

Membership

I want to help the Eau Claire Historic Preservation Foundation preserve the heritage of Eau Claire.

Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution.

Name _____
 Address _____

 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____
 Email _____
 Phone _____

Amount Enclosed

- General \$25 Steward \$100
 Supporter \$50 Guardian \$250
 Other \$ _____

All members will receive the foundation's newsletter and special announcements.

I would like to receive meeting announcements and other communications by email.

I use the Internet and visit the foundation's website

I would like to volunteer to be a docent during the May 2014 Home Tour.

I would like to be considered for vacant positions on the Board of Directors.

Return Form and Check to:
 Historic Preservation Foundation
 P.O. Box 1635
 Eau Claire, WI 54702

What does ECHPF Do?

Encourage Historic Preservation: We work with the City of Eau Claire, developers and citizens to protect the city's architectural and cultural resources.

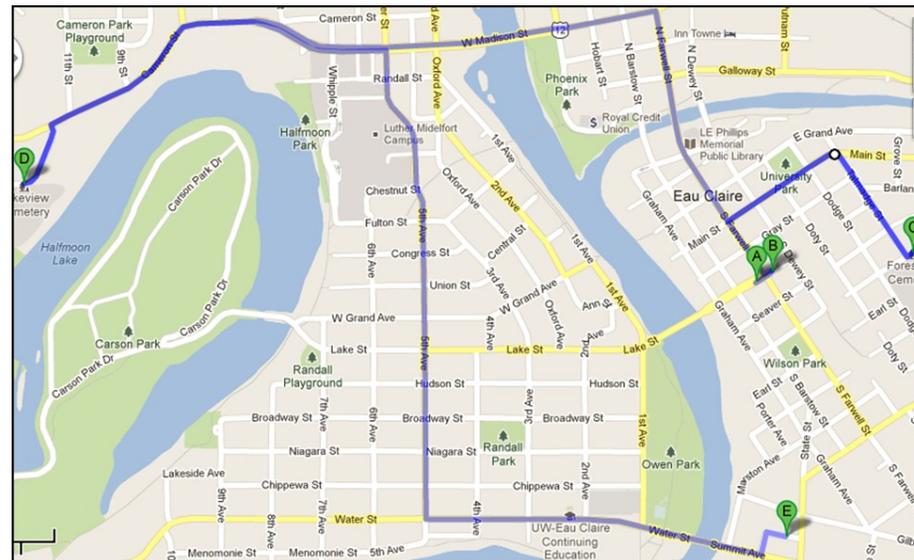
House Hunt: A search published in the Leader Telegram, increasing awareness of architectural elements represented in Eau Claire.

Internships: The Foundation supports learning and public history. With the UW-EC history department, we help students gain practical experience in the field.

Grants: Each year the Foundation grants a minimum \$2000 to local historic preservation projects.

Location of Buildings

- A. 510 S. Farwell Street—Christ Church Cathedral
- B. 522 S. Farwell Street—Schlegelmilch House
- C. Forest Hill Cemetery—Putnam Chapel
- D. Lakeview Cemetery—Hoover Chapel
- E. 210 Oakwood Place—George Winslow House



Eau Claire Historic Home Tour

2013



Saturday, May 18th, 2013

10:00 am— 4:00 pm

You may begin the tour at any of the following locations

1. 510 S. Farwell Street.
2. 522 S. Farwell Street.
3. Forest Hill Cemetery
4. Lakeview Cemetery
5. 210 Oakwood Place

Ticket

Admission \$10.00

Eau Claire Historic Preservation Foundation
 P.O. Box 1635
 Eau Claire, WI 54702
www.eauclairehistoricpreservationfoundation.info

**1. Christ Church Cathedral
510 S. Farwell St.
Constructed 1910
Gothic Revival**



Replacing the earlier Christ Church in 1910, Minneapolis architects Purcell, Feich, and Elmslie designed a Neo-Gothic church for this corner of Farwell and Lake. These architects combined 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 facades. Marble columns stand at the entrance. The church added a chapel called The Chapel of 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, scissor trusses bear the weight of the slate roof, the woodwork is Wisconsin oak and maple. The Parish House was designed and built during the same years as the church. The first floor of the Church was remodeled in 1965, The congregation began in the 1850s, becoming 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 Holmen, Historical Consultant September 3, 2004.
*Source Information from Landmarks Nomination

**2. The Schlegelmilch House
517 South Farwell
Constructed in 1871
Upright and Wing**



German immigrant Herman Schlegelmilch settled in Eau Claire in 1860 with his wife Augusta Krueger. In 1866, Herman established the first brick commercial building in Eau Claire, a hardware and gun shop at 217 South Barstow St. This building helped stop a fire that ravaged through Eau Claire in May of 1869, yet the Schlegelmilch home did not survive. In 1871, Herman and Augusta built the house at 517 South Farwell in hopes that it would survive the many fires of the "Sawdust City".

In 1906, Herman and Augusta's daughter Louise added another brick wing to the house, electricity and plumbing were also installed at this time. The entry was moved from Farwell to Lake St. In 1977, the house was donated to the Chippewa Valley Museum. It is maintained and featured as an example of a, "middle-class, turn-of-the-century home."
*Source information from Eau Claire Landmarks and www.cvmuseum.com

**3. Putnam Chapel
Forest Hill Cemetery
Constructed in 1908
Neo-Gothic Revival**



Putnam Chapel was constructed in 1908 and is an example of Neo-Gothic Revival style architecture. The construction of the chapel was funded by a bequest from Jane E. Putnam, wife of Henry C. Putnam. Upon her death in 1907, she bequeathed that the chapel be constructed for the people of Eau Claire, to be used for holding services, and as a receiving vault for those who died during the winter, when the frozen ground made burials difficult. The chapel is architecturally significant as a fine example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style incorporating many of features of this style such as: the random ashlar construction, steeply-pitched roof with gables and finials, buttresses, and gothic-arched openings. At this time the chapel sits dormant and is occasionally used for cemetery storage. There is hope that one day the chapel will be restored to its fullest potential and that the people of Eau Claire can once again use it as it was intended when built in 1908.

**4. Hoover Chapel
Lakeview Cemetery
Constructed 1936
Neo-Gothic Revival**



Hoover Chapel was constructed in 1936 at a cost of \$25,000 by Hoeppner-Bartlett Company. It also is a Neo-Gothic Revival building that was designed by architect, John Tilton, of Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton from Chicago. This is the same firm that designed the chapel addition to Christ Church Cathedral in 1935. The construction of the chapel was financed by Fannie Hoover Buffington, who was an

active member of Christ Church Cathedral. She funded the chapel in memory of her parents, James Stephen Hoover and Elizabeth Borland Hoover. It was intended for use as a receiving vault for those who died during the winter.

The chapel is architecturally significant as it also is a fine example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style that was popular in the early twentieth century primarily for churches and chapels. This style is known for its random ashlar or brick construction, with irregular massing, and steeply-pitched roofs. The Gothic-arched openings are a hallmark of the style.

The chapel was refurbished by members of Christ Church Cathedral in 2001 and can be reserved through the City for weddings and similar gatherings.

**5. George Winslow House
210 Oakwood Place
Constructed in 1889
Queen-Anne**



Constructed in 1889, the George Winslow House was constructed from a mail ordered house plan. The plan was purchased from Tennessee architect George F. Barber. An identifying feature of the house is a distinctive chimney brickwork framing the south facing window. George Winslow married Carrie Foster, a daughter of a prominent lumbering a railroad businessman, in 1889. Mr. Winslow was a publisher of *Woodsmen Journal*. Along with publishing the *Journal* Mr. Winslow manufactured and distributed "camp remedies", such as blood purifier, the main ingredient of all remedies sold to the lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin was alcohol.