building at 235 High Street(43/9). This well-preserved stone building was constructed in 1861 to house Nelson Lathrop's Grocery Store after the 1860 fire destroyed the previous building. Among the best preserved of the commercial buildings, the Lathrop Grocery Store continues to display an iron storefront, a large cornice over the storefront and six over six windows on the upper floor (Mineral Point Tribune, 11 November 1860, 11 June 1861, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). During the same year, 1861, an almost identical building was constructed across the street as rental property for Richard Goldsworthy at 246 High Street(43/21) and James Pascoe at 248 High Street(43/21A). This double store block features a cornice and window treatment that is identical to the Lathrop building (Mineral Point Tribune, 11 June 1861, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). The Pascoe storeroom [west room] also features an iron storefront and six over six windows. The John Horn Saloon, also a fairly well-preserved vernacular commercial building, was constructed in 1866 at 155 High Street(14/11). In addition to the stone cornice and flat window lintels articulation, this building continues to display the original cast iron pillars manufactured by the John Wearne and Company Foundry that was located on Hoard [Shake Rag] Street in the mid-19th century. The local newspaper, the Mineral Point Tribune proclaimed these pillars as "the best--most perfect in the city" (Mineral Point Tribune, 16 May 1866, 11 July 1866; National Democrat, 1 September 1866, 8 September 1866; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Taylor and Willits [map], 1871). Similar vernacular commercial buildings with features comparable to those of the Horn Saloon were built adjacent to one another at 134 and 138 High Street. The west store at 138 High Street(14/27A) was built in 1853 for Patrick O'Dowd's Grocery Store. The Lenahans purchased a lot from O'Dowd in 1857 and had the east building at 134 High Street(14/27) constructed for the P. Lenahan and Brother Grocery and Hardware Store in 1859 (Mineral Point Tribune, 12 May 1853, 27 July 1854, 28 June 1859, 8 December 1859; Ivey [owner], Abstract of Property; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; Mineral Point Tax Records, 1840-1900; Allen, 1859:45). Damaged extensively by a fire in 1862, the O'Dowd building was purchased by the Lenahans and both buildings were rebuilt and repaired (Mineral Point Tribune, 19 March 1862). These buildings share a common stone cornice bordered by a string course above the windows and are further articulated by flat stone window lintels. Only the O'Dowd building continues to display its iron storefront.

Several other small, two-story, stone buildings in the commercial district built during the same period with cornices and window treatment almost identical to the above buildings are not as well preserved. These include the Samuel White Building built in 1859 at 213 High Street(43/4), the William and Nick Coad Block at 207 High Street(43/3) also built in 1859, and the Jacob Schneberger Boot and Shoe Shop constructed at 231 High Street(43/8) in 1864. All the storefronts on these buildings and some of the windows have been replaced (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Tribune, 28 June 1859, 1 November 1859, 6 January 1869; Taylor and Willits [map], 1871). The Coads' Block, originally occupied by the Lanyon and Smith Dry Goods Store,

was the site of the Democrat newspaper in 1869 (Mineral Point Tribune, 1 November 1859; National Democrat, 29 September 1869).

In the 1860s, the Mineral Point's vernacular commercial buildings began to display a touch more ornamentation and the effects of the prevailing architectural styles popular at the time. Architectural details derived from the classical tradition of architecture were used in a limited and restrained manner to characterize some of the vernacular commercial buildings in the 1860s. A more pronounced stone cornice and some projecting window ornamentation, generally associated with the Italianate style popular at the time, characterizes the of Samuel Coad Block constructed in 1864 at 206 High Street(43/29). This building, typically constructed with rough stone rear and side walls and a fitted, cut-stone front elevation, was built for commercial rental purposes. It was originally occupied by the Teasdale and Wallis Grocery and Deller's Dry Goods Store with the Masonic Hall and mining office on second floor (Mineral Point Tribune, 7 September 1864, 9 November 1864, 7 December 1864, 28 December 1864, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). The 19th century cornice over the storefront and the iron stairway on the east elevation have been removed (Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room). A similarly styled stone vernacular commercial building at 148 High Street(14/29) was constructed in the late 1860s to house the Theodore Engels Saloon (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869).

Other examples of the vernacular commercial building in Mineral Point in the 1860s also have the projecting window ornament associated with the Italianate style, but, in general, exhibit less historic architectural integrity. The Edward Coad Grocery Store built in 1860-1861 at 222 High Street(43/25) and the Clauer Dry Goods Store constructed in 1866 at 232 High Street also display the remnants of window heads similar to the Samuel Coad Block and the Engels Saloon. (Mineral Point Tribune, 11 June 1860, 16 August 1861, 9 May 1866, 8 August 1866, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). The Italianate styled projecting cornice originally on the building has been removed. More ornate Italianate styled window heads remain on the small stone commercial buildings adjacent to one another at 243 High Street(43/11) and 245 High Street(43/11A). The remnants of carved stone window heads accented by "crown ornament" characterize the Herman Fick Building constructed in 1861 after a fire destroyed the previous building along with a good share of the block in 1860. This building was originally occupied by the Kinne and Spratler Grocery Store and Bakery (Mineral Point Tribune, 11 November 1861; 11 June 1861, 20 August 1861, 26 July 1865; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). The Kinne and Spratler Grocery Store expanded into the similarly designed adjacent vernacular commercial building at 243 High Street after it was constructed as rental property for Richard Bowden and William Coad in 1865. The previous frame building on the site was also destroyed in the 1860 fire (Mineral Point Tribune, 11 November 1860, 26 July 1865, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). Both of these buildings as well as the Clauer Dry Goods Store and the Edward Coad Grocery Store display the rough stone rear and side walls and the fitted, coursed cut-stone front elevations that is typical of stone construction in Mineral Point.

The vernacular commercial building form in Mineral Point also was affected by the mid-19th century classical influence of the Greek Revival style. The Lenahan Brothers Block constructed in 1866 at 140-146 High Street (14/28) features a band of small rectangular windows set into the frieze area beneath the cornice that lights the attic space, a feature generally associated with Greek Revival phase of the mid-19th century Classical Revival. This stone commercial block, constructed late in the Greek Revival period and much too late for the Federal style, originally probably had a cornice over the three storefronts. Rough stone rear and side elevations and a fitted cut-stone block front further characterizes this architecturally significant commercial block. The Lenahan Block was constructed for rental property after fire destroyed the previous buildings on the site in 1862. It originally housed the Murphy Harness Shop in its west store and featured a community hall on second floor that was inaugurated by the Ladies of the Methodist Church Fair and Festival. The "beautiful iron pillars" for its front, which are preserved on the east and center storefronts, were manufactured by the Lanyon Brothers Foundry on the corner of Fountain and Vine Streets (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Tribune, 19 March 1862, 23 May 1866, 8 August 1866, 21 September 1866, 24 October 1866, 6 January 1869; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871).

Brick Vernacular Commercial Buildings

Plain cornices also are the only ornament on the vernacular commercial form displayed by the extant buildings with brick fronts that were built in Mineral Point's commercial district in the 1860s. However, the red brick elevations are more notably articulated by the contrasting flat white stone lintels over the windows than are the stone interpretations of the vernacular commercial form. As in the cut-stone fronts, string courses were used to outline a simple cornice along the top of the small commercial building constructed in 1867-1868 for Theodore Feder [also Feter or Fader] at 31 High Street (14/2). Flat stone window lintels further ornament the building. Enlarged from a small one-story stone building [east store] constructed around 1860, this building housed Feder's shoe shop in the east store and his residence on second floor (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1867-1868; Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room). A similarly styled extant brick vernacular commercial building also was enlarged from a one-story stone building constructed for George Priestly at 262 High Street (43/18). A small plain brick cornice with a string course beneath it and flat stone lintels over the six over six windows characterize the otherwise flat wall surface. This building, constructed in 1866 to house George Priestly's Harness Shop, was enlarged by the addition of the upper story in 1868 to house "the elder Mr. Priestly and family" (National Democrat, 1 September 1866, 27 May 1868; Mineral Point Tribune, 5 September 1866, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). This building was used by the Mineral Point Democrat-Tribune newspaper for many years in the mid-20th century.

In several of Mineral Point's vernacular commercial buildings, the ornamental effect of the simple cornice and the window lintels are augmented by the contrast of the white stone material of the string courses and the flat white stone window lintels with the red brick wall surfaces. A small brick building constructed for Nick Schillin adjacent to his Globe Hotel at 223

Commerce Street(55/9) in 1877-1878 was built according to the vernacular commercial tradition in Mineral Point (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). It features a simple brick cornice bordered by white stone string courses as well as white stone lintels. This building, which presently is in the process of restoration, was rented to the Goldsworthy Brothers Meat Market followed by the Jones and Bouche Meat Market and later, was used for the Globe Hotel Office in the 1890s and for the Globe Hotel Saloon in the early 20th century (Sanborn [map], 1884, 1889, 1894, 1908, 1915; National Democrat, 5 April 1878; Iowa County Democrat, 1 May 1891; 20 June 1929).

White stone quoins add to the ornamentation of the new vernacular commercial brick building constructed for Alfred Jenkins' Globe Hotel in 1868 to replace the earlier hotel building on the same site at 227 Commerce Street(15/23). This architecturally significant building also displays a cornice outlined by raised stone string courses and white stone lintels in a manner similar to the above vernacular commercial brick buildings and most of the stone vernacular commercial constructed in mid-19th century Mineral Point. This hotel building, which was used by the Globe Hotel from 1868 until at least the mid-20th century, was visited by McKinley in 1869 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; National Democrat, 12 August 1868, 13 October 1869, 13 November 1873, 4 December 1873, 7 October 1897, 20 June 1920; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). A brick addition to Hotel Globe constructed in an almost identical vernacular commercial form was built at 225 Commerce Street(55/10) in 1876 after the property was sold to Nick Schillin (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; National Democrat, 14 January 1876, 20 June 1920. The Globe Hotel was restored and reconstructed according to its original form in 1978-1979 (Howdle, Interview, 1992). A similar brick cornice outlined by white stone stringer courses; white stone window lintels and white stone quoins characterize the Winn & Co Building built in the 1860s at 38 High Street(14/17). Like many buildings in Mineral Point's commercial district, this building is further characterized by rough stone side and rear elevations. Although the historic architectural details of this building have been preserved, the Winn building has lost some architectural integrity because the flat roof was replaced with a gable roof around 1980. This building, built on property purchased by Issac Winn and Co. in 1861, housed Winn's barber shop and John Dawe's Flour and Feed Store [west store] after Dawe obtained part interest in the building in the late 1860s (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room).

Side Gabled Commercial Buildings

The side gable vernacular building form has been built in all period of settlement from a variety of materials. The form has been applied to commercial and public buildings, but the extant side gabled form were built predominantly as houses. According to Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan, the side gabled buildings is a one-to-three story, rectangular form with a gable roof, usually gently pitched. The major facade is the long wall, with gables oriented perpendicular to the street. The Cultural Plan further states some early classical styles are often attributed to these plain side gabled buildings, which display minimal period stylistic details, such as window ornament (Wyatt [III], 1986:3:3).

The J. Read [also listed as Reed] Building, one of the two earliest building remaining in Mineral Point's commercial district, is a side gabled vernacular form constructed of brick in the 1840s at 259 High Street(43/14). The earliest extant building in the commercial district, the O'Neil House, a side gabled vernacular form built in 1838-1839 at 209 Commerce Street(55/13), is discussed in section on residential architecture. The side gabled Mineral Point Railway Depot constructed in 1856 at 13 Commerce Street(55/4) is included in the section of industrial architecture. The fairly well-preserved Read and Bennett brick building features a side gabled form and plain windows devoid of ornament. Although it appears this building was built in two parts because of the west windows on the upper story are smaller than the east windows, the construction history remains unclear. This building, built by Read and Bennett in 1841 according to an 1891 newspaper article, housed the U.S. Post Office from 1854 until 1864 and the Mineral Point Public Library from the turn of the century until it moved into the Municipal Building in 1915. The lower story and storefront, reportedly, has the remains of a brick storefront, which, also reportedly, features a datestone inscribed 1841 that is preserved under the rock-face masonry material presently on the lower story of the building. This building also has received some alteration and additions at the rear (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Iowa County Democrat, 1 May 1891; 12 February 1942; Nelson, Interview, 1992; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Mineral Point Tribune, 3 March 1855, 29 June 1864; Historic Photographs, Mineral Point History Room).

Two of the significant extant examples of the side gabled form are commercial buildings also constructed of stone in the mid-19th century. One of the most substantial examples of the side gabled vernacular form in the commercial district is the Jacka and Bennett Building apparently built in its present form in the 1850s at 20 Commerce Street(16/10). This building, apparently originally built as an inn and saloon, is characterized by coursed and fitted cut-stone front elevation and rough stone rear and side walls and by plain rectangular windows topped by flat stone lintels in a manner that is typical of early vernacular building forms. The Jacka and Bennett building, known as the Union Hotel after it was purchased by John Chesterfield in 1866, was rehabilitated as the Chesterfield Inn, in recent times. A stone building attached to the south end, owned and used by William Walker as a saloon in the mid-19th century, was removed in the 1920s. The construction history of this building remains unclear (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; National Democrat, 29 May 1872).

The remaining significant example of a side gabled vernacular commercial building in Mineral Point's commercial district is the Hutchinson Lumber Company Livery Stable at 18 Commerce Street(16/12). The lumber yard livery stable features a high stone foundation or lower story and board and batten upper story. The lower story has been altered over the years by the addition of service doors and large windows on its east elevation. This building, apparently, was constructed for the lumber yard horses between 1864 and 1880 when Hutchinson operated a lumber yard on the site. This lumber yard, owned in the 1880s by the J.D. Martin and Co. Lumber Yard, was known as the Mineral Point Lumber Yard in the early 20th century (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1848-1900; History of Iowa County, 1881:862-863; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Iowa County Democrat, Sp.Ed. September 1891; 15 November 1906, 9 May 1907).

Italianate Style

Much of the commercial architecture in Mineral Point in the 19th century reflected the Italianate fashion, generally popular from 1800 to 1880. Italianate design sources were used eclectically to create the commercial Italianate style. Featuring articulated decorative window treatment, the flat roofed, Italianate styled commercial building is crowned at the eaves by a projecting cornice with modillions or brackets. Classical architectural details and motifs are used for ornament. The Italianate commercial facade, interpreted in masonry, iron, or a combination of the two, appeared downtown in nearly every American city, large or small.

Outside the vernacular commercial building form, the Italianate style exerted the most influence on the 19th century commercial buildings in Mineral Point. The architectural character of 17 stone and brick extant buildings in the commercial district of Mineral Point were influenced in varying degrees by the Italianate style. A number of Italianate influenced commercial buildings in the city have been altered or demolished (Historic Photographs, Mineral Point Room). The Italianate influenced buildings of Mineral Point all are vernacular interpretations of the style.

The earliest extant examples of Italianate influenced architecture in Mineral Point's commercial district are essentially vernacular commercial buildings constructed of stone that are ornamented by simple metal projecting cornices. The Moffat Drug Store built at 210 High Street(43/28) in 1860 is among the earliest of the commercial building to display the pressed metal projecting cornice that is commonly associated with the Italianate style. This building, is further characterized by the flat stone window lintels that are typical of the vernacular commercial building form. The Moffat building, originally partially rented to the Cunningham Brothers Dry Goods and Grocery Store, also was the site of the Moffat Drug Store and the second floor was used for C.R. Moffat's Photography Studio (Mineral Point Tribune, 19 October 1860, 18 December 1860, 6 January 1869; Iowa County History, 1881:867; Mineral Point Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). An identical pressed metal cornice was used for the adjacent building constructed at 214 High Street(43/28A), which along with the creation of a central stairway gives the effect of one commercial block. The adjacent building at 214 High Street(43/28A) was constructed as rental property for the Toay and Allen business partnership in the early 1860s. It was rented to the prominent Joseph Brothers Dry Goods and Clothing Store, also known as the City Store, in the 1860s (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; National Democrat, 23 September 1868; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). Both of these buildings have retained elements of their historic iron storefronts; however, the Toay and Allen Building also continues to be characterized by the large pressed metal Italianate styled cornice above the storefront. A slightly more elaborate Italianate cornice was used to ornament the small commercial building constructed a few years later in 1866 for Thomas Prisk at 160 High Street(14/32). This small well-preserved building, also essentially a vernacular commercial building, is a brick building with a stone front that displays the typical flat stone lintels of the vernacular commercial form. Built as rental property, this building, originally occupied by the B.F. Thomas Banking House, has additional significance because it continues to exhibit its original iron stairway, which provides access to the residential quarters on the second floor. The stairway was manufactured by

the local Wearne and Son Foundry (Mineral Point Tribune, 29 August 1866, 1 September 1866, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; Inscription on Stairway). A simple cornice is the only ornament displayed by the Vivian Building constructed on 130 High Street(55/3) in 1876 after Vivian secured extra land from the adjacent Lenahan property. This building, also essentially a brick vernacular commercial building form, originally used by the Wilson and Harris banking firm, later was the site of Dr. Vivian's medical office in the late 19th century (Ivey, Abstract of Property (owner); National Democrat, 7 January 1876; Sanborn [map], 1889; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Several small brick commercial buildings constructed in the late 1860s and early 1870s exhibit the keystone accented windows often used in the Italianate style, but also display the coloration typical of the Victorian period in which highlighted constructional elements became the ornament. White stone round arched window heads with articulated keystones over the round arched windows, white stone quoins along the edge of the front elevation and white stone string courses bordering the that cornice contrast with the red brick wall surfaces give the small building constructed in 1867-1868 for William N. Curry at 219 Commerce Street(15/27) a very ornamental appearance. This building, constructed with stone rear and side walls, received an addition built in an identical style in 1873 at 217 Commerce Street(55/12). The addition, also constructed partially of stone, has retained its original round arched windows, which display decorative wooden tracery, and its iron storefront featuring twisted iron columns. The addition was used along with the earlier building to house Hartert's Grocery Store in the 1860s and 1870s. Both buildings are in the process of restoration (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; Iowa County Democrat, 20 June 1929; Howdle, Interview, 1992). A similarly styled small building was constructed in 1868 at 33 High Street(14/3) for the furniture store of Joseph Ellinger [occasionally listed as Ellingen], who in partnership with his brother previously had a furniture factory on the corner of Fountain and Vine Streets. White stone round arched windows heads and white stone string courses and quoins contrast with the red brick surface of this combination furniture store and mortuary. The preservation of its iron storefront adds to the architectural significance of this Victorian Italianate influenced building (National Democrat, 15 September 1866, 27 May 1868; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871).

The Italianate styled commercial buildings in Mineral Point became more elaborate as the wealth of the merchants grew and as the city became more sophisticated. By the late 1860s and in the 1870s, the Italianate influenced commercial building began to display more elaborate, projecting pressed metal cornices as well as the decorative window treatment typical of the style. None of the above significant examples of the Italianate styled commercial building exhibit the compartmentalized wall treatment that is characteristic of the mid-19th century Italianate style and all the stone interpretations of the style have rough stone rear and side walls and dress stone block stone fronts. Among the earliest of the more elaborate Italianate influenced buildings, the Thomas Jenkins Building constructed in 1869-1870 at 252 High Street(56/21) displays a large pressed metal cornice with brackets and dentil trim, round arched window heads with keystone accents and corbeled ends and arched lights. The metal cornice of this brick building is continuous with the cornice on the adjacent building at 254 High Street(56/20). William Perry

apparently had a new stone front in the more prestigious Italianate style added to his building. The Jenkins Building received a large two-story 80 foot long addition in 1892 when it was remodeled by F.C. Ludden for his Economy Clothing Store (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871; Iowa County Democrat, 2 September 1892, 14 October 1893, 17 March 1893).

The most elaborate examples of Italianate influenced architecture in Mineral Point's commercial district were constructed in 1871. The Gundry and Gray Dry Goods and Clothing Store at 215 High Street(43/5) and the R.D. Pulford Drug Store at 223 High Street(43/6) are adjacent stone buildings constructed at the same time in 1871 (National Democrat, 26 April 1871, 17 May 1871, 24 May 1871, 19 July 1871; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor Willits [map], 1871). Heavy bracketed cornices decorated with dentils and modillions, raised round arched window heads comprised of stone voussoirs and arched lights characterize both of these white limestone buildings; however, the Pulford Drug store presently has greater architectural significance because it has retained more of its original architectural character than the Gundry and Gray Dry Goods and Clothing Store. The Pulford Drug Store has retained elements of its iron storefront while the Gundry and Gray building's storefront has been completely remodeled. In addition, the Gundry and Gray Store was altered in 1897 when the north, east and west walls were raised from four to six feet and a self supporting metal roof placed over the entire building. At this time, a new oak stairway was installed on the interior and the interior space reorganized (Iowa County Democrat, 17 October 1897, 2 September 1897, 30 September 1897, 14 October 1897). The iron balcony that originally extended across the front of both buildings also has been removed and the iron "dog symbol" historically associated with the Gundry and Gray Store, originally placed over the center of the storefront, has been moved to the west bay of the front elevation (Iowa County Democrat [Illustration] 14 October 1897). The Gundry and Gray Dry Goods and Clothing Store, established by Joseph Gundry and John Gray in 1850, continued in operation until the late 1930s (Iowa County Democrat, Special Ed., September 1891; Nelson, Interview, 1992). The Pulford Drug Store, established in 1843, was continued by Calvert Spensely after Pulford's death in 1893 (National Democrat, 27 October 1893).

A similarly designed Italianate styled two-story stone building was constructed a few years later in 1876 at 261 High Street(43/15) for Hugh Phillips as an addition to his United States Hotel built in 1853 in a vernacular form (Iowa County History, 1881:869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Taylor-Willits [map], 1871). The U.S. Hotel addition displays a large pressed metal cornice decorated by modillions and scroll brackets not entirely identical to the above buildings and also displays round arched stone window heads that, unlike the Pulford and Gundry buildings, are accented by articulated keystones. The iron supports of a cantilevered roof over the storefront remain on this well-preserved building. A iron storefront in keeping with the historic character of the building was added during a recent rehabilitation project. During the same year, another similarly designed Italianate influenced two-story stone block was constructed for John Hadfield at 22 High Street(14/13). Again, a large metal bracketed cornice and round arched windows and stone window heads were used to create the appearance of the Italianate style. This free-standing stone block, built to house Hadfield's flour and feed business and warehouse, also featured a 24 ft x 50 ft hall specially fitted for the Good Templars Lodge that was dedicated July

4, 1877. In 1901, it was known as the John C. Martin Feed and Flour Store (National Democrat, 28 April 1876; 2 September 1892, 28 November 1901; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Sanborn Map, 1884-1929; History of Iowa County, 1881:712). The last significant Italianate styled extant stone building in the commercial district built in the 1870s is the James Polkingham Saloon and Warehouse at 111 Commerce Street(15/8). This building, constructed in 1878, displays the formula for Italianate styled architecture in Mineral Point in the 1870s--a large pressed metal cornice with scroll brackets and modillion trim and ornamental window treatment; however, the windows in this building are ornamented by segmental arched window heads accented by articulated keystones with segmental arched window sashes on the front elevation and on the two west bays of the south elevation (National Democrat, 28 June 1878, Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884). Although the Miner Building at 151 High Street(14/10), also constructed in the mid-1870s, was built in a similar Italianate influenced manner, it has less significance because it has lost its cornice; however, the stone round arched window have been preserved (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Sanborn [map], 1884; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room).

In the 1870s, buildings influenced by the Italianate style were constructed of wood in addition to the buildings constructed of brick and stone,. The best-preserved of the small frame building influenced by the Italianate style has been recently restored to its original style. This small one-story building also was constructed in the late 1870s at 200 Commerce Street(15/32) for rental purposes for the Ivey family, who owned a harness shop in the adjacent building on the corner of High and Commerce Streets (not extant). The small building adjacent to the Ivey building's south side [originally the south room of the building at 200 Commerce] was constructed at the same time in a similar manner, however, it has lost considerable historic architectural integrity (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Sanborn [map], 1884; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room).

The Italianate style generally began to decline in popularity by the 1880s in America. Mineral Point's commercial buildings continued to be influenced by the Italianate style until after the turn of the century. However, by the late 19th century, the buildings took on an eclectic appearance [mixed styles] by the late 19th century when a great variety of styles became acceptable to the American public. After a particularly destructive fire that severely damaged four large stone commercial buildings on the south side of the 100 block of High Street in 1897, the four buildings rebuilt on the site were influenced by the Italianate style (Iowa County Democrat, 6 May 1897). In general, the new or rebuilt buildings on the site display a more ornamental, eclectic interpretation of the late Italianate style than the previous Italianate styled buildings on the site. All of these brick fronted buildings [the following four buildings] display stone rear walls and side walls, apparently built at least partially from the remains of the previous buildings on the site.

The eclectic Martin and Toay Hardware Store at 104 High Street(14/21) displays the large pressed metal Italianate styled cornice decorated by brackets, dentils, and paneled frieze and a brick front with a recessed panel ornamented by a denticulated border that suggest the compartmentalized facade found in the earlier Italianate style. This building also displays classical detailed, multiple bay windows on the second floor that often are associated with the



HIGH STREET [South Side]

Photograph: 1991 by Joan Rausch



COMMERCE STREET

Photograph: 1991 by Joan Rausch

Queen Anne style. The Martin and Toay Hardware Store, a 25 ft x 90 ft building fitted with a steel ceiling and plate glass windows, received a large brick rear addition between 1908 and 1915. The Martin and Toay Hardware firm, established in 1870, had the previous stone building on the site constructed in 1877 (Iowa County Democrat, 6 May 1897, 17 June 1897, 23 September 1897, 18 April 1907; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; National Democrat, 6 April 1877, 22 June 1877; Sanborn [map], 1884-1915). A large metal cornice also characterizes the two-story building reconstructed after the 1897 fire for the Allen Estate at 122 High Street(14/24) . This building is further characterized by segmental arched brick window heads in a contrasting color and a recessed panel in the facade with denticulated border along the top. The Allen building, which housed the John R. Toay Grocery Store, replaced an earlier stone Italianate styled building constructed in 1857 as the earlier Toay and Allen Grocery Store building (Iowa County Democrat, 6 May 1897, 17 June 1897, 9 September 1897, 23 September 1897; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Mineral Point Tribune, 8 September 1857, 10 November 1857). Segmental arched window heads in a contrasting brick color also characterize the Italianate styled double store building constructed to house the White House Dry Goods and Shoe Store at 110 High Street(14/22) after the 1897 fire destroyed the earlier James Toay Block and Masonic Hall building. It is further characterized by a wide cornice of decorative brick work. A pair of bay windows on the upper story decorated by classical ornament, which adds the element of irregularity associated with Queen Anne and other picturesque styles of the period, gives the White House Store an eclectic appearance. This 42 ft x 90 ft building, which featured cream colored steel ceilings, hardwood floors and plate glass show windows, was heated by steam and lighted by 13 electric chandeliers. (Iowa County Democrat, 6 May 1897, 17 June 1897, 23 September 1897; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; National Democrat, 16 November 1877, 30 November 1877). A wide cornice of decorative brick work also characterizes the Brewer and Penhallegan Cash Grocery Store built in 1897 at 114 High Street(14/23). Italianate styled raised segmental arched brick window heads with corbeled ends over long narrow arched windows further ornament this large commercial block. The upper floor of this double store building was taken over by the I.O.O.F. Lodge when the Masonic Lodge decided to build their own building after the 1897 fire. The hall was dedicated by the I.O.O.F. on December 8, 1897. The Brewer and Penhallegan building, built on the remains of an earlier building constructed for James Toay in 1878, has less significance because the windows on the upper story have been replaced with smaller windows and board panels (Iowa County Democrat, 6 May 1897, 17 June 1897, 9 September 1897, 11 September 1897, 23 September 1897; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; National Democrat, 30 August 1878, 18 November 1878).

The late Italianate style continued into the early 20th century in Mineral Point; however, the use of architectural details associated with the style began to decline. Scaled down or minimal details were often used in combination with the details from other architectural styles popular at the time or on buildings that, stylistically, were transitions between the new modern style and the historic styles of the past. The Gorgen Grocery and Meat Market built in 1907 at 242 High Street(43/22), among the best preserved of the commercial buildings constructed in the early 20th century, is ornamented only by a large cornice topped by a triangular pedimented and decorated by rather abstract brackets. The facade is recessed between end piers that

visually support the cornice. The Gorgen Grocery Store, constructed of limestone from the Gorgen Quarry, replaced the earlier frame Gorgen Grocery and Meat Market building (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Iowa County Democrat, 18 October 1906, 18 April 1907; Sanborn [map], 1900-1929; Cornice Inscription). The Italianate style was used very late in its period of influence to ornament the John Day Boot and Shoe Store built sometime between 1910 and 1915 at 28 High Street(14/16). In the early 20th century, this building, originally a one story building, received a second story and a new metal covered front that rises above the roof. The front elevation is ornamented by a simple metal cornice. A bay window on the second story gives the building the eclectic appearance that is so typical of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Branger, Interview, 1992).

Other early 20th century interpretations of the Italianate style have less architectural significance because they have been altered over the years. The Theodore Rodolf Building at 128 High Street(14/26) is a 19th century building that originally had a more elaborate Italianate cornice with a triangular pediment added to the building in 1860 after the building was purchased By Dr. Vivian. This cornice was removed in 1914 when the east end of the building was enlarged by one bay under the ownership of the Ivey family to accommodate an interior stairway to the upper floors of the two buildings at 124-128 High Street(14/25, 14/26) (Democrat, 10 May 1859, 1 May 1860; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Historic Photograph; Ivey, Interview, 1992; Abstract of Property, Ivey (owner). A simple cornice with minimal ornament, used to give the impression of the Italianate style, is the only Italianate styled detail displayed by the Penberthy Livery Stable and Hotel. This building, important as one of the few livery buildings remaining in the city, has been altered by the addition of asphalt siding to the original frame exterior (Iowa County Democrat, 20 September 1900, 25 October 1900; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1894-1929).

Romanesque Revival Style

Revival of Romanesque architecture, a round arch medieval style, began in the 1840s in America. Used for all openings, the semicircular arch form also was repeated in miniature in the arched corbel tables under strong courses and eaves, including the raking eaves of the gable. Most often executed in monochromatic brick or stone, the style frequently employed towers, parapets, and multiple pyramid roofs to create asymmetrical compositions.

The earliest of the few extant 19th century Romanesque Revival commercial buildings in Mineral Point displays minimal Romanesque Revival influence. A single round arch in the center of the cornice above a row of abstracted elongated dentils in the frieze area and a carved foliated ornament on the capitals of pilasters located at the ends of the storefront characterize the Iowa County Bank and Abstract Office constructed in 1892 at 158 High Street(14/31). The Iowa County Bank, established in 1885 by James Hutchinson and Sons, was designed especially to accommodate banking activities with fireproof and burglarproof features. It replaced a frame building on the lot previously (Iowa County Democrat, 8 January 1892, September [Special Ed.],

1891, 19 August 1892; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1910; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929).

The most substantial representative of Romanesque Revival architecture, the First National Bank at 203 High Street(43/2) was constructed in the early 20th century. The bank displays the Richardsonian mode of the Romanesque Revival, which is based on the example of H.H. Richardson. The Richardsonian building, generally, has a massive appearance, although simple in form, due to its construction of rock-face masonry. Its arches, lintels, and other structural features are often emphasized by being of a different stone from the wall. The First National Bank is a long narrow, two-story building, simple and sculptural in form, that is constructed of rock-face white sandstone. This bank building features a steeply pitched, tile covered gable roof and an attic story that is lighted by a pair of rectangular windows with red stone lintels and mullions in the gable ends and by steep gabled wall dormers with a pair of smaller windows with red stone lintels and sills. Large semi-circular Richardsonian Romanesque arches of white sandstone used for door and window openings that are outlined with Lake Superior red stone dominate this long narrow sandstone block. This architecturally significant building is further characterized by divided round arched window and door openings that diminish in size from the bottom to the top of the building. Double arches on the upper floor balance the large arches on the lower floor. Dentil trim under the narrow eaves on the side elevations and pinnacles and gable end ornament in rather abstracted forms add to the ornament of this well-preserved building. The First National Bank building, constructed by General Construction Company of Milwaukee during the year 1906-1907, housed the banking rooms on the lower story, the Mineral Point Telephone Company at the rear of the first floor and offices, including an office of mines and mining, on second floor. Community pride in this building was expressed by the local newspaper as "...not only testifies to the enterprises of the officials of the First National Bank, but is creditable to the city as well" (Iowa County Democrat, 8 February 1906, 9 August 1906, 31 January 1907, 11 July 1907; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Sanborn [map], 1900-1929). The First National Bank, established in 1884, failed in 1909, only a few years after this impressive building was constructed (Fiedler, 1962:138).

Queen Anne - Classical Revival Style

The asymmetrical Queen Anne style, a varied and decorative picturesque style, was manifested in the commercial architecture of Mineral Point late in its period of popularity. Queen Anne, a style named after Queen Anne of England who reigned from 1702 until 1714, was in actuality a style initiated in the 1860's by Richard Norman Shaw. Spreading to America in the 1870s in predominately residential interpretations, the Victorian Queen Anne style, initially based on medieval characteristics of the 18th century, later incorporated many classical details and a less complicated form. Characterized by irregularity of surface, texture and plan, the Queen Anne stylistic devices include turrets, projecting bays and windows, and surface ornament such as decorative shingles, stained glass windows, and applied decoration. At the end of its style period, the Queen Anne style incorporated many classical architectural details. It employed pilasters and columns to enframe the windows, pronounced cornices, enriched and pedimented entablatures

and decorative classical columns of both the Greek and Roman orders. This trend toward the use of classicism in architectural styles in the late 19th century and early 20th century was propagated by American architects who were schooled in the French Ecole des Beaux-Arts tradition that was characterized by a mixture of Greek and Roman influences. In addition, the use of classical forms was displayed with overwhelming success at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, becoming the preferred style for expressing status and wealth for several decades thereafter.

The Queen Anne style in the commercial district of Mineral Point, is displayed by two well-preserved 19th century commercial buildings, both of which are characterized by pressed "iron clad" or metal front elevations. Irregular picturesque rooflines and projecting bay windows establish the irregularity of form essential to the Queen Anne style. A profusion of Classical Revival details pressed into the metal on the front elevations create the irregularity of surface and contrasting textures associated with the style. The earliest of these buildings, the Hornung City Bakery and Restaurant was constructed in 1891 at 236-240 High Street(43/23). This two-story, double-store, brick veneer building displays an "iron clad" or pressed metal front that is ornamented by a profusion of classical details pressed into the metal. The classical cornice decorated by modillion blocks and ornamental brackets is topped by three triangular pediments and finials rising above the roof line. The round bay windows on the upper story, detailed to appear as three-sided bay windows feature "saw-tooth" ornament under the cornices and beaded trim along the roof line. The long, narrow windows and the ends of elevation on the upper story are enframed by Corinthian pilasters. The well-preserved Hornung building featured a bakery and oven at the rear of the first floor and the family residential quarters on the second floor. The second store room was rented originally to the Osbourne Musical Store (Iowa County Democrat, 17 April 1891, 1 May 1891, 5 June 1891, 29 January 1892; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

The Thomas Otis Building at 229 High Street(43/7), constructed as stone building with a brick front in 1857, was enlarged [incorporated building adjacent to its east side] and remodeled in a similar fashion by local architect John Charles for Charles Hendra in 1892. The Hendra Grocery Store's front, although similar in detail to the Hornung building, displays them in a different arrangement. This three-bay building is ornamented by two bay windows, which are three-sided and enframed with Corinthian columns, have ornament that is similar but unlike those on the Hornung Building. A round arched pediment with a "rising sun" design on its tympanum that rises above the roof line is enframed by decorative pilasters and has the date [1892] of the building inscribed on the frieze beneath the pediment. This building, used to house the Hendra Brothers Grocery and Crockery Store in the late 19th century, gains significance from the date of its remodeling because its architectural character was completely altered at that time (Mineral Point Tribune, 25 August 1857, 11 November 1860; Iowa County Democrat, Sp. Ed. September 1891, 29 January 1892, 20 May 1892, 14 October 1892; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929).

The combination of Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles continued to influence the commercial architecture of Mineral Point at the turn of the

century. The most substantial representative of the Queen Anne styled commercial building is the three-story, brick Hotel Royal constructed in 1900 at 43 High Street(14/5). The four-story, octagonal, conical roofed wooden tower overhanging the southwest corner and an open porch establishes the irregularity of form essential to the Queen Anne style. The irregularity of surface is created by the articulation of surfaces with Classical Revival details. The four-story tower is ornamented by arched window heads on the upper story and rectangular windows enframed with plain capped pilasters on the two middle stories, which visually creates three-story round arched window bays. A rectangular pediment rising above the attic story as well as the tall tower create the picturesque roof line typical of the Queen Anne style. Ornamental brick work and a pair of ocular windows also accented by articulated keystones are other Classical Revival details that add to the irregularity of the surface. The balustraded porch also is characterized by classical square columns and a balustraded deck. The Royal Hotel, built for George Chamley and his sons John and William who were well known and respected hotelkeepers in Mineral Point, was fitted with the latest hotel conveniences such as telephones and bathrooms in every room. A formal opening featuring the Alderson Orchestra was held on Easter in 1901 (Iowa County Democrat, 10 May 1900, 22 November 1900, 11 April 1900, 28 November 1901; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929).

20th Century Commercial Architecture

After the 19th century building booms in the city of Mineral Point, early 20th century economic growth in the city began to lag and, as a result, building construction continued at a much slower pace. Only sixteen of the extant buildings in the commercial district of Mineral Point, several of which are governmental buildings, were constructed between 1900 and 1940. In the early 20th century, the economy was supported by the surrounding agricultural community, as well as by light industry; however, the main economic support came from the operation of the Mineral Point Company Zinc Mines, which closed in 1928, and Zinc Works, which closed its doors during the Depression in September 1930. The closing of the mines and zinc works also brought on the discontinuance of the Mineral Point and Northern Railroad (Branger, Interview, 1992; WPA [1941], 1979:174; Fiedler, 1962:145-154). In the early 20th century, the population decreased from 2991 in 1900 to 2274 in 1930 (Fiedler, 1962:199).

Stylistically, commercial architecture in the early 20th century was marked by two strong contrasts. It was a period in which modernism and nostalgia for the past developed simultaneously. On the one hand, there was an attempt to establish a severe geometric utilitarian architecture free of historicism. On the other hand, architects and builders continued to design in the manner of the 19th century historic styles.

Early Modern Style

Essentially a style of "modern" rectilinear and geometric ornament, early modern architecture influences affected the majority of the small vernacular

brick commercial buildings constructed in Mineral Point in varying degrees in the early decades of 20th century. These were constructed in a rather utilitarian manner employing simple mostly red brick surfaces, simple rectangular windows, generally without historic ornament. However, several buildings display the transition between the early modern and historic styles through the use of minimal, abstracted classical forms such as pedimented forms above the roof line.

Several of the new building constructed in the commercial district in the early 20th century were built to accommodate the new form of transportation -- the automobile. Constructed in a rather a utilitarian manner, the Auto Inn Garage constructed at 32 Fountain Street(16/2) in 1916 displays the plain, brick veneered wall surfaces and plain vernacular window treatment of the early modern style; however, the triangular form of the parapet rising above the roof is a stylized and abstracted pediment that suggest its transition from Classical antecedents. This well-preserved, significant representative of early 20th century architecture in Mineral Point, designed by the Platteville architect Henry Kleinhammer, has a concrete and steel I-beam construction system that is characteristic of early modern construction. The Auto Inn, built for P. Vivian on the previous site of the historic Lanyon Brothers Foundry and sold to the Engel Garage, also featured a community dance hall with a maple floor and rest rooms on the second floor (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Date Stone:1916; Kleinhammer, Blueprint, 1916; Branger, Interview, 1992).

The transition between the unadorned early modern style and the use of historic styled details and forms also is displayed by the well-preserved garage building constructed c.1909 at 310 High Street(24/2). This garage, which also displays a stylized classical pediment or parapet at the top of the brick front elevation, is characterized further by simple rectangular windows, but with historic styled arched openings for the service doors. Side walls and rear walls of concrete block, the new building material established in the early 20th century, and "iron" columns and beams further demonstrates this building's early modern character (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930; Sanborn [map], 1915, 1929; Nelson, Interview, 1992).

Among the best preserved of the early modern buildings in the commercial district is the two-story brick building constructed for the Farmers and Citizens Bank at 147 High Street(14/9) in 1915 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; WPA [1941] 1979:172). This significant representative of Early Modern architecture in Mineral Point is characterized by plain brick elevations that contrast with the white masonry geometric ornament suspended from the white string course along the top of the building. It is further characterized by the white masonry frontispiece in the very stylized abstracted form of a classically derived pediment. This building continued to serve as a bank building when the Farmers and Citizens bank merged with the Iowa County Bank into the Consolidated Bank of Mineral Point in 1931. The Consolidated Bank closed soon after in 1932 (Fiedler, 1962:156-157; WPA [1941]:172).

The early modern influence in the commercial district of Mineral Point in the early 20th century also is reflected in the several brick fronts that were added to "modernize" older stone commercial buildings. The Appel and Cotterill buildings at 241 High Street(43/10) received a red brick front that

is characterized by plain brick rectangular window openings topped by a vertical row of bricks and by a band of decorative ornament in a geometric pattern inset into the brick work. The decorative brick work at the top of the building creates the impression of a cornice, a historic architectural element which continued to be used long after the demise of the Classical styles from which it is derived. The Appel building constructed in 1861 and Cotterill building constructed in 1864 were combined into one store under the proprietorship of the Floyd Crase Clothing Company. The full length transom window inscribed with the name "Crase Clothing Co" over the storefront, that was installed during the remodeling of the front in the 1920s, remains on the building (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Mineral Point Tribune, 11 June 1861; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room; Branger, Interview, 1992). The abstracted form of a classical pediment characterizes the otherwise plain brick front added to the Jeuck Saloon building at 251 High Street(43/13) in the 1930s or early 1940s. This building, built as the Jeuck Saloon in 1891, originally featured a brick veneer front ornamented by a pair bay windows, classical pilasters and cornice and iron storefront that was designed by local architect John Charles (Iowa County Democrat, 17 April 1891, 1 May 1891, 22 May 1891, Sp. Ed. September 1891, 13 November 1891; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room; Branger, Interview, 1992).

By the 1930s, the remnants of historic ornament found in the earlier decades of the 20th century in Mineral Point no longer decorated the commercial buildings. Simple plain brick fronts without historic ornament and plain rectangular windows characterize the small buildings constructed during the later years of the historic period. The small Gallagher Garage built in the late 1920s at 40 High Street(14/18) displays a brick front devoid of ornament and plain rectangular windows (Branger, Interview, 1992; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1920, 1930; Sanborn [map], 1915, 1929). A similar, plain, flat brick front also characterizes the Groth and Noble Bottling Works, which was enlarged from a one store stone building to a double store with a brick front at 26 High Street (14/15) in the 1940s. The original stone, one-store building housed the Mineral Point Bottling Works in the early 20th century (Branger, Interview, 1992; Historic Photograph, Mineral Point Room; Sanborn [map], 1915, 1929). The Art Moderne Style, a streamlined style featuring rounded corners, flat roofs, smooth wall finish and horizontal bands of windows that often wrapped around corners, popular from 1930-1945 influenced the Harker, Marr, Gordon Garage at 114 Fountain Street(16/4). Constructed in 1947, this vernacular brick interpretation of the Moderne style features rounded corners and windows that wrap around the front corners. The windows of this building have been filled in with wood panels (Branger, Interview, 1992). The Harker, Marr, and Gordon Garage is the only example of the Art Deco or Art Moderne style in the commercial district.

Historic Revival Styles

Georgian Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and even revivals of styles that have never been seen in America were popular during the first third of the 20th century, especially for residential architecture. The hold of the Classical styles on public and large commercial buildings lessened as the lifestyles of society became less rigid. As a result, it became

acceptable to use the more romantic historic styles for all types of architecture. the term "Period Revival" is often used to describe a wide variety of past motifs and styles that architects borrowed during the first four decades of the 20th century, but particularly in the 1920s.

Historic styles exerted minimal influence on the commercial buildings in Mineral Point, mainly because few buildings were added to the commercial district after 1910. The Late Italianate, Late Queen Anne, both of which also display the influence of the late 19th and early 20th century Classical Revival, constructed in the first decade of the 20th century are included under those headings in the previous section on 19th century commercial architecture. During the era of the Period Revival, only the Mediterranean Revival style was employed in addition to the Classical Revival. The Classical Revival was used, most often, in a minimal and abstract manner in combination with other styles or on transitional early modern buildings.

The Mediterranean Period Revival style buildings are characterized by flat wall surfaces, often plastered, broken by arcading and terra cotta, plaster, or tile ornamentation, sometimes drawing on classical motifs. Brick walls sometimes remain unplastered and red tile roofs with heavy brackets are preferred. A tile roof and bracketed eaves are the only architectural details used to suggest the Mediterranean style in the small frame Paynter's Gas Station built in the 1920s at 110 Chestnut Street(14/34). This vernacular building, which suggest the Mediterranean style in a rather minimal fashion, is the only extant example of Period Revival styled architecture in the commercial district. Paynter's Gas Station, which continues to display its original narrow wooden windows that are topped by transom windows and double leafed door, is presently used for storage (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930; Sanborn [map], 1929; Branger, Interview, 1992).

Industrial Architecture

The industrial history of Mineral Point, located in the center of the lead, zinc, and copper mining district of Wisconsin, dates from the commencement of its settlement by permanent white settlers in the 1820s for the purpose of lead mining. However, it can be said the industrial history of the area began much earlier with the lead mining and smelting carried on by the Indians and transient white miners at least by the 17th century. The first industrial plant constructed in the area, an iron smelter, was constructed in 1827 by the future governor of Wisconsin, Henry Dodge, and followed by another in 1828 by Robert Hoard. Two more were built in 1929 by Capt. Terry and by Peter Laramie (Allen, 1859:9). These mining structures were soon followed by more substantial structures, none of which have survived. By 1839, Iowa County had 30 smelting furnaces and produced 8,900,000 pounds of lead (WPA [1941], 1979:71). Between 1827 and 1847, the Upper Mississippi mines were the principal source of lead in the United States. Except during the depression years of 1829 and 1837, production climbed steadily. In the peak year, 24,328 tons were taken from the upper Mississippi diggings, most of which came from Wisconsin. However, production dropped rapidly and lead mining was no longer the leading industry in the southwest (WPA [1941], 1979:93-94).

After the demise of lead mining, the industrial life of Mineral Point was revived with the advent of railroad in 1857. The railroad brought stability to Mineral Point and aided the transition from a mining to a farm trade town. It made Mineral Point the shipping and supply depot for a large farming community. Lead mining enjoyed only a brief reprieve because of the demand for lead during the Civil War years and shortly thereafter between 1864 and 1867. After this period, lead mining fell into decline again as all the easily accessible surface ore had been mined and the deeper deposits required machinery that the individual miners could not afford. However, the mines at Mineral Point continued to be worked sporadically as long as a profit could be made and the railroad continued to ship lead, and increasingly zinc, from the surrounding area. However, as the mining activity, decreased in the mid to late 19th century, new industries were founded in addition to the small industries such as foundries and machine shops already established to support the earlier mining and farming industries. In the 1870s, small industries such as a soap factory, a vinegar factory and a cotton works were opened. Also, the dairy industry, developing rapidly after 1880, began to build cheese factories and creameries (WPA [1941], 1979:120, 129, 150).

Although the possibilities of zinc mining and manufacturing in Mineral Point was known as early as 1860, it did not become an economic boom for the city until the 1890s. By 1891, the Jones brothers had expanded the zinc oxide plant they had purchased in 1883 into the largest zinc works in the United States. This plant covered two acres and employed 200 people. During this period of prosperity, the Mineral Point Woolen Mill was established, and the local Wearne Foundry and the Lanyon Foundry and Machine Shop had all the work they could manage. In addition, the two breweries were running at almost full capacity. In the same year, 1891, the Mineral Point Linen Fiber Company and a new pulp and paper mill were established (Iowa County Democrat, Special Ed, September 1891; WPA [1941], 1979:155-156). The new mining boom continued on into the early 20th century, bringing with many civic improvements and new businesses and small industries. In 1906, the Badger Rubber works was founded and Frank Ludden bought the Mineral Point Public Service Company and began to expand its operations to the rural area (Iowa County Democrat, 23 May 1907; WPA [1941], 1979:163-166).

Prosperity dependent on mining and farming industries continued in the 1920s, even after the adjustment following the abnormal demands of a war-time economy. Two industries, the Mineral Point Canning Company and the Sanitary Creamery, were founded in the mid-1920s. Then came the depression and the demise of the zinc mining industry and zinc works. By 1928, after a profitable year in 1927, the Mineral Point Zinc Company closed its doors and in 1930, it closed the Mineral Point Zinc Works and discontinued the Mineral Point and Northern Railway. Only some small industries such as the Gollinder Machine and Boiler Company, the Mineral Point Springs Brewery as well as the creameries and canning factories serving the agricultural industry survived the depression era (WPA [1941], 1979:174-176). The economic recovery of Mineral Point after the depression took place gradually after World War II and in the 1950s and 1960s.

Although representatives of the mining industry and other mid-19th century industrial buildings are almost non-existent, Mineral Point has retained several industrial buildings and the remains of several industrial buildings

constructed in the 19th century. Three significant representatives of mid-19th century industrial buildings are located in the Mineral Point Historic District. Among the earliest extant industrial buildings is the Mineral Point Railroad Passenger Depot built in 1856 at 13 Commerce Street(55/4). The passenger depot is a two-story, side gabled vernacular building, 30 ft x 50 ft, with simple rectangular windows that is distinguished by three round arched doorways. Local masons Toay and Allen constructed the depot of coursed, fitted and dressed blocks of local limestone in the fall of 1856 in preparation for the advent of the railroad in 1857. The carpenter work was done by Mr. Full. In addition to the depot, Toay and Allen also received the contract for four other railroad buildings including the stone engine house, and the stone machine shop (not extant) (National Democrat, 30 August 1854; Mineral Point Tribune, 23 September 1856, 25 November 1856; History of Iowa County, 1881:530; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929). The first train arrived in Mineral Point on June 17, 1857. This depot, sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railway in 1880, is now vacant and the windows and doors boarded up (Mineral Point Tribune, 30 June 1857; Iowa County Democrat, Special Edition, 1891). The historic Mineral Point Passenger Depot, although in poor repair, has retained sufficient integrity to meet the NRHP criteria for architectural significance as example of stone construction. It also is historically significant because of its association with early railroad transportation.

A similar utilitarian styled side gabled vernacular building constructed of local stone was built in the mid-19th century for the Merry Christmas Mine. This presently vacant, two-story building at 200 Merry Christmas Lane(26/4) is further characterized by flat stone lintels and stone quoins on the corners of the building. The entrance is located west of the center of the front elevation. This building, which had been unoccupied for a long time previously, was rehabilitated and repaired in 1907 during the late 19th and early 20 centuries zinc mining boom by the Merry Christmas company for occupancy by employees of the mining company (Iowa County Democrat, 29 August 1907). Reportedly, the Merry Christmas mine was so named because a miner went into a drift and died in explosion of a stick of dynamite on Christmas Day (Holland, 1983:55). Several small frame sheds also associated with the Merry Christmas Mine are located at 127 Merry Christmas Lane(26/2). This is the only substantial extant mining building directly associated with the mid-19th century mining industry in the Mineral Point Historic District. The Merry Christmas Mine building and 43 acres with abandoned mine shafts and crevice mines was acquired by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1873. The Merry Christmas Mine building, reportedly, originally was used as the mine's office. This property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Mineral Point Hill Historic District as well as part of the Mineral Point Historic District. Both districts were listed in 1971.

One of the most significant industrial buildings remaining in Mineral Point is the Gillmann Brewery, also known as the Tornado Brewery, located at 276 Shake Rag Street(37/27). This two-story brewery building, originally equipped for a malt and barley brewing process, displays stone construction, a variety of roof shapes and four over four windows. This building was constructed after the tornado in 1878 rendered the previous stone building "a total loss," estimated at a value of \$20,000. It was damaged by fire at the turn of the century and rebuilt by Otto Lieder and Frank Unterholtner, who purchased the brewery in 1903. The original building constructed in 1878 was a 62 ft x 130

ft building to which a frame refrigerator building was added between 1889-1891. A two-story, 34 ft x 50 ft, frame horse barn(37/28) was added to the complex between 1884 and 1889 (Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Iowa County Democrat, Special Edition, September 1891; National Democrat, 19 July 1878; History of Iowa County, 1881:705; Crawford, 1913:107; Perrin, 1976:27). This well-preserved, gable roofed barn is constructed on a stone foundation and features pedimented window surrounds. This brewery was established by William Terrill in 1850. Charles and Frederick Gillmann purchased the brewery in 1854 and took in a partner Mr. Spielman in 1855. Spielman sold his interest to Charles Gillmann in 1868. Gillmann's new brewery had an annual capacity of 6,000 barrels of beer (National Democrat, 20 May 1868; Iowa County Democrat, Special Edition, September 1891; History of Iowa County, 1881:705). After the turn of the century, the Gillmann Brewery, renamed the "Tornado Brewery" after the tornado in 1878, was known as the Mineral Springs Brewing Company. This brewery is only one of several breweries built in mid-19th century Mineral Point. The earliest brewery, reportedly, was built near the end of High Street in 1835 by John Phillips (WPA [1941], 1979:51). The "Tornado Brewery" building, rehabilitated for a weaving workshop [The Looms] in 1968, more recently was used for as winery.

Several other extant industrial buildings from the 19th century have diminished significance because they have lost historic integrity. The historically important Lanyon Foundry building at 105 Commerce Street(15/11), originally a two-story building, has been altered by the removal of the second story and the replacement roof that is not in keeping with its historic character. The Lanyon Foundry, established in 1849 by Lanyon and Warne [Wearne], was comprised of several buildings (Wisconsin Tribune, 26 July 1850; History of Iowa County, 1881:702). This building, reportedly constructed in 1850, probably was constructed in 1865 when, according to the local newspaper, a two-story stone foundry and machine shop was built by the Lanyon Company and equipped with steam driven machines (Mineral Point Tribune, 11 October 1865, 25 October 1865, 1 November 1865, 14 March 1866, 3 October 1866; History of Iowa County, 1881:702). Another important industry in the history of Mineral Point, the Mineral Point Zinc Works was located 1020 Bollerud Street(42/17) in the late 19th and early 20th century. This plant, established in 1882, was purchased in 1883 by the Jones Brothers. By 1891, it had been enlarged and expanded to become the largest zinc oxide works in the United States (Fiedler, 1962:146-147; WPA [1941], 1979:154-175; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929). However, none of the buildings of this plant, which closed in 1930, remain on the site. Only a concrete slab from an ore storage building remains (Branger, Interview, 1992).

Few historic industrial buildings constructed also remain from the early decades of the 20th century. The best preserved industrial building constructed during this period is the Mineral Point Public Service Company building at 124 Water Street(15/19). This two-story, brick power plant displays double gable, tile covered roofs and plain rectangular windows. Although the stylized gable ends of this building suggest the historic style of architecture, the structural system of this building is comprised of early modern steel trusses and concrete and the gables are essentially stylized, abstracted forms without applied ornament as is typical of the 19th century historic styles. This building was constructed between 1908 and 1915 for the Mineral Point Public Service Company under the proprietorship of Frank Ludden (Sanborn [map], 1900-1929). Ludden purchased the Mineral Point Electric Light

Company, established in 1890, from the Jones Brothers, renamed it the Mineral Point Public Service Company and expanded its operation by building transmission lines to the rural areas. Ludden sold the plant to the Wisconsin Power and Light Company in 1924. This building, designed to produce electricity and steam heat, was used for storage after the company was purchased by the Wisconsin Power and Light Company (Iowa County Democrat, 6 June 1890, 11 July 1907; WPA [1941], 1979:165, 173; Sanborn [map], 1900-1929).

Among the small industrial buildings constructed in the early 20th century that have lost historic integrity are the Gollinger Machine and Boiler Company building at 12 Fountain Street (15/34). This building, constructed between 1915 and 1920, displays concrete block rear and side walls and displays a wooden front elevation that has been covered by siding. An addition was built between 1920 and 1930 (Sanborn [map], 1884-1929).

Notes on Sources

Very little written history based on actual, documented research was available on the construction dates, the original owners, and particularly the architects and builders and the uses of the commercial and industrial buildings in the City of Mineral Point. Information on the construction dates and owners of the commercial and industrial architecture was recreated through multiple sources. Tax records, local histories and written recollections were used to establish basic information. The local newspapers, the Mineral Point Tribune, The National Democrat, and the Iowa County Democrat, and the Sanborn Insurance Map series, dated 1884, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1908, 1915, 1929, were used extensively to establish basic information as well as to cross check dates and names extracted from the tax records. In some cases, it was impossible to fix the construction date and the historic name [original name] precisely because the information simply was not available or remains unclear for various reasons. The Mineral Point Room, the Area Research Library at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville, oral histories and interviews and building inscriptions.

The bibliography for this section is located at the end of the History Chapters.

Related Properties Mentioned in Text

STREET ADDRESS/MAP CODE	HISTORIC NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE
<u>Commercial Architecture</u>		
121B Commerce Street 15/7	William Lanyon Building	1857
154 High Street 14/30	William Thomas & Co. Building	1847
159 High Street 14/12	John Milton General Store and Iron Depot	
	Lower story: Bet. 1844-1847	
	Upper stories and addition: 1854	
	Remodeled: 1947	

19th Century Commercial ArchitectureVernacular Commercial ArchitectureStone Vernacular Commercial Building

23 Commerce Street 15/13	George Cobb Warehouse	1854
221 Commerce Street 55/11	Samuel Terrill Building	1857
35 High Street 14/4	Gundry and Gray Dry Goods Store	1857
39 High Street 14/5	Thomas and Co. Block	1854
52 High Street 55/2	Mrs. A.E. Curry Building	1856-1857
134 High Street 14/27	P. Lenahan Dry Goods & Grocery	1859
	Rebuilt: 1862	
138 High Street 14/27A	Patrick O'Dowd Grocery	1853
	Rebuilt: 1862	
140-146 High Street 14/28	Lenahan Brothers Block	1866
148 High Street 14/29	Theodore Engels Saloon	1868-1869
155 High Street 14/11	John Horn Saloon	1866
206 High Street 43/29	Samuel Coad Block	1864
207 High Street 43/3	William and Nick Coad Block	1859
213 High Street 43/4	Samuel White Block	1859
218 High Street 43/26	Richard Penhallegan Building	1866
222 High Street 43/25	Edward Coad Grocery Store	1861
232 High Street 43/25A	Henry Clauer Dry Goods/Grocery Store	1866
231 High Street 43/8	Jacob Schneberger Boot and Shoe Shop	1864
235 High Street 43/9	Nelson Lathrop Grocery Store	1861-1862
243 High Street 43/11	Coad and Bowden Store	1865
245 High Street 43/11A	Herman Fick Building	1861
246 High Street 43/21	Richard Goldsworthy Building	1861
248 High Street 43/21A	James Pascoe Building	1861
267 High Street 43/16	U.S. Hotel	1853
	Rear Addition: 1855	
1 Water Street 55/5	Mineral Point Hotel	1850s, 1861
	Addition: 1866	

Brick Vernacular Commercial Buildings

223 Commerce Street 55/9	Schillin Building	1877-1878
225 Commerce Street 55/10	Globe Hotel (Addition)	1876
	Rear Addition:	1980s
227 Commerce Street 15/23	Globe Hotel	1868

			Remodeled 1891 and c.1900
31 High Street	14/2	Theodore Feder Building	Bet.1867-1868
38 High Street	14/17	Issac Winn & Co. Building	1866-1867
262 High Street	43/18	George Priestly Harness Shop & Residence	1866
			2nd Story 1868

Side Gabled Vernacular Commercial Building

18 Commerce Street	16/12	Hutchinson Lumber Co.Livery Stable	Bet.1864-1884
20 Commerce Street	16/10	Jacka and Bennett Building	1856-58
209 Commerce Street	55/13	John O'Neil House	1838-1839
259 High Street	43/14	Read [Reed]-Bennet Building	1841

Italianate Style

111 Commerce Street	15/8	James Polkingham Saloon and Warehouse	1878
200 Commerce Street	15/32	Ivey Building	Bet. 1875-1880
217 Commerce Street	55/12	Nick Hartert Grocery and Provision Store	1873
219 Commerce Street	15/27	William Curry Block	Bet.1867-1868
			Addition: Bet. 1900-1915
303 Commerce Street	55/8	James Penberthy Livery Stable & Hotel	1900
22 High Street	14/13	John Hadfield Building	1876
28 High Street	14/16	John Day Boot and Shoe Store	Bet.1910-1915
			Lower Story:Bet.1900-1915
33 High Street	14/3	Ellinger[Ellingen] & Brother Furniture Store	1868
104 High Street	14/21	Martin and Toay Hardware Store	Rebuilt:1897
			Earlier Building:1877
110 High Street	14/22	The White House Dry Goods Store	Rebuilt:1897
			Earlier Building:1877
114 High Street	14/23	Brewer & Penhallegan Cash Grocery Store and I.O.O.F. Hall	Rebuilt:1897
			Earlier Building:1877
122 High Street	14/24	Allen Building	Rebuilt:1897
			Earlier Building:1857
128 High Street	14/26	Theodore Rodolf Dry Goods Store	1844-1845
			New Fronts:1860, 1914
130 High Street	55/3	Vivian Building	1876
160 High Street	14/32	Thomas Prisk Building	1866
210 High Street	43/28	Moffet Brothers Drugs & Medicine Store	1860
214 High Street	43/28A	Toay and Allen Building	1860
215 High Street	43/5	Gundry and Gray Dry Goods & Clothing Store	1871
			Remodeled:1897
223 High Street	43/6	R..D. Pulford Drug Store	1871
242 High Street	43/22	Gorgen Grocery & Meat Market	1907
252 High Street	56/21	Thomas Jenkins Building	1867-1868
			Rear Add.:1892
254 High Street	56/20	William Perry Building	1868-1869
261 High Street	43/15	U.S. Hotel [Addition]	1876

Romanesque Revival Style

203 High Street	43/2	First National Bank Building	1906-1907
158 High Street	14/31	Iowa Co. Bank and Abstract Office	1892

Queen Anne Style

43 High Street	14/6	Hotel Royal	1900
229 High Street	43/7	Otis-Hendra Building	1857
			Metal Front: 1892
236- 240 High Street	43/23	Hornung City Bakery & Restaurant and Residence	1891

20th Century Commercial Architecture**Early Modern**

32 Fountain Street	16/2	Auto Inn	1916
114 Fountain Street	16/4	Harker-Marr-Gordon Garage	1947
26 High Street	14/15	Groth and Noble Bottling Works	Early 1940s
40 High Street	14/18	R. J. Gallager Garage	Bet. 1920-1929
147 High Street	14/9	Farmers and Citizens Bank	1915
241 High Street	43/10	Appel-Cotterill Building	1861, 1864
			Brick Front: 1920s
251 High Street	43/13	John Jeuck Saloon and Residence	1891
			Brick Front: 1930s-Early 1940s
310 High Street	24/2	Garage	c. 1909

Historic Revival Styles

110 Fountain Street	14/34	Paynter's Gas Station	Bet. 1920-1930
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Industrial Architecture

13 Commerce Street	55/4	Mineral Point Railroad Passenger Depot	1856
105 Commerce Street	15/11	Lanyon Foundry & Machine Shop	1850, 1865
12 Fountain Street	15/34	Gollinger Machine and Boiler Co.	Bet. 1915-1920
			Addition: Bet. 1920-1930
200 Merry Christmas Ln	26/4	Merry Christmas Mine Building	mid-1850s
276 Shake Rag Street	37/27	Gillmann Brewery and Horse Barn	1878, 1880s
124 Water Street	15/19	Mineral Point Public Service Company Building	Bet. 1908-1915

PUBLIC AND SOCIAL BUILDINGS

Introduction

Before the writings of John Ruskin at the onset of the Victorian Gothic in the 1860s, a few governmental buildings anywhere in America strayed from the symbolism of the Classical styles. Other styles became acceptable in the later years of the 19th century when the eclecticism [mixed styles and stylistic details from multiple styles] of the period created an era of uncertainty. However, by the turn of the century, the influence of the Neo-Classical Revival and the "City Beautiful" movement on the design of American civic buildings was enormous. The influence of architects who had been trained at Ecoles des Beaux Arts permeated the civic design movement, creating noble buildings for a society that identified with the great republics of the past.

Mineral Point's extant historic public buildings were designed by professional architects in historic styles. The following historic public and social buildings, all constructed in Mineral Point in the early 20th century, have retained their historic architectural integrity.

Governmental Buildings

City Buildings

The local government of Mineral Point was organized when the village was incorporated in 1844. By July 1856, the village agreed to secure a city charter. During this period and up until 1862, the village and city government rented offices in various buildings in the commercial district. In 1862, the city of Mineral Point obtained the vacated Iowa County Court House building located on the public square in Mineral Point for their city offices and council chambers. The frame Classical styled court house building had been built as Iowa County's second governmental building on Mineral Point's public square in 1844 at a cost of \$6,150. The court house building, which was left vacant after the county seat was moved to Dodgeville in 1861, was remodeled to house the Mineral Point City Hall (Fiedler, 1962:109-110). The old county court house served the city of Mineral Point until it was demolished to make way for the construction of the present Municipal Building in 1914 (Fiedler, 1962:140-141). The two significant examples of governmental buildings remaining in the city of Mineral Point were constructed in the early decades of the 20th century in the traditional Classical Revival styles. City buildings constructed in 1900 at 145 High Street(14/8) and at 137A High Street(20/4) in the mid-1940s were built to house the fire department (Iowa County Democrat, 6 December 1900; Branger, Interview, 1992). Both of these buildings have lost historic integrity.

Classical Revival Styles

Viewed as an appropriate symbol for institutional and public buildings for a democratic society at the turn of the century, most governmental buildings and other public buildings in America in the late 19th or 20th centuries were built in the Classical style. Neo-classicism was based primarily on the Greek Doric and Ionic architectural orders and to lesser extent on the Roman antecedents. The Beaux Arts mode of the Classical Revival used a freer interpretation of the Classical styles using both Greek and Roman elements that featured coupled columns and monumental flights of steps and both arched and linteled openings, often set between columns or pilasters. The Renaissance Revival, yet another mode of the Classical Revival in the late 19th and early decades of the 20th century, resembled in form those of the Roman-Tuscan style that featured straight fronted, cubic blocks with elevations crowned with bold cornices. Elevations may be symmetrical or asymmetrical with rusticated quoins, sometimes rusticated ground story and the walls are usually smooth and plain. In the Renaissance Revival style, the windows may vary in height from story to story with those on the second story generally taller and more elaborately treated.

The Classical Revival also influenced the Period Revival styles constructed in the early decades of the 20th century. The term "Period Revival" is often used to describe a wide range of past styles and stylistic details that architects borrowed during the first four decades of the 20th century, but particularly during the 1920s. Many of these designs are not historically correct but are creative interpretation of the style.

The Mineral Point Municipal Building, Opera House and Library constructed 1913-1914 at 137 High Street(14/7) was designed by Madison architects Claude and Starck in a stylized interpretation of the Renaissance Revival mode of the early 20th century Classical Revival (Mineral Point, Council Proceedings, 1912-1915; Sanborn [map], 1915, 1929; Fiedler, 1962:140-141). This two-story, cubic shaped, brick building features two asymmetrical front elevations. The east half of the building, which houses the municipal building and library, is characterized by a massive cornice ornamented by molding and a row of dentils under the cornice and stylized brick quoins along the ends of the elevations. More elaborated round arched windows with raised brick window hoods on the upper story and plain rectangular windows on the lower story are joined by brick molding to create the image of a long, two-story arched window bay. The west half of the building, which houses the opera house, is treated visually as a separate cubic shape. It is dominated by an entablature characterized by a triangular shaped pediment ornamented by a medallion on its front elevation. The pediment rises above a plain projecting cornice, which rest on a pair of scroll brackets at both ends of the cornice. This entablature rest on rusticated brick piers. A row of small rectangular windows are located between on the plain brick wall between the brick piers and above the marquee. An entrance bay between the cubic forms of city hall and the opera house features a round arch portal [door opening] accented by a an articulated keystone and an arched overlight. The entrance is further characterized by a projecting, rectangular, classical frontispiece featuring brick piers and a projecting cornice. This architecturally significant civic building is constructed on an elevated white masonry foundation and displays dark red-brown face brick on the front [south] and east and west elevations and common red brick on the rear walls. The east elevation displays a higher



MUNICIPAL BUILDING, OPERA HOUSE & LIBRARY, 1914-1915
 Photograph: 1991 by Joan Rausch

foundation than the west, which is in keeping with the style of the east block as well as the sloping site. The opera house [theatre] in this well-preserved building was restored with city funds in 1962 (Fiedler, 1962: Addendum).

Federal Buildings

The hold of the Classical styles on public and large commercial buildings lessened, as the lifestyles of society became less rigid. As a result, it became acceptable to use the more romantic modes of the historic styles. Under these circumstances, abstracted or scaled-down interpretations of the historic styles in which the character of the historic style is suggested and not a direct copy became acceptable also. After a long history of rented quarters from the time of its establishment, which according to the Iowa County History, occurred in 1834. Before this, this store of John Ansley was the unofficial letter office for the settlement. From 1854 until 1862, the U.S. Post Office was located in the brick building at 259 High Street (43/14), which also housed commercial enterprises. It was moved to the old County Building (not extant) adjacent to the old Iowa County court house in 1862, where it remained for many years. A separate building specifically designed to house the post office was finally authorized by the federal government in 1924.

The United States Post Office in Mineral Point at 269 High Street (43/17) was designed in 1924 by government architects under the direction of James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect, in a scaled-down interpretation of the classically derived "Period" Georgian Revival style (Mineral Point P.O., cornerstone; Sanborn [map], 1929). The F.R. Comb Construction Company received the contract for a bid price of \$19,107 to construct the federal building during the year 1924-1925 (Mineral Point Tribune, 7 April 1924). The small, rectangular post office building displays a symmetrical formal arrangement enriched, in a minimal manner, by classical Georgian and Federal stylistic

devices. This architecturally significant red brick, flat roofed, one-story building is constructed on an elevated brick foundation accented by a narrow white masonry string course [water table]. It is further ornamented by a small, plain projecting cornice of white masonry along the top of the front as well as the east and west elevations and plain brick parapet rising above the cornice. The entrance, located in the central bay of the front elevation, is distinguished by a wooden classical frontispiece featuring a triangular pediment resting on capped pilasters and is fitted with a paneled door topped by a transom window. A pair of rectangular windows with six over six lights placed in blind arch brick bays flank the entrance. A series of similar arched bays and rectangular windows also characterize the side elevations. Multipaned windows with transom windows flank the rear entrance door.

School Buildings

School buildings probably were the earliest public buildings constructed in the community of Mineral Point. The first school in Mineral Point and among the first in Iowa County reportedly was established in 1829. Several private schools and a "Protestant" school were opened for short periods of time before the first public school was first opened in 1837. The first building built specifically for educational purposes was constructed of brick and stone in 1840. School facilities, which were closed for varying periods of time for various reasons, did not become a constant part of the architectural landscape in Mineral Point until public funds were allotted for education. In 1857, lots in Block 93 of Strong's Addition to the city were purchased as a building site and a plans were made for a substantial school building. A private school built in 1857 and known as "the Seminary" was acquired for a high school by the city of Mineral Point in 1861 for a high school (Mineral Point Tribune, 24 March 1857, 5 May 1857; History of Iowa County, 1881:689-690). Three historic school buildings continue to display historic architectural integrity. All of these buildings were built in the early 20th century.

Romanesque Revival Style

Romanesque styled school architecture employed the round arched medieval style introduced into the United States in the 1840s. The semi-circular arches used for the openings often are repeated in the corbel table under the eaves and under string courses. In the late 19th century, the Romanesque Revival often took the form of the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival, which depended on the overall effect of mass, volume and scale rather than decorative ornamentation. Large scale arched openings, broad roof planes, short towers and uniform rock faced exterior surfaces are employed.

The two school buildings constructed during the year 1903-1904 both display varying amounts of classical historic stylistic devices. The two-story Mineral Point High School at 530 Maiden Street(34/6) is characterized by rock faced limestone elevations generally associated with the Romanesque Revival style. This building, constructed on a high partially exposed foundation, features intersecting hip roofs broken by hip roofed dormers and a gable roofed entrance bay that projects slightly from the front elevation. The two-story entrance bay is characterized further by modillions under the raking

cornice, cornice returns in the gable ends, and a triparte segmental arched window on the upper story. A segmental arched entrance with recessed door and stairway are located on the lower story. Three-sided bay windows add to the irregularity of the forms. This rustic appearing school originally was covered by a slate roof. This building, apparently based in part on a Romanesque Revival styled design proposed by the architect F.S. Allen of Joliet, Illinois, as early 1900, was built by in a team of independent local contractors including Charles Curtis, Herman Enzenroth and S. Jenkin on a site comprised of the old "Seminary" school property and the old Goldsworthy mining property (Iowa County Democrat, 2 April 1903, 27 September 1900, 7 May 1903). The Mineral Point High School building, constructed at a cost of \$36,00-\$37,000 in 1903-1904, was used for the grade school after a new high school was built in 1925 (Iowa County Democrat, 26 February 1903, 7 May 1903, 10 December 1903, 20 October 1904, 9 March 1905). When a new grade school was constructed in the 1960s, it became the Mineral Point Middle School (Nelson, Interview, 1992).

Vernacular Buildings

Often constructed according to local custom, buildings are described as vernacular when they are not designed by an architect and when they cannot be described in terms of a particular accepted style or at least influenced by a recognized style of the period in which it was constructed.

A vernacular brick design with classical overtones was used for St. Mary's Catholic Grade School at 216 Davis Street(21/4) in 1904. This two-story, school building was constructed of red brick by local contractors Herman Enzenroth and the Ellery Brothers so it would "correspond with the church" (Iowa County Democrat, 31 December 1903, 7 April 1904, 7 July 1904, 19 January 1905). St Mary's School is constructed on a high stone foundation and features steep intersecting gable roofs accented by an octagonal cupola. This red brick building is ornamented by contrasting white stone lintels and a white cut-stone foundation that is in keeping with the Victorian "constructional coloration" theory of architectural decoration. St Mary's Catholic School was dedicated on February 2, 1905(Iowa County Democrat, 19 January 1905). In the 1960s, this school, which housed living quarters of the teaching sisters for 47 years, was completely renovated and a 42 x 92 foot addition that included a gymnasium was constructed on the west side of the building (Fiedler, 1962:194-197).

Late Gothic Revival Style

Dependent on the English Perpendicular style, the Late Gothic style was more subdued than the earlier Gothic style, which was characterized by steeply-pitched roofs, pointed arched windows, pinnacles, battlements and tracery. In school buildings whose character was determined by functional requirements, Gothic touches in the early 20th century were applied to suggest rather than imitate the style. When employed in school architecture, the Late Gothic style is also referred to as the Collegiate Gothic style. Collegiate Gothic was introduced at Bryn Mawr in the early 1890s and is generally associated with the buildings at the turn of the century on the Princeton and Yale University campuses.

Mineral Point High School, the last of the three significant representatives of school architecture in Mineral Point, was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by the Madison architect Edward Tough in 1924. The school building was constructed at 706 Ridge Street(35/27) during the year 1924-1925 (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 March 1924). This two-story, flat roofed, red brick school features a recessed front elevation characterized by a bands of windows arranged in groups of five on the upper and lower stories. The recessed facade is flanked by projecting, Gothic influenced brick entrance towers featuring plain solid brick wall that are articulated only by vertical, two-story, raised brick pilasters and white masonry, arched entrances on the lower story. The well-preserved front elevation is topped by a stylized entablature. The entablature is decorated in a minimal manner by stylized Gothic ornament typical of the early 20th century including pointed arched pediments placed above the entrance towers, and a more elaborate pointed arched pediment over the recessed facade in the center of the building. In addition, stylized Tudor arched frontispieces ornament the entrances. This building, constructed to house the high school, which formerly was located in the stone school building at 530 Maiden Street(34/6), received a substantial addition in 1959 (Fiedler, 1962:192).

Social Buildings

Mineral Point has a long history of social and fraternal organizations and clubs. Most often rooms were rented or social hall or lodge rooms were constructed on the second floors of the large commercial buildings such as the Masonic Hall on the second floor of the Samuel Coad Block at 206 High Street(43/29) in 1864 and later in 1877 in the Toay Block at 110 High Street(14/22) (National Democrat, 16 November 1877; Mineral Point Tribune, 7 December 1864, 14 June 1865). Two historic buildings designed specifically to be used as a social hall or lodge remain in the Mineral Point Historic District.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style, an earlier classical revival style, was an adaptation of the classic Greek temple front employing details of the Doric, Ionic or Corinthian order. Popular from 1830-1860, it is symmetrical and characterized by prominent gables framed with heavy moldings. Columns support a full entablature and a low pitched pediment, although many houses were built without the colossal temple front. Frieze windows and a door surround often characterized by a transom over the door, pilasters and side lights were common. Influenced by the new interest in the architecture and culture of Greece and Rome in the late 18th and 19th century, the style was still popular when Mineral Point was in its late 1830s to 1860s period of settlement and development.

The earliest remaining social building in the Mineral Point Historic District is the International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge constructed in 1838 at 112 Front Street(16/20). This Greek Revival styled building, the first building built in Mineral Point devoted entirely to the accommodation of the needs of a social organization, was constructed for Iowa Lodge No. 1 (Miners Free Press,

7 August 1838; History of Iowa County, 1881:707-711). Constructed during the Greek Revival period of architecture, this two-story, 26 ft x 32 ft, frame building displays a temple front with the appearance of a portico across the entire front. The symmetrical front elevation is characterized by a full entablature including a heavy projecting cornice at the top of the front elevation that is resting on four regularly spaced Greek Doric pilasters. The central entrance is accented by a classical frontispiece comprised of a full entablature resting on Doric pilasters. The iron railings with the inscription "Iowa No. 1" continues to ornament the front porch. Cornices over the six over six windows and cornice returns in the ends of the low pitched gable roof further ornament this architecturally significant example of the Greek Revival style. According to the published building specifications, the front elevation was constructed of pine planks with columns and balustrades and the sides of weather board. Also, the interior was to have a room on each floor of 18 ft x 32 ft., a recess of 8 ft x 16 ft with a room of 8 ft square on each side (Miners Free Press, 7 August 1838).

The Iowa Lodge No. 1 Lodge, established in 1835 as the first I.O.O.F. Lodge in Wisconsin, was disbanded due to disinterest and financial difficulty by 1843. However, it was resurrected later in 1878. This building, relinquished to lien holders when the Iowa Lodge No. 1 folded in 1843, was used as residential rental property by its owner, Mary Hales at the turn of the century (History of Iowa County, 1881:707-711; Iowa County Democrat, 6 May 1897). Presently, this significant building appropriately houses the Wisconsin Odd Fellows Museum.

Classical Revival

The Masonic Temple, constructed in 1897 at 306 High Street(24/3), displays an eclectic mix of vernacular and Classical Revival influences (Iowa County Democrat, 24 June 1897, 23 September 1897, 24 February 1898; Cornerstone). This one-story building, constructed on an elevated foundation of rock-face limestone, displays the symmetrical, proportioned form of the Classical Revival styles; however, the brick elevations are not characterized by specific historic ornament. This hip roofed, 30 ft x 48 ft building features a hip roofed entrance bay in the center of the front elevation that terminates above the roof line and projects slightly in front of the facade. The simple surfaces of Milwaukee brick are articulated by shallow brick panels with corbeled brick along the top and a band of corbelled brick along the top of the elevations that suggest the presence of a cornice. Chiseled stone window lintels over the rectangular windows, chiseled stone belt course linking the window lintels, and the white stone foundation contrast with the red brick surfaces of this Victorian building. This interior of this well-preserved building originally featured red oak woodwork in the hall and lodge room and the remainder of the building in white pine. The lodge room originally also had a metal ceiling and a stage equipped with scenery. The kitchen and banquet room was located in the basement. The Masonic Lodge, designed by local builder-architect John Charles, was constructed by Whitford and Sons of Dodgeville and the carpenter work was done by Enzenroth and Crowley and the Ellery Brothers(Iowa County Democrat, 24 June 1897, 23 September 1897, 24 February 1898; Mineral Point Tribune, 24 February 1898; Sanborn [map], 1900, 1915, 1929). A large brick addition used for a club room was constructed in

1920 on the west side in a manner compatible with the original design (Sanborn [map], 1929).

This is the first building constructed specifically to house the Masonic Lodge in Mineral Point. Previously, Mineral Point Lodge No. 1 was housed on the second floor of commercial buildings. The Masonic Temple was constructed after their lodge rooms on the upper floor of the Toay Block at 110 High Street (14/22) was destroyed in the destructive fire in May of 1897. On June 3, 1897, the local paper reported the Masons had begun rebuilding their quarters in the Brewer and Penhallegan Grocery Store building; however, by the 24th of June, the Masonic Lodge announced plans to construct their own building on the corner of High Street and Henry's Alley (Iowa County Democrat, 6 May 1897, 3 June 1897, 24 June 1897, 10 September 1897, 23 September 1897, 24 February 1898). The Mineral Point Masonic Lodge, reportedly the second Masonic Lodge established in Wisconsin, was founded in 1840 (History of Iowa County, 1881:707).

Notes on Sources

Information on Mineral Point's public buildings was gathered from a variety of sources. The source of most of the information was the local newspaper accounts of the original construction and the Sanborn Maps. Background information was obtained from several short accounts of community history written on various occasions such as the 1881 History of Iowa County and Fiedler's Mineral Point, A History written in 1962.

The bibliography for this section is located at the end of the History Chapters.

Related Mentioned Properties in the Text

<u>Historic Property Name</u>	<u>Address/Map Code</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>
Governmental Buildings		
Mineral Point Municipal Building		
Opera House and Library	137 High Street(14/7)	1914-1915
U.S. Post Office	269 High Street(43/17)	1924-1925
 School Buildings		
St Mary's Catholic School	216 Davis Street(21/40)	1904
Mineral Point High School	530 Maiden Street(43/6)	1904
Mineral Point High School	706 Ridge Street(35/27)	1924-1925
 Social Buildings		
I.O.O.F Lodge	112 Front Street(16/20)	1838
Masonic Temple	306 High Street(24/3)	1897

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

Church architecture has been a significant element in the physical environment of Mineral Point since the 1830s. According to the History of Iowa County, six houses of worship had been constructed by 1850. The earliest extant known church building is the small stone Paul's Catholic Church built in 1842 at 414 Ridge Street(32/17). Six representatives of historic church architecture are located in the Mineral Point Historic District. Five of these are architecturally significant examples of church architecture.

Stylistically, when Mineral Point began to build a permanent community that included substantial church buildings, the Greek temple styled church building was giving way to the irregular, vertical and picturesque forms of the Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles. Stimulated by the campaign of A.W. Pugin of England to turn away from pagan forms, the Gothic Revival was particularly favored by Episcopalians and Catholics, while the Romanesque or early Renaissance style was generally preferred by Congregationalist, Methodist and other Protestant groups. In America, the archaeologically correct philosophy was incorporated into church design by Richard Upjohn, who spread Gothic church design throughout America in his influential book, Rural Architecture (1852).

The church buildings identified in the Mineral Point Survey demonstrated that three of the extant historic churches were influenced by the Gothic Revival style, while two display the influence of the Romanesque Revival style. One of the early church buildings is a significant example of early stone vernacular construction. Three of the buildings were constructed of brick, two are constructed of stone and one is a frame building.

Vernacular

Buildings or structures are described as vernacular when they are not designed by an architect and when they cannot be described in terms of a particular accepted style or at least influenced by a recognized style of the period in which it was constructed. Vernacular commercial buildings with little or no ornament associated with a particular architectural style were built throughout the settlement period of Mineral Point. The first Catholic Church in Mineral Point was built in a front gabled vernacular form at 414 Ridge Street(32/17) in 1842. This, 40 ft x 20 ft, church building, constructed of local limestone and sand stone under the direction of Father Causse, is characterized by twelve over twelve windows with by stone sills that are topped by flat stone lintels. The entrance door is located in the center of the gabled front elevation. St Paul's mission church, known originally as St. Charles, is significant not only as an early church in Mineral Point built by mostly Irish immigrants, but is also significant as a well-preserved example of early stone construction. This small church served the Catholic Congregation until 1860 (History of Iowa County, 1881:719; Fiedler, 1962:174-178).

Gothic Revival

Based on the premise that pagan forms hardly were appropriate for Christian worship, Gothic churches from the Middle Ages became the appropriate model for the mid to late 19th century church. Often identified by the characteristic pointed arch door and window openings, Gothic Revival style churches were characterized by steep gable roofs, stepped buttresses, window tracery and picturesque towers and pinnacles. Popular in various interpretations from the 1830s until well into the 20th century, the Gothic style took the form of the more subdued Neo-Gothic Revival style after the excesses of the ornate High Victorian period. Two well-preserved examples of the historic Gothic Revival styled church building are located in the Mineral Point Historic District.

The earliest of the two significant examples of Gothic styled churches is the Trinity Episcopal Church built in 1847 [local histories claim 1846] for \$5000 at 402 High Street(26/8). This church building, 35 ft x 45 ft, features buff limestone foundations and 16 ft high elevations constructed of red brick made of locally fired clay (History of Iowa County, 1881:717-718; Fiedler, 1962:179-181; Wisconsin Tribune, 1 October 1847). This symmetrical, early Gothic styled church features a centrally located entrance tower that is topped by battlements and crenelles. The tower is characterized by pointed arch belfry openings and window openings that are ornamented by pointed arched stone window hoods, stained glass windows and a gabled entrance porch. Pointed arched windows with stained glass lights characterize the remainder of the building. The stained glass windows were installed in 1859 (Mineral Point Tribune, 28 June 1859). This well-preserved church, which displays the simple plain surfaces of the Gothic style before it was affected by the color and ornamentation of the Victorian era, is further characterized by corner buttresses. The Trinity Episcopal Church in Mineral Point was organized in 1839. A rectory and parish school were built in the 1860s (History of Iowa County, 1881:717-718; Fiedler, 1962:179-181; Miners Free Press, 17 December 1839; Sanborn [map], 1894-1929)

The later, more picturesque and more massive interpretation of the Gothic Revival style characterizes the architecturally significant stone Methodist Episcopal Church completed in 1871 at 400 Doty Street(26/7) (History of Iowa County, 1881:715-717; Fiedler, 1962:170-171). This Victorian church design features asymmetrical towers at the ends of the facade as well as an entrance tower in the center of the front elevation. The taller north tower features a steep gable roof with gablets, corner buttresses and pointed arch door opening and belfry openings as well as lancet windows on the tower base. The less ornate south tower barely extends above the roof line and features an octagonal shape and long lancet windows on the lower and upper story. The center entrance tower is characterized by a cross gabled roof with decorative articulated molding along the eaves and raking cornice. It is further characterized by a large pointed arch window with stained glass lights and oculus on the upper story, corner buttresses and a pointed arch entrance. Pointed arch windows with stained glass lights and corner buttresses further characterize this Victorian Gothic church building. Blocks of white sandstone, cut by Mineral Point stone masons and taken to site by horse and wagon from a local quarry, give the church the massive appearance typical of the Victorian Gothic style. The Methodist Episcopal Church, designed by John C. Cochrane and George Otis Garnsey, an architectural firm from Chicago, was



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 402 High St., 1846-1847
Photograph: 1992 by Joan Rausch



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 400 Doty St., 1867-1871
Photograph: 1992 by Joan Rausch

constructed during the years 1867 to 1871 at a cost of \$32,000. This church was rehabilitated in 1961 at a cost of \$143,000. The First Methodist Church, also referred to as the Methodist Episcopal Church and the oldest congregation in Mineral Point, erected their first church, a log building, in 1834 and built their second church of stone a few years later in 1838 (Building Inscription [Cochrane & Garnsey, architects]; cornerstone [Laid 1867]; National Democrat, 27 May 1868, 12 August 1868, 25 August 1869; History of Iowa County, 1881:715-717; Fiedler, 1962:170-174).

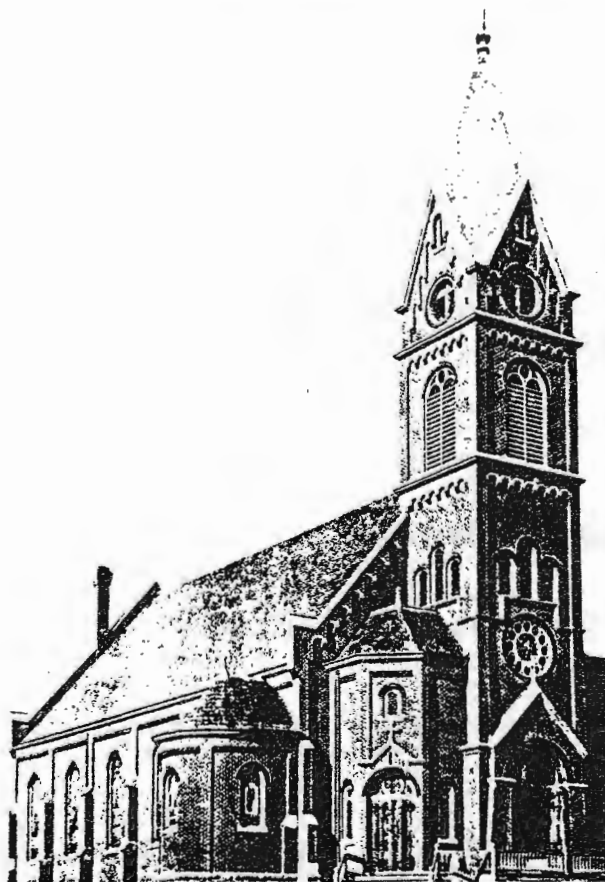
The remaining historic Gothic Revival styled church building was constructed for the Primitive Methodist congregation at 303 Maiden Street (17/29) in 1892-1893 (Iowa County Democrat, 24 April 1891, 29 July 1892, 30 January 1893, 4 August 1893; Fiedler, 1962:181-186). This frame church, constructed on a high stone foundation, exhibits the multiple forms and pointed arch windows of the Victorian Gothic Revival style; however, this church building has lost considerable historic integrity and is no longer viewed as a significant example of the Gothic Revival styled church building. The Primitive Methodist Church, originally stucco covered, has been covered by siding and the steeple has been removed from the tower. The Primitive Methodist Church was organized in 1848 by people who had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church (Wisconsin Tribune, 10 August 1849, 14 December 1849; Fiedler, 1962: 181). This congregation built their first church of stone in 1849 and replaced it with another stone church in 1868 (National Democrat, 12 August 1869, 30 August 1871; Fiedler, 1962:181-186). The Primitive Methodist affiliated with the Congregational Conference of Wisconsin in 1913 and became known as the First Congregational Church of Mineral Point (Fiedler, 1962:184).

Romanesque Revival

An alternative to the Gothic Revival at the mid-19th century, the Romanesque Revival became the dominant influence in the second half of the century. Whereas the Gothic style was a revival of English origin, the Romanesque Revival style of the 19th century was initiated in Germany and southern Europe. The Romanesque Revival style in the mid-19th century also was popularized in America by Richard Upjohn. Used for all openings, the characteristic semicircular arch form also was repeated in miniature in corbel tables under string courses and eaves including the raking eaves of the gable. Towers, often one taller than the other, may be topped with pyramidal roofs or parapets or occasionally with Gothic spires. Two examples of historic Romanesque Revival styled church buildings are located in the Mineral Point Historic District, both of which are constructed of brick. Both churches were built for Catholic congregations.

These two significant, well-preserved examples of the Romanesque Revival styled church in Mineral Point were built in the early 20th century. The more ornate of the two Romanesque styled churches was built at the turn of the century in a more traditional interpretation of the Romanesque style. St Mary's Catholic Church was constructed at 224 Davis Street (21/5) in 1901 (Iowa County Democrat, 14 November 1901, 7 July 1904, 19 December 1901; Crawford, 1913:185-186; Fiedler, 1962:185-186). This gabled roofed, 46 ft x 120 ft church is constructed of Menominee pressed brick on a stone foundation. It features a four-story, 80 foot high central tower and steeple characterized by

gables around the base of the steeple, a belfry at the third stage, narrow round arched windows on the second stage and a small rose stained glass window above the round arched entrance. A gabled door surround accents the door and the round arched tympanum. The tall tower is flanked by a pair of short polygonal shaped towers with round arched entrances to the side aisles. A small round "baptistery" with a conical roof extends off the southeast corner of the church. This turn of the century late Victorian building is further ornamented by round arched windows with stained glass lights, buttresses along the side elevations and arched corbel tables along the eaves of the front elevation and along the overhang of the horizontal divisions of the tower. St Mary's, constructed for a German and Northern European parish more comfortable with the Romanesque style used more often in the mid-19th in their native land, displays the more traditional mode of the Romanesque Revival. However, this church also is characterized by the contrasting coloration of the red brick surfaces and the white stone ornament that is typical of the Victorian period. St. Mary's Church was dedicated on December 17, 1901 (Mineral Point Tribune, 19 December 1901). The church was frescoed in 1913 by Joseph Herrmann and a clock with four faces was installed in the church tower in 1914. St Mary's Church and School were established in 1870 when the German element withdrew from the "Irish" St Paul's Catholic Church (History of Iowa County, 1881:720; Fiedler, 1962:185-186; Crawford, 1913:185-186). The present church replaced the original frame church built in 1870 and dedicated on November 18, 1873 (National Democrat, 20 November 1873).



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 224 Davis St., 1901
Historic Photograph, History Room, Mineral Point Library

A less complicated, more stylized interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style is exhibited by the church building constructed in 1910 for the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic Church at 414 Ridge Street(32/16) (Iowa County Democrat, 17 November 1910, 11 December 1910; Fiedler, 1962:174-178). St Paul's Church features a gable roof and displays dark vitrified brick elevations on an elevated stone foundation constructed of stone from the previous church on the site. It also features non-traditional short gabled entrance bays placed at the west ends of the side elevations and a central, four-story, 85 foot high tower and steeple. The tower is characterized by stylized round arched pedimental forms at the base of the steeple, staged buttresses, round arched belfry openings, long round arched windows with stained glass lights and a rectangular entrance. This early 20th century building is further characterized by round arched windows of varying sizes with stained glass lights and accents of white Bedford stone used for the caps on the buttresses, to outline the pediments at the base of the steeple and the horizontal divisions of the tower. The window lights were crafted of "Munich and London glass". This abstracted and stylized early 20th century Romanesque Revival church was designed by the architect F.H. Kemp of Beloit and constructed by Lawrence Gibbons. St Paul's, the first catholic congregation in Mineral Point, built their first church, known as St Charles Catholic Church, in 1842(33/17). The present church is the third church built by the St Paul's congregation, which originally was composed mainly of Irish immigrants (Iowa County History, 1881:718-719; Iowa County Democrat, 17 November 1910, 11 December 1910; Fiedler, 1962:174-178).

Notes on Sources

The best sources for the construction dates and other building information on church architecture in Mineral Point were the local newspapers, building inscription, the local histories written by George Fiedler in 1962 and the 1881 History of Iowa County. In most cases, the architects and building contractors of the buildings were not reported by the newspaper or in the local histories.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

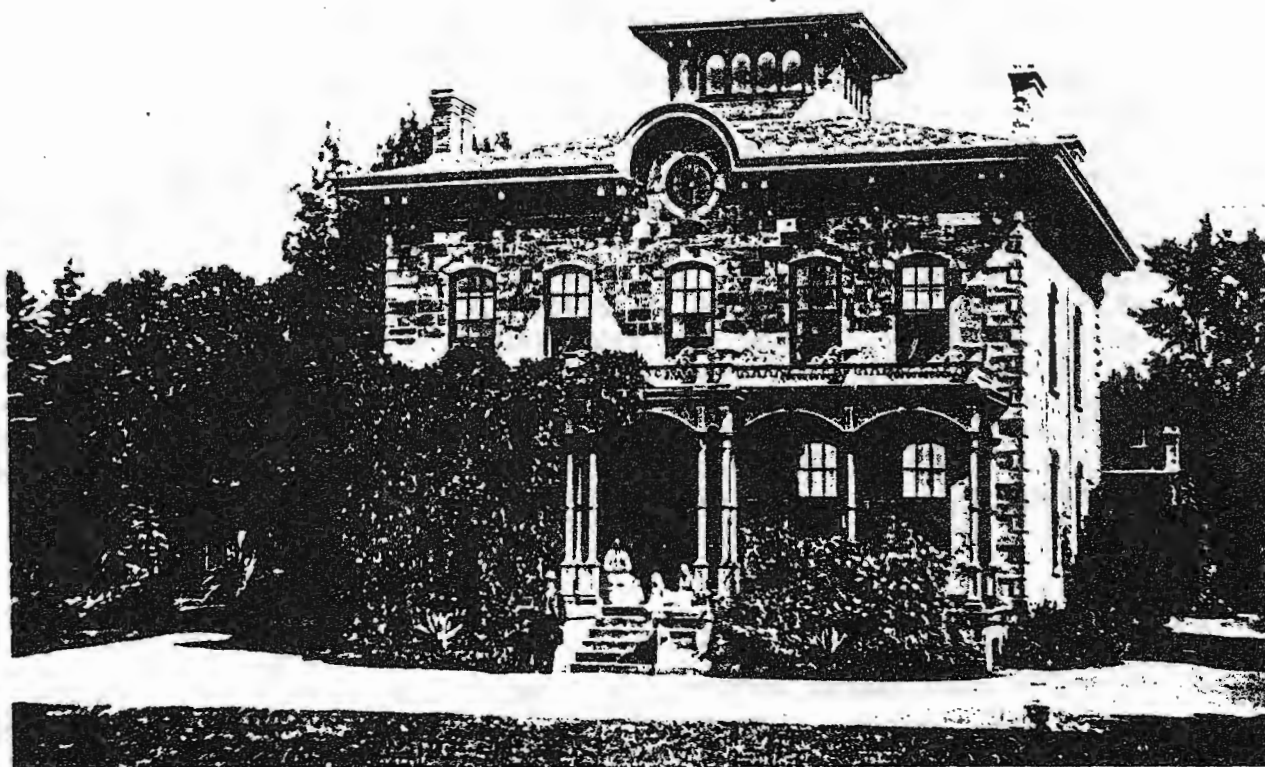
Historic Property Name	Address/Map Code	Construction Date
St. Mary's Catholic Church	224 Davis St (21/5)	1901
Methodist Episcopal Church	400 Doty St (26/7)	1867-1871
Trinity Episcopal Church	402 High St (26/8)	1846-1847
Primitive Methodist Church	303 Maiden St (17/29)	1892
St. Paul's Catholic Church	414 Ridge St (32/16)	1909
St. Charles Church (St Paul's Mission Church)	414 Ridge St (32/16)	1842

RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

The architectural styles of the historic houses in the Mineral Point Historic District range from the vernacular forms built by Cornish immigrants in the mid-19th century through the historic and early modern styles of the early 20th century. However, as builders and architects selected ideas from a variety of sources, many buildings have their own special character and can be referred to as being influenced by a style rather than as an example of a specific style.

The architectural survey demonstrates fashionable houses in Mineral Point are were built around the north, south and west edges of the commercial district. A concentration of modest houses of early stone construction is located on the historic Hoard Street, which has been renamed Shake Rag Street. The 19th and early 20th century character of the densely populated residential areas around the commercial district has received minimal alteration through the construction of contemporary styled buildings. New residential construction has occurred mainly near the city limits, particularly near the north and west city limits and the northeast boundaries of the city of Mineral Point.

The significant examples of residential architecture in Mineral Point were built during the period beginning with the mid-19th century building boom and



JOSEPH GUNDRY HOUSE, 234 Madison St., 1867-1868
Historic Photograph, History Room, Mineral Point Library

ending in the first decade of the 20th century. The evidence provided by the Mineral Point Survey indicate the majority of the residents lived in houses generally referred to as vernacular.

Generally, only the extant historically important and/or houses that appear to have retained their historic integrity will be included in the following discussion. More detailed information on individual houses is located on the individual intensive survey forms. Copies of the forms are located in the City Office at City Hall in Mineral Point and in the Historic Preservation Office at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison.

Much information about Mineral Point and its architecture remains untouched by this survey due to time constraints and because it is outside the purpose of the survey. Research on ethnic building practices as well as the building history of vernacular construction methods, which particularly characterize architecture in Mineral Point, would contribute substantially to our understanding of the architectural history of Mineral Point.

Nineteenth Century Residential Architecture

In the second half of the 19th century, particularly between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the century, American architects experimented with a variety of historical sources and symbols. Classical, Italianate, Queen Anne Gothic Revival and French Second Empire were among the sources that shaped the architectural environment of Mineral Point in the 19th century. In this period, architecture was in a state of flux as styles quickly came and left. In addition, the drive for a true American architecture by architects, particularly after the Civil War, encouraged experimentation and greater creativity with varied forms, resulting in a period characterized by eclecticism that continued into the 20th century. As a result, Victorian form often combined Italianate and Gothic elements into a design further complicated by the addition of the Neo-Classical influence stimulated by the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial and by the Columbian Exposition in 1893. In addition, the emphasis on the picturesque popularized earlier in the 19th century continued to affect architectural styles throughout the Victorian period. The exchange of ideas on a natural basis through books and periodicals and the change to informal living fueled the eclectic nature of American architecture after the Civil War. As builders selected ideas from a variety of sources, houses were an interesting amalgam of styles giving each building its own special character rather than a specific style.

Federal Mannerisms

Generally described as austere, the Federal style is typified by a low pitched roof, smooth facade, large glazed areas and elliptical fan light with flanking side lights. As the style was popular 1780 to 1820 before Wisconsin or Mineral Point was established, the buildings displaying these characteristics more often can more properly be identified as having characteristics of the style but can not be identified as of the Federal style. Federal style double

chimneys and parapets at both gable ends of a rectangular form with plain brick elevations is the main Federal styled mannerism found on four architecturally significant houses in the Mineral Point Historic District. Two of these houses had the ends walls removed and were restored in recent times. The William Tregay House, which exhibits almost no "Adamesque" ornament as is typical of the style, was built at 230 Fountain Street(19/2) around 1844 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). It features the two chimneys, which flank end walls or parapets rising above the roof line at both ends of the house. The gable roofed, two-story, red brick Tregay house features flat stone lintels over rectangular windows with six over six lights. Half windows with stone lintels on the upper story and an off-set, side lighted entrance topped by a transom window and a flat stone lintel further characterize the front elevation. The chimneys, the brick elevations, the six over six windows as well as the roof were restored around 1976 (Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). Similarly, the two-story, brick house constructed for the lawyer Parley Eaton House in 1846-1847 at 105 Jail Alley(20/3) displays only the parapet end walls and chimneys and simple classic "brick box" appearance of the Federal Style. The Eaton House is further characterized by plain six over six windows and a simple, off-set sidelighted entrance, both topped by a flat stone lintels. Like the Tregay House, the Eaton House was remodeled removing the original stepped gables and chimneys and the original roof. This early house, constructed of local salmon colored brick elevations on a partly exposed foundation of local limestone, was remodeled in the 1880s while the house was owned by Nicholas Treweek, who also added a Victorian styled porch. The original architectural character was restored in the early 1970s. The interior of this architecturally significant house continues to display a structural system of oak timbers, pine flooring and black walnut banisters, hand rail and newel post. A rear one-story wing was added to the house in 1980. A rear workshop building(20/15) was constructed in 1971 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Bohlin, 1985:9-21).

One of the two remaining architecturally significant examples of the Federal influence is the exceptionally well preserved George Priestly House [referred to locally as the Thomas Priestly House] built around 1850 at 505 Church Street(26/11). This two-story, gable roofed brick house also features the double chimneys and parapet walls rising above the roof line that is characteristic of the Federal influence in Mineral Point. Similarly, this house is a "classic box" ornamented by rectangular windows with six over six lights that are topped by simple flat stone lintels; however the sidelighted entrance, which also is devoid of Adamesque ornament, is located in the center of the facade. The sidelighted entrance is fitted with a single paneled door and topped by a transom window and a flat stone lintel (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Guide, n.d.). Also restored in recent years, the Charles Strongman House was built in the 1840s, sometime before 1847, at 213 Clowney Street(20/33). This two-story house, constructed of local vermilion brick, is characterized by twin chimneys and parapets at both gable ends in manner similar to the three other Federal styled houses in the Mineral Point Historic District. Also devoid of classical Adamesque ornament, this house displays plain rectangular windows with six over six lights and an off-set entrance topped by a transom window and flat stone lintels. A two-story porch extending across the front of the house has been removed (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Perrin, 1876:26).

Greek Revival Style

An adaptation of the classic Greek temple front employing details of the Doric, Ionic or Corinthian order, the Greek Revival style (1830-1860) is symmetrical and characterized by prominent gables framed with heavy moldings. Influenced by the new interest in the architecture and culture of Greece and Rome in the late 18th and early 19th century, this style was still popular when Mineral Point was in its early 1840s and 1850s development period. Most of the buildings displaying the Greek Revival influence in Mineral Point are vernacular interpretations of the style. These buildings utilize the idea of an entablature (cornice, frieze, and architrave) combined with simple gable roofed forms.

Most of the representatives of Greek Revival residential architecture in the Mineral Point Historic District are vernacular houses constructed of local stone that display a modified Greek Revival style characterized by the limited utilization of the architectural details of the style. Among the best preserved examples of the Greek Revival style is the John Bracken House constructed, reportedly constructed by a German stonemason, in 1846 at 235 Davis Street(21/10). This one and a half story, stone house, features a simple low pitched gable roof. It is characterized by a classical entablature, a symmetrical design and six over six windows, which are commonly associated with the Greek Revival style. The entablature features a projecting cornice accented by a row of dentils along the top of the front elevation and a raking cornice and cornice returns decorated by a row of dentils in the gable ends. This exceptionally well preserved house, built for John Bracken, who was a tanner by trade, is further characterized by a simple sidelighted door, centrally located in the long side of the house that is topped by a transom window and flat stone lintels. The simple rectangular windows also are topped by flat stone lintels. An addition with an exposed foundation is located at the rear (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976; Mineral Point Guide, n.p.; Perrin , 1962:114)

Classical details associated with the Greek Revival also characterize the large two-story house constructed of local limestone in 1854 at 115 Ridge Street(33/25) for Henry Plowman, the owner of the newspaper, the Miner's Free Press. In the scaled down manner that is typical of the Greek Revival styled architecture in Mineral Point, this house displays the low pitched roof, plain entablature with cornice returns in the gable ends, window treatment and sidelighted entrance of the Greek Revival style. This symmetrical designed house is further characterized by flat stone window and door lintels and six over six windows. A door is located in the center of the long side of the house on the lower story and on the upper story. Apparently, this house earlier featured a long two-story porch and a "widow's walk" (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Tribune, 3 January 1855; Mineral Point Guide, n.d.). A smaller, less elaborate brick house located at 311 High Street(23/28) displays a similar, restrained Greek Revival appearance. This house also features the main entrance in the long side of the house and displays only an entablature with the cornice returns in the gable ends and a side lighted entrance; however, this house, which has less historic architectural integrity than the above examples, has an off-set entrance. It was built in the mid-1840s for David W. Jones (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). Cornice returns in the street facing gable end, six over six windows and a low pitched gable roof remain on the Edward Coad House built

between 1853-1856 at 230 South Street(55/23). The Greek Revival style of this eclectic house is compromised by the one-story east wing ornamented by a round arched Italianate styled window (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Among the earliest of the extant examples of the Greek Revival influence is the Moses Strong House at 525 Fountain Street(32/22), which was constructed in several parts in the mid-19th century beginning around 1839-1840 (Mineral Point, Tax Records; 1830-1900; Perrin, 1976:26; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976; Mineral Point Guide, n.d.; Duckett, 1955:35). This two-story house, constructed of local buff and grey limestone, displays the more traditional temple front, sited to face the street. The street facing, pedimented gable end of the house is framed by heavy molding with cornice returns creating the suggestion of a Greek temple front. This house is further characterized by simple rectangular window openings with six over six lights that are topped by plain flat stone lintels and an off-set entrance. The entrance, originally featuring a side lighted door, has been altered by the addition of board paneling and a smaller door. The Strong house, built for Moses Strong the state legislator and businessman prominent during Mineral Point's settlement period, received a substantial two-story rear addition in 1866, creating a L-shaped house (National Democrat, 1 September 1866; History of Iowa County, 1881:874-875). The additional land around this historic house was sold and divided into lots in 1899 and the house is presently divided into apartments (Iowa County Democrat, 11 May 1899)

Greek Revival details also were used in the early frame or timber frame houses built in Mineral Point in the mid-19th century. The most significant example of a Greek Revival styled building constructed of wood in the Mineral Point Historic District is the I.O.O.F. Temple built at 112 Front Street(16/20) in 1838 (Miners Free Press, 7 August 1838). This well preserved building, used as a residence for many years before it was restored as the Wisconsin Odd Fellows Museum, is the most elaborate interpretation of the temple fronted Greek Revival style in the city. It is discussed further under the section on Public and Social Architecture. A much less elaborate example of the Greek Revival influence at 18 Shake Rag Street(37/9) is essentially a side gabled vernacular early frame house built during the same period that is characterized by minimal Classical/Greek Revival stylistic devices. Only short cornice returns in the gable end resting on full-length corner pilasters associated with the classically derived styles ornament this two-story well-preserved house. The symmetrical design of this house features a central entrance flanked by a pair of windows, plain rectangular windows with six over six lights. This frame house, reportedly constructed between 1838 and 1842, originally may have been an inn or boarding house. The presence of a door on the upper story, which was uncovered when the house was renovated, and family tradition suggest the presence of a two story veranda. This mid-19th century house, presently named the "Coach House" was renovated as part of the Shake Rag Under the Hill marketplace project [originally called Shake Rag Valley] and serves as its gift shop (Shake Rag Under the Hill, Brochure; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976).

Several other frame houses in the Mineral Point Historic District such as the frame John Mc Nair House built around 1847 at 301 Doty Street has retained only the low pitched roof and the cornice returns in the gable ends of its Greek Revival style. All other architectural details were removed when contemporary siding was added to this house (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-

1900). The William T. Henry House built in 1848-1849 at 305 Fountain Street(18/27) also displays Classical architectural details; however, this house has been remodeled several times and has lost much of its historic architectural significance (Nelson, Interview, 1992; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Gothic Revival Style

American architectural fashion diversified greatly in the 1840s. The early Gothic Revival style (1830-1860) co-existed with the Greek and Italianate styles. Andrew Jackson Downing's publications and patternbooks illustrating houses in rustic settings helped spark an interest in Gothic Revival architecture in the formative period of Mineral Point's architectural history. The style is characterized by steeply pitched roofs, wall dormers, chimney pots, hood molds over the windows and curvilinear trim along the eaves and gable edges.

One of the more elaborate examples of the Gothic Revival influence in the Mineral Point Historic District is the Trinity Episcopal Rectory constructed in 1868 at 404 High Street(29/9). This brown sandstone one-and-a-half-story church rectory exhibits the steep gable roofs, dormers, decorative segmental arched stone hood molds and gingerbread vergeboards or bargeboards that identifies it as a Gothic Revival styled building. This house, built in the earlier, more simple Gothic style popular before the Victorian mode of the style, is further characterized by an open ornamental porch featuring carved posts topped by decorative capitals and by a chimney accented by ornamental brick work. The Trinity Episcopal Rectory, constructed for a cost of \$6,700, is part of a complex that included a stone Gothic Revival styled church and a church school (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1969; History of Iowa County, 1881:718; Fiedler, 1962:179-181).

Ornamental porches and decorative bargeboards on steep gable roofs are the main Gothic Revival architectural details used to characterize the majority of the extant houses in Mineral Point, which exhibit Gothic Revival architectural character. Three frame houses are among the best preserved and the most elaborate interpretations of the style. Highly decorative porches featuring arched opening and slender columns with decorative bracket capitals extend across the main section and the ell of the house built for James Penhallegan at 502 State Street(17/25) around 1878. Pedimented window surrounds and cut-out ornament in the front gable further character this well-preserved house (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). A similar open porch with arched openings and elaborate gingerbread ornament is located on the ell of the frame house built around 1870 at 220 7th Street(42/11) (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). It also continues to display decorative cut-out bargeboards. This house also can be classified as a vernacular gabled ell house with Gothic Revival details. Gothic Revival details also were used to add status to vernacular front gabled houses. Decorative bargeboards and gingerbread porch ornamentation characterize the well-preserved frame house built at 324 Pine Street(22/5) also around 1870 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

The Gothic Revival style, used for everything from picturesque timber cottages to stone castles, characterized brick houses as well as frame and stone houses in the Mineral Point Historic District. Among the best of the brick interpretations of the style is the George W. Cobb House constructed in 1855 at 605 Cothren Street(17/14). This well-preserved one and a half story house is dominated by a large steep cross gable at the front of the house that is ornamented by an elaborate gable ornament. It is further ornamented by a decorative porch with arched openings, and slender columns with bracket capitals that extends the full length of the front gabled facade. An arched entrance, a bay window, and oculus or roundel window in the gables further characterize this picturesque small house (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). Another exceptional example of the Gothic Revival influence constructed in brick is the Thomas Trerorah House built in 1859 at 310 Front Street(16/33). This two-story house, which also displays the long round arched and segmental arched windows associated with the Italianate style, has curvilinear bargeboards on the front gable. Local sources maintain this is the Thomas Davy house was built in 1851 and modified in 1868. (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976).

Some Gothic Revival influenced houses have retained or originally were decorated only by the fanciful bargeboards, the steep gable roof, and occasionally Gothic styled window ornament that are essential to the style. Among the best preserved of houses in the Mineral Point Historic District with minimal Gothic ornament is the Richard Kendall House built at 125 North Chestnut Street(23/17) in 1870. This simple front gabled vernacular interpretation displays only the steep roof and curvilinear trim along the gable edge of the Gothic style. Other houses in the Mineral Point Historic District that have retained mainly the steep gable roof and decorative bargeboards of the Gothic Revival style include the Thomas Vincent House constructed in the late 1860s at 115 Clowney Street(23/13), the H & D Loyd House built around 1855 at 515 Mineral Street(38/13), the ?? House built in John Wasley House at 402 Doty Street(29/26), the John Lanyon House constructed in 1870 at 519 Doty Street(29/15), the small John B. Terry-W.H. Curry cottage built at 326 High Street(18/26) in 1859 [remodeled c.1910] and the Adam Goelz House constructed at 116 Spruce Street(36/17) around 1895 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Pemberstone and Jenkin, 1976). Other houses in Mineral Point display only minimal indications of the Gothic Revival influence such as a steep gable roof and roof or wall dormers. Well preserved vernacular houses with steep gable roofs and minimal Gothic Revival ornament include the Jackson-Whalen House built in c.1865 and modified around 1890 at 401 State Street(16/27), and the Allen-Jeuck House constructed around 1880 at 915 South Wisconsin(39/8). Small cottages such as the W.J. Cox House built in 1857 at 210 Front Street(16/29) and the Abraham Goldsworthy House built in 1858 at 423 Mineral Street(28/19) display only a Gothic Revival styled, steep gabled wall dormer with plain bargeboards over the center of the front elevation.

Italianate Style

Another alternative architectural style in mid-19th century America, the Italianate "Bracketed Style" (1840-1880) exerted influence on the architectural environment in Mineral Point during the same period as the

Greek Revival and the Gothic Revival styles. Rectangular or cubic in shape, the Italianate styled house is characterized by wide eaves supported by brackets, tall thin windows frequently covered by hood molds, pediments or cornices and a low pitched roof often topped by a cupola. Several of Mineral Point's most prestigious and most elaborate houses were constructed in the Italianate style.

The best preserved and most elaborate example of the Italianate styled house in the Mineral Point Historic District is the Joseph Gundry House built in 1867-1868 at 234 Madison Street (21/14) in 1867 (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900: Gundry House [Brochure]; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). This two-story, cubic shaped house, constructed of sandstone, features a hip roof with overhanging eaves topped by a flat roofed cupola. The overhanging eaves are ornamented by pronounced moldings that forms a round pediment accent over the center bay of the front elevation. The eaves are further decorated by brackets and row of dentils. The roof of the cupola is accented by similar ornamentation and the elevations of the cupola features an arcade of round arched windows. A roundel is located in the tympanum of the pediment at the top of the front elevation. The Gundry House, originally sited on an estate of eleven acres, is further characterized by segmental arched windows topped by raised stone segmental arched window hoods accented by stone keystones. An open full-length porch on the front elevation is supported by round columns with Corinthian capitals. The porch entrance, which rest on Corinthian columns, is accentuated by a triangular pediment decorated by heavy molding and a row of dentils on the raking cornice. This Classical Revival styled porch was added in 1912 (Gundry House [Brochure]). Some of the windows were changed to large plate glass in 1891 (Iowa County Democrat, 27 March 1891). This exceptional example of the Italianate style was built for Joseph Gundry, who immigrated from Cornwall in 1845 and established the Gundry and Gray Dry Goods Store in 1850 (History of Iowa County, 1881:860).

The Italianate villa mode of the Italianate style, which was popular from 1830 until 1880, was employed for the William Lanyon House constructed in 1854 at 309 Front Street (16/34) (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Mineral Point Tribune, 3 January 1855; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976; Mineral Point Guide, n.d.). This brick, two-story house, constructed on a stone foundation, is characterized by intersecting gable roofs with bracketed overhanging eaves and a wrap-around porch. A tall square tower with bracketed overhanging eaves and arched windows with stone window hoods is located in the angle of this asymmetrical, T-shaped house. This picturesque house is further ornamented by flat stone lintels over long windows, a bay window and decorative brick work on the chimney. The two-sided porch features decorative supports, brackets under the roof eaves, and arched openings. This house, which had its rear elevation remodeled to function as the front of the house because of street changes in the area in 1945, has less architectural significance than the Gundry House because it has lost some historic integrity. The iron fence around the property was made by the Barbed Iron Works of LaFayette, Indiana, and installed in 1890. William's son Cyrus Lanyon served as an agent of the company (Iowa County Democrat, 9 May 1890, 16 May 1890).

The picturesque quality of the Italian Villa style is displayed in two houses built of multiple forms that are profusely decorated by Italianate stylistic

details. The picturesque, asymmetrical appearance of the David Jacka House at 321 Mineral Street(22/31) is the result of the joining of an earlier 1860s front gabled house that was a simple vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style with an Italianate square tower and the excessive ornamentation of the Victorian period in 1870. David Jacka, a who owned a general store and warehouses from which he operated a feed and grain business in the 1860s and 1870s, apparently had the house enlarged using several architectural motifs of the Victorian era. This unusual two-story frame house is further characterized by iron work, reportedly, made by the local Lanyon Foundry, a bay window on the lower story and a two-story bay window at the front of the house decorated by bracketed eaves and cresting rising above the roof of the window bay. The two-story tower in the center of the house is characterized by a concave mansard roof topped by cresting, pointed arched as well as round arched windows and is covered by fish scale shingles. A decorative bargeboard and open porch was added to original house when the house attained its present appearance (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). A similar picturesque effect is displayed by the Martin Ne Collins House constructed in 1874 at 315 Mineral Street(22/33). This frame two-story house is essentially a rectangular shaped house with bracketed overhanging eaves that has been given an irregular form by the two-story bay windows on the west elevation and the by the mansard roofed form on the east end of the house. A gabled dormer and an open porch with carved posts and decorative capitals add to the irregular appearance of this well preserved house (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

In the Mineral Point Historic District, the more formally balanced and symmetrical mode of the Italianate style influenced several houses, which display the classic cubic shape of the Italianate style. The two-story, red brick house constructed for Alexander Wilson at 110 Dodge Street(33/30) in 1868 exhibits the formal Italianate style. It exhibits the rectangular shape, the low pitched roof topped by a square roof dormer and the wide overhanging eaves ornamented by paired brackets that is typical of the style. A mansard roofed, one and a half story wing attached to the north elevation and a curved open front porch gives the house an irregular, picturesque appearance. A wooden bay window with a bracketed roof, round arched windows on the north wing and segmental arch windows on the main block further characterize this mid-19th century house. This well-preserved architecturally significant house was constructed for Alexander Wilson, who served as Attorney General of Wisconsin and as the City Superintendent of Schools and was engaged in the banking business (Mineral Point Tribune, 6 January 1869; History of Iowa County, 1881:879; Mineral Point Guide, n.d.). A similar combination of the formal cubic shape of the formal Italianate style and the mansard roofed wing also characterizes the James Brewer House built after he purchased the property at 526 Fountain Street(32/30) in 1866 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Pemberstone and Jenkin, 1976; History of Iowa County, 1881:855). This frame house features a hip roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and segmental arched windows topped by arched window heads with corbeled ends and articulated keystones. The concave mansard roofed wing is ornamented by dormer windows with pedimented roofs and bracketed eaves. An open porch with dentils under the cornice and slender porch columns with bracket capitals extends the full length of the house. An arched entrance with double leafed door topped by an arched window and hood mold further characterize this mid-19th century house.

Less dramatic examples of the Italianate style employing the more symmetrical cubic shape in the design also contribute to the rich architectural environment of the Mineral Point Historic District. The Italianate style of the two-story brick house built for Joseph Smith in 1855-1856 at 425 Ridge Street(32/10) depends on its simple intersecting cubic shapes that are covered by a low roof with overhanging bracketed eaves. This house is topped by a rectangular cupola with bracketed overhanging eaves. This house, which displays the more classically derived formal mode of the Italianate style, is further characterized by a classical styled entrance door as well as a porch supported by classical columns with a pedimented entrance. The well-preserved barn/coach house at the rear of the house adds to its 19th century significance (Mineral Point, Tax Records., 1840-1900). Similarly, the simple cubic shape ornamented by classical Italianate stylistic details was employed in the design of the Richard Thomas-John Gray House built in 1855 at 615 Maiden Street(33/8). This more ornate, two-story frame house features wide overhanging eaves accented by heavy moldings and paired brackets and decorative window cornices. A two-story gable roofed bay on the west elevation featuring cornice returns in the gable end and a bay window on the lower story add an element of irregularity to the cubic shape. A exceptionally ornate two-sided front porch with bracketed eaves, arched openings and slender columns with bracket capitals placed on paneled bases add to the picturesque appearance of this well-preserved house (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Erdman, 1982:33). Simple two-story cube shaped vernacular houses were easily given an Italianate appearance through the addition of Italianate stylistic details. The simple addition of paired brackets under broad eaves and a Victorian porch with carved posts to the two-story, vernacular frame house constructed in 1860 for William Corbett at 625 Washington Street(27/28) are sufficient to create the impression of the Italianate style (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Italianate stylistic details were frequently used on houses built in a vernacular front gabled, side gabled or gabled ell form, giving the house a fashionable and often eclectic appearance. The brick, gabled ell "Thomas Davy House" at 310 Front Street [City Tax Records indicate this is the Thomas Trerorah House] built around 1859, apparently took on an Italianate appearance when an addition was constructed during the Italianate period of popularity. This eclectic Victorian house received an addition in 1868 that displays the rusticated stone quoins and the arched stone window ornamentation of the Italianate style; however, decorative Gothic bargeboards were also added to correlate the old and new sections (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976; Mineral Point Guide, n.d.).

Italianate stylistic details, often only decorative window treatment and some porch or entrance details, were used to give a house the appearance of the fashionable Italianate style. Carving around the round arched windows are the only Italianate details remaining on the front gabled house built for John Milton at 205 Ridge Street(26/18) around 1860, which was later owned by Henry Clauer. Similarly, projecting Italianate segmental arched window heads imply the Italianate style in the sprawling T-shaped frame house constructed for James Polkingham at 523 Maiden Street(33/12) in 1876. The large, symmetrical, side gabled house built for John Nolan at 605 Maiden Street(33/10) in 1859 displays an Italianate impression because of the bracketed eaves and the classical entrance (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). By the time the William Corbett House at 625 Washington Street(27/28) was constructed in 1860,

only the paired brackets of the Italianate style under the overhanging eaves associate this simple, frame, vernacular two-story cube house with the waning Italianate style (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

French Second Empire Style

Developed in France during the 1850s, the French Second Empire style was the rage during the 1870s. Built in a symmetrical block shape, often with a projecting central pavilion, the Second Empire house is identified by its dominant mansard roof, dormer windows and richly detailed ornamentation. There are very few examples of the influence of the Second Empire style in the Mineral Point Historic District in addition to the previously mentioned mansard roofed wings on the James Brewer House at 526 Fountain Street(32/30) and the Alexander Wilson House at 110 Dodge Street(33/30). The best preserved example of the French Second Empire influence was built at 329 5th Street(57/05) on the south side of the city by Italian immigrants who came to Mineral Point during the late 19th century zinc boom. This house, originally constructed around 1842 for James Toay, was remodeled and enlarged in the later part of the 19th century for George Grange. It is dominated by the mansard roof of the French Empire style; however, in addition to the roof, this Victorian house also is characterized by Italianate bracketed ornament under the eaves and classical cornice board. In addition, this eclectic house features fish scale shingles on the upper story and brick on the lower story, decorative window treatment, stone window sills and and stone foundation. A root cellar was attached to the house with the construction of a small rear addition (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976).

Queen Anne Style

Queen Anne, a style named after Queen Anne of England who reigned from 1702 until 1714, was in actuality a style initiated in the 1860s in England by Richard Norman Shaw. Spreading to America in the 1870s in predominately wooden interpretations, the Victorian Queen Anne style initially based on the medieval characteristics of the early 18th century, later incorporated many classical details and a less complicated form. Hoping to return to the quality craftsmanship disappearing because of the industrial revolution, Shaw built his Queen Anne houses of brick with stone and tile decorations. In America, the style, popular from 1880 to 1910, was often translated into wood relying on shingle patterns and carved, turned and applied ornamentation for textures on wall and roof surfaces. Characterized by irregularity of surface, texture and plan, the Queen Anne house's architectural features include steep, multiple roofs, towers and turrets, projecting pavilions, bays and porches, as well as stained glass or leaded glass. Showing practically no regional differences, house designs were chosen from widely circulated pattern books and Queen Anne ornament was ordered from the local lumber yard or supply outlet.

The popularity of the Queen Anne style in the 19th century coincided with Mineral Point's zinc boom in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Although, the popularity of the Queen Anne styled peaked in most areas in the 19th century, many of the more elaborate examples of the Queen Anne style in Mineral Point were constructed in the early 20th century when the style already had begun to wane. Queen Anne styled houses are often altered by the addition of modern siding and lose their wooden ornamentation in the process.

Among the best preserved and most elaborate of the Queen Anne houses in the Mineral Point Historic District is the two-story frame house, reportedly, designed by a Knoxville Tennessee architect George Barber for a local dentist, at 404 Front Street(17/2) in 1911 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). This Late Queen Anne house exhibits the multiple forms, irregularity of surface and design typical of the Queen Anne style. The hip and gable roofed forms, including two-story, gabled, cut-away bays that project from the main block and a gabled roof dormer as well as an open two-sided porch, create the irregularity of form essential to the Queen Anne style. This late Queen Anne house is characterized further by decorative shingles in the pedimented gable ends and bracketed eaves. The revived interest in Classical architecture occurring in the 1890s is reflected in the Classical ornamentation such as the Palladian styled window arrangement in the front and side gables, the classical columns and balustrade on the porch, the cornice under the eaves, and the classical motif on the gable of the roof dormer.

Constructed at the turn of the century, the St. Paul's Church Rectory at 414 Ridge Street(32/36) also has retained the characteristic of the Late Queen Anne style (Sanborn [map], 1908, 1915, 1929). The irregularity of form essential to the Queen Anne style is created in this frame two-story house mainly by the irregular hip and gable roofed forms and by open porches. Double gables featuring decorative shingles in their gable ends characterize the front elevation. The front elevation is further characterized by a two-story three-sided bay. A partially enclosed porch with Tuscan columns continues to display a classical pediment over the porch entrance. This rectory presently has been reused for retail purposes.

Classical architectural details were elements in the design of the majority of the Queen Anne styled houses in the Mineral Point Historic District because most were built in the late 1890s and early 20th century when the more formal Classical Revival style became popular and the irregular, picturesque, 19th century styles began to lose favor. Pedimented gable ends, cornices and open porches supported by classical Tuscan columns characterize the hip and gabled roofed frame house built for Alfred Penhallegan around 1895 at 417 Wisconsin Street(17/16) as well as the frame houses constructed in 1901 for Richard Benson at 530 Fountain Street(32/31) and for Joseph Fiedler at 427 Doty Street(29/22) in 1907 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1925). All of these houses also feature at least one three-sided bay, which adds an element of irregularity that is associated with the Queen Anne style. In addition to the classical details, and three-sided bays, the Joseph Dellen House built around 1883 at 216 Iowa Street(18/15) is ornamented further by a shingled upper story, bargeboards, and roof dormers that adds further to the irregularity of the design. The basic characteristics of hip and gable roofed forms, pedimented gable ends, two-story bays and open porches, often featuring classical columns, are displayed also by the following well-preserved frame, mostly vernacular or builder/contractor interpretations of the Queen Anne style in the Mineral Point Historic District: the 1890s house at 315 Pine

Street(22/9), the Henry Weil House built around 1893 at 205 North Iowa Street(22/29), the turn of the century house built around 1895 at 254 Shake Rag Street(37/26), the Alexander Ross House c.1912 at 322 Maiden Street(18/3), the Charles Ivey House also built around 1912 at 410 Front Street(17/4), the c.1912 house built for W.D. Brown at 418 Doty Street(29/30) and the house built around 1895 at 407 North Washington Street(22/21) (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930).

The round or polygonal tower or turret and the hip and gable roof shapes became popular stylistic devices of the Queen Anne style in the 1890s phase of this Victorian style. One of the better preserved examples of the Queen Anne style in the Mineral Point Historic District, the Fred Phillips House built in 1909 at 414 Doty Street(29/29) displays the characteristic tower of the 1890s and the Queen Anne style. The multiple forms and irregular forms in this frame picturesque house include a roof dormer and an open porch in addition to the conical roofed tower. The steep gable roof, leaded glass and the shingles on the tower draw attention to the medieval aspect of the Queen Anne style (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930). A conical tower also characterizes the Queen Anne influenced house built for Ernest C. Fiedler at 406 Doty Street(29/27); however, this house, which has an altered front porch, has less architectural integrity (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1930).

Builder-contractors easily used elements of the Queen Anne style as ornaments on the traditional building types. They built abstracted scaled down versions of the style, obtaining plans from pattern books or builder's guides. Although the small house built for F.C. Weidenfedler at 710 Washington Street(27/32) c.1883 exhibits simple forms and simple wall surfaces, the builder used considerable Queen Anne and Gothic ornament to characterize the hip and gable roofed forms associated with the Queen Anne style. This well-preserved one-and-a-half story frame house is ornamented by bargeboards, gable ornaments, window cornices and a stained glass window in the roof dormer.

Twentieth Century Residential Architecture

The Period Revival styles, which copied elements of past styles to create new buildings, dominated the early 20th century residential construction in America. Popular periodicals, such as Country Life, encouraged American taste for Revival styles and provided illustrated designs as well. Catalogs of house plans and Sears Roebuck pre-cut components could be ordered by anyone everywhere in America. However, a national reaction against the decorative and emotional historic styles of the 19th century existed simultaneously with the popular taste for Period Revival styles. The Bungalow, originally conceived without historic ornament, appeared in the early decades of the 20th century in Mineral Point. As public taste was undergoing a negative reaction to the decorative excess of the Victorian era, they also were reviving their interest in the simple lines of the Classical style.

As the 19th century and early 20th centuries boom periods declined and as the population stabilized in the early 20th century, home construction in Mineral Point decreased.

Twentieth Century Historic Styles

While some architects were working toward an entirely new architecture, others were trying to find something new through the old historic styles by changing, adapting and developing them to accommodate the "modern" life style. Though the details and in some cases the forms of the buildings were derived from the past, their plans, mechanical systems, and materials were "modern." Following the lead of the eastern cities in demanding buildings associated with America's past or its roots in Europe, the more affluent residents built houses in the historic styles. The early turn of the century revivals were followed by Period Revival architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. All elements of the Period house, which depended on stylistic accuracy in massing, proportions, materials and a few key details to suggest the style, were keyed together to suggest but not copy a specific earlier period. The Period house, although derived from historical precedents, reflected the open planning and the more informal lifestyle of 20th century and was a distinctive architectural development that was basically American. As communication became easier, regional characteristics were no longer evident with the result that the residential architecture of the 1920s and 1930s was similar over the entire country.

Economic growth in Mineral Point at the same time as the demand for historic styles continued resulted in the construction of many Queen Anne styled homes, as previously discussed. However, only a few houses were built in other historic styles such as the Classical Revival styles, which were also popular generally in America in the early decades of the 20th century.

Colonial Revival Styles

Traditional Colonial styles were popular during the Period Revival from 1900 to 1940, because they evoked memories of the past and feelings of stability and security. Although the Colonial styles were an exceptionally popular mode of the Period Revival, the Colonial Revival actually began in the late 19th century. The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 is credited with reviving the interest in America's colonial architecture. The early examples were free interpretations of the style with details inspired by colonial precedents. The Colonial styles based primarily on English and Dutch precedents were encouraged in the early decades of the 20th century through wide distribution of Colonial photographs and measured drawings in books and periodicals. Featuring an accentuated front entrance ornamented by Classically derived stylistic details, the Colonial house exhibits a symmetrical facade and multipaned windows.

Often showing details from several design sources popular at the time, Colonial Revival styled houses generally were eclectic mixtures. The identification of a limited number of Colonial Revival houses in the Mineral Point Historic District suggest the Colonial Revival styles were not as popular as the Late Queen Anne style or the Early Modern Bungalow style in early 20th century Mineral Point.

The small one-story cottage built for Ms. M. Burns at 119 Jail Alley(20/8) is a well-preserved example of the Colonial Revival built in the in the late 19th century. This symmetrically designed small house, built between the years 1890 and 1893, displays a central chimney and a central entrance. The entrance is accentuated by a cornice and is flanked by single windows with six over six lights that also are ornamented by cornices. Pronounced cornices along the top of the front and rear elevations terminate in the gable ends and rest on capped corner pilasters (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929). This small dwelling has been rehabilitated for commercial use.

Among the most historically significant of the early 20th century houses, the William A. Jones House built during the year 1906-1907 at 215 Ridge Street(29/14) displays the Georgian Revival mode of the Colonial Revival style (Iowa County Democrat, 9 May 1907; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). The Georgian Revival mode of the Colonial Revival, an up-dated version of the original Georgian house, was characterized by hipped or gambrel roofs, roof dormers and a profusion of classical stylistic details and roof dormers. The two-story Jones House exhibits the hip roofed "Classic Box" form, characterized by multiple large, pedimented roof dormers, the greatly accentuated entrance portico as well as the classical ornament associated with the style. This elegant red brick house is further ornamented by white stone quoins on the corners of the front elevation, eaves detailed as classical cornice with modillions under the overhang, corbeled window sills and a round bay window on the south elevation. The front entrance is accented by a wooden, balconied portico supported by carved Corinthian columns and square piers and topped by a balustraded deck. The front elevation is further accentuated by two-story Corinthian pilasters that frame the center entrance bay and by the ornate Palladian window in the large roof dormer placed above the central entrance. A classical sidelighted entrance from the balcony topped by a transom window is located in the center bay on the upper story while an arched entrance with sidelights is located in the center bay of the lower story.

The Jones House was built for William Jones, a native of Wales, who with his brothers David and Thomas, purchased the Mineral Point Zinc Company in 1883 and built it into the largest zinc oxide works in the United States by 1891. The success of this company was the primary cause of Mineral Point's late 19th and early 20th century boom in its mining industry (History of Iowa County, 1881:864; Fiedler, 1962:146-154). Reportedly, the interior of the house matches the elegance of its exterior. It, reportedly, contains 16 rooms, 8 fireplaces, four bathrooms and the entrance hall features a three-story free-standing fireplace and stained glass skylight (Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976; Jones House, Brochure).

Several well-preserved houses were influenced by the Dutch Colonial Revival style, so named because of the presence of the gambrel roof. However, very few follow early Dutch precedents. Early examples display a front facing gambrel while those constructed in the 1920s and 1930s generally feature side gambrels with long shed dormers. The earlier front facing gambrel Dutch Colonial style characterizes the house built for Alice Jenkins at 111 South Iowa Street(32/24) in 1906 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). This two-story house is further characterized by a lower

story constructed of masonry, a cross gambrel toward the rear on the sides, pent roofs in the gambrel ends, leaded glass windows and a round bay window. Classical Revival details including pedimented door surrounds, window cornices and round arched windows in the gambrel ends ornament this well-preserved house. The Classical influenced entrance was added in 1912 (Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). A gambrel roof with a steeper "New England slope" characterizes the Dutch Colonial house built for W.W. Williams at 417 Front Street(17/6) in 1904 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930). This two-story, frame house also displays Classical Revival porch details. It is further characterized by shingles on the gambrel ends that feature a irregular wall surface and an oval window, which are all more commonly associated with the late 19th century Shingle Style.

Early Twentieth Century Modern Styles

The division between modernism, meaning complete or relative freedom from forms dependent on styles from the past and traditionalism or historic styles, occurred on a national level at the turn of the century and continued in the early decades of the 20th century. Evidence of the reaction against historical styles in the early 20th century in Mineral Point is reflected mainly in the construction of the Bungalow style.

Bungalow Style

Usually a small single story house in which the attic space is lighted for living space by a dormer or gable windows, the Bungalow style's official era was from 1900 to 1920. The Bungalow style, much more popular than the alternate early modern style, the Prairie School, built in the same period, continued to be constructed as late as 1940. The style quickly soared throughout the country by pattern books and popular magazines. Bungalows were given extensive publicity in magazines such as House Beautiful, Western Architect, Good Housekeeping, and Ladies Home Journal. Generally built by local contractor-builders, sets of working drawings for Bungalows could be bought for as little as five dollars with the result that identical Bungalows could be found all across the United States.

Details were used to change the bungalow houses, which were originally designed without traditional historic ornament, to display varied modes, that is, Bungalow houses exhibiting typical Craftsman characteristics and those influenced by the Period Revival, which continued to exhibit architectural details.

Exposed structural members, promoted by the "honest construction ideal" associated with the Arts and Crafts movement also popular at the time, characterized the majority of the well-preserved 20th century bungalows in Mineral Point. The bungalows in the Mineral Point Historic District are of constructed of brick, wood as well as stone materials. Exposed rafters, purlins, and knee braces under the eaves and open porches with square piers placed on the porch rail are the principal Craftsman details used to characterize the side gabled one-and-half story bungalows constructed of brick

built in 1927 at 423 Madison Street(27/11), for Opie Albert at 219 Davis Street(21/7) c.1920 and at 412 Wisconsin Street(17/19) around 1930 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930; Sanborn [map], 1908-1929). These fairly well-preserved bungalows also feature the low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves and large gable roofed wood dormers in the center of the roof that are associated with the side gabled bungalow style. Similar Craftsman stylistic devices were used in a stone interpretation of the side gabled bungalow style built for John Polzkill at 47 North Iowa Street(23/24) around 1920(Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930). Two well-preserved frame examples of the side gabled bungalow styled house similarly detailed with exposed rafter ends and knee braces under the eaves were constructed in the 1920s for Henry Thies at 307 Ridge Street(29/34) and at 104 North Iowa Street(28/29) around 1920 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930).

The exposed rafter ends, knee braces and purlins of the Craftsman styled house also were used to characterize the front gabled type of bungalow constructed in the Mineral Point Historic District in the early 20th century. The brick front gabled bungalows built for Peter Ley at 308 Madison Street(22/16) around 1920 and for M.J. Ludden at 215 South Iowa Street(33/21) in 1915 display the low pitched gable roof and front porch that is essential to the Bungalow style in addition to the Craftsman characteristics. Front gabled type bungalows of frame construction built c.1920 for Elizabeth Granger at 311 Ridge Street(29/36) and for the Grange family at 120 North Iowa Street(28/27) around 1910 feature a front porch sheltered by the main roof and upper story of the house as well as a Palladian influenced window arrangement with leaded glass on the second story of front gable (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930).

A combination of roof shapes characterize a more unusual interpretation of the Bungalow style built for C.G. Hubenthal at 430 Doty Street(29/33) c.1912 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930). This one-and-a-half story, side gabled, frame house, characterized by the exposed rafter ends and purlins of the Craftsman style, also features a gambrel roofed front porch with short battered piers placed on high masonry bases.

Vernacular Architecture

The Mineral Point Intensive Survey shows Mineral Point followed the fashionable national styles for much of its architecture. However, the vernacular houses, by far the largest group of buildings in the city, cannot be so easily discussed or compared. Often constructed according to local customs, the relatively plain and functional vernacular house cannot be described in terms of a particular style or at least influenced by a recognized style of the period in which it was constructed. Generally not designed by an architect, the vernacular building often is constructed by builders, contractors, owners, friends and neighbors. These vernacular buildings were constructed according to need, tradition, or from building plans obtained from catalogs and magazines. Frequently, these generic buildings were altered by the builder or owner, depending on available materials, time and money.

Important because they make a substantial contribution to the architectural environment and because they represent a large segment of the population,

vernacular architecture cannot be presented in terms of significance in comparison to an accepted description of architectural style because of inadequate scholarly research on their historic development and because of the lack of generally accepted agreement over the definition of vernacular. Significance at this time can only be judged on the basis of integrity; that is, retention of original form and architectural details. A considerable amount of vernacular architecture retaining its original form and character remain in the city of Mineral Point. Very little information concerning the builders, owners and circumstances of location and construction of vernacular houses is readily available. Vernacular houses with architectural details associated with a particular style have been discussed in the previous sections.

Vernacular houses, more susceptible to changing needs and circumstances over time, often are remodeled continuously without much thought to preservation of the style or original form of the house. As a result, they are more often modernized with new siding and additions are tacked on without regard to maintenance of style or form.

Side Gabled Vernacular House

Built in one, one-and-a-half and two-story examples, the side gabled form's main facade and entrance is on the long side of the house. Usually symmetrical, the side gabled house often is embellished only by a porch with turned posts. The side gabled, as in all the vernacular house types, may also display minimal characteristics of the period such as Victorian porches, Italianate window heads and occasionally cornice returns derived from the Greek Revival style.

The side gabled houses constructed of stone, many of which are well-preserved, are among the most significant of the examples of historic vernacular houses in the Mineral Point Historic District. Frame and brick examples of the side gabled vernacular form that have retained a varying degree of historic integrity are also located in the Mineral Point Historic District.

Stone Side Gabled Houses

The one-story side gabled stone cottage and two-story side gabled stone houses constructed by the Cornish immigrant miners were built, for the most part, between the late 1830s and 1850. These houses, historically significant because they are fine examples of stone construction in addition to their obvious architectural significance, typically display a plain front elevation constructed of limestone blocks laid with very thin joints and plain rear and side elevations of random laid rough stone. Some of the, reportedly, 30 stone houses once located in the vicinity Shake Rag Street [Hoard Street] remain and are among the best preserved examples of stone architecture in the Mineral Point Historic District (Fiedler, 1962:165). The Cornish miners, who necessarily were also skilled stone cutters, constructed their houses with limestone and sandstone taken, most likely, from adjacent hillsides and rock quarries. Some of the stone cottages, which were in deteriorating condition in the early 20th century, have been restored during the last few decades.

Among the best preserved is the small one-story miners cottage at 114 Shake Rag Street(36/30), given the name Pendarvis House when it was restored in the late 1930s. It was built by Henry Williams in 1845 (Erdman, 1982:46). The simple gable roofed Pendarvis House features a symmetrical front elevation on the long side of the house characterized by a central entrance flanked by plain rectangular window with six over six lights. The windows and entrance are topped by plain flat stone lintels. The plain front elevation is constructed of closely fitted, dressed cut-limestone while the rear and side walls are constructed of random laid rough stone. This house, which features 18 inch thick walls, apparently was constructed on land owned by Richard Thomas and John Gray by local masons Richard Thomas and James Carbis of stone taken from the hillside at the rear (Fiedler, 1962:166; Erdman, 1982:31-34, 46). Pendarvis House is part of the State Historical Society Museum known as Pendarvis. The stonemasons, Thomas and Carbis, also apparently constructed an 1840s one-story, stone side gabled cottage at 114 Shake Rag(36/27), which was added to the Pendarvis complex in 1960 and similarly restored by Bob Neal and Edgar Hellum. The middle stone rowhouse (36/27) erected by Andrew Remfrey and Robert Thomas apparently was built between 1848 and 1852. These two cottages are part of the row house group called Tamblin's Row. (Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976; Erdman [SHSW], 1982).

Similarly, a symmetrical design with a central entrance flanked by a pair of windows with six over six lights characterizes the well-preserved side gabled cottage constructed between 1843-1847 for John Tregaskis [Tregascus] at 17 Shake Rag Street(37/17). This small house, which received a 2-story frame addition in the 19th century, is being used as a guest house by the Chesterfield Inn at 20 Commerce Street(16/10) (Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). A pair of windows also flank the centrally located door of the c.1840 John Francis stone cottage built at 412 West Commerce Street(24/13). This restored cottage has a one-story addition at the rear. The late 1840s cottages built for Samuel Meadows at 51 Jail Alley(20/2) and for John Shawley at 115 Jail Alley(20/6) also display the simple side gabled form and the symmetrical front elevation with a central door flanked by single windows that is typical of the small miners cottage of the period (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929). These small stone cottages, except the Shawley cottage that is constructed entirely of random ashlar, also display fitted, dressed stone front elevations and rear and side walls of random laid rough stone in a manner typical of the Cornish architecture in Mineral Point and in most of the southwest Wisconsin mining regions, as well. Although the similarly constructed Ralph Goldsworthy stone cottage built at 19 Shake Rag Street(37/16) prior to 1840 is well preserved, it displays the influence of later architectural developments. The six over six windows have been replaced by larger windows and a shed roofed Victorian porch has been added (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Other good examples of side gabled cottages exhibiting the typical characteristic of the early stone Cornish cottage are the Bowden Cottage constructed c.1840 at 319 Maiden Street(18/2) and the Abiel Chandler Cottage at 171 Antoine Street(25/18) built in the mid-1840s (Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). The Chandler Cottage, which retains the wide pine floor boards and an unusual off-center fireplace on the interior, features an extensive rear addition that does not obstruct the original architectural character of the cottage. The Bowden Cottage received

a new entrance porch at the rear of the house when Maiden Street was constructed along the original rear elevation (Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976). Less notable examples of the side gabled one-story stone cottage and those exhibiting less architectural integrity are the Sam Jenkins stone cottage built at 321 North Chestnut Street(23/21), the Thomas Mitchell Cottage at 157 Spruce Street(36/26) built c.1840 , the Stephen Adams Cottage at 248 Shake Rag Street(37/24) built around 1845, the James Robb House constructed c.1845 at 409 Fountain Street(18/34) enlarged by a frame wing used as a shop, and the Jonathan Carpenter built at 15 Shake Rag Street(37/18) in 1843, which was a 19th century duplex that has been substantially changed and altered by the addition of a concrete block wing (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Humberstone and Jenkin, 1976).

A more unusual stone cottage was built at 28 Shake Rag Street(37/7) in the early 1840s. This one-story house displays the closely fitted, dressed stone front elevation and the rough stone rear and side elevations as well as the symmetrical front elevation featuring a central door flanked by single six over six windows typical of the early stone architecture in Mineral Point; however, this small house is further characterized by a double gabled roof. This well-preserved small house, owned by Joseph James followed by Hugo James in the 1840s, was presented to the State Historical Society by Katherine Ingraham in memory of her sister in 1972 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Perrin, 1976:25; Building Inscription).

Side gabled stone cottages built in the 19th century often showed the architectural influences popular when they were constructed. Italianate segmental arched windows and entrance characterize the small stone house constructed c.1870 at 918 Center Street(38/5) for Richard Carkeet. This well-preserved vernacular house is further characterized by a sidelighted entrance (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). Some of the side gabled houses, such as the Chandler Cottage built c.1845 at 171 Antoine Street(25/18), also display simple, short cornice returns in the gable ends that are associated the Greek Revival style popular in the mid-19th century.

A significant extant example of the two-story side gabled stone house in the Mineral Point Historic District is the John O'Neil House reportedly constructed in 1838-1839 at 209 Commerce Street(55/13). This small house is characterized by the dressed cut-stone front elevation and rough stone side walls that are typical of vernacular stone architecture in Mineral Point. It is further characterized by plain wall surfaces, plain windows with flat stone lintels, central entrance and end chimney; however the remains of the a frame store, which enclosed a stairway apparently used for both the frame store and the stone house remains on the north end of the house (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn [map], 1884-1929; Wisconsin Tribune, 16 March 1849; Sharp, Abstract of Property; Sharp, Interview, 1992). The John O'Neil House, which is located in the commercial district, has been rehabilitated for commercial purposes.

An off-set entrance featuring a transom window characterizes the two similarly designed side gabled, stone house constructed for at 26 Shake Rag Street(37/8) in the 1840s and the 1843 stone house, known as the Trelawney House, located in the Pendarvis complex at 114 Shake Rag Street(36/30). These two-story houses, which are essentially two bays wide, display fitted and dressed cut-stone front elevations and random laid rough stone rear and side elevations,

all with simple wall surfaces, in a manner typical of early stone construction in Mineral Point. The plain rectangular windows have six over six lights and most are topped by flat stone lintels. The Trelawney House, apparently constructed by the local masons Richard Thomas and James Carbis in 1842-1843, received its name from Robert Neal and Edgar Hellum who restored it in the late 1930s and 1940s with the help of Charles Curtis, a retired stone mason from Cornwall (Fiedler, 1962:167; Erdman, 1982:41-43, 46).

A centrally located entrance and front elevations as well as the rear elevations apparently constructed of rough faced stone characterize the two-story stone houses built for James Kinney at 117 Jail Alley during the year, 1846 to 1847, for Peter Toay at 714 South Wisconsin Street(41/14) in 1857, for James Manker at 115 5th Street(42/5) in 1858, as well as the stone house erected at 412 Pine Street(22/4) c.1850 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; National Democrat, 18 November 1859). These side gabled stone houses are further characterized by plain six over six windows, end chimneys, and flat stone lintels and quoins similar to those on the other examples of vernacular stone houses in the Mineral Point Historic District. The well-preserved one-and-a-half story, side gabled stone house built for Patrick Muller c.1845 at 21 North Iowa Street(19/14) displays similar stone construction, simple wall surfaces and six over six windows (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Brick Side Gabled Houses

The brick side gabled houses, in a manner similar to the vernacular stone houses, typically display a simple gable roof, plain elevations and plain rectangular windows. Usually symmetrical, the side gabled brick house also often is embellished only by a porch with turned posts or by window ornamentation of the prevailing architectural styles.

Good, well-preserved examples of one-story side gabled brick cottages displaying a central entrance flanked by single, plain rectangular windows were built in 1849 for Samuel Jenkins, Sr. at 217 North Chestnut Street(23/19), at 404 Fifth Street(39/14) in the mid-1840s, and for the stonemason John Toay c.1840 at 321 Fifth Street(56/10) (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). A pair of windows flank the entrance of the symmetrically designed brick cottage built of local brick around 1850 (Shake Rag Under the Hill, Brochure). This cottage, known as the Bernard Klais Cottage, has been restored and is currently part of the Shake Rag Under the Hill marketplace at 18 Shake Rag Street(37/13). Although exhibiting similar vernacular construction, the 1840s brick cottage built at 421 Commerce Street(36/11) has a four bay front elevation with an off-set entrance (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Several two-story, side gabled brick houses in the Mineral Point Historic District also have retained a good amount of historic architectural integrity. The brick two-story houses built for William Phillips at 14 Shake Rag Street(37/19) in 1839, for Issac Winn at 105 5th Street(42/6) in 1860 and for Bernard Barrenger at 520 Decatur Street(34/3) in 1855 exhibit the crisp outline of the classical Federal or Greek Revival styles but lack any ornamentation that is essential to these styles (Mineral Point, Tax Records,

1840-1900). These simple side gabled vernacular brick houses display a symmetrical design with simple brick surfaces and simple rectangular windows topped by flat stone lintels. The Phillips house, remodeled as a duplex at the turn of the century, feature two centrally located entrance doors. The Barranger house is further characterized by a later 19th century open porch with classical columns. A late 19th century porch also characterizes the well-preserved side gabled house built for Curtis Beech at 505 Front Street(17/9) in 1849. Although the early brick side gabled two-story house built at 423 Commerce Street(55/33) around 1845 continues to display the simple gabled form and the six over six windows, it has lost integrity because it has been remodeled in a manner not entirely in keeping with its historic character (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Wood/Frame Side Gabled Houses

Frame, side gabled vernacular houses are characterized by design characteristics similar to the stone and brick interpretations of the side gabled form, but have not maintained the degree of architectural integrity that is displayed by the masonry examples of the vernacular form. The frame side gabled houses display the typical simple gable roof, plain elevations and plain rectangular windows of the side gabled form. Usually symmetrical, the frame side gabled house also often is embellished only by a porch with turned posts or by minimal window ornamentation of the prevailing architectural styles.

The symmetrical side gabled frame form featuring a central entrance flanked by single windows characterized the one-story John Hartert House built c.1865 at 244 South Street(19/12) c.1855, the houses erected for Whitney Smith at 112 Front Street(16/18) c.1850, for John Mitchell at 413 Mineral Street(28/20) c.1850, and at 716 Wisconsin(41/13) around 1860 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). These three houses continue to display their original exterior fabric. Shed roofed front porches extend the full length of the side gabled one-story cottages built at 128 Spruce Street(36/18) c.1860, for John Joestgen around 1915 at 621 Washington Street(27/26) and for Mary Linn at 731 Madison Street(26/32) c.1865. A steep gable roofed Victorian porch adds an element of style to the vernacular side gabled cottage built c.1893 for Edward Phillips at 630 Church Street(26/26). The exceptionally well-preserved side gabled cottage constructed for William Pierce at 420 Front Street(17/10) around 1845 is further characterized by a Classical Revival entrance featuring round Tuscan columns (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900). A steep cross gable over the center bay of the adds an element of irregularity to the side gabled house at 514 State Street(56/13); however, the significance of this house, which was built for Mary Lynch at the turn of the century, has been tarnished by the replacement of the original Victorian porch (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1880-1930).

A well-preserved side gabled two-story early frame house built between 1838-1842 was renovated in the late 1970s as part of the Shake Rag Under the Hill marketplace project [originally called Shake Rag Valley] at 18 Shake Rag Street(37/9). This symmetrical design features a central entrance flanked by a pair of windows, plain rectangular windows with six over six lights; however this vernacular house also displays minimal classical ornamentation and

included in the section of the Greek Revival style ("Shake Rag Under the Hill," Brochure).

Front Gabled Vernacular House

Characterized by a rectangular plan and plain gabled roof, the front gable vernacular house has its main front entrance in the gable end, generally facing the street. Probably, a descendent of the Greek Revival style, the front gabled form has an entrance that may be sheltered by a small entry porch, a full porch or may have an uncovered stoop. This vernacular form also often displays minimal characteristics of the period such as Victorian porches, Italianate windows and the cornice returns of the Greek Revival style.

Few good examples of the front gabled house are located in the Mineral Point Historic District. Apparently the front gabled form was not as popular in 19th and early 20th century Mineral Point as the side gabled vernacular form. A stone, front gabled vernacular, one-and-a-half story house built for James Carbis at 104 Front Street(16/16) around 1865 features a long sloping gable roof, plain rectangular windows and a transom window over the off-set entrance. The well-preserved front gabled M.E. Edwards House was built at 20 South Chestnut Street(14/33) between 1848 and 1858. This frame vernacular house features the outline and off-set side-lighted entrance of the street facing gable form of the Greek Revival house but none of the ornamentation. This one-and-a-half story house originally was part of the commercial property at 160 High Street(14/32) (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1848-1858).

The simple surfaces of the front gabled vernacular form were often embellished with minimal stylistic details of popular architectural styles. The front gabled frame house built at 206 West Commerce Street(21/19) around 1920 was given a measure of style with the addition of a Victorian porch while the front gabled frame James Prideaux House constructed in 1870 at 520 Mineral Street(28/9) displays Italianate styled window ornamentation. A Classical Revival porch, also often seen on Late Queen Anne styled houses, characterizes the front gabled David Whitney House at 330 High Street(18/25) built in 1852. Additional Queen Anne ornamentation such as shingles in the pedimented gable end and open porches with classical columns add style, as well as social status, to the well-preserved front gabled houses built for William Tomlin at 410 Doty Street(29/28) around 1912 and for J.B. Wallace at 421 Front Street(17/8) in 1906 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

The construction of the front gabled vernacular form characterized by simple surfaces and no ornamentation associated with a particular historic style continued in the 20th century. Simple brick surfaces, plain rectangular windows without ornament characterizes the early 20th century small brick house built around 1915 at 415 Wisconsin Street(17/18). An open brick porch with square brick piers and a stone foundation add to the character of this well-preserved vernacular house (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1900-1930).

Gabled Ell Vernacular House

A combination of front gabled and side gabled form generally with an open ell porch featuring turned posts and balusters, the gabled ell house includes one-and-one and-a-half story houses that are "L" or "T" and, on occasion, cruciform in plan. As in the front gabled form, most vernacular gabled ell houses in Mineral Point exhibit some, although minimal influences of the architectural styles popular in the 19th century. Often dependent on available wealth and the fashion of the period, one or two elements of a particular style was used to customize the vernacular house. Few well-preserved examples of the gabled ell vernacular house form were identified in the Mineral Point Historic District.

Good examples of the frame gabled ell house that were built at 912 Fountain Street(30/27) at the turn of the century and around 1890 at 225 Garden Street(21/32) display minimal ornamentation. The simple gabled forms are characterized by small window cornices and open porches on the one story ells. A two story ell and open porch with classical Tuscan columns add to the character of the well-preserved gabled frame house enlarged from an 1850s small frame cottage to its present size at the turn of the century for John Peters at 248 Meeker Street(18/30). A frame ell was added to the one-story stone front gabled house, which was built for Levi Craft at 58 Shake Rag Street(36/34) in 1858 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Italianate styled window surrounds were used to add a touch of fashion to several well-preserved examples of the mid to late 19th century gabled ell vernacular house forms. Pedimented window surrounds and a three-sided bay window with bracketed roof eaves characterize the Mortimer Jackson House constructed in 1860 at 203 South Iowa Street(32/26). Unfortunately, the original Victorian porch with arched openings on the ell has been replaced with an enclosed porch thereby diminishing its architectural significance. Pedimented window surrounds are the only Italianate ornament on the gabled ell house built for James Toay at 618 Maiden Street(35/29) in the early 1870s. This house, presently used as a bed and breakfast inn known as the Duke House, has a two-story ell and an open ell porch (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900).

Two Story Cube Vernacular House/ American Foursquare

Typically constructed with a low hipped roof but occasionally with a steeply pitched hip roof, the boxy rectangular or square two-story cube house generally displays an open porch with turned posts and decorative brackets but no other ornament. Simple windows are symmetrically arranged across the facade and the eaves do not overhang. Dormers are rare and if present are gablets projecting above the roof. In the early 20th century, the two-story cube reflected elements of the popular American Foursquare including offset doorway, Tuscan columns and enclosed porch railings. The two-story appeared to be a more narrow form while the American Foursquare emphasized the horizontal. During this period, the many two-story cubes were built with enough of the American Foursquare characteristics to blur the distinction between these two vernacular forms.

Well-preserved brick, frame and concrete block examples of the two-story cube vernacular house remain in the Mineral Point Historical District. A good example of the frame two-story cube vernacular house is located at 625 Church Street(26/25). This house built for James Spensely around 1900 features a tall hip roof, hip roofed dormer and porch with classical pediment and columns. A two-story square frame house with the wide overhanging eaves and the open full-length porch with boxed-in posts that is typical of the American Foursquare was built at 610 Dodge Street(37/29) around 1930 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1880-1930).

Among the best preserved of the two-story cube-American Foursquare houses in the Mineral Point Historic District is the brick interpretation of the style constructed at 245 Davis Street(21/13) around 1910. The flatness of the square block form of this house is broken by the two-story bay window on the south elevation. The heaviness of the full-length brick porch is alleviated by the short, round, classical Tuscan columns placed on tall brick bases. The overhanging eaves of the American Foursquare as well as classical Tuscan columns on the open porch characterizes another well-preserved two-story cube vernacular house built c.1910 at 411 South Iowa Street for Joseph Mangen. Another good example of the American Foursquare, the Henrietta Hanscom House built in 1915 at 617 Maiden Street(33/7) also displays the influence of the Classical Revival style in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This well-preserved house features classical porch columns, a pedimented dormer with a classically ornamented window at the top of the front elevation, as well as a leaded glass window on the lower story. A steep gabled dormer located over the central entrance and a full-length open porch with turned columns characterize a brick interpretation of the two-story cube vernacular form built for James Jackson at 415 Front Street(17/5) around 1910 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1880-1930; Sanborn [map], 1900-1929).

After the turn of the century, when concrete block became a locally available economic building material for vernacular houses, it was used to construct several two-story cube houses on Dodge Street. Rock-face concrete block made locally with the aid of a special press purchased by the builder Nicholas Graber characterize the house he built in 1906 at 324 Dodge Street(24/5). Graber used cement mixed with tailings from the Tiopoli Concentrating mill to manufacture the rock-face concrete blocks. A similar house was constructed for Joseph Bennett house in 1909 at 336 Dodge Street(24/8). (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1880-1900; Iowa County Democrat, 5 July 1906). Both houses have retained their hip roofed dormers and their original porch with classical columns. A similar but more elaborate rock-face concrete block two-story cube house with multiple dormers and a classical sidelighted entrance and porch with classical columns is located at 503 Wisconsin Street(39/32). It was constructed for George Huxtable around 1912 (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1880-1900).

The frame George Brown House constructed around 1897 at 916 Ridge Street(38/11) exhibits the one-story, hip roofed box shape, dormer and open Victorian porch typical of the one-story vernacular cube form. Classical pedimented window surrounds ornament the small one-story cube vernacular frame house built around 1900 at 714 Ridge Street(35/26). A well-preserved rock-face concrete block example of the style was built for Edward Curnow at 323 High Street(23/31) c.1910. This hip roofed, cube shaped house is further

characterized by steep gabled dormers, leaded glass and open porch with classical Tuscan columns (Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1880-1900).

Notes on Sources

Very little written history based on documented research was available on the construction dates, the original owners, and particularly the architects and builders of the greater part of the residential architecture of Mineral Point. Information on the construction dates and original owners of the houses, which were judged to have retained sufficient historic integrity to contribute to the Mineral Point Historic District, was recreated through multiple sources. Tax records, local histories, historic maps and oral interviews were used to establish basic information. The survey of local newspapers from the 1840s through the turn of the century, although an excellent source for construction information on the commercial and industrial buildings, provided very little such information on residential construction. In addition, the Sanborn maps, for the most part, provided information on only the houses adjacent to the commercial district. Limited research, although not in written form, had been done previously on some of the early stone cottages. In addition, information on some of the more prestigious historic homes is published in the "Mineral Point Guide, a tour of historic sites published by the Mineral Point Historical Society. Information, in particular, drawings of the houses that provided a basis for determining when more recent alterations were made, was obtained from a 1976 publication, The Homes of Mineral Point, by Humberstone and Jenkin. In some cases, it was impossible to fix the construction date and original owner because the information simply was not available or the pursuit of the date involved complicated, time-consuming research that was impossible because of the time constraints placed on this survey. Obviously, research of this nature must be done as a special project with its own funding and time table. In these cases the construction dates were reported as a circa date or those that pre-dated easily available records were dated as pre-1840 or simply as "1830s." The Mineral Point Room and the Area Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville also provided assistance.

The bibliography for this section is located at the end of the History chapters.

Related Properties Mentioned in Text

ADDRESS/MAP CODE	HISTORIC NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE
<u>19th Century Residential Architecture</u>		
Federal Style		
505 Church Street (26/11)	George Priestly House	1850
213 Clowney Street (20/33)	Charles Strongman House	Between 1843-1853
230 Fountain Street (19/2)	William Tregay House	1844
105 Jail Alley (20/3)	Parley Eaton House	1846-1847
Greek Revival Style		
235 Davis Street (21/10)	John Bracken House	1846
301 Doty Street (20/26)	John Mc Nair House	1847
525 Fountain Street (32/22)	Moses Strong House	1839-1840, Add: 1866
112 Front Street (16/20)	I.O.O.F. Temple	1838
311 High Street (23/28)	David Jones	c. 1845
115 Ridge Street (33/25)	Henry Plowman House	1854
18a Shake Rag Street (37/9)	"Coach House"	1838-1842
230 South Street (55/23)	Edward Coad House	Between 1853-1856
Gothic Revival Style		
125 Chestnut Street (23/17)	Richard Kendall House	1870, Add.: 1900-1908
115 Clowney Street (23/13)	Thomas Vincent	Late 1860s
605 Cothren Street (17/14)	George W. Cobb House	1855
402 Doty Street (29/26)	John Wasley House	c. 1883
519 Doty Street (29/15)	John Lanyon House	1870
210 Front Street (16/29)	William J. Cox House	1857
310 Front Street (16/33)	Thomas Trerorah (Thomas Davy House)	1851, 1859
326 High Street (18/26)	John Terry-W.H. Curry House	1859, c. 1910
409 High Street (26/9)	Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory	1868
423 Mineral Street (28/19)	Abraham Goldsworthy House	1858
515 Mineral Street (28/13)	H. & D. Loyd House	c. 1855
220 Seventh Street (42/11)	House	c. 1870
116 Spruce Street (36/17)	Adam Goelz House	c. 1895
401 State Street (16/27)	J. Jackson-P. Whalen House	c. 1865, c. 1890
502 State Street (17/25)	James Penhallegan House	c. 1878
324 Pine Street (22/5)	House	c. 1870
915 Wisconsin Street (39/8)	J. Allen-J. Jeuck House	c. 1890
Italianate Style		
110 Dodge Street (33/30)	Alexander Wilson House	1868
526 Fountain Street (32/30)	James Brewer House	1850s, 1866
309 Front Street (16/34)	William Lanyon, Sr. House	1854
310 Front Street (16/33)	Thomas Trerorah (Thomas Davy House)	1851, 1859
234 Madison Street (21/14)	Joseph Gundry House	1867-1868
523 Maiden Street (33/12)	James Polkingham House	1876
605 Maiden Street (33/10)	John Nolan House	1859
615 Maiden Street (33/8)	R. Thomas- John Gray House	1855
315 Mineral Street (22/33)	Martin Ne Collins House	1874
321 Mineral Street (22/31)	David Jacka House	1870

205 Ridge Street	(26/18)	J. Milton-H. Clauer House	c.1860
425 Ridge Street	(32/10)	Joseph Smith	1855-1856
625 Washington Street	(27/28)	William Corbett	1860

French Second Empire Style

110 Dodge Street	(33/30)	Alexander Wilson	1868
329 Fifth Street	(57/5)	Toay-Grange House	c.1842, late 19th Century
526 Fountain Street	(32/30)	James Brewer House	1866

Queen Anne Style

406 Doty Street	(29/27)	Ernest C. Fiedler House	1907
414 Doty Street	(29/29)	Fred Phillips House	1909
418 Doty Street	(29/30)	W.D. Brown House	c.1912
427 Doty Street	(29/22)	Joseph Fiedler	1907
530 Fountain Street	(32/31)	Richard Benson	1901
404 Front Street	(17/2)	George Barber House	1911
410 Front Street	(17/4)	Charles Ivey House	c.1912
216 South Iowa Street	(18/16)	Joseph Dellen House	c.1883
322 Maiden Street	(18/3)	Alexander Ross House	c.1912
205 North Iowa Street	(22/29)	Henry Weil House	c.1893
315 Pine Street	(22/9)	House	c.1890
414 Ridge Street	(32/36)	St Paul's Church Rectory	c.1900
254 Shake Rag Street	(37/26)	House	c.1895
710 Washington Street	(27/32)	F.C. Weidenfedler House	c.1883
407 Washington Street	(22/21)	House	c.1895
417 Wisconsin Street	(17/16)	Alfred Penhallegan House	1895

20th Century Residential Architecture**Colonial Revival Style**

417 Front Street	(17/6)	W.W. Williams House	1904
111 South Iowa Street	(32/24)	Alice Jenkins House	1906
119 Jail Alley	(20/8)	Ms. M. Burns House	Bet. 1890-1893
215 Ridge Street	(29/14)	William A. Jones House	1906-1907

Bungalow Style

219 Davis Street	(21/7)	Opie Albert House	c.1920
430 Doty Street	(29/33)	C.G. Hubenthal	c.1912
47 North Iowa Street	(23/24)	John Polzkill	c.1920
104 North Iowa Street	(28/29)	House	c.1920
120 North Iowa Street	(28/27)	Grange House	c.1910
215 South Iowa Street	(33/21)	M.J. Ludden House	1915
308 Madison Street	(22/16)	Peter Ley House	c.1920
423 Madison Street	(27/11)	House	1927
307 Ridge Street	(29/34)	Henry Thies House	c.1920
311 Ridge Street	(29/36)	Elizabeth Granger House	1927
412 Wisconsin Street	(17/19)	House	c.1930

Vernacular Residential Architecture**Side Gabled House****STONE (One-story)**

171 Antoine Street	(25/18)	Abe Chandler House	c.1845
918 Center Street	(38/5)	Richard Carkeet House	c.1870
321 North Chestnut Street	(23/21)	Sam Jenkins Cottage	1849
412 West Commerce Street	(24/13)	John Francis Cottage	c.1840
409 Fountain Street	(18/34)	John Robb House	c.1845
51 Jail Alley	(20/2)	Samuel Meadows House	1849-1850
115 Jail Alley	(20/6)	John Shawley Cottage	1846-1847
319 Maiden Street	(18/2)	Bowden Cottage	c.1840
15 Shake Rag Street	(37/18)	Jonathan Carpenter Cottage	1843
17 Shake Rag Street	(37/17)	John Tregaskis Cottage	1843-1847
19 Shake Rag Street	(37/16)	Ralph Goldsworthy Cottage	1840
28 Shake Rag Street	(37/7)	Joseph James Cottage	1840-1844
114e Shake Rag Street	(36/27)	Thomas & Gray House [Tamblin's Row]	c.1845
	(36/27)	A. Remfrey Cottage [Tamblin's Row]	1848-1852
114g Shake Rag Street	(36/30)	Henry Williams Cottage [Pendarvis]	c.1845
248 Shake Rag Street	(37/24)	Stephen Adams Cottage	c.1845
157 Spruce Street	(36/26)	Thomas Mitchell House	c.1840

STONE (Two-story)

209 Commerce Street	(55/13)	John O'Neil House	1838-1839
115 5th Street	(42/5)	James Manker House	1858
21 North Iowa Street	(19/14)	Patrick Muller	c.1845
117 Jail Alley	(20/7)	James Kinney House	1846-1847
412 Pine Street	(22/40)	House	c.1850
26 Shake Rag Street	(38/8)	House	1840s
114h Shake Rag Street	(36/30)	Thomas & Carbis House [Trelawney House]	c.1843
714 Wisconsin Street	(41/14)	Peter Toay House	1857

BRICK

217 North Chestnut Street	(23/19)	Samuel Jenkins House	1849
421 Commerce Street	(36/11)	House	c.1840
423 Commerce Street	(55/33)	House	c.1845
520 Decatur Street	(34/3)	Benjamin Barrenger	1855
105 Fifth Street	(42/6)	Issac Winn House	1860
321 Fifth Street	(56/10)	John Toay House	c.1840
404 Fifth Street	(39/14)		c.1845
505 Front Street	(17/9)	Curtis Beech House	1849
14 Shake Rag Street	(37/19)	William Phillips House	1834, 1839
18e Shake Rag Street	(37/13)	Bernard Klais Cottage	c.1850s

WOOD/FRAME

630 Church Street	(26/26)	Edward Phillips	c.1893
112 Front Street	(16/18)	Whitney Smith	c.1850
420 Front Street	(17/10)	William Pierce	c.1845
731 Madison Street	(26/32)	Mary Linn	c.1865
413 Mineral Street	(28/20)	John Mitchell House	c.1850
18a Shake Rag	(37/9)	"Coach House"	Between 1838-1842
514 State Street	(56/13)	Mary Lynch House	c.1900
244 South Street	(19/12)	John Hartert House	c.1865

128 Spruce Street	(36/18)	House	c.1860
621 Washington Street	(27/26)	John Joestgen House	c.1915
716 Wisconsin Street	(41/13)	House	c.1860

Front Gabled House

20 South Chestnut Street	(14/33)	M.E. Edwards House	1848-1858
206 West Commerce Street	(21/19)	House	c.1920

410 Doty Street	(29/28)	William Tomlin House	c.1912
104 Front Street	(16/16)	James Carbis House	c.1865
421 Front Street	(17/8)	J.B. Wallace House	1906
330 High Street	(18/25)	David Whitney House	1852
520 Mineral Street	(28/9)	James B. Priestly House	1870
415 Wisconsin Street	(17/18)	House	c.1915

Gabled Ell House

912 Fountain Street	(30/27)	House	c.1900
225 Garden Street	(21/32)	House	c.1890
203 South Iowa Street	(32/26)	Mortimer Jackson House	1860
618 Maiden Street	(35/29)	James Toay House	1870
248 Meeker Street	(18/30)	John Peters House	1850, c.1905
58 Shake Rag Street	(36/34)	Levi Craft House	1859

Two-story Cube House/American Foursquare

625 Church Street	(26/25)	James Spensely House	c.1900
245 Davis Street	(21/13)	House	c.1900
324 Dodge Street	(24/5)	Nickolas Graber House	1906
336 Dodge Street	(24/8)	Joseph Bennett House	1909
610 Dodge Street	(37/29)	House	c.1930
323 High Street	(23/31)	Edward Curnow House	c.1910
415 Front Street	(17/5)	James Jackson House	c.1910
411 Iowa Street	(34/12)	Joseph Mangan	c.1910
617 Maiden Street	(33/7)	Henrietta Hanscom House	1915
714 Ridge Street	(35/26)	House	c.1900
916 Ridge Street	(38/11)	George Brown House	c.1897
503 Wisconsin Street	(39/32)	George Huxtable House	c.1912

The local newspapers and written histories of Mineral Point, a few scattered city directories, the Wisconsin State Gazetteer, and the United States census records provide a limited amount of information on the builders and architects of Mineral Point's architecture. Obviously, many craftsmen were needed to construct the necessary shelter architecture for the new town during periods such as the decades between the 1840 and 1870 when the population increased from 1500 to 3275 (Fiedler, 1962:199). Very little other than the names of these early builders is readily available. The builders of Mineral Point in the second half of the 19th century did not have to possess great carpentry skills or architectural training. The new balloon framing largely replaced the hand hewn frame and mortise and tendon joining type of construction by skilled craftsmen at mid-century. Relatively, unskilled persons were able to construct the necessary buildings. However, skilled masons and stone cutters were needed to construct the many stone buildings in Mineral Point's commercial district.

There were few architects in the county during the early period of Mineral Point's development. As a result, the architectural form of the building was determined by the masons and carpenters who constructed them. Using manuals such as The Modern Builders Guide (1883) with illustrated plans and details, the builders and carpenters spread ideas of American architecture throughout the country, relying on their taste and the wishes of their customers to guide their choices. Adding further to the eclecticism [mix of styles] that resulted were the variety of building materials that could be ordered from a catalog. By the second half of the 19th century, everything from the base, to the ridge pole, to the windows, doors and ornaments came from the factory. Only a few laborers were needed to erect a complete building of parts selected from a catalog like the Sears Roebuck Catalog. Local sources such as the shop of Cobb and Company in Mineral Point, who advertized services such as sawing, planing, tongue and grooving, offered to "put up first rate buildings in less time than ever before (Mineral Point Tribune, 25 July 1866).

Architects

When Mineral Point was settled in the mid-19th century, the architectural profession in America was still in the early years of development. During this early period of professional development, builder-contractors referred to themselves as architects, despite their lack of formal academic training.

The evidence provided by Mineral Point's early newspaper accounts and directories and the U.S. Census do not show the presence of an architect in the community until the late 19th century. Although the name William McSherry is listed in the 1860 census, his name does not appear in any other local or directory source (U.S. Census, 1860). In the absence of a professional architect, and, most probably, because of the preference of the community in general, the majority of the buildings constructed in the 19th century are vernacular interpretations of prevailing architectural styles. Vernacular buildings are those created by local carpenters and masons with the aid of pattern books, pre-fabricated or pre-cut parts and tradition.

In the absence of local architectural services in the 19th and 20th century, the services of architects were obtained from the larger cities nearby such as Madison, Chicago and Platteville. Professional architects from outside the city were used in most cases for the major public buildings and churches.

The following architects were identified along with the buildings attributed to them.

Mineral Point Architects

JOHN CHARLES. Born in Cornwall, England, in 1853, John Charles immigrated to Mineral Point in 1869 where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He established his own business in 1873 at which time he purchased the old Methodist Church building and lot which, it was reported, he intended to use for a business of carpenter and builder. In 1877, Charles, in partnership with John Wasley, advertised as a "new enterprise" was prepared to "make estimates, draw designs and exercise works of every kind." They had the "requisite machinery to do scrolling, turning etc" The Charles and Wasley shop was located in Charles place of business in the old Methodist Church building. The partnership of Charles and Wasley continued until at least the early 1880s (History of Iowa County, 1881:855, 729; National Democrat, 6 March 1873, 6 April 1877, 23 March 1877). Charles was on the State Board of Construction from 1901 until 1914. He designed "Indian schools" throughout the country for the government. Charles retired at age 61 and moved to Denver, Colorado (SHSW, Architect Files).

The title "architect" gradually was attributed to Charles. By the early 1890s, he was referred to as an architect in the local newspapers and listed as an architect in the Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory (Polk, 1895-6:762; Iowa County Democrat, 1 May 1891, 17 April 1891, 1 May 1891, Sp. Ed. September 1891; Mineral Point Tribune, 27 May 1897). According to his advertisement, Charles furnished "estimates for buildings of every class, private, commercial, ecclesiastical or public buildings." Charles designed and constructed insane asylums in the counties of Iowa, La Crosse, Green, Vernon, Outagamie Counties and the Dunn Building at Menominee (Iowa County Democrat, Sp. Ed. September 1891). In the mid- 1890s, Charles was reported as working outside the city of Mineral Point, supervising large construction projects--the Marathon County Insane Asylums in Marathon County and at Wausau (Iowa County Democrat, 28 April 1893, 1 September 1893). In 1896, Charles designed Bowman Hall [originally Menomonie Manual Training School] in an Italian Romanesque Revival style (SHSW, Architect Files)

Charles was reported to have designed or constructed the following buildings in Mineral Point.

H. S. Weil House, no address (<u>Iowa County Democrat</u> , 9 January 1891)	1891
Will Osbourne House, no address (<u>Iowa County Democrat</u> , 9 January 1891)	1891
A.G. Deller House, no address (<u>Iowa County Democrat</u> , 17 April 1891, Sp. Ed. September 1891)	1891
S.C. Ross House, no address	1891

(Iowa County Democrat, 1 May 1891; Sp. Ed. September 1891)
 Capt. Terry Homestead, no address
 Remodeling project--Charles' personal residence 1892
 (Iowa County Democrat, 25 March 1892)
 Jeuck Saloon and Residence, 251 High Street (43/12) 1891
 (Iowa County Democrat, Sp. Ed., September 1891)
 Hendra Brothers Store [Otis-Hendra Building], 229 High Street (43/7)
 Iron front and Remodeling, 1892
 (Iowa County Democrat, 11 March 1892; Sp. Ed., September 1891)
 Masonic Temple, 306 High Street (24/3) 1897
 (Mineral Point Tribune, 27 May 1897)

"Out-of-City Architects

Architects from nearby cities such as Madison, Chicago, St Paul, Minnesota, and Platteville were employed to design some of the larger more substantial buildings in the 19th century and all of the architect designed buildings in the 20th century. Some of the architects of buildings that were clearly designed by a trained professional could not be readily identified because they were not mentioned in newspaper accounts of the construction of the building and other records were not readily available. In some cases, the name of the architect, and often even the contractor-builder's name, was never recorded.

CLAUDE, AND STARCK (Madison). Claude and Starck both are natives of Madison, Wisconsin, where they designed many outstanding buildings in the Prairie School style. After working in Chicago for Louis Sullivan and other progressive designers, Claude returned to Madison and formed a partnership with Edward Starck, who worked in Chicago and also for noted Milwaukee architect, E.T. Mix. The firm of Claude and Starck, active from 1896-1929, not only was noted for their many fine buildings in Madison, but also for their small library buildings constructed throughout the upper midwest. Both architects worked alone after the 1929 dissolution of their partnership. Although he worked as an architect until 1946, Claude closed his office in 1942. He died in 1951.

Claude and Starck created designs for the Watertown Public Library (1907), Kilborn Public Library (1912) in the Wisconsin Dells, the Jefferson Public Library, the Kaukauna Free Public Library (1905) and the Tomah Public Library (1916). Claude and Starck, also creators of residential, commercial and public building designs, were the architects of the Lincoln School (1915), the Lancaster Municipal Building, the William Collins House in Madison (1911), and the Lamb Building (1905) in Madison (Rausch, 1987:126); SHSW, Architect Files).

Claude and Starck were employed by the city of the Mineral Point in 1913 after the initial architect commissioned for the Mineral Point Municipal Building, H.J. Hansen of St. Paul, Minnesota, was rejected for creating a design that was too costly (City Council Proceedings, 10 February 1913, 3 March 1913, 6 May 1913)

Mineral Point Municipal Building, Opera House and Library,
137 High Street(14/7) 1914-1915
(City Council Proceedings, 6 May 1913, 18 May 1913)

JOHN C. COCHRANE AND GEORGE OTIS GARNSEY (Chicago). Born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, Cochrane studied engineering and architecture in New England. He moved to Chicago and then to St Louis; however, following the Civil War, he moved back to Chicago where he set up an office on Monroe Street. Cochrane worked variously alone under the name Cochrane and Co. and in partnership with George Garnsey previous to his partnership with Alfred Piquenard. Cochrane died in 1887. His partnership with Piquenard, begun in 1867, ended with the death of Piquenard in 1876. George Otis Garnsey, born in 1840, was a native of Rock Island, Ill. Reportedly a theater specialist, Garnsey graduated from Columbia in 1864. Garnsey, the publisher and editor of The National Builder, also published the American Dictionary of Architectural Terms, a standard reference book. Cochrane is credited with several prominent architectural designs in Chicago including Cook County Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital, First Presbyterian Church, Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church (1878) as well as the French Second Empire styled high school constructed in Beloit in 1869-1870. In partnership with Piquenard, Cochrane won the design competition for the Illinois State Capitol in 1867. The partnership of Cochrane and Garnsey drew the High Victorian design for Memorial Hall at Beloit College in 1867 (SHSW, Architect Files).

Methodist Episcopal Church, 400 Doty Street(26/7) 1867-1871
(Building Inscription; National Democrat, 27 May 1868, 12 August 1868, 25 August 1869)

F.H. KEMP (Beloit). Kemp was born in Roxbury, Wisconsin, of German immigrant parent, who arrived in America in 1854. Kemp entered architectural training school in Milwaukee and completed his architectural course in St. Louis. Upon the completion of his education, Kemp had an office in Madison in the early 1890s. By 1892, he moved to Janesville where he worked through the 1890s. At the turn of the century, he moved to Beloit where he lived and practiced for 45 years. Prior to 1890, Kemp worked for six years as a carpenter and painter. A prolific architect, Kemp designed at least 70 churches, numerous public buildings and residences. Among the churches credited to Kemp are St. Jude's Church in Beloit and St Mary's Church in Janesville. Kemp also designed the Carlton Hotel [1898] and the Culton House [1902] in Edgerton, the Stoughton City Hall and Library [1900], the Edgerton Public Grade School #2, and the Gaston School and the Parker School [both demolished] in Beloit (SHSW, Architect Files).

St Paul's Catholic Church, 414 Ridge Street(32/16) 1909
(Iowa County Democrat, 1 December 1910)

HENRY KLEINHAMMER (Platteville). Apprenticed to a builder at age 12 in his native Germany, Henry Kleinhammer immigrated to America on February 18, 1883. Drawn to Platteville where his half-brother lived, Kleinhammer worked as a carpenter. He advertized in the Wisconsin State Gazetteer as a carpenter from 1888 until the turn of the century when he took the licensing exam to become a certified architect. Kleinhammer is listed as an architect in the State

Gazetteer for several decades beginning in 1901 (Polk, 1888-1924; Rausch, 1983:189). Kleinhammer designed many structures in the area including the Rewey School (1901), the Cobb State Bank (1910), the Benton Municipal Building (1917), the Palace Garage in Benton (1920), and the Frank Burg House in Platteville (c. 1900-1908) (Rausch, 1983:189; Platteville Journal, 4 May 1910, 6 July 1910; Benton Advocate, 19 May 1916, 9 June 1916).

Henry Kleinhammer designed the following early 20th century buildings in Mineral Point.

Auto Inn [Vivianl Garagel], 32 Fountain Street(16/2)	1916
(Kleinhammer, Blueprints, 1916)	
J.J. Mauger House, no address	
(Kleinhammer, Blueprints)	
Mrs. H. Hanscom House, no address	
(Kleinhammer, Blueprints)	
Mineral Point City Water Works, no address	1915
(Kleinhammer, Blueprints, 1915)	

EDWARD TOUGH (Madison). After serving as Wisconsin's State Architect from 1910 to 1913, Tough established a solo practice with offices at 24 E. Mifflin Street, Madison. Specializing in churches and schools, Tough's architectural designs include Dudgeon School on Monroe Street in Madison, the Madison Business College Building, and the Onro High School [1934], the Masonic Temple in Richland Center [1920-1921], Richland Center Hospital Additions [1923, 1929] (Rausch, 1988:224; SHSW, Architect Files).

Edward Tough designed the following building in Mineral Point.

Mineral Point High School, 706 Ridge Street(35/27)	1924
(<u>Mineral Point Tribune</u> , 6 March 1924)	

Very little information was available for the following out-of-town architects employed to design 19th century buildings in the Mineral Point Historic District. A design for a new high school were drawn by architect F.S. Allen of Joliet, Illinois, in 1900, although the new high school at 530 Maiden Street(34/6) constructed as a modification of Allen's design was not actually built until 1903-1904. Allen, in partnership with R. Gaastra, designed the Mary Bradford High School Annex in Kenosha (Iowa County Democrat, 27 September 1900; 26 February 1903, 7 May 1903; SHSW, Architect Files). In the 19th century, architects often were not even identified by name. The architect of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, constructed during the years 1868-1871 at 400 Doty Street(26/7), is reported in one source as an unknown architect from New York and in the History of Iowa County as a Chicago architect; however, the name of the architects Cochrane and Garnsey were found during the 1991 intensive survey inscribed into the stone on the northeast corner of the facade (Fiedler, 1962:172-173; History of Iowa County, 1881:716).

Contractors and Builders

While the large public buildings, churches and a few commercial, industrial and residential buildings were designed by architects, carpenters and masons created the majority of the city's buildings with the aide of pattern books, prefabricated parts and tradition. Coincidental to the building boom that began in the 1840s lasted through the 1850s and 1860s, there were 19 carpenters, and 9 masons in the city of Mineral Point according to the 1850 census. By 1870, the number of carpenters and masons increased to 18 stone masons and 23 carpenters (United States Census, 1850, 1860, 1870). Very little biographical information on these early builders is presently known. Similarly, the identification of examples of their work is limited. Generally, little more than the names of the many builders of Mineral Point architecture remains accessible, some of which are listed below.

Masons

PHILIP ALLEN, Stone Mason. A native of Cornwall, England, Philip Allen was born in 1816. Allen immigrated to America in 1842. That same year, Allen began to practice his trade of stone mason and plasterer in Mineral Point. Allen formed a partnership with John Toay, who immigrated with Allen and his brother James Allen from Cornwall. He continued to practice his craft until 1860 when he established a grocery and boot and shoe store with his business partner John Toay. They continued together in the mercantile business for a number of years. The following buildings are known to be constructed by the partnership of Toay and Allen (History of Iowa County, 1881:876; U.S. Census, 1850, 1860).

Mineral Point Railroad Passenger Depot, 13 Commerce Street (55/4)	1856
(<u>Mineral Point Tribune</u> , 23 September 1856, 25 November 1856; <u>History of Iowa County</u> , 1881:530)	
Mineral Point Seminary, Maiden Street (not extant)	1857
(<u>Mineral Point Tribune</u> , 5 May 1857)	

RICHARD BOWDEN, brick and stone mason. Born in Cornwall, England, in 1803, Richard Bowden immigrated to Mineral Point in the late 1830s or early 1840s. Identified in the 1850 U.S. Census as a brick mason, Bowden is listed in the 1860 and 1870 censuses as a stone mason and carpenter. Also in the 1870 census, Bowden reported a business firm with a work force of two men and a value of \$1600. Apparently, Bowden's son James Bowden, who was 26 years of age and born in Wisconsin, entered into business with his father (U.S. Census, 1850, 1860, 1870; U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870). Very little information on the buildings constructed by the Bowden family is available; however, the local newspaper reported Richard Bowden bid on the stone work for the remodeling of City Hall [Iowa County Courthouse, not extant] in 1877 (National Democrat, 16 February 1877).

Bowden House, Maiden Street (exact address unknown)	1857
(<u>Mineral Point Tribune</u> , 21 July 1857)	

JAMES CARBIS, stone mason. James Carbis, born in c. 1817 in Cornwall, England, immigrated to America during the year 1842-1843. Carbis was

accompanied to America by another stone mason from Cornwall, Richard Thomas. Upon their arrival in Mineral Point in 1842-1843, Thomas and Carbis formed a business partnership. Identified in the U.S. census as a stone mason in 1860 and 1870, Carbis also is reported in the 1870 as the owner of a masonry business with a value of \$1600 and the employer of two men. Little other biographical or professional information is available on James Carbis, although the 1857 Wisconsin State Directory list a "Cabis" that most likely is a misspelling of Carbis (Erdman [Pendarvis], 1982; U.S. Census, 1850-1870; U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870; Smith, Dumoulin and Co., 1957:181)). Also, the local newspaper reported J. Carbis bid on the stone work for the remodeling of City Hall [Iowa County Courthouse, not extant] in 1877 (National Democrat, 16 February 1877). The following buildings are attributed to the Thomas and Carbis partnership.

Trelawny House,	122 Shake Rag Street (36/30)	1843
Pendarvis House	122 Shake Rag Street (36/30)	1845
Stone Cottage [Tamblyn's Row]	158 Spruce Street (35/27)	1845
	(Erdman [Pendarvis], 1982)	
Joseph Gundry House,	234 Madison Street (21/14)	1867-1868
	(<u>Mineral Point Tribune</u> , 6 January 1869)	

RICHARD GOLDSWORTHY, stone mason and contractor. Richard Goldsworthy, born in Cornwall, England in 1825, immigrated to America and Mineral Point in 1845. Upon his arrival in Mineral Point, Goldsworthy, who learned his craft in England, began his masonry contracting business. Identified as a stone mason in the 1860 and 1870 census, Goldsworthy also is listed in the 1870 census as the owner of a firm, known as Goldsworthy and Son, with a value of \$750 that employed two men. According to the census, Richard Goldsworthy's 18 year old son Richard H., listed as an apprentice stone mason, had entered into business with his father. [Another Richard Goldsworthy with a apprentice son named Charles is also identified in the 1870 U.S. Census as living in Mineral Point]. Although Richard Goldsworthy is credited with erecting "more buildings than any other builder in Mineral Point," few of his contracts are known at present. Goldsworthy's son Richard H. Goldsworthy continued to work as a mason until at least after the turn of the century (History of Iowa County, 1881:859-860; (U.S. Census, 1850, 1860, 1870; U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870; Polk, 1905-1906:900).

Peters Building, Commerce Street (not extant)	
	(<u>Iowa County Democrat</u> , 20 June 1929)
Pecatronics Stone Bridge (no address)	1877
	(<u>National Democrat</u> , 13 July 1877, 20 July 1877)

RICHARD THOMAS, stone mason. Richard Thomas, born in c. 1817 in Cornwall, England, immigrated to America during the year 1842-1843. Thomas was accompanied to America by James Carbis and was joined a year later by Thomas's father Sampson Thomas, who also was a stone mason. Upon their arrival in Mineral Point in 1842-1843, Thomas and Carbis formed a business partnership (Erdman [Pendarvis], 1982; U.S. Census, 1850-1870. Little other biographical or professional information is available on Richard Thomas although the local newspaper reported J. Carbis and R. Thomas bid on the stone work for the remodeling of City Hall [Iowa County Courthouse, not extant] in 1877 (National

Democrat, 16 February 1877). Thomas is not listed in the business directories or sources of Mineral Point. The following buildings are attributed to the Thomas and Carbis partnership.

Trelawny House, 122 Shake Rag Street (36/20)	1843
Pendarvis House, 122 Shake Rag Street (36/20)	1845
Stone Cottage [Tamblyn's Row], 158 Spruce Street (36/27)	1845
(Erdman [Pendarvis], 1982)	
Joseph Gundry House, 234 Madison Street (21/14)	1867-1868
(<u>Mineral Point Tribune</u> , 6 January 1869)	

JOHN TOAY, stone mason. John Toay, born in 1820, immigrated to America from Cornwall, England, in 1842. Toay began to practice his trade of stone mason and plasterer upon his arrival in Mineral Point. He formed a partnership with Phillip Allen, who accompanied him to America from Cornwall. Toay continued to practice his trade until 1860 when he established a grocery and boot and shoe store with his partner Philip Allen. They continued in business together for a number of years. Toay died in 1867. The following buildings are known to be constructed by the partnership of Toay and Allen. Toay also served in the State Legislator. (History of Iowa County, 1881:876; U.S. Census, 1850, 1860).

Mineral Point Railroad Passenger Depot, 13 Commerce Street (55/4)	1856
(<u>Mineral Point Tribune</u> , 23 September 1856, 25 November 1856;	
<u>History of Iowa County</u> , 1881:530)	

Mineral Point Seminary (not extant)	1857
(<u>Mineral Point Tribune</u> , 5 May 1857)	

Very little biographical or professional information is currently available about the following Mineral Point stone masons: Joe Branger, Anthony Barlow, Dan Cober, William Cox, Charles Curtis, Abraham P. Goldsworthy, Cullen Goldsworthy, William Goldsworthy, William Hannill, James Hoare, Nick Hoell, Anthony James, Samuel Jenkin, John Jenkin, James and William Johnson, Thomas Kail and Sons, James Robb, J. Penberthy, William Roethe, Thomas Sampson, Schaunberg and Co., John Shoborn, C. Striker, William Tink, Benjamin Tonkin, John Thoborn, Henry Walthouse, William Yurick (History of Iowa County, 1881:729; National Democrat, 16 February 1877; Smith, Dumoulin and Co, 1857:181; Platt, 1873:179; Hogg, 1879:357-358; Polk, 1895:762, 1905:901).

Carpenters and Builders

JOHN CLOWNEY, carpenter. John Clowney was born in New Jersey in 1816. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in Philadelphia where he grew up. Clowney moved to Galena, Illinois, in 1838 and arrived in Mineral Point in 1839. He established his business in Mineral Point upon his arrival. He interrupted his career in Mineral Point for four years when he went to California for the gold rush (History of Iowa County, 1881:855-856). In addition to his carpenter-builder business, Clowney operated a turning shop in his building on the northwest corner of North Chestnut and Clowney [not

extant--building on site is not original shop] (Mineral Point Tribune, 27 September 1854, 23 September 1856) In 1861, Clowney entered into a partnership with Richard Clarke (Mineral Point Tribune, 15 January 1861). According to their advertisement, this shop was equipped with planes, saws, molding machines, and turning lathes, all propelled by steam. Apparently, they produced sash, blinds, doors, corner boards and moldings from lumber brought in by their customers and for their own building needs. They also produced spinning wheels (Mineral Point Tribune, 30 April 1862, 21 May 1862)

Clowney left Mineral Point again for a time when he was commissioned as a Major and served for three years in the Civil War. Clowney returned in 1865 and continued his contracting business; however, he and his partner Clarke sold their machine shop and planing mill to Lincoln and Hammon in the fall of 1865 after the close of the war (Mineral Point Tribune, 27 November 1865). According to the 1870 census, Clowney, identified as a carpenter, owned a contracting business valued at \$3500 employed two men (U.S. Census, 1870; U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870). Although Clowney worked for many years in Mineral Point, very little information on the buildings he constructed is available.

Parish School Building, no address 1869
(National Democrat, 25 August 1869)

ALFRED BISHOP, carpenter and joiner. Born in Mineral Point in 1849, Bishop learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and worked for a number of years as a builder in Mineral Point. He worked with John Clowney for five years and later with Mr. Nancolas (History of Iowa County, 1881:854; National Democrat, Sp.Ed. September 1891). Bishop's carpenter and joiner shop was located at the rear of the U.S. Hotel. His services included estimates and designs (National Democrat, 10 August 1877). In 1878, Bishop and Nancolas entered into the furniture and undertaking business, of which Bishop became sole proprietor in 1881. The Bishop Furniture Store was located on the corner of High and Chestnut in the John Milton Block at 159 High Street(14/12). No buildings constructed by Bishop presently are known (History of Iowa County, 1881:854; National Democrat, Sp.Ed. September 1891).

JOSEPH ELLERY AND SON; ELLERY BROTHERS, carpenters. Joseph Ellery was born in England c.1830. In the 1870 census, Joseph Ellery is identified as a carpenter and his son Thomas, age 18, is listed as an apprentice carpenter. Apparently, his brother Joseph joined with Thomas Ellery at the turn of the century and their family contracting business became known as the Ellery Brothers (U.S. Census, 1870; Polk, 1905-1906:900) Very little other biographical information was readily available on the Ellery family. The Ellery family bid on large contracts in partnership with other contractors in the city such as Herman Enzenroth.

Joseph Ellery and Son:
William Short House [addition], no address 1890
(Iowa County Democrat, 1 August 1890)

Ellery Brothers:
Masonic Temple, 306 High Street(24/3) 1897

(Iowa County Democrat, 5 August 1897)
 St. Mary's School, 216 Davis Street (21/4) 1904
 (Iowa County Democrat, 7 April 1904)

LAWRENCE GIBBONS, contractor-carpenter. Lawrence Gibbons was active in Mineral Point around the turn of the century. In 1904, Gibbons moved into the shop vacated by another prominent builder John H. Padon (Iowa County Democrat, 7 January 1904; Polk, 1905-1906:900). Other biographical and professional information on Gibbons is not readily available.

St Paul's Catholic Church, 414 Ridge Street(32/16) 1909
 (Iowa County Democrat, 1 December 1910, 29 December 1910)

HERMAN ENZENROTH, builder and contractor. Herman Enzenroth carried on a contracting business from at least the 1890s through the first decade of the 20th century. Apparently, Enzenroth entered into a partnership with Jeremiah Crowley in the 1890s. In 1903, Enzenroth formed a liaison with S. Jenkin and Charles Curtis to bid on the Mineral Point High School construction project. Enzenroth and Crowley occupied the former shop of architect John Charles on High Street in 1899 (Polk, 1895-6:762; Polk, 1905-1906:900; Iowa County Democrat, 23 March 1899). No other biographical information on Herman Enzenroth was readily available. Enzenroth often bid on large contracts in partnership with other independent contractors.

Masonic Temple, 306 High Street(24/3) 1897
 (Iowa County Democrat, 5 August 1897)
 Mineral Point High School, 530 Maiden Street(34/6) 1903
 (Iowa County Democrat, 2 April 1903)
 Methodist Episcopal Church [Interior Remodeling] 1903
 (Iowa County Democrat, 19 November 1903)
 St. Mary's School, 216 Davis Street (21/4) 1904
 (Iowa County Democrat, 7 April 1904)

JOHN NANCOLAS, carpenter and joiner. Born in Cornwall, England, in 1843, John Nancolas immigrated to Mineral Point with his parents in 1848. In Mineral Point, he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and formed a partnership with Alfred Bishop. By 1870, according to the U.S. Census, Nancolas had a carpenter-builder business in partnership with Samuel Drew. In 1877, he, again in partnership with Bishop, established a furniture store on the corner of High and Chestnut Streets in the John Milton Block at 159 High Street(14/12). Nancolas sold his interest to Bishop in 1881. No buildings constructed by Nancolas or Bishop and Nancolas presently are known (History of Iowa County, 1881:867; National Democrat, Sp.Ed. September 1891; U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870).

MCKINLAY BROTHERS, contractor-builders. James McKinlay [McKinley] is listed as a carpenter in the 1890s (Polk, 1895-1896:763). No other biographical or professional information is readily available on the McKinley Brothers. Several buildings constructed by them have been identified.

M.J. O'Hare House, no address 1889
 (Iowa County Democrat, 6 September 1889)
 Fiedler Residence on Chestnut Street [no address] 1891
 (Iowa County Democrat, 31 July 1891)

JOSEPH F. MILLER, carpenter and builder. Joseph Miller was born in 1819 in Pennsylvania where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He arrived in Mineral Point by way of Freeport, Illinois in 1843. Miller operated his building and contracting business for many years. He also invested in the mining industry (History of Iowa County, 1881:866, 729); U.S. Census, 1850, 1860, 1870) In the 1870 census, Joseph Miller is listed as the owner of a carpenter business valued at \$900 and the employer of two men (U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870).

JOHN H. PADON, General Contractor and Builder. Little biographical information is available on J.H. Padon. Active as a builder from at least the late 1880s until after the turn of the century, Padon also offered "turning, and scroll sawing" services in addition to his general contracting work (Iowa County Democrat, 24 March 1893; Polk, 1895-6:763). Padon, in partnership with his brother Barton, was located, for a time, in Clowney's old shop on the corner of North Chestnut and Clowney Street in 1891 (not extant). Previously, his shop was located on Fountain Street (Iowa County Democrat, 16 May 1890, 5 June 1891, 8 April 1892). Several of the buildings he constructed have been identified.

Ernst Reidel House, no address 1891
 (Iowa County Democrat, 15 May 1891)
 W.J. Penhallegan House [Addition], no address 1891
 (Iowa County Democrat, 17 April 1891)
 Pythian Castle [Presbyterian Church], High Street (not extant) 1900
 (Mineral Point Tribune, 15 February 1900)

JAMES PENHALLEGAN AND COMPANY, carpenter-builder. James Penhallegan, a carpenter, operated a contracting business in the 1870s and 1880s. Penhallegan occasionally worked in partnership with Blight Oxman (National Democrat, 6 December 1879). Little other information on Penhallegan is readily available (History of Iowa County, 1881:729; Hogg, 1879:358).

I.O.O.F #1 Lodge Rooms, no address 1878
 (National Democrat, 6 December 1878)

WILLIAM PIERCE, carpenter. In the 1870 census, Pierce is reported as the owner of a carpenter contracting business valued at \$2500 and the employer of two men. Pierce was in the building business from at least the late 1860s until the early 1880s (U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870; History of Iowa County, 1881:729). No other biographical or professional information is available on William Pierce although the local newspaper reported William A. Pierce bid on the stone work for the remodeling of City Hall [Iowa County Courthouse, not extant] in 1877 (National Democrat, 16 February 1877).

JOHN WASLEY, carpenter and builder. A native of Cornwall, England, he was born in 1844 and immigrated with his parents to Canada in 1849. He arrived in Mineral Point in 1852 where he learned his craft of carpenter and joiner. In 1877, Wasley, in partnership with John Charles, advertised as a "new enterprise" was prepared to "make estimates, draw designs and exercise works of every kind." They had the "requisite machinery to do scrolling, turning etc." The Charles and Wasley shop was located in Charles' place of business in the old Methodist Church building. The partnership of Charles and Wasley continued until at least the early 1880s (History of Iowa County, 1881:855, 729; National Democrat, 6 March 1873, 6 April 1877, 23 March 1877). No buildings constructed by the Charles and Wasley partnership or by Wasley presently are known.

Very little biographical or professional information is currently available on the following Mineral Point contractor-builders and carpenters: John Bowden, John Brennen, Alfred Charles, Thomas Charles, William Coad, William Collins, Charles Cox, Jeremiah Crowley, George Full, John Downey, William J. Gillman, Edward Hoskins, John Kinn, Penberthy and Tucker, Alfred Penhallegan, William Penberthy, Zachariah Oates, Blight Oxman, William Oxman, John Phillips, John Prideaux, John Richards, Sampson Rogers, Robert Robinson, Hiram Smith, John Schmidt, and William Urin [Uren] and Sons (U.S. Census, 1850, 1860, 1870; U.S. Census [Industrial Schedule], 1870; History of Iowa County, 1881:729).

Beginning in the early 20th century, out-of-town companies were awarded the contracts for some of the prominent buildings constructed in Mineral Point. In 1906, the General Construction Company of Milwaukee received the contract to build the sandstone First National Bank at 203 High Street (43/2) (Iowa County Democrat, 9 August 1906). The contract for the new U.S. Post Office building in 1924 was let to F.R. Comb of Minneapolis for the cost of \$19,107 (Mineral Point Tribune, 7 April 1924).

Notes on Sources

As in most communities, only scattered bits of information about the early builders, architects and designers have been recorded and are readily available. Generally, the best sources are the accounts of the construction of individual buildings published in the local newspaper; however, the survey of local newspapers from the 1840s through the first decade of the 20th century produced very little documented information on the recipients of the building contracts as well as on the activity of the "mechanics" of the buildings in Mineral Point. Although architects, builders and craft persons received little recognition for their work in most communities, the newspapers of Mineral Point awarded less than the usual amount of recognition to their builders. At best, the history of the builders and architects must be pieced together from a variety of sources. Census records, local newspaper accounts of building construction, the biographies published in the 1881 History of Iowa County and the Wisconsin State Gazetteer were used in combination to identify and record the names and assimilate bits of information on local craftsmen and builders. However, a comprehensive search was prohibited because of time and budget constraints. In view of the historical importance

of the stone architecture of Mineral Point, systematic comprehensive research on the builders and craftsmen of Mineral Point is long overdue.

The bibliography for this chapter is located at the end of the History chapters.

Related Properties Mentioned in the Text

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS/MAP CODE	CONSTRUCTION DATE
Architects		
Methodist Episcopal Church	400 Doty Street (26/7)	1867-1871
Auto Inn [Vivian] Garage]	32 Fountain Street (16/2)	1916
Mineral Point Municipal Building, Opera House and Library,	137 High Street (14/7)	1914-1915
Hendra Brothers Store [Otis-Hendra Building]	229 High Street (43/7)	
	Iron front and Remodeling,	1892
Jeuck Saloon and Residence	251 High Street (43/12)	1891
Masonic Temple	306 High Street (24/3)	1897
Mineral Point High School	530 Maiden Street (34/6)	1904
St Paul's Catholic Church	114 Ridge Street (32/16)	1909
Mineral Point High School	706 Ridge Street (35/27)	1924
Capt. Terry Homestead	no address	
	Remodeling project--Charles' personal residence	1892
H. S. Weil House	no address	1891
Will Osbourne House	no address	1891
A.G. Deller House	no address	1891
S.C. Ross House	no address	1891
J.J. Mauger House	no address	no date
Mrs. H. Hanscom House	no address	no date
Mineral Point City Water Works	no address	1915

Stone Masons

Mineral Point Railroad Passenger Depot	13 Commerce Street (55/4)	1856
Joseph Gundry House	234 Madison Street (21/14)	1867-1868
Trelawny House	122 Shake Rag Street (36/30)	1843
Pendarvis House	122 Shake Rag Street (36/30)	1845
Stone Cottage [Tamblyn's Row]	158 Spruce Street (36/27)	1845
Mineral Point Seminary (not extant)	530 Maiden Street	1857

Contractors and Builders

St. Mary's School	216 Davis Street (21/40)	1904
First Methodist Episcopal Church		
Interior Remodeling]	400 Doty St (27/7)	1903
First National Bank	203 High Street (43/2)	1906-1907
U.S. Post Office	269 High Street (43/17)	1924
Masonic Temple	306 High Street (24/3)	1897
Mineral Point High School	530 Maiden (43/6)	1903
St Paul's Catholic Church	414 Ridge Street (32/16)	1909
Parish School Building	no address	1869
William Short House [addition]	no address	1890
Bowden House, Maiden Street	no address	1857
M.J. O'Hare House, no address		1889
Fiedler Residence on Chestnut Street	no address	1891
Ernst Reidel House	no address	1891
W.J. Penhallegan House [Addition]	no address	1891
Pythian Castle [Presbyterian Church]	High Street (not extant)	1900
I.O.O.F #1 Lodge Rooms, no address		1878

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Written Material Submitted to the Authors

Serena Nelson, local historian.

Korinne Oberle, Curator, Pendarvis Historic Site, Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

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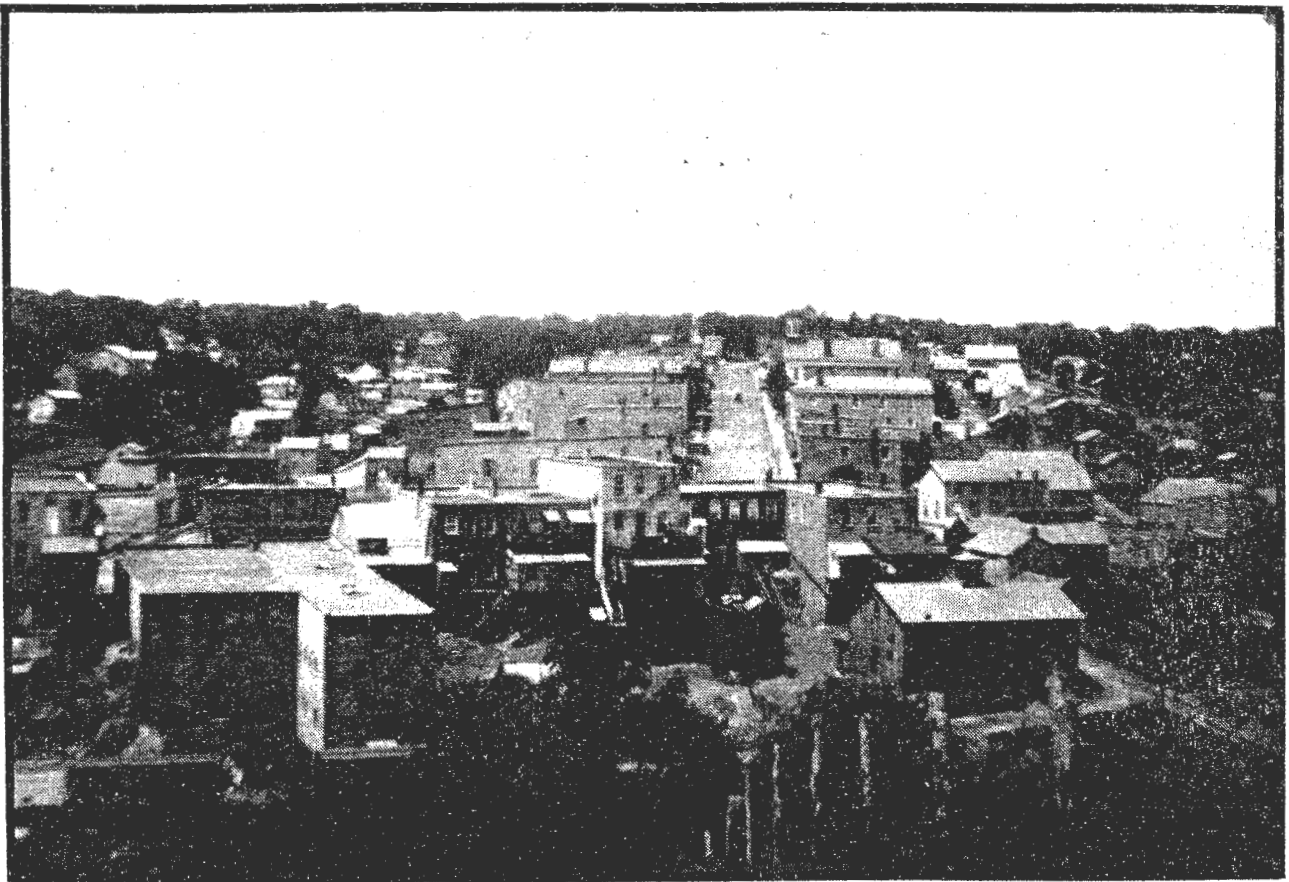
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Results and Recommendations



**Historic Photograph, History Room
Mineral Point Library**

Following the 1991-1992 phase of the Intensive Architectural and Historical Survey of Mineral Point, a survey report was prepared by Joan Rausch, the architectural historian and Carol Lohry Cartwright, the project historian. The Intensive Survey Report describes project objectives and methodology, and includes background architectural and historical research as well as the survey results and recommendations. In addition, a bibliography of historical sources specific to the City of Mineral Point has been completed. Copies of the Mineral Point Intensive Historical-Architectural Report are held by the Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Mineral Point Public Library, the Area Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville and the City of Mineral Point.

At the onset of the survey project, the architectural historian, Joan Rausch, in consultation with James Draeger of the Historic Preservation Office at the State Historical Society, reviewed 1003 historic resources of Mineral Point built prior to the early 1940s, which were identified in the 1982 reconnaissance survey and listed in the index of historic properties prepared during the 1987 phase of the survey conducted by Rathbun Associates. Based on architectural integrity and their historical importance in the history of Mineral Point, 519 of these properties were classified as potentially contributing properties in the Mineral Point Historic District and the Mineral Point Hill Historic District, or potentially eligible for the NRHP for those properties in the city but located outside the two historic districts. Further research and evaluation was carried out only on the contributing properties in the historic districts or for properties within the city but outside the boundaries of the districts that are potentially eligible for the NRHP. Information on a specific property may be obtained from the individual intensive survey form completed for each site surveyed (See sample form in Appendix). An index of properties included in the Mineral Point Survey is located at the end of this chapter. Some historic properties in the Mineral Point Historic District inadvertently may not be listed in the index and as a result do not have an individual intensive survey form because the basic list of properties and the field survey was carried out previous to the present survey project. The intensive survey form completed during the intensive survey and the index card prepared during the field survey in 1982 are located in the files of the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society. A copy of the intensive survey form and a photocopy of the photograph on the index card was placed in the files of the City of Mineral Point.

Intensive research was carried out and noted on the intensive survey forms of the 514 contributing district resources and on the five properties outside the Mineral Point Historic District and the Mineral Point Hill Historic District that, at this time, were viewed as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Contributing resources were evaluated according to the National Register criteria as previously cited in the survey methodology chapter. Generally, contributing resources were viewed as buildings, structures, sites or objects deserving more investigation or as properties potentially eligible for the benefits of a property listed in the NRHP. Previously, the resources in the Mineral Point historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic

Places [NRHP] in 1971 were not listed or classified individually. Only contributing resources in a historic district receive the benefits of a property listed in the NRHP. The classification or significance of a resource may change if the property is appropriately or inappropriately restored or rehabilitated or otherwise altered. Also, subsequent research may determine additional architectural or historic significance for these resources, as well as other presently unidentified resources in the city.

Historic Districts in the City of Mineral Point

The boundaries of the Mineral Point Historic District and of the Mineral Point Hill District were delineated in 1971 when the historic district nominations were prepared. The Mineral Point district is essentially an area of two miles square that follows the boundaries established when Mineral Point was surveyed in 1837. It is comprised of Section 31 and portions of Sections 6, 5, and 32 and the Mineral Point Hill District essentially is comprised of the immediate area of the Merry Christmas mine (See District Maps, pp. 259, 279). These district includes most of the present City of Mineral Point and a small section located south and east of the city. National Regional Historic Districts are comprised of structures, buildings or sites in a geographical definable area that are united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. Within these historic districts, properties are referred to as contributing or non-contributing. Contributing resources help create the environment of the district while non-contributing properties detract from the character of the district.

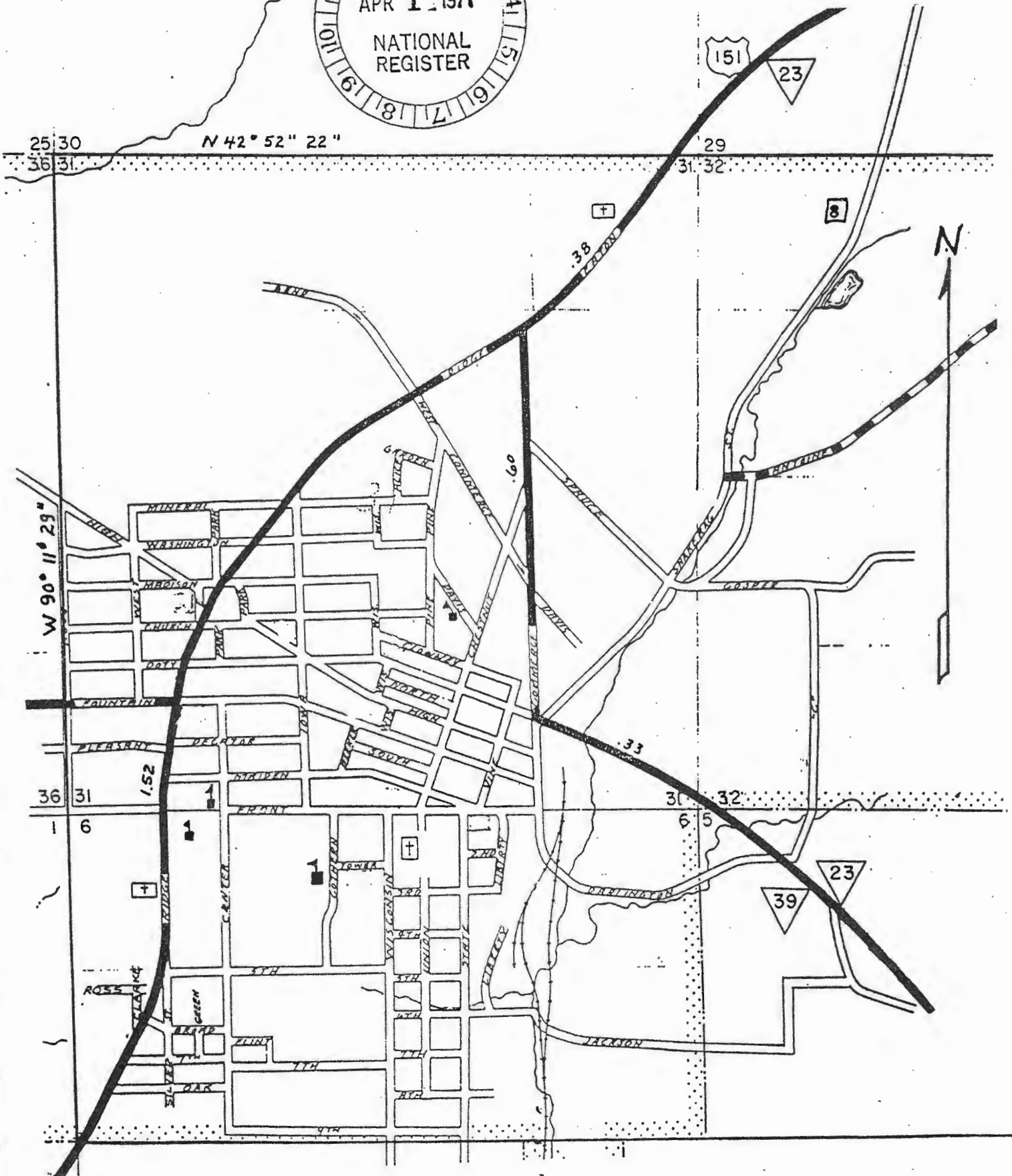
The classification of resources within Mineral Point historic districts are preliminary evaluations. Applications for financial grants and other assistance programs by properties classified contributing in the intensive survey will require further research and close cooperation with the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Mineral Point Historic District

The Mineral Point Historic District is significant under Criterion C because it is an assemblage of significant local examples of buildings representative of various periods of construction during the 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings are united by a common function to supply the mining community in the 19th and early 20th century as well as the growing agricultural industry. The physical environment, characterized by 19th and early 20th century architectural styles, visually suggests a specific historic period extending from the late 1830s through the early decades of the 20th century. In addition, the Mineral Point Historic District contains "some of Wisconsin's finest stonework."

The Mineral Point Historic District also is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with important historical events in the history of the city, particularly the industrial, commercial and the immigration and settlement developments in the 19th century.

NRHP Nomination Map, 1971



LIST AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES IN THE MINERAL POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT
 [Please see the individual intensive survey forms for more specific information]

Address		Map Code	Contributing /Non-contributing
111	3rd St.	IA 41/02	. . . Contributing
107	3rd St.	IA 40/34	. . . Non-Contributing
108	3rd St.	IA 40/35	. . . Non-Contributing
205	3rd St.	IA 41/22	. . . Non-Contributing
206	3rd St.	IA 41/23	. . . Contributing
203	3rd St.	IA 41/04	. . . Non-Contributing
7	3rd St.	IA 41/24	. . . Contributing
004	3rd St.	IA 41/25	. . . Non-Contributing
111	4th St.	IA 41/28	. . . Contributing
108	4th St.	IA 41/27	. . . Non-Contributing
114	4th St.	IA 56/14	. . . Non-Contributing
203	4th St.	IA 41/31	. . . Non-Contributing
204	4th St.	IA 41/30	. . . Non-Contributing
206	4th St.	IA 41/33	. . . Non-Contributing
207	4th St.	IA 41/32	. . . Non-Contributing
208	4th St.	IA 41/34	. . . Non-Contributing
103	5th St.	IA 42/27	. . . Non-Contributing
105	5th St.	IA 42/06	. . . Contributing
115	5th St.	IA 42/05	. . . Contributing
209	5th St.	IA 41/07	. . . Contributing
214	5th St.	IA 41/36	. . . Non-Contributing
215	5th St.	IA 41/35	. . . Non-Contributing
300	5th St.	IA 31/12	. . . Contributing
303	5th St.	IA 39/22	. . . Non-Contributing
321	5th St.	IA 56/10	. . . Contributing
329	5th St.	IA 57/05	. . . Contributing
380	5th St.	IA 39/13	. . . Non-Contributing
404	5th St.	IA 39/14	. . . Contributing
408	5th St.	IA 39/15	. . . Non-Contributing
422	5th St.	IA 36/10	. . . Non-Contributing
425	5th St.	IA 36/09	. . . Non-Contributing
110	6th St.	IA 42/07	. . . Non-Contributing
120	6th St.	IA 42/08	. . . Non-Contributing
232	6th St.	IA 42/09	. . . Non-Contributing
235	6th St.	IA 42/10	. . . Non-Contributing
320	6th St.	IA 39/11	. . . Non-Contributing
119	7th St.	IA 42/15	. . . Contributing
130	7th St.	IA 42/14	. . . Contributing
131	7th St.	IA 41/09	. . . Non-Contributing
204	7th St.	IA 42/12	. . . Contributing
205	7th St.	IA 42/13	. . . Contributing
220	7th St.	IA 42/11	. . . Contributing
315	7th St.	IA 39/06	. . . Non-Contributing
317	7th St.	IA 39/04	. . . Non-Contributing
318	7th St.	IA 39/05	. . . Non-Contributing
332	7th St.	IA 39/03	. . . Non-Contributing

335	7th St.	IA 38/37	. . . Non-Contributing
337	7th St.	IA 38/35	. . . Non-Contributing
403	7th St.	IA 38/34	. . . Contributing
410	7th St.	IA 38/33	. . . Contributing
411	7th St.	IA 38/32	. . . Non-Contributing
420	7th St.	IA 38/27	. . . Non-Contributing
511	7th St.	IA 38/23	. . . Non-Contributing
520	7th St.	IA 38/25	. . . Non-Contributing
525	7th St.	IA 38/14	. . . Contributing
526	7th St.	IA 35/15	. . . Contributing
52	8th St.	IA 56/11	. . . Contributing
61	8th St.	IA 40/08	. . . Non-Contributing
110	8th St.	IA 40/11	. . . Non-Contributing
123	8th St.	IA 40/12	. . . Non-Contributing
105	8th St.	IA 40/09	. . . Contributing
106	8th St.	IA 40/10	. . . Non-Contributing
60	8th St.	IA 40/06	. . . Non-Contributing
207	8th St.	IA 40/13	. . . Non-Contributing
1200	9th St.	IA 56/36	. . . Contributing
502	Alice St.	IA 21/35	. . . Contributing
502A	Alice St.	IA 21/34	. . . Non-Contributing
120	Antoine St.	IA 25/27	. . . Non-Contributing
124	Antoine St.	IA 25/26	. . . Non-Contributing
121	Antoine St.	IA 25/25	. . . Contributing
140	Antoine St.	IA 25/24	. . . Non-Contributing
142	Antoine St.	IA 25/23	. . . Non-Contributing
144	Antoine St.	IA 25/22	. . . Non-Contributing
150	Antoine St.	IA 25/20	. . . Non-Contributing
152	Antoine St.	IA 55/34	. . . Non-Contributing
153	Antoine St.	IA 25/21	. . . Non-Contributing
171	Antoine St.	IA 25/18	. . . Contributing
175	Antoine St.	IA 25/17	. . . Non-Contributing
185	Antoine St.	IA 25/16	. . . Non-Contributing
1020	Bollerud St.	IA 42/17	. . . Non-Contributing
1030	Bollerud St.	IA 42/19	. . . Non-Contributing
338	N. Bend St.	IA 24/14	. . . Contributing
510	Broad St.	IA 38/08	. . . Non-Contributing
511	Broad St.	IA 38/09	. . . Contributing
601	Broad St.	IA 35/22	. . . Non-Contributing
639	Center St.	IA 35/32	. . . Contributing
725	Center St.	IA 36/03	. . . Contributing
729	Center St.	IA 36/02	. . . Contributing
730	Center St.	IA 36/04	. . . Non-Contributing
731	Center St.	IA 35/36	. . . Contributing
732	Center St.	IA 36/05	. . . Non-Contributing
735	Center St.	IA 35/35	. . . Contributing
738	Center St.	IA 36/06	. . . Non-Contributing
807	Center St.	IA 35/34	. . . Contributing
818	Center St.	IA 36/07	. . . Non-Contributing
820	Center St.	IA 36/08	. . . Non-Contributing
831	Center St.	IA 35/33	. . . Contributing
905	Center St.	IA 38/02	. . . Non-Contributing
907	Center St.	IA 38/03	. . . Non-Contributing
910	Center St.	IA 38/04	. . . Contributing

918	Center St.	IA 38/05	. . . Contributing
921	Center St.	IA 38/06	. . . Non-Contributing
930	Center St.	IA 38/07	. . . Non-Contributing
1020	Center St.	IA 38/28	. . . Contributing
1025	Center St.	IA 38/22	. . . Non-Contributing
1030	Center St.	IA 38/26	. . . Non-Contributing
1031	Center St.	IA 38/21	. . . Non-Contributing
324	Chestnut St.	IA 21/17	. . . Non-Contributing
51	N. Chestnut St.	IA 55/28	. . . Contributing
98	N. Chestnut St.	IA 20/12	. . . Non-Contributing
99	N. Chestnut St.	IA 20/11	. . . Contributing
123	N. Chestnut St.	IA 20/17	. . . Contributing
125	N. Chestnut St.	IA 23/17	. . . Contributing
208	N. Chestnut St.	IA 20/36	. . . Contributing
212	N. Chestnut St.	IA 21/01	. . . Contributing
215	N. Chestnut St.	IA 23/18	. . . Non-Contributing
216	N. Chestnut St.	IA 21/02	. . . Contributing
217	N. Chestnut St.	IA 23/19	. . . Contributing
319	N. Chestnut St.	IA 23/20	. . . Contributing
321	N. Chestnut St.	IA 23/21	. . . Contributing
324	N. Chestnut St.	IA 21/17	. . . Non-Contributing
324A	N. Chestnut St.	IA 21/16	. . . Non-Contributing
360	N. Chestnut St.	IA 21/18	. . . Contributing
410	N. Chestnut St.	IA 25/05	. . . Non-Contributing
416	N. Chestnut St.	IA 25/04	. . . Non-Contributing
20	S. Chestnut St.	IA 14/33	. . . Contributing
110	S. Chestnut St.	IA 14/34	. . . Contributing
110A	S. Chestnut St.	IA 16/05	. . . Contributing
112	S. Chestnut St.	IA 16/06	. . . Non-Contributing
201	S. Chestnut St.	IA 17/30	. . . Non-Contributing
314	S. Chesnut St.	IA 16/26	. . . Contributing
301	Church St.	IA 19/25	. . . Contributing
303-305	Church St.	IA 19/24	. . . Non-Contributing
309	Church St.	IA 19/20	. . . Non-Contributing
334	Church St.	IA 19/23	. . . Non-Contributing
336	Church St.	IA 19/22	. . . Non-Contributing
338	Church St.	IA 19/21	. . . Non-Contributing
338A	Church St.	IA 19/19	. . . Non-Contributing
340	Church St.	IA 19/18	. . . Non-Contributing
341	Church St.	IA 19/17	. . . Non-Contributing
342	Church St.	IA 19/16	. . . Non-Contributing
402	Church St.	IA 26/08	. . . Contributing
421	Church St.	IA 27/15	. . . Contributing
425	Church St.	IA 27/16	. . . Non-Contributing
505	Church St.	IA 26/11	. . . Contributing
508	Church St.	IA 26/12	. . . Contributing
510	Church St.	IA 26/13	. . . Non-Contributing
530	Church St.	IA 26/16	. . . Contributing
605	Church St.	IA 26/17	. . . Contributing
609	Church St.	IA 26/19	. . . Contributing
615	Church St.	IA 26/20	. . . Contributing
616	Church St.	IA 26/22	. . . Non-Contributing
617	Church St.	IA 26/21	. . . Non-Contributing
621	Church St.	IA 26/23	. . . Non-Contributing

624	Church St.	IA 26/24	. . . Contributing
625	Church St.	IA 26/25	. . . Contributing
627	Church St.	IA 26/27	. . . Contributing
630	Church St.	IA 26/26	. . . Contributing
715	Church St.	IA 26/28	. . . Non-Contributing
715A	Church St.	IA 27/02	. . . Contributing
716	Church St.	IA 26/29	. . . Non-Contributing
720	Church St.	IA 26/30	. . . Non-Contributing
722	Church St.	IA 26/31	. . . Contributing
107	Clowney St.	IA 23/12	. . . Contributing
110	Clowney St.	IA 55/29	. . . Contributing
115	Clowney St.	IA 23/13	. . . Contributing
118	Clowney St.	IA 23/14	. . . Non-Contributing
123	Clowney St.	IA 23/15	. . . Contributing
127	Clowney St.	IA 23/16	. . . Contributing
202	Clowney St.	IA 20/35	. . . Non-Contributing
209	Clowney St.	IA 20/34	. . . Contributing
213	Clowney St.	IA 20/33	. . . Contributing
215	Clowney St.	IA 20/32	. . . Contributing
220	Clowney St.	IA 20/31	. . . Non-Contributing
221	Clowney St.	IA 20/30	. . . Contributing
224	Clowney St.	IA 20/28	. . . Non-Contributing
225	Clowney St.	IA 20/29	. . . Non-Contributing
6	Commerce St.	IA 42/28	Non-Contributing
8	Commerce St.	IA 42/27	Non-Contributing
13	Commerce St.	IA 55/04	. . . Contributing
15	Commerce St.	IA 42/29	. . . Non-Contributing
18	Commerce St.	IA 16/12	. . . Contributing
20	Commerce St.	IA 16/10	. . . Contributing
23	Commerce St.	IA 15/13	. . . Contributing
27	Commerce St.	IA 42/30	. . . Non-Contributing
105	Commerce St.	IA 15/11	. . . Non-Contributing
107	Commerce St.	IA 15/10	. . . Non-Contributing
111	Commerce St.	IA 15/08	. . . Contributing
111A	Commerce St.	IA 15/8A	. . . Contributing
121	Commerce St.	IA 15/06	. . . Non-Contributing
121A	Commerce St.	IA 15/6A	. . . Non-Contributing
121B	Commerce St.	IA 15/07	. . . Non-Contributing
200	Commerce St.	IA 15/32	. . . Contributing
209	Commerce St.	IA 55/13	. . . Contributing
214	Commerce St.	IA 36/14	. . . Non-Contributing
217	Commerce St.	IA 55/12	. . . Contributing
219	Commerce St.	IA 15/27	. . . Contributing
221	Commerce St.	IA 15/11	. . . Contributing
223	Commerce St.	IA 55/09	. . . Contributing
225	Commerce St.	IA 55/10	. . . Contributing
227	Commerce St.	IA 15/23	. . . Contributing
303	Commerce St.	IA 55/08	. . . Contributing
315	Commerce St.	IA 15/21	. . . Contributing
319	Commerce St.	IA 55/07	. . . Non-Contributing
320	Commerce St.	IA 15/29	. . . Contributing
411	Commerce St.	IA 20/13	. . . Non-Contributing
421	Commerce St.	IA 36/11	. . . Contributing
555	Commerce St.	IA 25/02	. . . Non-Contributing

608	Commerce St.	IA 24/36	. . . Non-Contributing
610	Commerce St.	IA 24/35	. . . Non-Contributing
612	Commerce St.	IA 24/34	. . . Contributing
614	Commerce St.	IA 24/33	. . . Non-Contributing
620	Commerce St.	IA 24/32	. . . Non-Contributing
622	Commerce St.	IA 24/31	. . . Non-Contributing
625	Commerce St.	IA 24/30	. . . Non-Contributing
626	Commerce St.	IA 24/29	. . . Non-Contributing
630	Commerce St.	IA 24/28	. . . Non-Contributing
631	Commerce St.	IA 24/27	. . . Non-Contributing
632	Commerce St.	IA 24/26	. . . Contributing
635	Commerce St.	IA 24/25	. . . Non-Contributing
637	Commerce St.	IA 24/24	. . . Non-Contributing
642	Commerce St.	IA 24/22	. . . Non-Contributing
643	Commerce St.	IA 24/21	. . . Non-Contributing
644	Commerce St.	IA 24/20	. . . Contributing
645	Commerce St.	IA 24/18	. . . Non-Contributing
646	Commerce St.	IA 24/19	. . . Non-Contributing
647	Commerce St.	IA 24/17	. . . Non-Contributing
650	Commerce St.	IA 24/16	. . . Non-Contributing
19	W. Commerce St.	IA 36/12	Non-Contributing
206	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/19	. . . Contributing
212	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/20	. . . Contributing
213	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/22	. . . Non-Contributing
216	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/21	. . . Non-Contributing
217	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/23	. . . Non-Contributing
219	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/24	. . . Non-Contributing
219A	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/25	. . . Non-Contributing
221	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/26	. . . Non-Contributing
223	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/27	. . . Non-Contributing
225	W. Commerce St.	IA 21/28	. . . Non-Contributing
230	W. Commerce St.	IA 22/03	. . . Non-Contributing
305	W. Commerce St.	IA 25/06	. . . Non-Contributing
312	W. Commerce St.	IA 25/07	. . . Non-Contributing
313	W. Commerce St.	IA 25/08	. . . Non-Contributing
412	W. Commerce St.	IA 24/13	. . . Contributing
423	W. Commerce St.	IA 55/33	. . . Contributing
423A	W. Commerce St.	IA 23/05	. . . Non-Contributing
206	Copper St.	IA 26/05	. . . Contributing
206A	Copper St.	IA 26/06	. . . Contributing
206C	Copper St.	IA 25/29	. . . Non-Contributing
298	Copper St.	IA 25/33	. . . Non-Contributing
300	Copper St.	IA 25/32	. . . Non-Contributing
302	Copper St.	IA 55/35	. . . Non-Contributing
605	Cothren St.	IA 17/14	. . . Contributing
705	Cothren St.	IA 17/15	. . . Non-Contributing
712	Cothren St.	IA 40/02	. . . Non-Contributing
714	Cothren St.	IA 40/03	. . . Non-Contributing
207	Davis St.	IA 21/03	. . . Contributing
215	Davis St.	IA 21/06	. . . Contributing
216	Davis St.	IA 21/04	. . . Contributing
219	Davis St.	IA 21/07	. . . Contributing
221	Davis St.	IA 21/08	. . . Contributing

224	Davis St.	IA 21/05	. . . Contributing
224A	Davis St.	IA 21/11	. . . Contributing
224B	Davis St.	IA 21/09	. . . Contributing
235	Davis St.	IA 21/10	. . . Contributing
243	Davis St.	IA 21/12	. . . Contributing
245	Davis St.	IA 21/13	. . . Contributing
21	E. Davis St.	IA 36/14	. . . Non-Contributing
512	Decatur St.	IA 33/23	. . . Non-Contributing
515	Decatur St.	IA 33/24	. . . Non-Contributing
516	Decatur St.	IA 34/02	. . . Non-Contributing
520	Decatur St.	IA 34/03	. . . Contributing
521	Decatur St.	IA 24/05	. . . Contributing
602	Decatur St.	IA 32/33	. . . Non-Contributing
604	Decatur St.	IA 32/34	. . . Non-Contributing
107	Dodge St.	IA 27/09	. . . Contributing
110	Dodge St.	IA 33/30	. . . Contributing
116	Dodge St.	IA 33/31	. . . Contributing
121	Dodge St.	IA 33/32	. . . Contributing
204	Dodge St.	IA 33/33	. . . Contributing
212	Dodge St.	IA 33/34	. . . Contributing
216	Dodge St.	IA 33/35	. . . Contributing
220	Dodge St.	IA 33/36	. . . Non-Contributing
320	Dodge St.	IA 24/04	. . . Contributing
324	Dodge St.	IA 24/05	. . . Contributing
328	Dodge St.	IA 24/06	. . . Contributing
329	Dodge St.	IA 25/15	. . . Non-Contributing
332	Dodge St.	IA 24/07	. . . Non-Contributing
333	Dodge St.	IA 25/14	. . . Non-Contributing
335	Dodge St.	IA 25/13	. . . Contributing
336	Dodge St.	IA 24/08	. . . Contributing
337	Dodge St.	IA 25/12	. . . Non-Contributing
338	Dodge St.	IA 24/09	. . . Non-Contributing
340	Dodge St.	IA 24/10	. . . Non-Contributing
342	Dodge St.	IA 24/11	. . . Non-Contributing
344	Dodge St.	IA 24/12	. . . Non-Contributing
363	Dodge St.	IA 25/10	. . . Non-Contributing
363A	Dodge St.	IA 25/11	. . . Non-Contributing
610	Dodge St.	IA 37/29	. . . Contributing
611	Dodge St.	IA 37/35	. . . Non-Contributing
611A	Dodge St.	IA 37/32	. . . Non-Contributing
611B	Dodge St.	IA 37/36	. . . Non-Contributing
615	Dodge St.	IA 37/34	. . . Non-Contributing
622	Dodge St.	IA 37/31	. . . Non-Contributing
625	Dodge St.	IA 37/30	. . . Non-Contributing
713	Dodge St.	IA 37/33	. . . Non-Contributing
30	Doty St.	IA 20/14	. . . Non-Contributing
207	Doty St.	IA 20/19	. . . Non-Contributing
215	Doty St.	IA 20/20	. . . Contributing
225	Doty St.	IA 20/22	. . . Non-Contributing
226	Doty St.	IA 20/24	. . . Non-Contributing
214	Doty St.	IA 20/21	. . . Non-Contributing
227	Doty St.	IA 20/23	. . . Non-Contributing
229	Doty St.	IA 20/25	. . . Non-Contributing
301	Doty St.	IA 20/26	. . . Contributing

323	Doty St.	IA 55/25	. . . Contributing
325	Doty St.	IA 19/33	. . . Non-Contributing
327	Doty St.	IA 19/34	. . . Contributing
331	Doty St.	IA 55/26	. . . Contributing
400	Doty St.	IA 26/07	. . . Contributing
402	Doty St.	IA 29/26	. . . Contributing
406	Doty St.	IA 29/27	. . . Contributing
410	Doty St.	IA 29/28	. . . Contributing
414	Doty St.	IA 29/29	. . . Contributing
415	Doty St.	IA 29/25	. . . Contributing
418	Doty St.	IA 29/30	. . . Contributing
419	Doty St.	IA 29/24	. . . Contributing
422	Doty St.	IA 29/31	. . . Contributing
423	Doty St.	IA 29/23	. . . Contributing
426	Doty St.	IA 29/32	. . . Contributing
427	Doty St.	IA 29/22	. . . Contributing
429	Doty St.	IA 29/21	. . . Contributing
430	Doty St.	IA 29/33	. . . Contributing
434	Doty St.	IA 29/20	. . . Contributing
505	Doty St.	IA 29/16	. . . Non-Contributing
514	Doty St.	IA 29/19	. . . Contributing
518	Doty St.	IA 29/17	. . . Contributing
519	Doty St.	IA 29/15	. . . Contributing
618	Doty St.	IA 29/12	. . . Non-Contributing
620	Doty St.	IA 29/11	. . . Contributing
710	Doty St.	IA 29/09	. . . Non-Contributing
711	Doty St.	IA 29/08	. . . Contributing
714	Doty St.	IA 29/06	. . . Contributing
715	Doty St.	IA 29/07	. . . Contributing
718	Doty St.	IA 29/04	. . . Contributing
719	Doty St.	IA 29/05	. . . Non-Contributing
721	Doty St.	IA 29/02	. . . Non-Contributing
722	Doty St.	IA 29/03	. . . Contributing
710	Fair St.	IA 35/07	. . . Contributing
716	Fair St.	IA 35/06	. . . Contributing
720	Fair St.	IA 35/05	. . . Non-Contributing
721	Fair St.	IA 34/17	. . . Non-Contributing
724	Fair St.	IA 35/04	. . . Contributing
725	Fair St.	IA 34/18	. . . Non-Contributing
726	Fair St.	IA 35/03	. . . Non-Contributing
729	Fair St.	IA 34/19	. . . Non-Contributing
731	Fair St.	IA 34/20	. . . Non-Contributing
732	Fair St.	IA 35/02	. . . Non-Contributing
415	Flint St.	IA 38/20	. . . Non-Contributing
416	Flint St.	IA 38/29	. . . Non-Contributing
418	Flint St.	IA 38/31	. . . Contributing
6	Fountain St.	IA 15/33	. . . Non-Contributing
9	Fountain St.	IA 15/05	. . . Non-Contributing
12	Fountain St.	IA 15/34	. . . Contributing
14	Fountain St.	IA 15/35	. . . Contributing
16	Fountain St.	IA 55/14	. . . Contributing
32	Fountain St.	IA 16/02	. . . Contributing
101	Fountain St.	IA 16/03	. . . Non-Contributing
114	Fountain St.	IA 16/04	. . . Non-Contributing

133	Fountain St.	IA 14/35	. . . Contributing
203	Fountain St.	IA 55/22	. . . Contributing
212	Fountain St.	IA 19/06	. . . Non-Contributing
216	Fountain St.	IA 19/05	. . . Contributing
220	Fountain St.	IA 19/04	. . . Contributing
224	Fountain St.	IA 55/27	. . . Contributing
230	Fountain St.	IA 19/02	. . . Contributing
305	Fountain St.	IA 18/27	. . . Contributing
305A	Fountain St.	IA 18/28	. . . Non-Contributing
321	Fountain St.	IA 18/29	. . . Contributing
407	Fountain St.	IA 18/36	. . . Non-Contributing
409	Fountain St.	IA 18/34	. . . Contributing
410	Fountain St.	IA 18/35	. . . Non-Contributing
421	Fountain St.	IA 18/33	. . . Non-Contributing
508	Fountain St.	IA 32/27	. . . Non-Contributing
509	Fountain St.	IA 32/23	. . . Contributing
518	Fountain St.	IA 32/28	. . . Contributing
520	Fountain St.	IA 32/29	. . . Contributing
525	Fountain St.	IA 32/22	. . . Contributing
526	Fountain St.	IA 32/30	. . . Contributing
527	Fountain St.	IA 32/21	. . . Non-Contributing
530	Fountain St.	IA 32/31	. . . Contributing
535	Fountain St.	IA 32/20	. . . Non-Contributing
603	Fountain St.	IA 32/19	. . . Non-Contributing
607	Fountain St.	IA 32/18	. . . Non-Contributing
609	Fountain St.	IA 56/06	. . . Contributing
705	Fountain St.	IA 32/14	. . . Non-Contributing
714	Fountain St.	IA 31/33	. . . Non-Contributing
715	Fountain St.	IA 56/05	. . . Non-Contributing
720	Fountain St.	IA 31/34	. . . Non-Contributing
805	Fountain St.	IA 31/31	. . . Contributing
808	Fountain St.	IA 31/35	. . . Contributing
809	Fountain St.	IA 31/30	. . . Non-Contributing
812	Fountain St.	IA 31/36	. . . Non-Contributing
818	Fountain St.	IA 32/02	. . . Non-Contributing
819	Fountain St.	IA 31/28	. . . Contributing
819A	Fountain St.	IA 31/29	. . . Contributing
822	Fountain St.	IA 32/03	. . . Non-Contributing
825	Fountain St.	IA 31/26	. . . Non-Contributing
10	Front St.	IA 16/13	. . . Contributing
12	Front St.	IA 16/14	. . . Non-Contributing
14	Front St.	IA 16/15	. . . Contributing
104	Front St.	IA 16/16	. . . Contributing
104A	Front St.	IA 17/27	. . . Contributing
111	Front St.	IA 16/09	. . . Contributing
112	Front St.	IA 16/20	. . . Contributing
112A	Front St.	IA 16/18	. . . Contributing
208	Front St.	IA 16/28	. . . Non-Contributing
210	Front St.	IA 16/29	. . . Contributing
302	Front St.	IA 16/30	. . . Non-Contributing
306	Front St.	IA 16/31	. . . Contributing
308	Front St.	IA 55/16	. . . Non-Contributing
309	Front St.	IA 16/34	. . . Contributing
310	Front St.	IA 16/33	. . . Contributing

404	Front St.	IA 17/02	. . . Contributing
407	Front St.	IA 16/35	. . . Contributing
410	Front St.	IA 17/04	. . . Contributing
411	Front St.	IA 17/03	. . . Contributing
415	Front St.	IA 17/05	. . . Contributing
416	Front St.	IA 17/07	. . . Contributing
417	Front St.	IA 17/06	. . . Contributing
420	Front St.	IA 17/10	. . . Contributing
421	Front St.	IA 17/08	. . . Contributing
505	Front St.	IA 17/09	. . . Contributing
510	Front St.	IA 17/13	. . . Non-Contributing
511	Front St.	IA 17/11	. . . Contributing
513	Front St.	IA 17/12	. . . Contributing
535	Front St.	IA 34/13	. . . Contributing
205	Garden St.	IA 21/30	. . . Contributing
215	Garden St.	IA 21/31	. . . Non-Contributing
225	Garden St.	IA 21/32	. . . Contributing
229	Garden St.	IA 21/33	. . . Non-Contributing
503	Green St.	IA 38/24	. . . Non-Contributing
19	High St.	IA 15/31	. . . Contributing
22	High St.	IA 14/13	. . . Contributing
26	High St.	IA 14/15	. . . Contributing
28	High St.	IA 14/16	. . . Contributing
31	High St.	IA 14/02	. . . Contributing
33	High St.	IA 14/03	. . . Contributing
35	High St.	IA 14/04	. . . Contributing
38	High St.	IA 14/17	. . . Contributing
39	High St.	IA 14/05	. . . Contributing
40	High St.	IA 14/18	. . . Contributing
43	High St.	IA 14/06	. . . Contributing
52	High St.	IA 55/02	. . . Contributing
60	High St.	IA 14/20	. . . Non-Contributing
104	High St.	IA 14/21	. . . Contributing
110	High St.	IA 14/22	. . . Contributing
114	High St.	IA 14/23	. . . Contributing
122	High St.	IA 14/24	. . . Contributing
124	High St.	IA 14/25	. . . Contributing
128	High St.	IA 14/26	. . . Contributing
130	High St.	IA 55/03	. . . Contributing
134	High St.	IA 14/28	. . . Contributing
137	High St.	IA 14/07	. . . Contributing
137A	High St.	IA 20/04	. . . Non-Contributing
138	High St.	IA 14/27	. . . Contributing
140-146	High St.	IA 14/28	. . . Contributing
145	High St.	IA 14/08	. . . Contributing
147	High St.	IA 14/09	. . . Contributing
148	High St.	IA 14/29	. . . Contributing
151	High St.	IA 14/10	. . . Contributing
154	High St.	IA 14/30	. . . Non-Contributing <i>corrected</i>
155	High St.	IA 14/11	. . . Contributing
158	High St.	IA 14/31	. . . Contributing
159	High St.	IA 14/12	. . . Contributing
160	High St.	IA 14/32	. . . Contributing
203	High St.	IA 43/02	. . . Contributing

206	High St.	IA 43/29	. . . Contributing
207	High St.	IA 43/03	. . . Contributing
210	High St.	IA 43/28	. . . Contributing
213	High St.	IA 43/04	. . . Contributing
214	High St.	IA 43/28A	. . . Contributing
215	High St.	IA 43/05	. . . Contributing
216	High St.	IA 43/27	. . . Non-Contributing
218	High St.	IA 43/26	. . . Contributing
222	High St.	IA 43/25	. . . Contributing
223	High St.	IA 43/06	. . . Contributing
229	High St.	IA 43/07	. . . Contributing
231	High St.	IA 43/08	. . . Contributing
232	High St.	IA 43/25A	. . . Contributing
234	High St.	IA 43/24	. . . Non-Contributing
235	High St.	IA 43/09	. . . Contributing
236-240	High St.	IA 43/23	. . . Contributing
241	High St.	IA 43/10	. . . Contributing
242	High St.	IA 43/22	. . . Contributing
243	High St.	IA 43/11	. . . Contributing
245	High St.	IA 43/11A	. . . Contributing
246	High St.	IA 43/21	. . . Contributing
248	High St.	IA 43/21A	. . . Contributing
249	High St.	IA 43/12	. . . Non-Contributing
250	High St.	IA 56/22	. . . Non-Contributing
251	High St.	IA 43/13	. . . Contributing
252	High St.	IA 56/21	. . . Contributing
254	High St.	IA 56/20	. . . Contributing
259	High St.	IA 43/14	. . . Contributing
260	High St.	IA 43/19	. . . Non-Contributing
261	High St.	IA 43/15	. . . Contributing
262	High St.	IA 43/18	. . . Contributing
267	High St.	IA 43/16	. . . Contributing
269	High St.	IA 43/17	. . . Contributing
306	High St.	IA 24/03	. . . Contributing
307	High St.	IA 23/27	. . . Contributing
310	High St.	IA 24/02	. . . Contributing
311	High St.	IA 23/28	. . . Contributing
315	High St.	IA 23/29	. . . Contributing
318	High St.	IA 23/34	. . . Contributing
319	High St.	IA 23/30	. . . Contributing
319A	High St.	IA 23/26	. . . Contributing
322	High St.	IA 23/33	. . . Non-Contributing
323	High St.	IA 23/31	. . . Contributing
324	High St.	IA 23/32	. . . Contributing
325	High St.	IA 23/25	. . . Non-Contributing
326	High St.	IA 18/26	. . . Contributing
330	High St.	IA 18/25	. . . Contributing
334	High St.	IA 18/24	. . . Contributing
336	High St.	IA 18/23	. . . Contributing
340	High St.	IA 18/22	. . . Contributing
344	High St.	IA 18/21	. . . Non-Contributing
350	High St.	IA 18/20	. . . Contributing
402	High St.	IA 26/08	. . . Contributing
409	High St.	IA 26/09	. . . Contributing

412	High St.	IA 26/10	. . . Non-Contributing
609	High St.	IA 33/27	. . . Non-Contributing
615	High St.	IA 33/28	. . . Non-Contributing
615A	High St.	IA 27/27	. . . Contributing
617	High St.	IA 28/06	. . . Contributing
621	High St.	IA 33/29	. . . Non-Contributing
716	High St.	IA 28/02	. . . Contributing
17	N. Iowa St.	IA 19/13	. . . Non-Contributing
21	N. Iowa St.	IA 19/14	. . . Contributing
25	N. Iowa St.	IA 19/15	. . . Non-Contributing
47	N. Iowa St.	IA 23/24	. . . Contributing
48	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/33	. . . Non-Contributing
54	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/32	. . . Contributing
55	N. Iowa St.	IA 23/23	. . . Contributing
56	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/31	. . . Contributing
58	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/30	. . . Contributing
59	N. Iowa St.	IA 23/22	. . . Non-Contributing
104	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/29	. . . Contributing
108	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/28	. . . Non-Contributing
109	N. Iowa St.	IA 22/27	. . . Non-Contributing
120	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/27	. . . Contributing
205	N. Iowa St.	IA 22/26	. . . Non-Contributing
212	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/25	. . . Non-Contributing
216	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/24	. . . Contributing
219	N. Iowa St.	IA 22/29	. . . Contributing
220	N. Iowa St.	IA 28/23	. . . Non-Contributing
107	S. Iowa St.	IA 32/25	. . . Contributing
108	S. Iowa St.	IA 18/19	. . . Contributing
110	S. Iowa St.	IA 18/18	. . . Non-Contributing
111	S. Iowa St.	IA 32/24	. . . Contributing
112	S. Iowa St.	IA 18/17	. . . Non-Contributing
203	S. Iowa St.	IA 32/26	. . . Contributing
205	S. Iowa St.	IA 33/22	. . . Non-Contributing
215	S. Iowa St.	IA 33/21	. . . Contributing
216	S. Iowa St.	IA 18/16	. . . Contributing
216A	S. Iowa St.	IA 18/15	. . . Contributing
220	S. Iowa St.	IA 18/14	. . . Non-Contributing
303	S. Iowa St.	IA 33/20	. . . Non-Contributing
307	S. Iowa St.	IA 33/19	. . . Non-Contributing
308	S. Iowa St.	IA 18/13	. . . Contributing
311	S. Iowa St.	IA 33/18	. . . Contributing
403	S. Iowa St.	IA 34/10	. . . Contributing
404	S. Iowa St.	IA 55/21	. . . Non-Contributing
407	S. Iowa St.	IA 34/11	. . . Non-Contributing
411	S. Iowa St.	IA 34/12	. . . Contributing
30	Jackson St.	No photo	. . . Non-Contributing
40	Jackson St.	IA 56/19	. . . Contributing
103	Jackson St.	IA 42/22	. . . Contributing
105	Jackson St.	IA 42/23	. . . Contributing
112	Jackson St.	IA 42/19	. . . Non-Contributing
14	Jail Alley	IA 15/30	. . . Contributing
105	Jail Alley	IA 20/03	. . . Contributing
105A	Jail Alley	IA 20/15	. . . Non-Contributing
111	Jail Alley	IA 20/05	. . . Contributing

add
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115	Jail Alley	IA 20/06	. . . Contributing
117	Jail Alley	IA 20/07	. . . Contributing
119	Jail Alley	IA 20/08	. . . Contributing
153	Jail Alley	IA 20/09	. . . Non-Contributing
5	Liberty St.	IA 41/26	. . . Contributing
419	Liberty St.	IA 55/19	. . . Non-Contributing
504	Liberty St.	IA 17/28	. . . Contributing
234	Madison St.	IA 21/14	. . . Contributing
308	Madison St.	IA 22/16	. . . Contributing
326	Madison St.	IA 22/15	. . . Contributing
330	Madison St.	IA 22/14	. . . Contributing
415	Madison St.	IA 27/14	. . . Contributing
421	Madison St.	IA 27/12	. . . Non-Contributing
422	Madison St.	IA 27/13	. . . Non-Contributing
423	Madison St.	IA 27/11	. . . Contributing
425	Madison St.	IA 27/10	. . . Contributing
426	Madison St.	IA 27/08	. . . Contributing
531	Madison St.	IA 27/07	. . . Contributing
614	Madison St.	IA 27/06	. . . Non-Contributing
617	Madison St.	IA 27/05	. . . Non-Contributing
618	Madison St.	IA 27/04	. . . Non-Contributing
613	Madison St.	IA 27/03	. . . Non-Contributing
715	Madison St.	IA 26/36	. . . Non-Contributing
719	Madison St.	IA 26/35	. . . Non-Contributing
721	Madison St.	IA 26/34	. . . Non-Contributing
728	Madison St.	IA 26/33	. . . Non-Contributing
731	Madison St.	IA 26/32	. . . Contributing
731A	Madison St.	IA 28/03	. . . Contributing
101	Maiden St.	IA 16/19	. . . Non-Contributing
112	Maiden St.	IA 16/24	. . . Contributing
115	Maiden St.	IA 16/23	. . . Contributing
118	Maiden St.	IA 16/25	. . . Non-Contributing
205	Maiden St.	IA 16/22	. . . Contributing
303	Maiden St.	IA 17/29	. . . Contributing
305	Maiden St.	IA 17/31	. . . Contributing
311	Maiden St.	IA 17/32	. . . Non-Contributing
313	Maiden St.	IA 17/33	. . . Non-Contributing
315	Maiden St.	IA 17/34	. . . Contributing
318	Maiden St.	IA 17/35	. . . Non-Contributing
319	Maiden St.	IA 18/02	. . . Contributing
322	Maiden St.	IA 18/03	. . . Contributing
324	Maiden St.	IA 18/04	. . . Contributing
325	Maiden St.	IA 18/06	. . . Non-Contributing
326	Maiden St.	IA 18/05	. . . Contributing
328	Maiden St.	IA 18/07	. . . Contributing
330	Maiden St.	IA 18/08	. . . Contributing
401	Maiden St.	IA 18/10	. . . Non-Contributing
402	Maiden St.	IA 18/09	. . . Contributing
506	Maiden St.	IA 34/09	. . . Contributing
507	Maiden St.	IA 56/07	. . . Non-Contributing
511	Maiden St.	IA 33/16	. . . Contributing
515	Maiden St.	IA 33/15	. . . Contributing
516	Maiden St.	IA 34/08	. . . Non-Contributing
517	Maiden St.	IA 33/14	. . . Non-Contributing

518	Maiden St.	IA 34/07	. . . Contributing
519	Maiden St.	IA 33/13	. . . Contributing
523	Maiden St.	IA 33/12	. . . Contributing
529	Maiden St.	IA 33/11	. . . Non-Contributing
530	Maiden St.	IA 34/06	. . . Contributing
605	Maiden St.	IA 33/10	. . . Contributing
610	Maiden St.	IA 35/31	. . . Non-Contributing
611	Maiden St.	IA 33/09	. . . Contributing
612	Maiden St.	IA 35/30	. . . Contributing
615	Maiden St.	IA 33/08	. . . Contributing
617	Maiden St.	IA 33/07	. . . Contributing
618	Maiden St.	IA 35/29	. . . Contributing
619	Maiden St.	IA 33/06	. . . Contributing
248	Meeker St.	IA 18/30	. . . Contributing
249	Meeker St.	IA 18/31	. . . Non-Contributing
253	Meeker St.	IA 18/32	. . . Non-Contributing
215	Merry Christmas Ln.	IA 25/34	Non-Contributing
211	Mineral St.	IA 22/02	. . . Non-Contributing
217	Mineral St.	IA 55/30	. . . Non-Contributing
219	Mineral St.	IA 21/36	. . . Contributing
223	Mineral St.	IA 23/04	. . . Non-Contributing
305	Mineral St.	IA 22/36	. . . Contributing
309	Mineral St.	IA 22/35	. . . Contributing
310	Mineral St.	IA 22/34	. . . Non-Contributing
315	Mineral St.	IA 22/33	. . . Contributing
316	Mineral St.	IA 22/32	. . . Non-Contributing
321	Mineral St.	IA 22/31	. . . Contributing
327	Mineral St.	IA 22/30	. . . Contributing
407	Mineral St.	IA 28/22	. . . Non-Contributing
413	Mineral St.	IA 28/20	. . . Contributing
415	Mineral St.	IA 28/21	. . . Non-Contributing
423	Mineral St.	IA 28/19	. . . Contributing
426	Mineral St.	IA 28/17	. . . Non-Contributing
427	Mineral St.	IA 28/18	. . . Contributing
430	Mineral St.	IA 28/16	. . . Contributing
506	Mineral St.	IA 28/14	. . . Contributing
513	Mineral St.	IA 28/15	. . . Non-Contributing
515	Mineral St.	IA 28/13	. . . Contributing
520	Mineral St.	IA 28/09	. . . Contributing
520A	Mineral St.	IA 28/10	. . . Non-Contributing
537	Mineral St.	IA 28/08	. . . Non-Contributing
840	Oak St.	IA 38/19	. . . Non-Contributing
100	Old Darlington Rd.	IA 42/32	. . . Non-Contributing
102	Old Darlington Rd.	IA 42/33	. . . Non-Contributing
114	Old Darlington Rd.	IA 42/34	. . . Non-Contributing
	Old Darlington Rd.	IA 57/04	. . . Contributing
53	Park St.	IA 28/34	. . . Non-Contributing
57	Park St.	IA 28/35	. . . Non-Contributing
224	Park St.	IA 29/18	. . . Contributing
130	Pine St.	IA 19/29	. . . Non-Contributing
131	Pine St.	IA 19/28	. . . Non-Contributing
132	Pine St.	IA 19/27	. . . Non-Contributing
305	Pine St.	IA 22/11	. . . Non-Contributing
309	Pine St.	IA 22/10	. . . Contributing

315	Pine St.	IA 22/09	. . . Contributing
319	Pine St.	IA 22/07	. . . Contributing
320	Pine St.	IA 22/08	. . . Contributing
323	Pine St.	IA 22/06	. . . Non-Contributing
324	Pine St.	IA 22/05	. . . Contributing
412	Pine St.	IA 22/04	. . . Contributing
412A	Pine St.	IA 55/31	. . . Contributing
417	Pine St.	IA 21/29	. . . Non-Contributing
712	Pleasant St.	IA 34/29	. . . Non-Contributing
712A	Pleasant St.	IA 34/28	. . . Non-Contributing
714	Pleasant St.	IA 34/27	. . . Non-Contributing
716	Pleasant St.	IA 34/26	. . . Non-Contributing
718	Pleasant St.	IA 34/25	. . . Non-Contributing
719	Pleasant St.	IA 32/08	. . . Contributing
721	Pleasant St.	IA 32/07	. . . Non-Contributing
725	Pleasant St.	IA 32/06	. . . Non-Contributing
727	Pleasant St.	IA 32/05	. . . Non-Contributing
731	Pleasant St.	IA 32/04	. . . Non-Contributing
732	Pleasant St.	IA 32/03	. . . Non-Contributing
107	Ridge St.	IA 33/26	. . . Contributing
115	Ridge St.	IA 33/25	. . . Contributing
205	Ridge St.	IA 26/18	. . . Contributing
215	Ridge St.	IA 29/14	. . . Contributing
307	Ridge St.	IA 29/34	. . . Contributing
308	Ridge St.	IA 29/13	. . . Contributing
309	Ridge St.	IA 29/35	. . . Non-Contributing
311	Ridge St.	IA 29/36	. . . Contributing
407	Ridge St.	IA 32/13	. . . Non-Contributing
411	Ridge St.	IA 32/12	. . . Non-Contributing
414	Ridge St.	IA 32/16	. . . Contributing
414A	Ridge St.	IA 32/17	. . . Contributing
414B	Ridge St.	IA 32/37	. . . Contributing
415	Ridge St.	IA 32/11	. . . Contributing
425	Ridge St.	IA 32/10	. . . Contributing
425A	Ridge St.	IA 32/9	. . . Contributing
504	Ridge St.	IA 32/35	. . . Contributing
513	Ridge St.	IA 34/30	. . . Non-Contributing
515	Ridge St.	IA 34/31	. . . Contributing
535	Ridge St.	IA 34/15	. . . Non-Contributing
535A	Ridge St.	IA 34/15	. . . Non-Contributing
636	Ridge St.	IA 35/28	. . . Contributing
705	Ridge St.	IA 35/08	. . . Contributing
705A	Ridge St.	IA 35/09	. . . Non-Contributing
706	Ridge St.	IA 35/27	. . . Contributing
714	Ridge St.	IA 35/26	. . . Contributing
718	Ridge St.	IA 35/25	. . . Contributing
801	Ridge St.	IA 38/20	. . . Non-Contributing
809	Ridge St.	IA 35/10	. . . Non-Contributing
810	Ridge St.	IA 35/23	. . . Non-Contributing
810A	Ridge St.	IA 35/24	. . . Non-Contributing
811	Ridge St.	IA 35/11	. . . Non-Contributing
815	Ridge St.	IA 35/12	. . . Non-Contributing
817	Ridge St.	IA 35/13	. . . Non-Contributing
819	Ridge St.	IA 35/14	. . . Non-Contributing

821	Ridge St.	IA 35/15	. . . Non-Contributing
c.900	Ridge St.	IA 38/11	. . . Contributing
915	Ridge St.	IA 35/16	. . . Non-Contributing
916	Ridge St.	IA 35/21	. . . Non-Contributing
920	Ridge St.	IA 38/12	. . . Contributing
1015	Ridge St.	IA 35/18	. . . Non-Contributing
400	Ross St.	IA 34/24	. . . Non-Contributing
401	Ross St.	IA 34/23	. . . Non-Contributing
402	Ross St.	IA 34/22	. . . Non-Contributing
403	Ross St.	IA 34/21	. . . Non-Contributing
702	Ross St.	IA 28/04	. . . Non-Contributing
10	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/15	. . . Non-Contributing
14	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/19	. . . Contributing
15	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/18	. . . Contributing
17	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/17	. . . Contributing
18A	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/09	. . . Contributing
18B	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/10	. . . Non-Contributing
18C	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/11	. . . Contributing
18D	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/12	. . . Non-Contributing
18E	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/13	. . . Contributing
18F	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/14	. . . Contributing
19	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/16	. . . Contributing
26	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/08	. . . Contributing
28	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/07	. . . Contributing
33	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/06	. . . Non-Contributing
36	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/04	. . . Non-Contributing
37	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/05	. . . Non-Contributing
38	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/36	. . . Non-Contributing
39	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/03	. . . Contributing
39A	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/02	. . . Non-Contributing
44	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/13	. . . Non-Contributing
44A	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/13	. . . Contributing
50	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/35	. . . Non-Contributing
58	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/34	. . . Contributing
114A	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/32	. . . Non-Contributing
114B	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/29	. . . Non-Contributing
114C	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/33	. . . Non-Contributing
114D	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/28	. . . Non-Contributing
114E	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/27	. . . Contributing
114F	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/31	. . . Contributing
114G-H	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/30	. . . Contributing
124	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/21	. . . Non-Contributing
126	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/22	. . . Contributing
128	Shake Rag St.	IA 25/28	. . . Non-Contributing
130	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/23	. . . Non-Contributing
160	Shake Rag St.	IA 36/28	. . . Non-Contributing
248	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/24	. . . Contributing
250	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/25	. . . Contributing
254	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/26	. . . Contributing
270	Shake Rag St.	IA 56/09	. . . Contributing
325	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/27	. . . Contributing
327	Shake Rag St.	IA 37/28	. . . Contributing
501	Silver St.	IA 38/13	. . . Non-Contributing
710	Silver St.	IA 38/17	. . . Non-Contributing

222	South St.	IA 19/08	. . .	Contributing
230	South St.	IA 55/23	. . .	Contributing
236	South St.	IA 19/10	. . .	Non-Contributing
240	South St.	IA 55/24	. . .	Contributing
244	South St.	IA 19/12	. . .	Contributing
106	Spruce St.	IA 36/15	. . .	Non-Contributing
110	Spruce St.	IA 36/16	. . .	Non-Contributing
116	Spruce St.	IA 36/17	. . .	Contributing
126	Spruce St.	IA 36/18	. . .	Contributing
128	Spruce St.	IA 36/22	. . .	Contributing
130	Spruce St.	IA 36/19	. . .	Non-Contributing
136	Spruce St.	IA 36/20	. . .	Contributing
138	Spruce St.	IA 36/23	. . .	Contributing
140	Spruce St.	IA 36/21	. . .	Contributing
151	Spruce St.	IA 36/24	. . .	Non-Contributing
157	Spruce St.	IA 36/26	. . .	Contributing
158	Spruce St.	IA 36/25	. . .	Contributing
401	State St.	IA 16/27	. . .	Contributing
408	State St.	IA 17/23	. . .	Non-Contributing
411	State St.	IA 55/17	. . .	Non-Contributing
502	State St.	IA 17/25	. . .	Contributing
505	State St.	IA 17/24	. . .	Contributing
508	State St.	IA 40/33	. . .	Contributing
514	State St.	IA 56/13	. . .	Contributing
515	State St.	IA 40/31	. . .	Non-Contributing
519	State St.	IA 40/29	. . .	Non-Contributing
520	State St.	IA 40/30	. . .	Non-Contributing
601	State St.	IA 40/28	. . .	Non-Contributing
606	State St.	IA 40/27	. . .	Non-Contributing
610	State St.	IA 40/26	. . .	Non-Contributing
611	State St.	IA 40/25	. . .	Non-Contributing
705	State St.	IA 40/24	. . .	Non-Contributing
706	State St.	IA 40/23	. . .	Contributing
805	State St.	IA 40/22	. . .	Contributing
815	State St.	IA 40/21	. . .	Contributing
904	State St.	IA 40/20	. . .	Contributing
905	State St.	IA 40/19	. . .	Contributing
930	State St.	IA 40/18	. . .	Contributing
1010	State St.	IA 40/16	. . .	Non-Contributing
1012	State St.	IA 40/15	. . .	Contributing
1011	State St.	IA 40/17	. . .	Contributing
1105	State St.	IA 40/05	. . .	Non-Contributing
320	Tower St.	IA 39/33	. . .	Contributing
320A	Tower St.	IA 39/34	. . .	Non-Contributing
320B	Tower St.	IA 39/36	. . .	Non-Contributing
320C	Tower St.	IA 39/35	. . .	Non-Contributing
500 Block	Union St.	IA 17/21	. . .	Contributing
602	Union St.	IA 40/26	. . .	Contributing
620	Union St.	IA 41/05	. . .	Non-Contributing
720	Union St.	IA 41/06	. . .	Non-Contributing
810	Union St.	IA 41/08	. . .	Non-Contributing
1010	Union St.	IA 40/14	. . .	Non-Contributing
215	N. Vine St.	IA 23/10	. . .	Contributing
218	N. Vine St.	IA 23/11	. . .	Contributing

310	N. Vine St.	IA 23/09	. . .	Contributing
312	N. Vine St.	IA 23/08	. . .	Contributing
213	S. Vine St.	IA 55/15	. . .	Non-Contributing
214	S. Vine St.	IA 16/07	. . .	Non-Contributing
209	Washington St.	IA 22/12	. . .	Contributing
219	Washington St.	IA 22/18	. . .	Contributing
225	Washington St.	IA 22/19	. . .	Contributing
231	Washington St.	IA 22/20	. . .	Non-Contributing
307	Washington St.	IA 22/22	. . .	Contributing
315	Washington St.	IA 22/23	. . .	Contributing
321	Washington St.	IA 22/24	. . .	Contributing
323	Washington St.	IA 22/25	. . .	Contributing
403	Washington St.	IA 28/26	. . .	Contributing
407	Washington St.	IA 22/21	. . .	Contributing
415	Washington St.	IA 27/18	. . .	Contributing
420	Washington St.	IA 27/19	. . .	Contributing
511	Washington St.	IA 27/20	. . .	Non-Contributing
517	Washington St.	IA 27/21	. . .	Non-Contributing
607	Washington St.	IA 27/22	. . .	Non-Contributing
608	Washington St.	IA 27/23	. . .	Non-Contributing
614	Washington St.	IA 27/25	. . .	Non-Contributing
615	Washington St.	IA 27/24	. . .	Non-Contributing
615A	Washington St.	IA 28/12		Non-Contributing
621	Washington St.	IA 27/26	. . .	Contributing
625	Washington St.	IA 27/28	. . .	Contributing
629	Washington St.	IA 27/29	. . .	Non-Contributing
633	Washington St.	IA 27/30	. . .	Non-Contributing
710	Washington St.	IA 27/32	. . .	Contributing
717	Washington St.	IA 27/33	. . .	Non-Contributing
720	Washington St.	IA 27/34	. . .	Non-Contributing
722	Washington St.	IA 27/35	. . .	Non-Contributing
1	Water St.	IA 23/32	. . .	Contributing
121	Water St.	IA 55/06	. . .	Non-Contributing
122	Water St.	IA 15/18	. . .	Non-Contributing
124	Water St.	IA 15/19	. . .	Contributing
100 Block	Water St./Brewery Creek	IA 57/03	. .	Contributing
500 Block	Water Tower Park	IA 26/14		Non-Contributing
104	West St.	IA 28/07	. . .	Contributing
207	West St.	IA 34/32	. . .	Non-Contributing
209	West St.	IA 34/33	. . .	Non-Contributing
	William, Mills, Olson, Harris St. [Piety Ridge Subdivision]			
		IA 42/02, 27/33		Non-Contributing
129	Wisconsin St.	IA 19/26		Non-Contributing
410	Wisconsin St.	IA 55/18	. . .	Contributing
412	Wisconsin St.	IA 17/17	. . .	Non-Contributing
411	Wisconsin St.	IA 23/03	. . .	Contributing
413	Wisconsin St.	IA 17/19	. . .	Contributing
415	Wisconsin St.	IA 17/18	. . .	Contributing
415A	Wisconsin St.	IA 55/32	. . .	Contributing
417	Wisconsin St.	IA 17/16	. . .	Contributing
500	Wisconsin St.	IA 20/27	. . .	Non-Contributing
503	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/32	. . .	Contributing
504	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/21	. . .	Non-Contributing

509	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/31	. . . Contributing
514	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/20	. . . Non-Contributing
515	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/30	. . . Contributing
516	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/19	. . . Non-Contributing
602	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/18	. . . Non-Contributing
603	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/29	. . . Contributing
607	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/28	. . . Contributing
608	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/17	. . . Contributing
610	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/16	. . . Contributing
611	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/27	. . . Contributing
612	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/15	. . . Contributing
613	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/26	. . . Non-Contributing
615	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/25	. . . Contributing
619	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/24	. . . Contributing
709	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/23	. . . Non-Contributing
714	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/14	Contributing
716	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/13	. . . Contributing
816	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/12	. . . Contributing
903	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/10	. . . Non-Contributing
904	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/11	. . . Non-Contributing
907	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/09	. . . Contributing
915	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/08	. . . Contributing
918	Wisconsin St.	IA 41/10	. . . Contributing
1005	Wisconsin St.	IA 39/07	. . . Non-Contributing

PROPERTIES IN THE MINERAL POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS

Address		Map Code	Contributing /Non-contributing
3000	Greysville Rd.	IA 42/22	. . . Non-Contributing
c.3800	Greysville Rd.	IA 56/15	. . . Non-Contributing
3918	Greysville Rd.	IA 56/17	. . . Contributing
3939	Greysville Rd.	IA 42/23	. . . Non-Contributing
3995	Greysville Rd.	IA 42/21	. . . Contributing
3995A	Greysville Rd.	IA 56/16	. . . Contributing
4001	Greysville Rd.	IA 42/20	. . . Contributing

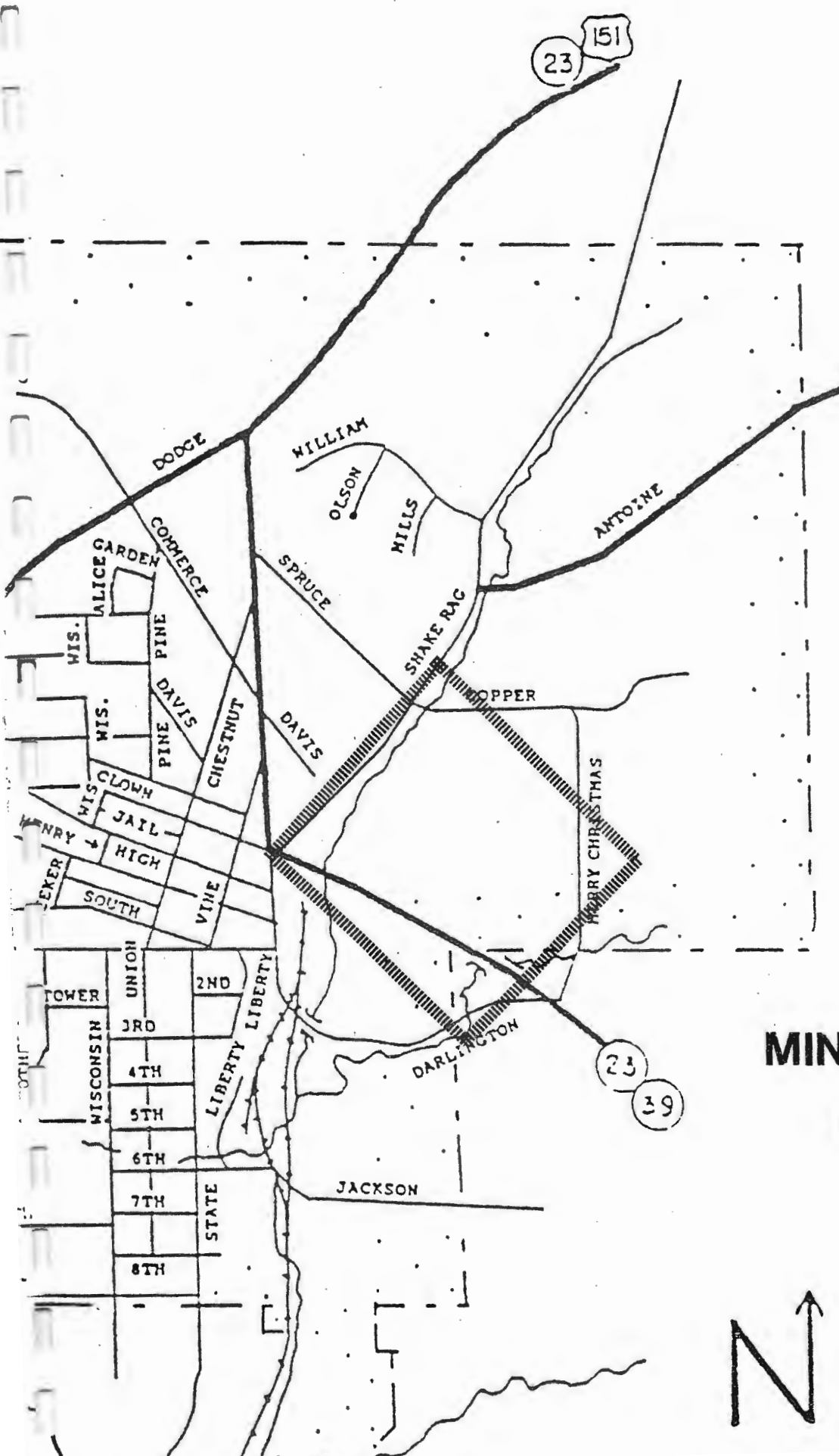
PROPERTIES IN MINERAL POINT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boundary Description: Bounded roughly by Copper Street on the north, Wisconsin St. 23 on the south, Dodge Street [Merry Christmas Lane] on the east and Shake Rag Street on the west. This district was nominated in 1971 and added to the NRHP on October 26, 1972.

100	Merry Christmas Ln.	IA 25/35	. . . Non-Contributing
101	Merry Christmas Ln.	IA 25/34	. . . Non-Contributing
102	Merry Christmas Ln.	IA 25/36	. . . Non-Contributing
125	Merry Christmas Ln.	IA 26/03	. . . Contributing
127	Merry Christmas Ln.	IA 25/27	Non-Contributing
127A	Merry Christmas Ln.	IA 26/02	. . . Contributing
200	Merry Christmas Ln.	IA 26/04	. . . Contributing

MINERAL POINT PROPERTIES OUTSIDE MINERAL POINT HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Address	Map Code	Eligible /Not Eligible
803 Fair St.	IA 31/13	. . . Not Eligible
809 Fair St.	IA 31/14	. . . Not Eligible
812 Fair St.	IA 31/22	. . . Not Eligible
815 Fair St.	IA 31/15	. . . Not Eligible
820 Fair St.	IA 31/18	. . . Not Eligible
821 Fair St.	IA 31/16	. . . Not Eligible
841 Fair St.	IA 56/04	. . . Not Eligible
900 Fair St.	IA 31/21	. . . Eligible
952 Fair St.	IA 31/19	. . . Not Eligible
952A Fair St.	IA 31/20	. . . Not Eligible
900 Block Fountain St.	IA 30/04	. . . Eligible
904 Fountain St.	IA 30/29	. . . Not Eligible
905 Fountain St.	IA 56/23	. . . Not Eligible
908 Fountain St.	IA 30/28	. . . Not Eligible
911 Fountain St.	IA 30/11	. . . Not Eligible
911A Fountain St.	IA 30/10	. . . Not Eligible
912 Fountain St.	IA 30/27	. . . Not Eligible
921 Fountain St.	IA 30/12	. . . Not Eligible
922 Fountain St.	IA 30/26	. . . Not Eligible
924 Fountain St.	IA 30/25	. . . Not Eligible
925 Fountain St.	IA 30/13	. . . Not Eligible
926 Fountain St.	IA 30/24	. . . Not Eligible
927 Fountain St.	IA 30/14	. . . Not Eligible
927A Fountain St.	IA 30/15	. . . Not Eligible
928 Fountain St.	IA 30/23	. . . Not Eligible
930 Fountain St.	IA 56/02	. . . Not Eligible
934 Fountain St.	IA 56/03	. . . Not Eligible
937 Fountain St.	IA 30/16	. . . Eligible



MINERAL POINT HILL DISTRICT

Mineral Point Hill Site Boundary
City Limits



938	Fountain St.	IA 30/21	. . . Not Eligible
940	Fountain St.	IA 30/20	. . . Not Eligible
941	Fountain St.	IA 30/17	. . . Not Eligible
945	Fountain St.	IA 30/18	. . . Not Eligible
946	Fountain St.	IA 30/19	. . . Not Eligible
949	Fountain St.	IA 30/06	. . . Not Eligible
950	Fountain St.	IA 30/08	. . . Not Eligible
950A	Fountain St.	IA 30/07	. . . Not Eligible
952	Fountain St.	IA 30/03	. . . Not Eligible
953	Fountain St.	IA 30/05	. . . Eligible
804	Pleasant	IA 30/30	. . . Eligible
805	Pleasant	IA 36/24	. . . Not Eligible
808	Pleasant	IA 30/31	. . . Not Eligible
810	Pleasant	IA 30/32	. . . Not Eligible
810A	Pleasant	IA 30/33	. . . Not Eligible
812	Pleasant	IA 30/34	. . . Not Eligible
813	Pleasant	IA 31/11	. . . Not Eligible
814	Pleasant	IA 30/35	. . . Not Eligible
816	Pleasant	IA 30/36	. . . Not Eligible
818	Pleasant	IA 31/02	. . . Not Eligible
820	Pleasant	IA 31/03	. . . Not Eligible
822	Pleasant	IA 31/04	. . . Not Eligible
824	Pleasant	IA 31/05	. . . Not Eligible
830	Pleasant	IA 31/06	. . . Not Eligible
831	Pleasant	IA 31/10	. . . Not Eligible
832	Pleasant	IA 31/07	. . . Not Eligible
833	Pleasant	IA 31/09	. . . Not Eligible
838	Pleasant	IA 31/08	. . . Not Eligible
856	Pleasant	IA 30/02	. . . Not Eligible

Chapter XIX RECOMMENDATIONS

General Observations

The Intensive Survey of Mineral Point, as well as the reconnaissance survey conducted in 1982, are important steps in the management of the historic resources in the City of Mineral Point. The intensive survey provides a broad outline of the location and relative significance of the historic and architectural resources in the City of Mineral Point. This survey provides the necessary data for decisions that affect identified historic resources in the Mineral Point Historic District and the few properties outside the district. Furthermore, the Intensive Survey Report establishes a concrete foundation for historic preservation in the commercial section in downtown Mineral Point. Now additional activities, programs and increased community awareness are needed to adequately preserve, protect and promote optimum use of historic properties in the Mineral Point Historic District.

Although the 1991-1992 Intensive Survey addresses the major historic resources in the city, it does not identify every structure, property or site of importance. Areas of in-depth research through which more historic properties can be identified include thematic subject areas, such as an exhaustive study of early stone construction and stone masons by qualified architectural historians. An official study of the influences of European culture, particularly Cornish culture, on the building practices of the immigrant settlers of Mineral Point would give the buildings of Mineral Point added significance. An historic archaeological study of the mining and early building remains in Mineral Point is necessary to validate its mining history and structures. In addition, a regional study of the mining region as a unit, demonstrating the interaction of the mining communities, would further illuminate the historical importance of Mineral Point's historic resources.

Historic preservation in Mineral Point is essential to the revitalization of the commercial area of the city. This fundamental concept requires the preservation of irreplaceable buildings and structures, the rehabilitation of significance landmarks, and the intended or adaptive reuse of plain but already constructed buildings. The success of such an objective requires that public perception of and participation in the preservation and conservation of a historic Mineral Point must be broadened. Commendable steps toward the goal

Portions of this chapter are excerpted from:

Dane County Regional Planning Commission. A Manual for Historic Preservation in Community Planning. April 1981; Duerksen, Christopher J., ed. A Handbook on Historic Preservation Law. Washington D.C.: The Conservation Foundation, 1983; Maddex, Diane, ed. All About Old Buildings: The Whole Preservation Catalog. Washington, D.C.: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1985; The Brown Book: A Directory of Preservation Information. Washington, D.C.; The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1983; Rausch, Joan. Village of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report, Menomonee Falls: Department of Community Development, July 1986.

of the preservation of its historic resources have already been implemented such as the establishment of Historic Sites Commission and the passing of a local ordinance to protect historic properties. However, local preservation enthusiasts, neighborhood groups, business and professional groups and the City of Mineral Point must unite and agree to pursue common objectives in order to create a quality environment for the community. Only through direct personal involvement will the people of Mineral Point become committed to the preservation of their community. The following sections discuss the benefits of historic preservation to the community and present preliminary recommendations for on-going preservation efforts by the public and private sectors in Mineral Point.

Social And Economic Benefits Of Historic Preservation

The preservation of Mineral Point's historic resources is important for a number of tangible and intangible, yet hardly insignificant reasons. Historic resources provide a community with a sense of its history, an awareness of its origins, and a distinct image of itself. They provide an important mental and physical continuity, familiarity, and orientation in a rapidly changing world. Older buildings and structures contribute to a visual diversity, a human scale, a richness of craftsmanship, and pleasant associations that can enrich and diversify our lives.

The preservation of local historic resources can strengthen community pride. Every community has something which makes it unique: protecting the physical evidence of a community's character increases citizen's pride in and identification with their neighborhood and community. The richness of Mineral Point's history is unequalled in most of the cities in Wisconsin. Mineral Point's extant historic resources, constructed mainly from the mid-19th to early 20th centuries, testify to its early mining history and its later dependence on its agricultural products industry. Characterized by the many historic buildings constructed during the 1850s and 1860s boom period, the city's unique history is enlivened by the Cornish ethnic contributions.

In addition to important social benefits to a community, there are distinct and measurable economic advantage in the careful conservation and re-use of historic resources. Communities that have recognized the economic value of their historic resources have made historic preservation an integral part of their downtown and neighborhood revitalization programs.

Improved Tax Base

- Tax dollars are saved through the reuse of buildings served by in-place public utilities, transportation, and other public services.
- Property values may increase in revitalized areas.
- Rehabilitated buildings returned to the tax rolls raise property tax revenues.
- Maintenance and rehabilitation of historic resources in the district may

stimulate private investment in an area.

Rehabilitation Can Be More Economical Than New Construction

- Reusing old buildings saves demolition costs.
- Old buildings often can be acquired for low prices.
- Less energy is required to rehabilitate existing buildings than to demolish and replace them with comparable new construction, using similar materials.
- Renovation can take less time than new construction and can take place in stages.
- Rehabilitation is labor intensive and thus not as influenced by rising costs of materials as new construction.
- Tax advantages are available for rehabilitation and restoration.
- Retaining an existing building saves the need to purchase high-cost urban land.

Improved Business Climate

Many of the financial incentives for historic preservation are related to the National Register of Historic Places, the official list of historic architectural, archaeological and cultural resources worthy of preservation. Most of the historic resources in the City of Mineral Point are located within the boundaries of the Mineral Point Historic District, which was added to the NRHP in 1971. Maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the State Historical Society, the National and State Register contains individual sites and historic districts of national, state, or local significance. The National and State Registers of Historic Places does not provide protection for privately owned historic properties listed in the NRHP from alteration and demolition unless federal funds are involved in the project. The National and State Register programs are basically honorific; however, the advantage of the listing of Mineral Point's historic properties in the National and State Register include:

1. Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

Tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic buildings have been in effect since 1976 and have been substantially suspended several times. These tax credits apply only to expenditures made on or inside certified historic structures. The cost of the acquisition and the construction of additions are not eligible for the credits. Persons interested in the rehabilitation tax credits should contact the Historic Preservation Division before they begin their project to ensure that the project will comply with the required Secretary of

Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and thereby be eligible for the tax credits.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 created a federal tax credit of 20 percent for certified historic rehabilitation and 10 percent for non-historic rehabilitation of buildings before 1940. In 1989, the Wisconsin Legislature added a 5 percent credit for the rehabilitation of income-producing historic buildings located in Wisconsin as a supplement to the federal 20 percent credit. These tax credits are available to the owners of income-producing certified historic structures who substantially rehabilitate those structures. A "Certified Historic Structure" is:

- a building that is individually listed in the National or State Register of Historic Places.
- a building that is located within the boundaries of a National or State Register historic district and which is determined by the National Park Service to contribute to the district.
- a building located within the boundaries of a locally designated historic district whose statues and boundaries have been certified by the National Park Service to contribute to the district.

The Senate Bill [31] enacted in 1989 by the Wisconsin State Legislature also contained provisions for the rehabilitation of historic residences. A 25 percent income tax credit is also available for qualified historic properties defined as an "owner-occupied" personal residence, an archaeological site or human burial site or generally, other property not eligible for the 5 percent tax credit for income producing properties. For information on the investment tax credit, write the Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin or telephone (608) 264-6500.

An eligible, certified historic property is one listed in the National or State Register of Historic Places or located in a local historic district. In the case of the latter, the local ordinance and the district must be certified. To be eligible for the tax provisions, the rehabilitation work must comply with ten broad standards, outlined in The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation Projects, which assures that significant historical and architectural features are maintained during the rehabilitation work. The standards require sensitive rehabilitation of the building, not historically accurate restoration. The building must be used for income-producing purposes.

2. Protection from Federal Projects

Properties that are listed in the National or State Register, or that may be eligible for such listing, receive limited protection from federally licensed or funded projects. Any agency or organization seeking federal assistance or permits should get in touch with the Chief of the Compliance Section in the Historic Preservation Division (608) 264-6509, to ensure that its projects complies with federal regulations.

While listing in the National or State Register affords some protection from adverse federal actions and confers eligibility for programs such as federal tax benefits, it provides no controls against private demolition or unsuitable alterations. Only through the local Historic Preservation Ordinance, authorized by state statute, can a community regulate new construction, exterior alterations, and demolitions that affect historic properties.

3. Tax Deduction for Historic Facade Easements

A preservation and conservation easement program helps to protect historically and architecturally significant buildings and their settings, and scenic and natural resources. An easement is a legal agreement between a property owner and the holder of the easement, which governs the current and future owner's treatment of the property. Preservation and conservation organizations may make use of three general types of easements: (1) Scenic or open-space easements, (2) Exterior facade easement, (3) Interior easements. In addition, a donation of an easement may qualify the donor for various tax savings. There are three levels of taxation a prospective donor will consider in evaluating an easement: federal taxes; state taxes that often reflect deductions available at the federal level; and local property tax. The donor is allowed to take a charitable contribution deduction for federal income, estate and gift tax purposes for the value of an easement that is donated to a tax-exempt charitable organization or public agency for defined "conservation purposes." The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 revised and made permanent authority for federal charitable contribution deductions for gifts of preservation easements as "a qualified conservation contribution" under Internal Revenue Code.

4. Wisconsin's Historic Building Code Eligibility

In accordance with Wisconsin Statutes 101.121 and 44.22, a municipality may request the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to certify its local historic preservation ordinance in order to establish a "certified municipal register of historic property" to qualify locally designated historic buildings for the Wisconsin Historic Building Code.

The purpose of the Wisconsin Building Code, which has been developed by the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations, is to facilitate the preservation or restoration of designated historic buildings through the provisions of alternative building standards. Owners of qualified historic buildings are permitted to elect to be subject to the Historic Building Code in lieu of any state or municipal building codes.

For purposes of the Historic Building Code, a "qualified historic building" is defined as a historic building which:

- a. Is listed or nominated to the National or State Register of Historic Places.
- b. Is included in a district nominated to the National or State Register of Historic Places and is determined to be a significant structure in the district.

- c. Is a significant building listed in a certified municipal register of historic property.

Recommendations For Future Action On Preservation

Four principal preservation objectives for the city of Mineral Point are followed by recommendations for short and long term action by the public and private sectors.

Objective 1: Implementation, Integration and Review of the official City Preservation Plan prepared in 1985.

The implementation of the preservation plan and its integration into the local planning process should be a major goal of any private or public preservation efforts in Mineral Point. By integrating historic preservation concerns into traditional community planning efforts, historic resources are assured through consideration along with other planning concerns. When a community studies its economic development goals, recreation needs, or housing problems, it needs to also look at its historic resources and how they contribute to these other programs; community goals in these areas can contribute to the protection of resources important to the community's history and identity. The result is a more comprehensive approach to community development.

The historic preservation plan provides a policy guide, a rational system for identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic resources; it defines goals and outlines a program for implementation; it also serves as a reference and educational tool. More specifically, preservation planning includes suggested design guidelines for rehabilitation and new construction, and for zoning and building code changes that will encourage, rather than provide disincentives for the protection and reuse of historic resources. The periodic review and up-dating of the preservation plan prepared in 1985 will allow the city to take advantage of the new, constantly developing opportunities in the field of historic preservation.

Proposed Action: Preservation activities should be initiated by budgeting for staff assistance in its development and implementation. The City of Mineral Point or the Historic Sites Commission could apply to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and governmental sources for funds for the publication of and implementation of the plan. The integration of the plan into city planning is essential to ensure that its provisions are carried out.

Objective 2: Use the benefits available to designated Certified Local Governments (CLG).

Mineral Point is automatically certified for the use of the Wisconsin Historic Building Code for locally-designated historic structures as a Certified Local Government. CLGs are also eligible to apply for special CLG matching grants to assist in carrying out preservation planning projects, surveys, educational activities, and the development of design guidelines, as well as other

preservation-related projects. In turn, CLGs can work more closely with the state preservation program and carry out certain required CLG functions, such as submission of commission minutes and annual reports to the State Historical Preservation Officer.

For more information about the CLG program, contact Larry Reed, Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706, telephone (608) 264-6501.

Objective 3: Implementation of a systematic plan of public education concerning preservation of historical resources.

The objective of such a plan is to stimulate public awareness of the need for the collection and preservation of oral and literary historical resources pertaining to Mineral Point as well as the need for the preservation and conservation of historic buildings, structures and sites within the city. The collection and preservation of oral history in particular, and of literary historical resources is critical for the development of a documented and accurate history of Mineral Point. Ideally, the information presented in this survey report will serve as a basis for further historical research on the history of Mineral Point and on the history of individual historic sites. The survey addresses the major historic sites in the Mineral Point Historic District, but does not identify every resource of historical importance. More historical resources will be identified as a result of the continued research on the local history of Mineral Point.

Short Term Recommendations

The following short term recommendations can begin immediately utilizing existing city resources and administrative and organizational frameworks. Short term activities and programs can be initiated and complete within about one year, and may also occur consecutively with the long term recommendations.

- Use survey information to start a file on each individual historic resource in the City of Mineral Point to which can be added copies of historic and contemporary photographs, research and any other pertinent information. This information would provide factual data for a comprehensive history on Mineral Point and for educational purposes and for various financial and other assistance applications.
- Use survey information to develop walking and motor tours of the community to raise awareness of historic resources in the City of Mineral Point. Publication costs could be contributed by local businesses.
- use survey information to promote and advertize historic properties by realtors, neighborhood groups, business owners, etc.
- Support the Historic Preservation Commission and its interest in the identification and protection of Mineral Point's historic properties.

- Actively seek federal, state, and private funding to support historic preservation activities which cannot be accomplished with local municipal resources.
- Investigate use of the State of Wisconsin's Historic Building Code in the City of Mineral Point. The new code provides separate, elective criteria for buildings listed in the National Register or for buildings that have been designated as local landmarks in certified localities.
- Encourage local organizations and clubs to use information generated by the survey to promote the historic resources of Mineral Point. For example, the Mineral Point Historical Society might create a traveling photo or video tape of the architectural and historic resources in the city. Such an exhibit could be used or displayed at schools, banks, the hospital, shopping malls, etc.
- Participation in the National Main Street Center's "Network" program, which provides technical assistance and training to communities involved in downtown revitalization. The Center has developed and successfully tested the following four-point approach for the revival of small town commercial districts:

Organization: Establishing cooperation among the many groups that can and must work together to improve downtown -- business and property owners, bankers, municipal government, the chamber of commerce, and individual citizens.

Promotion: Creating and marketing a positive image of the business district to attract customers and investors. Promotion includes the development of special events and festivals, and the creation of a consistent, attractive town image through graphic and media presentations.

Design: Enhancing the visual quality of downtown. Attention must be paid to all elements of the downtown environment - buildings, storefronts, signs, public improvements, landscaping, merchandising displays, and promotional materials.

Economic Diversification: Recruiting new stores to provide a balanced retail mix, converting unused space into apartments or offices, and improving the competitiveness of High and Commerce Street's traditional merchants.

Long Term Recommendations

- Establish a historical marker program to identify and promote the city's historic resources. Investigate the new State preservation legislature Wisconsin Act 269 1992 that expands the state marker program to include topics of local significance.
- Organize neighborhood associations that would participate in the planning of public programs affecting their areas.

- Create a public or private revolving loan fund to buy, rehabilitate, and resell significant properties, and to offer loans for restoration and rehabilitation.
- Maintain the historic character and visual quality of entrance corridors to the historic business district.
- Periodically, hold local "Preservation for the Property Owner" workshops in coordination with the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Sessions can provide technical information and design assistance for maintaining the older home as well as commercial buildings.
- Participation in the National Main Street Center's Network program.
- Completion of the revitalization of the city's historic business district through a coordinated effort of private investment and city financed capital improvements.

Immediate Threats To Preservation

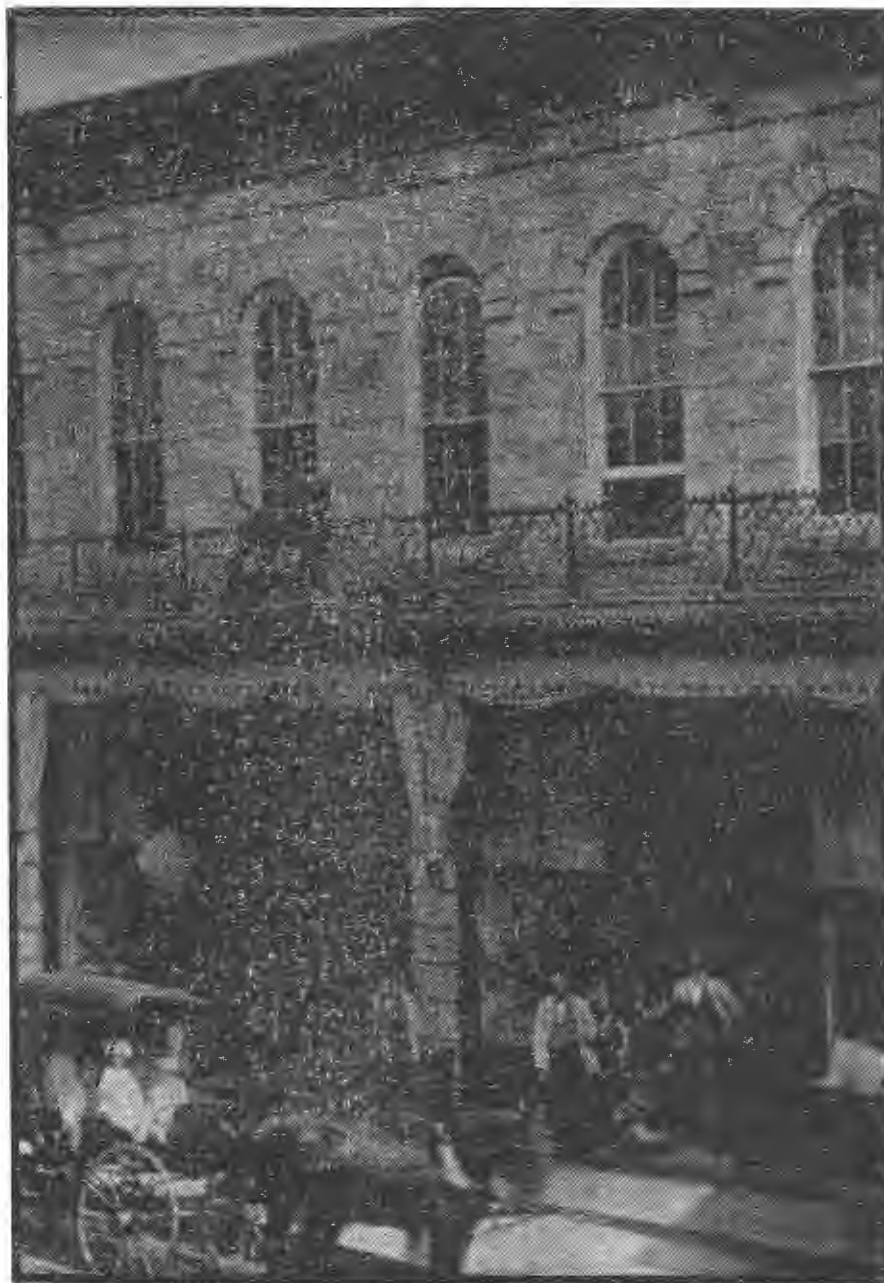
In general, much of the historic fabric of the City of Mineral Point has survived the march of progress. The historic stone architecture should be a source of pride to the City. Well-maintained, the 19th century stone buildings give the city a unique character and a feeling of quality that cannot be provided by new construction. As in many cities, the historic buildings in Mineral Point are continually in need of maintenance. Although not in great danger of destruction, the historic character of many of the buildings is being compromised by the remodeling projects and by the application of modern siding to the exterior. In the process, the architectural details that make the architecture of Mineral Point unique are gradually being lost.

Comparison of the present High and Commerce Street commercial district with photographs taken in the 19th and early 20th centuries readily shows the deterioration that has taken place over the years. Of particular concern is the alteration of the roof shape on several of the important large stone commercial buildings. The significance of several stone commercial buildings has been diminished also by alteration of the facade and the removal of the third story. These changes result in the historic district classification of these buildings as non-contributing, which makes the building ineligible for the Federal and State tax credit programs and possibly other programs offering financial assistance using public money.

Up to the present time, Mineral Point has taken many excellent steps toward the preservation of its historic resources. It established a local Landmark Historic District in 1972 in addition to the NRHP historic District, which was added to the Register in 1971. A Preservation Commission, organized from the earlier Landmarks Board established in 1972, has been in place since 1987. The City was certified as a Certified Local Government in 1987, making it eligible for special funds and services. Furthermore, in the same year, it revised and strengthened the local preservation ordinance originally instituted in 1972. A long term comprehensive plan was worked out in 1985 and

a development plan, funded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and entitled Report on Linkages Between Tourism and Historic Preservation in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, was completed in 1988 by Economic Research Associates of Chicago. More recently, the City of Mineral Point is involved in an on-going restoration of the theatre in the Mineral Point Municipal Building. However, ultimately, only the commitment to preservation of the historic character of Mineral Point by the residents of Mineral Point, rather than solutions from outside sources, will ensure the preservation of the unique, historically significant quality of Mineral Point.

Appendices



**Gundry and Gray Dry Goods Store
Historic Photograph, History Room
Mineral Point Library**



DIVISION OF
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION



WISCONSIN PRESERVATION INFORMATION

The State of Wisconsin promotes and assists the preservation of historic and archeological resources through a combination of state and federal programs, and the support of local programs. The state's efforts are administered by the Division of Historic Preservation of the State Historical Society. The division is administered by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), who is appointed under state law and federal regulation.

The National Register of Historic Places and Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places

Listing in the National Register and/or the State Register recognizes officially the significance of a property or district to the heritage of the state and the nation. The National Register is the official national list of historical, architectural, engineering, and archeological properties and districts worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register:

- Makes property owners eligible to be considered for federal matching grants-in-aid for historic preservation, when they are available, which are administered by the Division of Historic Preservation.
- Provides protection through comment by the national Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effect of federally financed, licensed, or assisted undertakings on historic properties, as stated in section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Makes available federal 20% tax incentives, and state 5% "piggyback" tax incentives, to encourage the preservation of depreciable historic structures, which are used for commercial, industrial, residential rental, and other income-producing purposes.

The Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places, created under sec. 44.36, Wisconsin Statutes, parallels the National Register, but is designed to enable state-level historic preservation protections and benefits. Most of the properties in Wisconsin listed in the National Register are also listed in the State Register. In the future, as more state laws are passed to assist and protect historic and prehistoric properties in Wisconsin, the State Register will be the key to those statutes. Listing in the State Register:

- Provides review through comment by the State Historical Society on the effect of state facilities development, long-range planning, and state grants, permits, and licenses on historic and prehistoric properties.
- Makes available 25% state tax credits for rehabilitating non-income producing historic properties, primarily private houses.
- Makes available local property tax exemptions for archeological properties and privately owned historic buildings used for stipulated public purposes.

- Requires state agencies who own such properties to plan for their preservation and attach historic preservation easements to them when disposing of them.
- Requires local governments who own such properties to consider the effects of their undertakings on them, and attach historic preservation easements to them when disposing of them.

Nominations to the National Register and the State Register

A building, structure, object, site, or district of historical, architectural, engineering, or archeological significance at the national, state, or local level may be nominated to the National Register and the State Register. The Division of Historic Preservation staff submits a nomination of an eligible property on properly completed nomination forms to the Historic Preservation Review Board for approval. Appointed by the governor, the board is comprised of fifteen individuals, including laymen and professionals in history, architecture, architectural history, and archeology. If the board approves the nomination, the SHPO certifies it, it is listed in the State Register, and it is submitted to the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, as an official nomination to the National Register from Wisconsin. (The owner of a private property may object to a nomination and thereby prevent its listing in the National Register. In this case the property may be declared "eligible" for the National Register.)

If the nomination of a particular property is requested by an individual or group, it is the responsibility of that individual or group to have completed to professional standards the necessary nomination materials, including forms, photographs, and maps. Normally, a professional nomination preparer is hired in such cases to prepare the nomination. The review board meets quarterly to consider nominations in relation to the National Register and the State Register criteria for evaluation, which are very similar to each other.

National Register and State Register Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
or
2. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

There are certain types of property that generally are excluded from listing, such as properties used for religious purposes, moved buildings (in the case of the National Register), and properties achieving significance less than 50 years ago. Under certain circumstances, however, excluded property can be listed in the National Register and the State Register. Division of Historic Preservation staff can explain these exclusions to interested parties.

A person wishing to have a property nominated to the National Register or the State Register should contact the Division of Historic Preservation at **608-262-1339**. Division staff will mail out a packet of information, including a list of private nomination preparers, that will enable the nominations process to commence.

Survey of Historic and Prehistoric Properties

The Division of Historic Preservation conducts surveys to identify significant historical and archeological properties and districts in Wisconsin. The division also awards subgrants to conduct intensive historic and prehistoric surveys when funds for this purpose are available. Surveys identify districts and properties that are eligible for the National Register and State Register and provide planning data useful to local agencies, historical groups, and other interested organizations and individuals. Persons interested in survey subgrants should contact the Division of Historic Preservation to inquire about their availability. For information, call **608-262-4769**.

State Archeology Program

The State Archeology Program maintains the archeological site records for the state, issues permits for archeological work on public lands, and conducts archeological research on both terrestrial and submerged (including shipwrecks) sites for the purpose of planning and protection. An important aspect of state archeology is the regional archeology program, through which designated institutions located throughout the state undertake on behalf of the Division of Historic Preservation archeological work and public education activities directed to the identification and protection of Wisconsin's archeological sites and districts. For information, call **608-262-9893**.

Development Grants

Owners of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places have been able to apply through the Division of Historic Preservation for federal matching subgrants. These subgrants have been used to acquire, rehabilitate, stabilize, and restore buildings or properties. (NOTE: project grants such as these are not always available.) For information, call **608-262-2971**.

Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

Under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the owner of an income-producing "certified historic structure" is eligible for a 20% federal investment tax credit for a "certified rehabilitation" of the building. Under certain circumstances this credit may be coupled with a 5% Wisconsin state tax credit. Moreover, owners of private historic houses and other non-income historic buildings may in some circumstances obtain a 25% state tax credit for approved rehabilitations. Persons interested in rehabilitation tax credits should contact the Division of Historic Preservation before they begin their project, to ensure that the project will comply with the required Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and thereby be eligible for the appropriate tax credit. For information on the investment tax credits, write the division or telephone **608-262-2971**.

Historic Building Code

Use of the Wisconsin Historic Building Code is available to owners of buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or owners of local historic buildings if they are designated under a local historic preservation ordinance that has been certified by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. For information about the Code, contact the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations at **608-266-3151**.

Protection from Federal, State, and Local Government Projects

Properties that are listed in the National Register, or that **may be eligible** for such listing, receive limited protection from federally licensed or funded projects. Any agency or organization seeking federal assistance or permits should get in touch with the Compliance Section in the Division of Historic Preservation at **608-262-2732** to ensure that its projects comply with federal regulations. Properties that are listed in the National Register or the State Register receive additional limited protections from state and local government actions under state laws. Information about these laws may also be obtained from the Compliance Section.

Protection of Burial Sites and Human Remains

Human burial sites, both historic and prehistoric, are protected under state law. There are significant penalties for the desecration, looting, or vandalism of such sites, and property-tax exemptions are available to encourage their preservation. The interests of individuals in specific burial sites are protected by law. For further information, contact the Burial Sites Preservation Program staff at **608-262-4015** or **800-342-7834**.

Local Assistance and Public Information

The Division of Historic Preservation aids individuals, local units of government, and organizations in designing and implementing preservation projects and programs. It administers the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, which recognizes municipal preservation programs and provides eligibility for special CLG matching grants and for the Wisconsin Historic Building Code. Staff is available to give presentations in localities to aid in these efforts, as well as to explain the state and federal preservation programs. The division publishes Wisconsin Preservation, a free, bimonthly newsletter. To be included on the newsletter mailing list, or for other preservation assistance, write the division or telephone **608-262-4771**.

Properties Currently Listed in the National Register and the State Register

A current list of properties and districts in Wisconsin entered in the National Register of Historic Places is available from the Division of Historic Preservation. For a free copy of the list, write the division or telephone **608-262-1339**.

Property Name: **Thomas and Company Block**

PROPERTY REVIEW

10	Iowa	250	Map No.
20	Village Mineral Point	270	
30		275	
35	Community	320	Private
40	39 High Street	330	
	Large-Section (Form 1)	335	
50			
55		90	IA 14/07
60	Boundary Line of S 60' of E 25 1/2	100	City Base Map B
60	of W 52 1/2' & Pt of N 57' Lot 55	110	14/5
60	Vliet's Survey	120	Biebel
60		130	1982
		140	Mineral Point Intensive Survey
		150	Rausch/Cartwright
		152	Architectural Researches Inc.
		155	1987 -1991
		235	listed in NRHP
		237	Contributing
		240	
		243	
		245	
		280	
		290	300 MAER No.
		305	1972
		320	Mineral Point Landmark District
		315	
		315	
		295	

Record No. _____

296

Address 39 High Street

ARCHITECTURE

450 Construction Date [source] 1854 [1]

460 Date(s) of Alterations/Additions [source] _____

460 _____

480 Builder [source] _____

* 490 Designer Type (a) _____

490 (b) _____ (c) _____

500 Designer Name [source] (a) _____

500 (b) _____ (c) _____

* 510 Style or Form Commercial Vernacular

510 _____

* 520 Building, Structure, Object or SiteType

520 Retail Building

* 530 Wall Material Stone

* 532 Floor Material Stone

* 535 Foundation Material Stone

* 537 Roof Material Shingles

* 540 Interior Visited No

* 550 Structural System [source] Unknown

* 560 Plan Configuration Rectangular

* 570 Number of Stories Three

* 580 Roof Shape Gable and hip

590 Additional Description Old wooden window

590 frames with six over six lights;

590 completely altered store fronts

590 _____

* 620 Condition Good

* 650 Related Buildings _____

650 _____

650 _____

HISTORY

430 Current Name _____

435 Current Function _____

440 Historic Names [source] Thomas & Company Building
[2]; Thomas Block; Gundry Block; Thomas
& Gundry Block [3]; Bostwick Dry Goods Co. [4]
Wheeler Grocery and provisions; Chapman Bro.
& Choate Dry Goods; Mineral Point Tribune
Newspaper Office [5]

660 Assoc. Individuals [source] (a) _____

660 (b) _____

665 Date Assoc. [source] (a) _____

665 (b) _____

670 Assoc. Events [source] (a) commerce [1]

670 _____

670 (b) _____

670 _____

675 Dates of Events [source] (a) 1854-1929 [1]

675 (b) _____

680 Historic Functions [source] (a) dry goods [1,5]

680 (b) _____

685 Dates of Functions [source] (a) 1959-1929 [1,5]

685 (b) _____

* 687 Cultural Affiliation _____

688 Cultural Subgroup _____

*use code tables for response

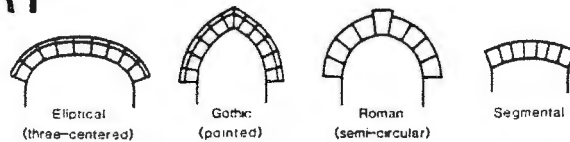
Bibliography

ADDRESS 39-41 High Street 14/5
 Thomas and Co. Building, 1854

1. Mineral Point Tribune, 13 April 1854, 3 January 1855; Mineral Point, Tax Records, 1840-1900; Sanborn Map, City of Mineral Point, WI (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1884-1929).
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid; T.S. Allen, Directory of the City of Mineral Point (Mineral Point: Bliss & Son, 1859), p. 18, 41.
4. Mineral Point Tribune, 2 May 1855.
5. T.S. Allen, Directory of the City of Mineral Point (Mineral Point: Bliss & Son, 1859), p. 18, 41.

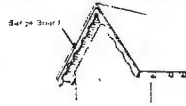
GLOSSARY

Arch Types...



Baluster One of a series of vertical posts forming a balustrade on a porch, balcony, or roof deck.

Barge Board ..



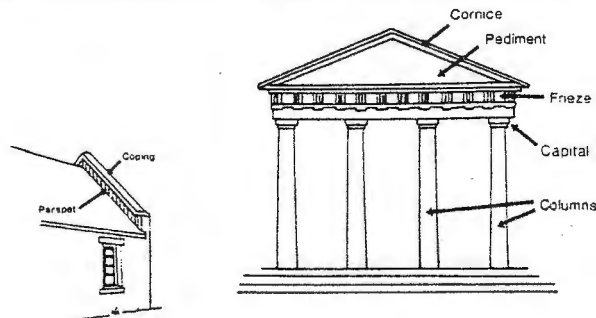
Bay Window .. A projecting, usually three-sided protrusion of windows.

Bracket A plain or decorative brace supporting a projecting eave, hood, or canopy.

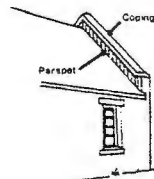
Buttress A vertical wood or masonry member built against an exterior wall for support.

Capital

Column



Coping



Corbel A small section of masonry supporting a cornice or other feature.

Cornice SEE ILLUSTRATION.

Course A continuous band of masonry trim on a building.

Cupola A small, round, square, or polygonal dome crowning a roof or tower, often with windows.

Dentils Small, regular tooth-like trim on classical buildings, often under a cornice.

Dormer A structure built into and projecting from a pitched roof; the term is also used to describe a window such as "dormer window."

Entablature .. The upper part of a classical building.

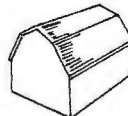
Facade The face or elevation of a building.

Frieze SEE ILLUSTRATION.

Gable



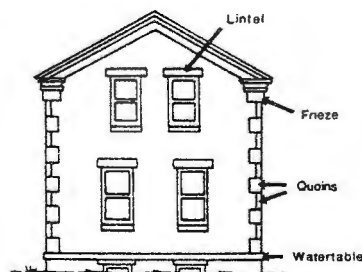
Gambrel



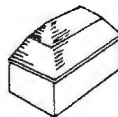
Hip Roof



Lintel



Mansard



Mullion A vertical bar dividing a window into two or more lights.

Oriel A bay window hung on an upper story.

Parapet SEE ILLUSTRATION.

Pediment SEE ILLUSTRATION.

Pilaster A flat, vertical element resembling a column applied to a building surface as a decorative device.

Portal The principal entry of a larger building, usually of grand size or ceremonial significance.

Portico In classical architecture, the covered entry, usually projecting from the front plane of the building, composed of columns and a pediment.

Quoin SEE ILLUSTRATION.

Water Table .. SEE ILLUSTRATION.

SOURCE OF ILLUSTRATIONS: Stith, D.J., R.P. Meyer, and J.M. Dean. *Design in Wisconsin Housing: A Guide to Styles*, Madison: University of Wisconsin-Extension.