

1. Christ Church Cathedral



510 South Farwell Street
Constructed 1910
Neo-Gothic

Replacing the earlier Christ Church in 1910, Minneapolis architects Purcell, Feick, and Elmslie designed a Neo-Gothic church for this corner of Farwell and Lake. These

architects did excellent work on this structure, combining various architectural elements into a unified whole. The exterior is built with Bedford stone and covered with a slate roof. The lancet stained glass windows were designed by two English companies and are very prominent on the exterior façades. Marble columns stand at the entrance. The church added a chapel called The Chapel of the Ascension in 1935 that is also Neo-Gothic; Chicago architects Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton designed it. A rose window in the west wall is the most imposing feature. Inside the nave of the cathedral the beauty continues. The stained glass shows bright in its fullest glory. Scissor trusses bear the weight of the roof, and the woodwork is Wisconsin oak and maple. The parish house was designed and built during the same years as the church. It is stone and stucco, with diamond-shaped panes to reflect the sunlight. Some of the windows have Episcopalian crests on them. In 1965, the church remodeled the first floor.

The history of the congregation began in the 1850s, growing more stable after the Civil War. The congregation began making plans to replace the frame building with the present structure in 1904. In 1931, Eau Claire became a diocese with Christ Church as its cathedral. Research and writing done by Melissa A. Holmen, Historical Consultant September 3, 2004

*Source information from the Landmarks Nomination.

2. Glennon-Young House

Although the house at 522 4th Avenue is currently a Craftsman Bungalow high style, this has not always been the



522 4th Avenue
Constructed 1920
Craftsman Bungalow

case. First constructed in 1871 as a three-story Victorian house, a tragic fire destroyed the top two floors and the tower of the home. In 1920 it was refurbished into a Craftsman Bungalow, yet the ground floor has retained its Victorian style. The Craftsman style was popular in the United States from 1890 until 1940. The cross-gabled massed form and the half-width porch which features overhanging eaves, decorative braces, and rafter beams are typical of the style. The tapered porch posts support the square porch columns which are also common of the style.

The home was first owned by a train dispatcher by the name of R.H. Glennon. His student relative Gordon R. also lived with him. In 1930 the home turned over to Roy and Emma Young. Mr. Young was the chief clerk of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha railway station. By 1940 he was a cashier for the same station and by 1960 he became a bailiff for the County Circuit Court. Mrs. Young was involved in several fraternal organizations. They raised their children June and Willard in the home.

By 1980, the current owners purchased the home. Rodney and Beverly Hudson have had to combine some Victorian looking furniture with other interior designs of the Bungalow fashion in order to maintain a balance between the two styles. Unique pocket doors are found between the living room, dining room, and music room. Another exceptional aspect of this home can be located with the parquet floor in the master bedroom. In terms of home improvements, the Hudsons built a garage and extended their back entry. They also painted the exterior in the summer of 2006.

*Source information from Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses, City of Eau Claire Assessor's Office, Eau Claire city directories, the Eau Claire Leader and Eau Claire Leader-Telegram, Mary Taylor's 1987 intensive survey forms, and an interview with current own Beverly Hudson.

3. The Schlegelmilch House



517 South Farwell
Constructed 1927
Neo Classical

That brick store "proved instrumental in stopping a disastrous fire that raged through downtown Eau Claire in May 1869." The Schlegelmilch's home, however,

did not survive. In 1871 they took their knowledge of what had happened and constructed a new home at 517 South Farwell. Herman added a brick wing on the Farwell Street side. It was built of brick in an effort to survive the possibility of another fire, common in the "sawdust city" at the time. In 1906 their daughter Louise added another brick wing. Today, the Chippewa Valley Museum preserves the Schlegelmilch House "as an example of a middle-class, turn-of-the-century home." The house still retains some items that had once belonged to the Schlegelmilch family, as well as other furnishings from the earliest days of its extensive history.

*Source information retrieved from cvmuseum.com, accessed May 1, 2011.

4. Enockson-Gabrielson House



405 Lake Street
Constructed before 1872
& Ca. 1890 Queen Anne

This Queen Anne style home is painted in colors that are reminiscent of the period in which the home was built and includes an enclosed veranda which wraps around the North and East side of the home with Tuscan columns. The veranda includes a spindle porch enclosure which is very popular with the Queen Anne style homes. The two story home has a clapboard exterior and includes a cross gabled roof.

The house was originally built sometime before 1872, and was substantially enlarged and rebuilt by Enos S. Culver around 1890. Mr. Culver was a native of Pennsylvania who arrived in Eau Claire in 1868, and was the founder of the first shoe business in Eau Claire; he would later go into real estate. The house was next owned by Mrs. Euphemia Ferry, whose husband was an early jeweler in Eau Claire. After Mrs. Ferry owned the home, Sigvart M. Enockson purchased the home; Enockson was a railroad conductor. The home was next owned by Frederick Thomas, who was the treasurer of the Drummond Packing Company in Eau Claire. John C. Holdorf subsequently owned the house in the 1930's and 1940's. Mr. Holdorf was the manager of Conrad Fur Company. Birger and Dorothy Gabrielson purchased the home from the Holdorfs. Mr. Gabrielson was employed through Uniroyal, and Mrs. Gabrielson operated a travel agency for a number of years. The last owners to own the home before Dale Johnson were Herbert and Marie Wolff.

Sources:
"The Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory (AHI)." Wisconsin Historical Society. <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi/> (accessed April 28, 2010).
Barland, Lois. The Rivers Flow On: A Record of Eau Claire, Wisconsin from 1910-1960. Stevens Point: Worzalla Publishing Co., 1965.
McAlester, Lee, and Virginia McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Knopf, 1984.

5. William K. Galloway House

This is a fine brick example of the Queen Anne style of architecture, a major residential style in America during the 1880s and 1890s. The three-story red brick house has four extending gables. The major feature on the west façade is a tall, slightly projecting chimney with recessed panels, one of which is inscribed with the date "1889." The original open porch emphasized the vertical lines of the house. Occupying the third floor is a spacious ballroom with its original wainscoting. Original stained glass windows add to the beauty of the home.

The house was built by William K. Galloway in 1889. The land was purchased from David Drummond and was part of the subdivision originally known as Oakwood Reserve. Galloway was a successful businessman as general agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Fannie Galloway was the first president of the Women's Club. The Galloways had four children.

In 1907 W.L. Davis Sr. purchased the home. Davis was president of Dells Paper and Pulp Co. He added the large front porch in 1917 and car port as it appears today.

About 1931 Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lasker bought the home. Mr. Lasker was a well-known insurance agent. They owned the home until the early 1970s. During this time, the home saw many parties and was visited by a number of interesting guests including Fighting Bob LaFollette and Eppie Lederer, more commonly known as Ann Landers, as well as her sister, Abigail Van Buren.

The home was then sold to Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Kappus. In December of 1990 the home was purchased by Robert and Ellen Fanning. Jeffrey and Ellen (Fanning) Nelson are the current home owners. In 2006 a large two-story garage was added with architectural details to correspond to the residence. Throughout, additional and continuing landscaping efforts are being added to enhance the estate as well as provide a private patio retreat.



213 Oakwood Place
Constructed 1889
Queen Anne