Start at **Stewart Park**

- Named after the family that owned and donated the land for park us
- Lumberman Alexander Stewart owned eight lots that bordered Scott & 10th Street
- In 1926, the city of Wausau formally accepted the land as a gift from Stewart’s widow, Margaret.
- Landscape architects Root & Hollister from Chicago designed the park.
- Inspired by amphitheaters from Ancient Greece and Rome. The natural slope provided the perfect base for the theater.
- The original floor of the stage was grass, but was given a cement floor in 1992 when restoration work was done.
- Recent restoration work is underway with the pillars on 10th Street

**Down Gray Place**

**707 Gray Place – Joseph Smith House**

- Joseph Smith was a prominent surgeon in the Wausau Area
- He was born in 1869 in Huntington County, Indiana. Graduated from the University of Chicago Medical College in 1900 and served as instructor there from 1905-1908.
- He moved to Wausau in 1908, when he was 39 and was a surgeon at St. Mary’s Hospital and also the president of the staff.
- In 1921, he was elected to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Society – Was re-elected twice.
- He also served two terms as the president of the Marathon County Medical Society as the Preceptor of the University of Wisconsin Medical School from 1926-1945
- Passed away in 1952 at the age of 83 years of age
- Joseph’s wife Mary was reported to have been the first woman in Wausau’s third ward, perhaps even the city to Vote. She was accompanied by her husband to the polls and cast her ballot in the September primaries in 1920.
- The House was built in 1917 and is a great example of Period Colonial Revival Style.
  - Despite the addition to the second floor it still has a very symmetrical appearance. The house also has the typical clapboard siding and shuttered windows of the colonial revival style.
- Designed by the architectural firm of Chromaster, Speer, and Swarthout. The firm, constructed nearly a dozen houses in Merrill and Wausau as well as the Central School in Wausau, which eventually became the old Horace Mann Middle School.

**715 Gray Place – John Joice House**

- The house is a bit of a mystery

- The reason that John Joice’s name is attached to the house is because he is most likely the original owner.

- He was listed in early city directories as a mill hand, bookkeeper and teller. However, he only appears to have lived in the house for one year, in 1886 he was listed as living at 2 Liberty Street (now Grant Street).

- The confusing part of the house’s history is that this was not the original location of the house.
  
  - It was built on the 900 Block of Grant Street (where the G.D. Jones House currently sits) and was moved to make room for the Jones House, which required the moving 3 house off of the lot.
    
    - One to Rothschild
    - One to McClellan Street
    - and this house

- Because of the move there are contradictory newspaper articles and caused a great deal of doubt in properly identifying the house.

- Design of the home

  - It is currently more Italianate in style, but some original photos suggest it’s original appearance was more of a Queen Anne Style.

  - In photos is was seen to have 3 large chimneys’, however these were removed, most likely during it’s move.

**904 Franklin Street – Charles Gilbert House**

- Charles Gilbert was born on October 11, 1861 in Waupaca County.

- His father, who was a solider in the Civil War, drowned near Mosinee in 1872, when Charles was 11 years old.

- Charles attended college at the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee.

- After college he worked for Neal Brown and Louis Pradt, later joining them in partnership at the Wausau Law and Land Association.

- In 1886 he married Miss Victoria Scriver of Canada, who at the time of marriage was a teacher in Wausau.
- He was the Vice President of the National German American Bank and later the president of the American National Bank, which became First American State Bank.

- The Gilbert House was designed by renowned architect George Maher in 1884.

- Colonial Revival Style – gambrel roof, cameo window, and decorative swags. Porch has Doric columns a typical element in colonial revival style.

- Maher also built the carriage house that sits on the property. It was constructed in the same style as the house.

830 Franklin Street – Neal Brown House

- Neal Brown was born in 1856 in Fort Atkinson, WI

- Graduated from University of Wisconsin at Madison and then moved to Wausau in 1880.

- Neal Brown was a businessman and politician.

- He was elected to State Assembly in 1891 and State Senate in 1893 and 1895.

- At the time of his death in 1917, he was the president of Employers Mutual Insurance – or as we know it as Wausau Insurance or Liberty Insurance.

- The house was built in 1893 with the original design including a tower on its west side and a shingled siding on the third story. It also has three chimneys and the porch was constructed off center to the right of the house looking at the street.

- Renovations to the house were done in the 1920’s by architect George Maher.

  - The tower was removed and a 2 story wing was added. The 3 large chimneys were removed and the front porch as remodeled and centered.

  - The clapboard siding was removed and replaced with Stucco and the two story carriage house behind the main house was converted into a three car garage.

- Mr. Brown was an avid horticulturalist and planted many trees on the lot, many have been toppled by storms, but a few still remain.

- Despite the cosmetic changes to the house, it still carries historical significance as this was the location at which the papers organizing the Employers Mutual Insurance were signed.

825 Franklin Street – William Gable House

- William Gable was born in Oshkosh in 1879. His family moved to Wausau when he was a child. He attended school and graduated from Wausau High School.

- He married Mae Bissell, daughter of lumberman Walter Bissel in 1900.

- In 1898, Gable had formed the Wausau Lumber Company with Mae’s father

- In 1916 he helped organize theYawkey-Bissell Lumber Company in White Lake.
- Before Mae and William were married, Walter Bissle Mae's father was married for a second time. He married William's sister, Miss. Grace Gamble. So when Mae and William married, her stepmother also became her sister in-law.

- The Gable house was built in 1910 and was designed by architect HH Waterman of Chicago

- Georgian-Colonial style

- Exhibits the typical two story rectilinear plan and hipped roof.

- Symmetrical layout, Colossal pilasters and semi circular dormer window are all clear representatives of the Georgian style.

903 Franklin Street – William LaSelle House

Take everyone inside

If Chris doesn’t mention it:

- The LeSelle house is built in the Queen Anne Style thought it exhibits many characteristics that are not typical to that style.
  
  - For instance, the first story side clapboard that has been carved to look like brick instead of actually being brick.
  
  - This is an unusual for the Queen Anne style but fairly consistent with LaSelle's work.

- Plenty of classic Queen Anne examples.
  
  - prominent decorative features like the fan-shaped panels on the gables and the pendants on the bottom of some of the windows. The ornate chimney is a regular feature on this style of house as well.

- It is believed that the current green color of the house matches the original color in the late 1800s.

- The stone wall that runs along the sidewalk was constructed in the 1960s by the owner at the time.

- William LeSelle was in Wausau for a short time, but definitely left his mark on our city.
  
  - He constructed several homes in the Wausau area, a church (which has been demolished) and a street named after him...wrong spelling though.

915 Grant Street – G.D. Jones House

- Granville Duane Jones was born in Harrisburg, New York in 1856.

- In 1872, after his father passed away he came to Fond du lac to live with his uncle.

- He attended the University of Wisconsin and in 1882 graduated with a bachelor’s of Science degree.

- Immediately after his graduation he became the principal of the Rand Rapids High School
- Four years later he passed the bar and began practicing law at the firm of Silverthorn, Hurly, Ryan & James.

- By 1917 at the age of 61 years of age, he was the only living member of his practice.

- Jones was a busy man throughout his life.
  
  - He was an organizer of the Wausau Telephone Company and eventually became the VP of the company.
  
  - In 1900 he formed the GD Jones Land Company, which owned 30,000 acres, mostly in Marathon County.
  
  - Mr. Jones was also a member of board of directors of the First National Bank, and treasurer of the Northern Chief Iron Company.
  
  - He was also the President of the Wausau Board of Education and regent of the University of Wisconsin from 1910-1922.

- Mr. Jones passed away in 1924.

- The Jones House was built by George Maher in 1904.
  
  - As mentioned before 3 house were moved to make way for the house.
  
  - The house is an example of Prairie School style of architecture.
    
    - the style is easily recognizable by it’s horizontal nature, being longer than it is wide.
    
    - It also has the hipped roof and wide eaves.

  - George Maher was widely known for his Prairie School Architecture.
  
  - Maher drew upon the work of his rival and sometime-colleague, Frank Lloyd Wright.
  
  - Maher designed nine buildings in Wausau, six of which still stand today.

900 McClellan Street – George Silverthorn

- In 1843 at the age of 11 he came to Wisconsin, first living in Jefferson county until 1850, then moving to Little Eau Claire (what is today Schofield).

- He attended school in Baraboo and Lawrence University but when we wasn’t in school he was working the lumbering business.

- From 1858 to 1862 Silverthorn was in St. Louis learning the lumber trade.

- In 1862 he moved back to Wausau permanently when he took the position as foreman of BG Plumber’s lumber business.

- 7 years later he got into banking with his brother Willis and Daniel Plumer.
- He remained in the firm until 1882, when first national bank was organized and he became a stockholder in that company and retired from the firm.

- The rest of his life he engaged in lumbering, real estate, and selling his stock.

- The house was built in 1895 in the Queen Anne style.

  - The most obvious component is the tower on the SW corner of the house.

  - Also there is a band of shingles between the first and second floor and the irregular rooflines.

  - The house was built with a front porch that began on LaSalle Street and wrapped around the tower, but has been long since been removed.

802 McClellan St. – The Philosopher Press

- The Philosopher Press was a publishing company started in 1897 by William Ellis.

- Soon after he was joined by PVO Van Vechten and his wife Helen Bruneau.

- Helen eventually became the driving force behind the press. She became on the very few, if not the only, woman bookmakers in the entire country.

- She handled both the business and artistic affairs, as well as, doing some the manual labor herself.

- Although the press ran for only ten hears it had a reputation for making exceptional books. It even garnered praise from a newspaper in New York City.

- The books made by the press were hand-crafted and even hand colored.

- Despite the initial impression one might be from looking at the log cabin structure, it was not one of the earliest buildings in Wausau.

- William Ellis said the design of the building was drawn up that way for three reasons

  - Didn’t have the money to build any other kind of building

  - Easy to heat

  - Good advertising feature

- The architects were JH Jeffers & Co, a local construction firm.

- Before the press moved into the log cabin it was located at the NE corner of Scott and Third Street (Financial Fiducial is now)

501 La Salle Street – William Albers House

- Williams Albers was a local businessman and politician.

- He moved to Wausau in 1884 after graduating from the Chicago College of Pharmacy

- One year later he married Miss Ella Estella of Menominee Falls.

- During his time in Wausau he owned 3 pharmacies.
- Mr. Albers helped establish the Wausau telephone company with GD. Jones and was its treasurer throughout its existence.

- He was also on the Wausau School Board and succeeded GD Jones as president.

- He also represented the 25th senatorial district in Madison from 1911 to 1919.

- He also served as the president of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

- The Albers house was built in 1894 in the Queen Anne style.
  - The most noticeable feature is the tower on the SW corner of the house
  - Originally there was a porch wrapped around the tower, which has been removed over the years, making the tower even more striking feature.
  - Other aspects that make it a Queen Anne are the decorative brackets and beveled pavilion.

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**915 Scott Street – James Colby House**

- Built in 1875 in a transitional style with stilted segmental arch windows of the Victorian Italianate and the massing of the Late Picturesque.

- This is the home of photographer James Colby, owner of the Northern Photo Company.

- Colby and his employees traveled the country taking photos and producing Black and White "real photo" postcards from 1909 to 1927.

- Over 6,000 of his original glass plate negatives are now archived at the Marathon County Historical Society.