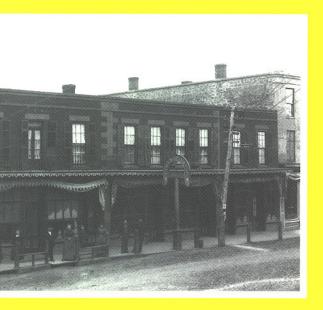
AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL ELEMENT

Appendix E-4

HISTORIC MINERAL POINT ARCHITECTURAL WALKING TOURS









...where Wisconsin began

How to use this book

There are three architectural walking tours within this booklet: the Northside Walking Tour (#1), the Downtown Walking Tour (#2) and the Southside Walking Tour (#3). Each is marked on the fold-out map at the back of the booklet and each is designed to take you past buildings of historic and architectural interest. Mineral Point has a very irregular pattern of streets, many of them determined by the paths of early lead miners. You should follow the described routes carefully as they appear on the map of the city with the walking tour sites located. Unless otherwise specified, private houses are not open to the public.

The buildings selected will provide an introduction to the architectural history of the city. Each building is identified by its original name, the current address, the style it most closely resembles, the building material(s) and its approximate date. Then each description explains more about the historical and architectural significance of the building.

The separate sections on Architectural Styles and the Glossary of Architectural Terms, along with the descriptions of the buildings themselves, will also assist you when looking at other buildings not on this tour. When you look at a building begin with trying to identify the large-scale features such as the shape of the building, the roof-form and whether the facade is symmetrical or asymmetrical. Then look at the architectural details such as the windows, doors, columns, etc. and note the material(s) used in the building. Also try to notice whether all of the features look original to the building or if they have been changed at a later date. Soon you will find yourself looking at buildings in a different way and building your own knowledge of architecture.

Welcome to MINERAL POINT, we hope you enjoy the walking tours.

A detailed driving tour is also available. Please contact Mineral Point Chamber/Main Street, 225 High Street, Mineral Point W1 53565. 608.987.3201 or 888.POINT-WI email: history@mineralpoint.com

Visit us at: www.mineralpoint.com

HISTORIC MINERAL POINT ARCHITECTURAL WALKING TOURS

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Front and back cover photos courtesy of the Mineral Point Historical Society

MINERAL POINT HISTORY

This area of Southwest Wisconsin is described as driftless, meaning it was not scoured by the glaciers of the last ice age that passed over most of the state. As a result, minerals at the surface of the land were not covered by glacial debris and the location of lead and zinc ores could be readily determined. This led to a thriving mining industry to which Mineral Point owes much of its beauty and wealth.

Native Americans had been mining lead when the French explorer Nicholas Perrot visited the region in 1690, and in the 1820s an influx of white miners arrived to take advantage of the rich deposits of this valuable metal. Miners from New England and states to the south, particularly Missouri, did primitive, shallow surface mining. Some of them lived in holes they had dug for their shallow mines. These were called "badger holes" giving their name to Wisconsin, the "Badger State".

In 1836 the Wisconsin Territory's first governor, Henry Dodge, was inaugurated and served his first term out of Mineral Point. Immigrant Cornish miners brought advanced hard rock and deep mining skills and a distinctive stone building tradition to the area. The lead industry waned in the 1860s, but zinc mining developed in the 1880s and flourished into the early 20th century. After new technology slowed the demand for lead and zinc, Minerals Point's industrial focus turned to agriculture. The 1930s marked the birth of Mineral Point's preservation movement, which developed on a larger scale in the 1960s when artists, crafts-people and preservationists began to restore more of the old mining town's limestone buildings. In 1971, Mineral Point was listed as Wisconsin's first historic district on the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN MINERAL POINT

Mineral Point is a potpourri of architectural styles. In these walking tours all of the following architectural styles will be referred to. However, note that many of the buildings in the city do not exactly match any one particular style. Rather, they often combine elements of one or more styles or are vernacular structures.

Architectural terms in italics are defined in the glossary at the end.



COLONIAL REVIVAL Often categorized as part of the Eclectic movement, colonial revival architecture looked to multiple architectural styles, including Classical, Medieval, Renaissance, and Modern. Popular between 1840 and 1940, interest in colonial architecture revived with the Centennial of 1876. This trend gained momentum after the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition. Colonial Revival architecture is often quite varied as one will see from the variants presented in the tours. Often combining English or Dutch architectural elements of actual colonial homes, many colonial revival homes feature an accentuated entrance, classical ornamentation, a symmetrical façade, and multi-paned windows.



AMERICAN FOUR-SOUARE The American Four-square is another example of colonial revival architecture characterized by its cube shape, hipped roof, and an open porch with turned posts and decorative brackets.



CRAFTSMAN Near the turn of the twentieth century, this style gained popularity in California, largely due to two architects and brothers, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene. The most common Craftsman Style home in Mineral Point is the bungalow. A bungalow is often defined as a small, single-story house in which the attic space is lighted by a dormer and/or gable windows. More specifically, the bungalow

is patterned after a style common in India and brought to England. It was side-gabled with a continuous roof extending over a front porch as wide as the house itself. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement, American Craftsman bungalows were the predominant style from around 1905 through the 1920s. Like the Prairie Style, this style quickly spread throughout the United States through popular magazines and pattern books. Mail order companies such as Sears and Roebuck offered both plans and materials. Characteristics include a low pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, open porches with square piers on the porch rail or extending to the ground. The visibility of the structure appealed to the notion of "honest" construction of the building and the appreciation of the manual arts.



FEDERAL Called the Federal style because it flourished in the early years of the founding of our nation (1780-1820). It is a popular style on the eastern seaboard. The buildings are usually symmetrical and square or rectangular in shape and of brick or frame construction with a low pitched roof, a smooth façade and large glazed areas, often with a balustrade. Exterior features include symmetrical placement of windows and doors with attention drawn to the primary entry by the use of columns and a porch capped by a balustrade.

GOTHIC REVIVAL By the 1830s a growing interest in the medieval past was fostered by the novels of Sir Walter Scott and soon nineteenth-century architects adapted features of the

Gothic architecture from the twelfth century. The Gothic Revival style is characterized by its emphasis on verticality, steep sloping roofs, and conspicuous gables often



decorated with elaborately decorated barge board and eaves. Often used in church architecture, this style was applied to domestic buildings by Andrew Jackson Downing in The Architecture of Country Houses first printed in 1850. The Gothic Revival enjoyed a long popularity often making it difficult to assign dates based on style.



GREEK REVIVAL

Popular during the mid-19th century (1830-1860), this style adapted elements of the Greek temple façade especially the pediment, entablature and aspects of the Classical orders. It is

characterized by a symmetrical appearance, prominent gables with heavy moldings, projecting comices with dentils.

ITALIANATE

Inspired by Italian architecture this style, sometimes called the Italian Villa style, was popular from the mid-1850s through the 1880s. These buildings range from simple to elaborately decorated and are often asymmetrically designed. The



distinctive characteristics include a low-pitched roof, frequent use of belvederes and entrance towers, pronounced over-hanging eaves supported by brackets, round-headed windows with hood moldings, corner quoins, and often bay windows and balustraded balconies.



PRAIRIE STYLE Stemming from a group of architects working in Chicago near the turn of the twentieth century, this style is an indigenous American style. Frank Lloyd Wright, the most prominent of these architects, was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin, and Wright's studio and home, known as Taliesen (a Welsh name meaning "shining brow") is in Iowa County about twenty miles north of Mineral Point. Characteristics of these buildings include a low-pitched roof, which is often hipped, wide over-hanging eaves, an emphasis on the horizontal in the structure and in the detailing, and often the incorporation of local materials in construction. Finally, Prairie Style buildings are designed to "organically spring" from the landscape and appear to be a part of the natural setting.

5

OUEEN ANNE The Queen Anne style was the dominant style in America from 1880 to 1900 but many of the Queen Anne style homes in Mineral Point were built in the early 1900s. Named and popularized by Richard Norman Shaw and other English architects, the style had little to do with the neo-classical architecture popular during



the reign of Queen Anne (r. 1702-1714). Borrowing from later medieval styles and the Gothic revival, the so-called Queen Anne style employs contrasting material, shapes, and decorative elements. Dominant characteristics include irregular and steep roofs, corner turrets and second story projections which often use patterned shingles, combinations of stone and wood on different stories, stained glass windows, asymmetrical façades, and large open porches.



ROMANESQUE REVIVAL Like Gothic Revival, this style became popular during the midnineteenth century. Rather than late medieval architecture, this style emphasized the early medieval style called Romanesque because it used rounded arches and barrel vaulting reminiscent

of construction during the late Roman Empire. Romanesque Revival buildings are typically masonry constructions with rounded arches and often asymmetrical facades. Contrary to the soaring, vertical, and open Gothic style, Romanesque buildings convey a sense of monumental solidity, which explains why this style was frequently used for commercial and public buildings as well as homes and churches. The innovative Boston architect, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-86) was the best-known proponent of the style.



VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE These buildings are not easily identified with any one particular style and are the most common in Mineral Point. They usually reflect regional

tastes, available materials and local workmanship and the desire to meet building needs with simple and economic solutions. In Mineral Point many of the vernacular commercial

and residential buildings reflect the tastes, skills and familiar materials of the Cornish immigrants who settled with their families.

Rednith Comwall

The Cornish left a legacy still visible in the architecture of Mineral Point, which is twinned

with the city of Redruth in Cornwall. They contributed their knowledge of deep-shaft mining and stone cutting and constructed buildings of the stone that was readily available at nearby quarries. Often the stone was carefully cut for the front façade but for the rear and sides of the building it was left rough just as it came from the quarry. When timber or brick was used you can often see the incorporation of local stone into the structure in the foundation or in architectural elements such as the lintels.

Types of stone used in Mineral Point buildings

The three types of quarried stone seen in Mineral Point are Galena limestone, Trenton limestone, and St. Peter's sandstone. All three are sedimentary rocks formed when the sea periodically covered Southwestern Wisconsin during the late Cambrian Age.

The underlying layer is Trenton limestone, made mostly of calcium carbonate. It is the primary building material throughout the lead and zinc mining districts. It is also called "quarry rock" and "buff limestone" because of its light yellowish color. It can also be a light bluish color when it has not been exposed to air and water.

The Galena limestone covered most of the surface of Southwestern Wisconsin and is the main ore-bearing formation, taking its name from the Galena, or lead (lead sulfide), which was found in it and formed the basis for the mining in the region. Although Galena limestone is similar to Trenton limestone in its colorations, it also has distinctive differences. It is not actually limestone, but dolomite. Like Trenton limestone, it is composed of calcium carbonate but includes a substantial amount of magnesium carbonate with impurities of quartz, iron oxides, and clay. It contains many flints while the Trenton Limestone contains more fossils.

The third stone, St. Peter's sandstone, appears irregularly in Southwestern Wisconsin, perhaps due to the deposition of sediment on an irregular seabed. It consists of nearly pure quartz with a small amount of foreign material. The sandstone is somewhat darker in color than the limestone and is often crumbly in texture. However, a formation of St. Peter's sandstone near Mineral Point was hard enough to be cut, dressed, and used for building. It was a popular material because of nearby deposits and the primary expense was the quarrying. During the later 1860s it was used for the construction of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for the Gundry House, both on the Northside tour.

All three materials were used in the construction of the Walker House and are readily visible to the observer.

THE NORTHSIDE WALKING TOUR

To get to the starting point from the Chamber/Main Street Office, walk down High Street to the corner (Chestnut Street), turn left, pass over Jail Alley, and walk down hill. The first house on the tour is on your immediate right:

99 N. Chestnut Street Folk Victorian; Frame, Popular 1890-94



1. This small side-gabled frame house is a prime example of the Folk Victorian Style. This style is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple house forms and features porches with spindlework detailing. Fortunately, much of the decoration remains, including the turned spindles and brackets on the porch. The two-story part of the house has bilateral symmetry with a central doorway flanked by windows with accentuated wooden molding. The spread of the Folk Victorian Style is attributed to the expansion of the railroads which increased the accessibility of heavy woodworking machinery to local centers which could then produce inexpensive Victorian decoration.

Cross Doty Street and continue one short block on North Chestnut to Clowney Street. Turn left on Clowney Street and on your right, two houses from the corner is:

THE CHARLES STRONGMAN HOUSE

213 Clowney Street Federal Style; Brick, 1840s (prior to 1847)



2. This two-story side-gabled home indicates Federal style influence with its rectangular shape, low-pitched roof, and the

symmetrical placement of twin chimneys at both ends of the roof. Vermillion brick was selected over the cheaper local stone as the primary building material, and the brick is used not only on the front façade but also on the upper portions of the sides as well. Note that the local limestone has been used for the massive stone lintels on the windows, the door, and also on the lower and less visually prominent portions of the sidewalls. Tax records indicate that a two-story porch across the front of the house was removed.

Immediately next to the Strongman house is:

THE S. F. RODOLPH HOUSE

215 Clowney Street Greek Revival Influence; Limestone, 1840s



3. This structure with three dormers was constructed in the 1840s. A significant feature is the perfect symmetry of the front elevation with the central entrance. Notice the framing around each dormer, a pediment supported by pilasters, suggesting the form of a miniature Greek temple. The house later became the home of Associate Justice Samuel Crawford of the Wisconsin Supreme Court (1853-55). Judge Crawford was also treasurer of the first agricultural society in Iowa County and was a leader in the 1856 movement to have Mineral Point chartered as a city rather than a village. S.E. Rodolph left Mineral Point for California in the Gold Rush of 1849.

The house next to the Rodolph House is:

221 Clowney Street Elements of Federal Style; Frame, ca. 1866



4. This sidegabled frame house built on a stone foundation has numerous Federal Style elements. They

include the emphasis on the verticality of the main portion of the structure, cornices emphasized with decorative elements, symmetrical organization of the windows, and the elaboration

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of the front entryway with flanking windows and decorative details over the door. Like 213 Clowney Street, this structure also deviates from the Federal Style with its asymmetrical placement of the entrance. The eaves are also slightly wider than usual and have the repeating double brackets similar to those often found in Italianate homes.

One house farther on Clowney and on the opposite side of the street is:

224 Clowney Street Midland tradition Pre-railroad Folk Housing; Log and Frame, ca. 1850



5. This one-and-a-half-story log house is a prime example of the changeable nature of buildings and even their sites. This structure was moved to its present location in Mineral Point from the Platteville area in 1970 and reconstructed. It is a fine example of what is often called Pre-railroad Folk Housing that emanated from Appalachia. Examining the building techniques and the plan shows a melding of styles, linking it firmly to the Midland tradition. This house exhibits the simple one-room construction. Full dovetail joints provide strength in the corner junctions.

Walk to the end of Clowney Street to North Wisconsin. Ahead is:

FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

305 Doty Street Prairie Style; Stone, 1992



6. The Farmers Savings Bank reflects the popular Prairie Style architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright which is best appreciated by walking around it. Its low-pitched roof extends over both the single and two-story portions of the bank, including the drive-thru area as well, which is reminiscent of the cantilevers.

popular in many Prairie Style buildings. This emphasizes the horizontality of the building that is repeated in the accentuated lines of shingles on the roof and the wide rows of windows. Typical of other Prairie Style buildings, local materials, in this case limestone, were used in construction.

Turn left on North Wisconsin Street and walk one short block to Doty Street. Turning right in front of the bank, walk one block (uphill) to North Iowa Street. On your right, one house from the corner on North Iowa is:

THE PATRICK MULLER HOUSE

21 N. Iowa Street Vernacular; Stone, ca. 1845



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7. This side-gabled home is set into the hillside with two stories visible from the street while from the rear one can see the third story built into the hillside. The lower story still houses the kitchen, which was common in Cornish houses. Constructed of local limestone, the front façade is symmetrically arranged with a chimney on each end and a central entryway flanked by windows with prominent lower lintels.

Cross North Iowa Street, returning to the corner of Iowa and High Streets, and then walk between the two churches. On the left is:

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

400 Doty Street

Gothic Revival; St. Peter's Sandstone, 1871



MP Historical Socie

8. The present First Methodist Church was organized in 1834 and is one of the oldest Protestant congregations in Wisconsin. The original church building was built of logs and was located on Commerce Street. Soon after, the congregation built

another structure to serve as the church and also to house a day school. Dedicated in 1838 and expanded in 1845, that structure stood on the site of the Gothic Revival home across the street where its limestone foundation is still visible. The present church features asymmetrical towers and pointed-arch windows. Its massive form and substantial corner buttressing offset its strong vertical lines.

The church on the right is:

THE TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

402 High Street Street Gothic Revival: Brick, 1845



9. Having been organized in 1836, the Trinity parish predates this building and is one of the earliest in the Wisconsin Episcopal Diocese. Early vestry members included Governor Henry Dodge, Moses M.

Strong, and Henry Hamilton, the son of Alexander Hamilton. Gothic Revival elements are visible as one looks at the symmetrical façade, which has three pointed-arch windows and arched belfry openings on the centrally placed tower. The interior continues the Gothic emphasis on verticality and its stained glass windows include one by the workshop of Louis Comfort Tiffany, which depicts a New Testament scene of Christ with Mary and Martha.

On the right, immediately after the Episcopal Church, is:

THE EPISCOPAL RECTORY

409 High Street Gothic Revival; Stone, 1868



10. In 1868 the parish added a school and rectory. The Rectory still stands immediately to the west of the church. Constructed of St. Peter's sandstone, it echoes the Gothic Revival Style of the church, but has many more decorative elements. By walking around the building, one will notice that the attention to detail extends to the major façades and to the stonework. Above the windows are prominent stone arches, each with a prominent keystone.

Go to the end of the block, and across the street on the left is:

THE GEORGE PRIESTLY HOUSE

505 Church Street Federal Influence; Brick, ca. 1850



11. This exceptionally well-preserved home looks back to the Federal Style (1780-1820). The Federal influence can be seen in its symmetrical form with rectangular windows with six-oversix lights, or panes, topped by flat stone lintels. Its double chimneys and parapets at both gable ends rise above the roof-line. The Priestly family emigrated from England to Mineral Point in 1838. Because of the later prominence of their son, Thomas, the house is still locally known as the Thomas Priestly House. During the Civil War, he served in Company E, 11th Wisconsin Volunteers and then Company B, 30th Wisconsin Infantry, and was subsequently known as Captain Priestly.

Turn right onto Park Street and walk one block along the park. Go to the corner of Madison and Dodge Streets. Across the highway is:

THE ALEXANDER WILSON HOUSE

110 Dodge Street

Italianate with French Second Empire Influence; Brick, 1868



Alexander Wilson came to Mineral Point in 1855 from New York State. He served as Attorney General of Wisconsin, Superintendent of Mineral Point Schools, and District Attorney, as well as being a lawyer, banker, and editor. Italianate elements include the cube-shape of the original structure, the low-pitched roof, and wide overhanging eaves ornamented with paired brackets. A mansard roof, a wooden bay window, and accentuated round-arch windows characterize a one-and-one-half-story addition to the north side.

Proceed downhill on Madison Street. On your left is:

423 Madison Street Craftsman Style; Brick, 1927



13. This house is typical of a Craftsman Style bungalow. Its Craftsman features include wide eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces under the gables, and a wide front porch with the supporting columns extending to the ground. One feature of this bungalow is the hipped roof dormer with exposed rafters at the sides and the front.

Two houses past this, still on the left is:

THE WILLIAM LANYON, JR. HOUSE

415 Madison Street Vernacular; Frame, ca. 1910



14. This house was constructed in the Gothic Revival Style. All of the Gothic Revival features, including the barge boards under the gable eaves, the pointed-arch windows on the second story, and the brackets and dentils accenting the porch and eaves of the roof below the second story windows have been removed, victims of the enthusiasm for modernization of the 1950s and 1960s. However, the major architectural structure is still visible with its steep twin gables flanking the central doorway, the house's most striking feature.

Go to the end of the block and turn left onto North Iowa Street. On the left is:

> 104 North Iowa Street Bungalow Style; Frame, 1927



15. This house is a Craftsman Style bungalow with an exterior plan almost identical to the house at 423 Madison Street, except that it is frame construction rather than brick and the dormer does not have a hipped roof. Note that this dormer has the Craftsman features of exposed rafters at the sides and knee braces at the front. A decorative element on the sides of the

Continue walking along North Iowa Street and at the corner of North Iowa and Mineral Streets, on the right is:

house is the fishscale shingles above the clapboards.

219 North Iowa Street Queen Anne Style; Frame, ca. 1900



16. In keeping with the major characteristics of the Queen Anne Style, this home has steep, irregular roofs, a large open porch, and an asymmetrical façade composed of many different architectural shapes, including a projecting bay window on both the first and second story at the side of the house. Also characteristic of this style is the use of wood to create different patterns, such as the clapboards on the first story and the fish-scale shingles on the second. These architectural elements have been enhanced by painting.

Turn right and proceed down Mineral Street. On the left is:

THE DAVID JACKA HOUSE

321 Mineral Street Italianate Style; Frame, 1870



17. In the 1860s and 1870s, David lacka operated a feed and grain business and owned a general store and warehouses. His home is an interesting 'marriage' of two different building periods in two distinctly different styles. Apparently successful in business, Jacka enlarged the earlier front-gabled vernacular home to the left, which features elements of the Greek Revival Style. To the right, he added an Italianate tower with a

mansard roof and elaborate ironwork, made in Mineral Point at the Lanyon Foundry. Other Italianate features also added to the new structure were bay windows, a low-pitched roof, and wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets.

Just beyond this, on the left is:

THE MARTIN NECOLLINS HOUSE

315 Mineral Street Italianate: Frame, 1874

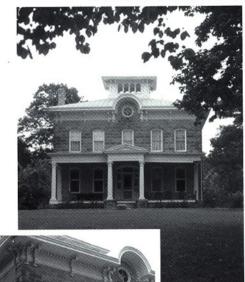


18. Like the Jacka house, this home is also a combination of styles. This two-story frame house is rectangular in shape with distinctive Italianate elements such as the wide overhanging eaves with prominent double brackets, hood moldings over windows, and a low-pitched roof. Deviating from the Italianate Style is the one-and-a-half-story wing at the east end of the house, which features a mansard roof. Martin NeCollins was a native of Cornwall who came to Wisconsin in 1848 and farmed successfully until 1870 when he came to live in town.

Walk to the corner of North Wisconsin and Mineral Streets and turn right onto Wisconsin. Walk one short block south, turn left onto Washington Street and then right onto Pine Street. On the right is:

THE JOSEPH GUNDRY HOUSE

234 Madison Street Italianate; St. Peter's Sandstone, 1868



19. The Gundry House was the home of Joseph Gundry and his family from 1868 to 1936. Built in

the Italianate Style with locally quarried stone, this stately home was designed by S. V. Shipman, one of the state's first architects. The house features an expansive front porch, which was modified to the classical style in 1898, tall arched windows and a bracketed hip roof topped with a square cupola. Gundry, a native of Cornwall, moved to Mineral Point in 1845 and engaged in the mercantile business. Later business interests included land speculation, banking, and mining, but he is best remembered as a partner with John Gray in ownership of the Gundry & Gray Dry Goods store on High Street, which operated from the 1850s to the late 1930s. Local citizens rallied and formed the Mineral Point Historical Society to save the Gundry House from demolition in 1939. The Gundry heirs deeded the property to the Society, and since that time it has served as a focal point for the activities of the Society. The Society established a museum in the house, and plans are currently underway to restore the house to its appearance one hundred years ago.

Bear immediately left onto Davis Street, which angles downhill. On the right is:

St. Mary's Catholic Church and School

224 Davis Street Romanesque Revival; Brick, 1901 and 1904



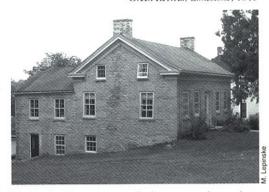
20. Two significant examples of Romanesque Revival architecture are the two Catholic churches in town, St. Mary's discussed here, and, St. Paul's, on the Southside tour. St. Mary's dates to 1870 when a growing number of German congregants, many freshly arrived from Germany, founded their own church. The present church was consecrated in 1901 and is built of Menominee pressed brick with a stone foundation and white stone ornamentation. St. Mary's is a basilica plan church with a longitudinal shape ending in a semicircular area called an apse. Its main façade features a centrally placed, highly elaborated four-story

tower, which rises eighty feet. This is flanked by shorter polygonal shaped towers. Each tower has an entrance with a rounded archway above. The largest entrance under the central tower is further accentuated by a gable and above that a rose window, more commonly found on Gothic churches.

St. Mary's first school opened in 1871 and the present redbrick building opened in 1904. It included living quarters and served as a convent for the teaching sisters. The parish schools of St. Mary's and St. Pauls were united in 1935 and the building received major additions in both 1935 and 1961. Across the street from St. Mary's is:

THE JOHN BRACKEN HOUSE

235 Davis Street Greek Revival; Limestone, 1846



21. The Bracken House is among the best preserved examples of the Greek Revival Style in the city. A German stonemason reportedly constructed this one-and-a-half-story stone house. Typical of the Greek Revival Style, it features a classical entablature, a symmetrical design with six-over-six windows and a projecting cornice accented by a row of dentils along the top of the front elevation and by cornice returns. The building is further characterized by a centrally located, side-lighted door with transom window and flat stone lintels. John Bracken, a tanner by trade, lived in the house from 1846 until about 1870.

Next to this on the left is:

221 Davis Street American Four-square; Frame, ca. 1900



22. The roofline of an American Four-Square may be pyramidshaped, rising to a point; or, as with this house, there may be a flat, square surface at the very top. The modification was likely made in order to facilitate standing in the attic. However, a sacrifice was made in the ease of construction because rooflines rising to a point require a simple frame structure of four corner beams meeting at the common vertex to support the roof.

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Continue on Davis Street to the corner of Davis and North Chestnut. Ahead is:

THE SAMUEL IENKINS HOUSE

217 North Chestnut Street Vernacular; Brick, ca. 1845

23. The small sidegabled brick house has very narrow eaves and a symmetrical façade with a central entry flanked by single, plain, rectangular windows. Originally a native of Cornwall, Jenkins came to Mineral



Point in 1841 to mine lead. He left town for California in 1850, apparently following the promise of gold found at Sutter's Mill in 1848. Like many others who went westward at this time, he returned to Mineral Point and began other successful businesses. In 1852, he opened a general store and in 1866 started the S. Hocking & Co. hardware store.

Turn left on North Chestnut and walk about 200 feet. On the right is:

THE SAMUEL IENKINS COTTAGE

321 North Chestnut Street Vernacular; Stone, 1849



24. The house bears a distinct resemblance to the brick house at 217 North Chestnut. It also is a small side-gabled home. However, it is built of local limestone and following local building tradition in stone, it has no windows at the sides. Attention has been given to the stone on the front facade, which is smoothed or dressed, while the stone on the sides and rear has been left rough.

This concludes the Northside Walking Tour. By following Chestnut Street south three short blocks, you will return to the starting point of the tour, the corner of North Chestnut and Jail Alley.

THE DOWNTOWN WALKING TOUR

To get to the starting point from the Chamber/Main Street Office at 225 High Street, walk up High Street to the corner of High and Wisconsin Streets near the post office. The tour will proceed down this side of the street (North side) then turn south on Commerce Street before returning up the opposite side of High Street (South side). This routing will allow one an opportunity to view these buildings from across the street. The first building on the tour is:

THE WASHBURN & WOODMAN BANK

324 High Street Commercial Vernacular; Brick, 1849



25. In 1844, Cadwallader C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman, two lawyers from Maine, arrived in Mineral Point and formed a partnership, describing themselves as "Attorneys & Counselors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Land Agents." The firm lasted eleven years, evolving into a respected private bank. The pair also owned the shot tower at Helena and engaged in successful land speculation. Washburn served as a general in the Civil War, was elected to Congress, and in 1871 became the second Mineral Point resident elected Governor of Wisconsin. After leaving office, he founded the Washburn-Crosby Flour Milling Co. of Minnesota, which expanded to become General Mills. The extended parapets on both end facades were typical of frontier commercial buildings. The building is now a private residence.

Walk past the Post Office, and on the corner of High and Henry Streets is:

THE MASONIC TEMPLE

306 High Street

Vernacular/Richardsonian Romanesque with Craftsman Influence; Brick and Stone, 1897 and 1924



26. Lodge No. 1, Free & Accepted Masons of Mineral Point, founded in 1841, is the first lodge formed in the state of Wisconsin.

This building was erected by the Lodge in 1897 after fire destroyed the lodge rooms on lower High Street. John Charles, a Cornish immigrant and an architect of statewide repute, designed the eastern portion with its rusticated Bedford limestone and brick, decorative belt courses, and hip roof dormers. The 1920s clubroom, added to the west end, is compatible in design to the Richardsonian Romanesque vernacular of the earlier section, but with Craftsman style touches.

In the next block is located:

THE GORGEN GROCERY & MEAT MARKET

242 High Street Italianate; Limestone, 1907



27. Constructed to replace a frame building dated to 1878, the upper portion of this structure represents an impressive use of local limestone from the Gorgen Quarry. Its rough-cut texture contrasts with the formal dentil-like brackets underneath the large cornice topped by a large triangular pedi-

ment. End piers support the cornice. John Gorgen's parents came from Germany in 1840 and he was born in Wisconsin in 1848. In 1873, he left the family farm to work in Mineral Point where he attended school. This large structure reflected the need for successful businesses to expand beyond a single storefront to buildings with multiple storefronts.

Moving down the street, our next stop is:

THE HORNUNG CITY BAKERY & RESTAURANT

236-240 High Street Queen Anne/Classical Revival; Brick Veneer/Metal, 1891

28. The upper floor of this building is an example of one of the more highly ornamental façades on High Street. This was achieved by the use of ironclad or pressed metal. A metal cornice accentuated the three pediments above



each of the three bay windows. Pressed designs in vegetative and floral motifs as well as Corinthian pilasters provide additional decorative ornamentation. The first floor of the building was originally divided into two storefronts with large windows on either side of the doorways. A center doorway gave access to the second floor.

Several doors down is:

THE RICHARD PENHALLEGAN BUILDING

218 High Street Vernacular; Limestone, 1856



29. The ornamentation on this structure is limited to spiral cast-iron columns on either side of the entrance that accents the simple dressed-stone front. In the 1890s, this building housed C. Springer's cigar factory as well as the C. Springer Cigar and Tobacco Store. The façade was restored in the 1990s.

Crossing over Chestnut, directly across High Street is:

THE IOWA COUNTY BANK AND ABSTRACT OFFICE

158 High Street Romanesque Revival; Stone, 1892



30. This stone-faced building replaced a frame structure to house the bank's increasing real estate, insurance, and abstract services. Its massiveness is typical of the Romanesque Style. Other featured details include the single round arch in the center of the cornice, the row of elongated dentils in the frieze area, and carved foliated ornamentation on

the capitals of the pilasters on either side of the doorways and east side of the building. Upon its completion, the Iowa County Democrat described it as a "commodious bank building with a fireproof and burglar-proof vault." James Hutchinson, who was born in Ireland and emigrated to Mineral Point in 1840, originally founded the bank in 1885.

Continuing down the street, in the middle of the block is:

THEODORE ENGELS SALOON

148 High Street Vernacular; Limestone, 1868-69



31. During the 1860s, increased architectural ornamentation was found on the commercial buildings on High Street. This building is a wonderful example of large storefront windows, double-entry doors, and helical cast iron columns on either side of the doorway. It also features the typical stone string course above the second floor windows, with lintels.

This early photo show shutters on the second story windows. Throughout much of the building's history it has operated as a saloon. Engels was born in Germany in 1819, came to the United States in 1845, and settled in Mineral Point in 1847.

Right next door to the Engels Saloon is:

Lenahan Brothers Block

140-146 High Street Vernacular: Limestone, 1866

32. The small rectangular three-paned windows beneath the cornice are reminiscent of the midnineteenth-century. The building retains much of its original architectural characteristics, including a plain cornice, horizontal lintels under the small windows, and two six-over-six windows in each of the three storefront sections. The middle storefront retains the original double doors that give access to the second floor. Iron pillars made by the Lanyon Foundry are found on either side of the three



doorways. The building originally housed the Lenehan's large general store, operated by the Irish brothers.

Just down the block is:

THE VIVIAN BUILDING

130 High Street Italianate; Limestone, 1876

33. A simple projecting cornice, three shuttered six-over-six windows and a decorative iron balustrade provide an Italianate feeling to a typical example of a late nineteenth-century commercial vernacular building. It retains most of its original architectural features. The building originally housed Dr. John Vivian's expanding



medical and drug store business. Vivian arrived in the United States from Cornwall in 1847. In 1859 he located his practice at 128 High Street (now part of Ivey's Pharmacy, a successor business) and in 1876 built this adjoining building. Vivian became a local business and political leader, serving as mayor of Mineral Point. Over the years, the building has housed a grocery store, a saloon, and more recently a quilt shop.

Pass the small park and on the corner of High and Vine Streets is:

Martin & Toay Hardware AND WHITE HOUSE DRY GOODS

104-110 High Street Italianate/Queen Anne; Limestone, 1897



34. The original building, built in the middle of the nineteenth century, burned in 1897 and was immediately rebuilt. The building combines elements of the Queen Anne Style with those of

the earlier Italianate Style. The hardware store continued to operate at this location until 1960.

Turn around and walk through the parking lot of the small park on Vine Street to Jail Alley. To your left, on the corner of Jail Alley and Vine is:

THE PARLEY EATON HOUSE

105 Jail Alley Federal Style (Dutch); Brick, 1846-47



35. Eaton and his family came to Mineral Point from Massachusetts in 1838. He served as an attorney and became the first judge in Iowa County. Built in 1846-47, this house reflects Eaton's taste for the Federal Style influenced by the New York Dutch houses that often featured crow-step gables. The salmon-red brick is from local clay and was fired in a local brickyard. Around 1855 the original crow-step gables were removed, only to be replaced in the 1970s when the house was restored to its original appearance.

Across the intersection on your right is:

THE SAMUEL MEADOWS HOUSE

51 Jail Alley Vernacular; Stone, 1849-50



36. This stone cottage is typical of Mineral Point miners' homes in the late 1840s. It features matched chimneys and a central door flanked by single windows under flat stone lintels. In the 1970s and 1980s, it was the home of Bob Neal, who founded Pendarvis with Edgar Hellum. Neal is credited with starting the preservation movement in Mineral Point in the 1930s.

Return to High Street, turn left and proceed to the bottom of the hill. Cross Commerce Street and turn right. Walk down the block, and across the street you'll see:

THE OLD TOWN HALL

220 Commerce Street Vernacular/Italianate; Frame, 1875

37. This small one-story building was constructed of local stone and wood just prior to the decline of the popularity of the



Italianate Style in America. Originally, it was constructed as rental property by the Ivey family, and it appears in tax records as the Ivey Building. In the 1920s the building served as a garage, then known as J. J. Collins Garage, and was attached to the buildings on both the north and south sides. The building was restored to its original style in 1991-92. Once utilized as the town hall, the interior of the building features a raised platform with a railing in the back quarter. Stenciling on the perimeter of the upper walls was duplicated during restoration. Notice the Italianate dentils at the roof line.

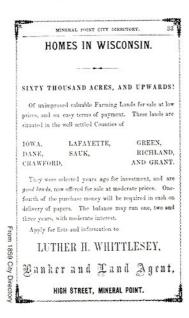
Proceed South on Commerce Street and you will find a cluster of simple historic vernacular limestone buildings that provide a glimpse of Mineral Point in the 1850s and 1860s. Most of these buildings were built in anticipation of the coming railroad line, which reached Mineral Point in 1857. The buildings are characterized by rear and side elevations of rough native stone and front elevations of dressed native stone block. On the west side of the street is:

THE JACKA & BENNETT BUILDING

20 Commerce Street Vernacular; Limestone, 1856-58



38. This two story side-gabled structure was originally built as an inn and saloon. The first floor features six-over-six windows topped by flat stone lintels. In 1866, John Chesterfield, an Englishman who came to the area to mine, purchased it. He renamed the property the Union Hotel, a common name at the close of the Civil War. Restored in the 1970s, the building housed a restaurant called the Chesterfield Inn, which closed in 1999. Now called the Mineral Spirits Saloon, the new owners are conducting another rehabilitation.



Upon reaching the point where Commerce Street forks, look directly across the fork, and there is:

THE MINERAL POINT RAILROAD DEPOT

13 Commerce Street Vernacular: Limestone, 1856



39. Local stonemasons John Toay and Philip Allen, who emigrated together from Cornwall in 1842, constructed the depot using local limestone. The side-gabled building is distinguished by three round-arched doorways. An early photograph shows double doors and a fanlight in the semicircular archways. Windows on the upper floors are six-over-six. The first train arrived in Mineral Point from Warren, Illinois on June 17, 1857. By 1940 the line had been reduced to freight only. Currently, the depot is the main focus of local restoration efforts.

By turning your back to Commerce Street and looking across the creek you will notice an outcropping of rock. This is the "mineral point", where lead was reputedly first discovered in 1826. To your left is:

THE MINERAL POINT HOTEL

1 Water Street Vernacular; Limestone, 1856, 1861, and 1866



40. This side-gabled structure was built by William Walker, an Irishman who arrived in Mineral Point in 1841. He originally worked as a teamster, hauling lead to Galena and Milwaukee. In anticipation of the coming railroad, which put most area teamsters out of work, he built this hotel. It remained in operation as a hotel until the early twentieth century. The building was restored in 1964 and renamed the Walker House, serving as a hotel and restaurant until the early 1990s.

You have reached the halfway point of the tour. By turning around and crossing over Commerce Street to the front of the Jacka & Bennett Building, you will get a better view of the buildings on the east side of the street as you head back to High Street. Directly across from the Jacka & Bennett Building is:

THE GEORGE COBB WAREHOUSE

23 Commerce Street Vernacular; Limestone, 1854



41. Cobb, a native of Cazenovia, New York, arrived in Mineral Point in 1843, after stops in La Porte, Indiana, Chicago, Illinois, and Galena, Illinois. An 1859 advertisement for his three-story warehouse shows that he was a produce and commission merchant dealing in salt and water lime, as well as being an agent for the American Express Company. The threestory building is ornamented only by flat stone lintels and quoins that contrast with the rough cut stone. The building was restored in 1997.

Just up the street is:

LANYON FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP

105 Commerce Street Vernacular; Limestone, 1849



42. Born in Cornwall in 1810, William Lanyon, Sr. arrived in Mineral Point in 1840 and worked

as a blacksmith and machinist. In 1849, he built this structure for his growing business of mill and machine castings, turnings in iron and brass, plows, and farming tools. The building originally had two-stories. Lanyon remained active in business until 1875. Although much altered from its original appearance, this is Mineral Point's one true industrial structure remaining from the lead-mining era.

Continue up Commerce Street to:

THE JOHN F. O'NEIL HOUSE

209 Commerce Street Vernacular; Limestone & Wood, 1829-1839

43. The first frame building in Mineral Point was built by John F. O'Neil and his wife Mary Ann Sublette. The wooden side-section on the north of the building, the interior posts and beams, the wide board and handsplit lath walls are all that remains of that house. The main sidegabled structure was added by 1839. It features dressed stone, sixover-six windows, flat stone lintels, and an



end chimney. Mary Ann was fifteen when she married John and was one of the few women in early Mineral Point. John served as a Captain of Dragoons in the Blackhawk War.

Next door is:

THE SAMUEL WHITE BUILDING

213 Commerce Street Vernacular; Stone, 1859

44. This structure was built as the Samuel White Block in 1859 and is another example of vernacular stone construction. It has been restored to the same form in which it was built and contains several features common in earlier commercial buildings of



Mineral Point. The circle and arch form of the windows. featuring arched lintels with prominent keystones, appeared in several early buildings at this end of High Street. The helical cast iron columns on either side of the central front entrance are especially common, and numerous examples can be found on both High and Commerce streets.

At the end of the block at the foot of High Street is:

THE GLOBE HOTEL

223-227 Commerce Street Vernacular; Stone, 1868, 1876, & 1877-78



45. Replacing an earlier hotel, Alfred Jenkins built the Globe Hotel in 1868. Purchasing the property in 1876, Nick Schillin added # 225. In 1877-78, a meat market was built at # 223, and later became the Hotel Office and then the Saloon. William McKinley, who became the 26th President of the United States in 1897, visited the Globe Hotel in 1869. Stone quoins add to the ornamentation of this block and unify the three stages of construction.

Turn left on High Street and proceed west (uphill). Halfway up the block is:

THE THEODORE FEDER BUILDING

31 High Street

Vernacular; Limestone, Sandstone, Brick, ca. 1840 and 1867



46. This building is believed to have originally housed a harness shop. In 1867 Feder added a second story, which features cut sandstone and soft red brick. At that time, the first floor was divided into two storefronts. During the past one hundred years, the

building has housed a number of businesses, including a tavern, a plumbing and heating shop, and a chicken hatchery. The building was restored in 1997. At the corner of High and Vine is:

HOTEL ROYAL

43 High Street Classical Revival/Queen Anne; Brick, 1901



47. On Easter Sunday, 1901, a special excursion train from Chicago, Beloit, and Janesville marked the grand opening of this hotel. Built by two Chamley brothers, whose

family had a long history of hotel operation in the city, the hotel's design was considered extravagant for the time. Rather than native stone, the building is constructed of red bricks shipped in on the railroad. Exterior elements of Classical Revival/Queen Anne Styles still exist, including the turret. The building looks much as it did in 1901. The hotel featured a large dining room and was the first in town to feature individual bathrooms, telephones in the bedrooms, central steam heat, and electric lights with brass chain fixtures. Most of the furnishings came from Chicago's Marshall Field's and the final cost of construction reached \$25,000.

Cross over Vine Street and continue uphill.

In the middle of the block is:

CITY HALL, OPERA HOUSE, AND PUBLIC LIBRARY

137 High Street Neo-Classical; Brick, 1913



MP Historical Society

48. In 1913 the city hired the Madison architectural firm of Claude & Starck to construct a new building on the site of the existing City Hall. The structure still houses municipal offices, a public library, and a theater. Great attention was paid to the decoration and design of the theater, which features a full proscenium and balcony. Now called the Mineral Point Opera House, it still features elaborate ornamental plaster on the interior and each of the 400 seats has an unobstructed view. John E. Kennedy visited the Opera House in 1960 while campaigning for the presidency.

Proceed to the end of the block. Across the intersection of Chestnut and High Street is:

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

203 High Street

Richardsonian Romanesque; Sandstone, 1906-07



49. Massive, native sandstone blocks convey the sense of solidity marking the Richardsonian Romanesque Style of this building. A bank anchored this corner until 1992 when the Farmers Savings Bank moved to its new building on Doty Street. A tele-

phone company originally had its headquarters at the rear of the building and offices occupied the second floor. Typical of the style, the building features massive low arches over windows and doors. The steep gable end is topped with a tiled roof featuring inset dormers.

Continue up High Street. In the middle of the block is:

THE GUNDRY & GRAY BUILDING

215 High Street

Italianate; Sandstone, 1871



50. In 1997, the Gundry & Gray name appeared again after a sixty-year absence from the front of this handsome landmark. Built in 1871 for the quality Gundry & Gray Dry Goods and Clothing Store, the family operated the store until 1938. The cast-metal dog was first used as a symbol for the store following the English/Cornish custom and has been adopted by the community as the "Pointer". The building is constructed of local brown and yellow sandstone with a white variety used for the front facing. At the time of its construction, the front of the Pulford Drugstore next door was replaced with one of a matching style and stonework.

Several doors up from Gundry & Gray is:

THE OTIS HENDRA BUILDING

229 High Street

Queen Anne Style; Limestone, 1857

51. By 1884 this building housed a candy store and a sewing machine store. The building became Hendra's Grocery store in 1892. Hendra enlarged the building, and, at that time, along with the present metal front, the Queen Anne details were added. He also incorporated the building on the east side (downhill) for his growing business. This building features towers, projecting bays, decorative shingles, and stained glass windows. At one time, the Post Office was located in this building.



Proceed up the block to the corner of High Street and Henry Street. Across the street is:

THE U.S. HOTEL

261-263 High Street

Commercial Vernacular/Italianate; Limestone, 1853 and 1876.



52. Now separate entities, these two buildings were once connected as the U.S. Hotel. The three-story section, which has rough stone side and rear walls and a cut-stone flat-gabled front façade, was built in 1853 as a commercial rental building. It was enlarged and remodeled into a hotel for Hugh Phillips in 1855, who kept the lower floor as a business rental. Renters included a dry goods store, a grocery, a dentist, and a telegraph company. The two-story Italianate addition of 1876 added more guest rooms to the hotel while the first floor housed sample rooms, and after the turn of the century, the World Theatre, a silent motion picture house. Each section has been restored in recent years, with separate businesses and living quarters.

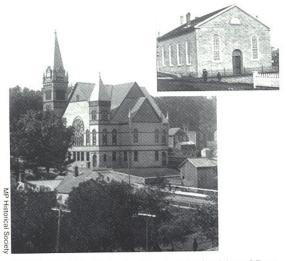
This completes the Downtown portion of the walking tour and you have returned to the intersection where you began.

THE SOUTHSIDE WALKING TOUR

To get to the starting point from the Chamber/Main Street Office, walk down High Street to the corner of High and Chestnut Streets. Take South Chestnut Street, which heads steeply downhill, past Fountain Street and up the next hill. Our tour begins at the corner of Maiden and South Chestnut Streets with:

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH

303 Maiden Street Gothic Revival; Frame, 1892



53. The Primitive Methodist Church formed in Mineral Point in 1848 when seventy members left the Methodist Episcopal Church. The "bolters," as they came to be known, worshiped in various houses in town until the construction of their first church in 1849, which used locally quarried limestone. By 1892, the structure no longer met the needs of the growing congregation, which had grown to 425 members, so it was dismantled to make way for the current structure. This frame structure, constructed on a high stone foundation, exhibits the multiple forms and pointed-arch windows of the Gothic Revival Style. Construction began in July of 1892 and finished the next summer. The cost totaled just over \$22,000. The spire and turrets of the 1892 construction were removed in 1912 and stucco was applied over the clapboard siding in 1921. In 1949, church records indicate that the stucco was removed and the existing asbestos slate siding was installed. The church voted to become Congregational in 1913 and affiliated with the United Church of Christ in 1961.

Go one block south (uphill) along South Chestnut Street, turn right onto Front Street, and on your right is:

THE WILLIAM LANYON, SR. HOUSE

309 Front Street Italianate; Brick, 1854



54. William Lanyon came to Mineral Point from Cornwall in 1840 and began working as a blacksmith and machinist. He then moved into the hardware, stove, and tinware business, establishing an iron foundry in 1848. This Italianate Villa style house is T-shaped with a wrap-around porch. It features a tall square tower built into one corner of the tee. Other Italianate characteristics are bracketed overhanging eaves, flat stone lintels over long windows, and a bay window.

Across the street from the Lanyon House is:

THE THOMAS TRERORAH HOUSE

310 Front Street Gothic Revival/Italianate; Brick, 1851 & 1859



55. County records suggest the house was originally built by Thomas Trerorah in 1859, however, local sources maintain the house was originally built in 1851 by Thomas Davy. The two-story house displays the long round-arch and segmented windows associated with the Italianate style. The house also features rusticated stone quoins. The curvilinear Gothic barge boards on the front gable were added in 1868 to correlate the 1851 and 1859 sections of the house. The house is a brick-gabled ell and its Italianate features make it one of the more eclectic houses on the tour.

Continue up Front Street and turn left on South Wisconsin Street. On your left is:

410 South Wisconsin Greek Revival; Frame, 1845



56. One of the oldest houses on the tour, this house is a typical Greek Revival. It features cornice returns on the eaves, a transom window over the door, and a central chimney. Notice that this house retains the six-over-six windows typical of the mid-nineteenth century. Despite additions to the rear and side, the rest of this house is original.

Continue south on Wisconsin to the first alley on your right. Here at the corner of South Wisconsin Street and Tower Street is:

THE GEORGE HUXTABLE HOUSE

503 South Wisconsin Street American Four-square; Concrete, 1912



57. This two-story house was built for Dr. George Huxtable. The house is made out of "rock face" concrete blocks manufactured by the local builder Nicholas Graber. The blocks were made by mixing cement with mine tailings from the Tiopoli Concentrating Mill, and then placing the mixture into a special press brought to the area about 1906. This is the largest and most elaborate of several such houses in Mineral Point. The house has multiple dormers with a classical side-lighted entrance. The porch also features classical columns.

Follow Tower Street to the West, and on your left is:

THE COTHREN HOUSE

320 Tower Street Federal Style; Limestone, 1854



58. Montgomery M. Cothren, a native of New York State, built the Cothren House. Cothren moved to New Diggings in 1839 and to Mineral Point in 1843 at age twenty-four, where he established a law practice. He was member of the territorial Lower House in 1847-48, was elected as a state senator in 1852, and served as a Fifth Circuit Court judge from 1853-1865 and again from 1876-1883. The front of this house faces east and is reminiscent of an eastern townhouse with stairs leading to the first floor. Notice the numerous interior chimneys and the second story balcony with a wrought iron railing. Many of the window panes in the house are original, and members of Cothren's family etched their names in several of them.

After emerging from Tower Street across from the Mineral Point Elementary School, turn to your right and proceed north (uphill) on Cothren Street. The first house past the school on your left is:

THE GEORGE COBB HOUSE

605 Cothern Street Gothic Revival/Italianate: Brick, 1855

59. Cobb operated an agricultural commission business, and a store. In 1855 he became the manager of the Mineral Point Railroad, holding the position until 1881. The house features a sharply angled roof that descends from perpendicular spines that intersect above the center of the house. The wide from

porch is supported by narrow wooden columns that sport false Corinthian capitals below the line of the porch's roof, creating the illusion that the porch roof is supported by the intricate woodwork that forms arches



J. Weiss

between the columns. An arched transom window above the main entrance completes the Italianate features. The woodwork is repeated at the ends of the house above the Gothic style rose window. The main windows feature white stone lintels that contrast the red brick facade.

Continue north on Cothern Street to the corner. At the corner of Cothern and Front Streets, on the southeast corner of the intersection is:

THE WILLIAM PIERCE HOUSE

420 Front Street Greek Revival; Frame, 1845



60. Originally constructed around 1845 for William Pierce, this is one of the oldest and best-preserved homes in Mineral Point. The house is a simple wood-frame side-gabled house with an interior brick chimney at either end of the house. The popular six-over-six windows are still intact and the windows on the first floor feature shutters. Notice the square columns and woodwork above the pedimented front entrance.

When in front of the Pierce House, turn around and cross Front Street. Directly in front of you is:

THE CURTIS BEECH HOUSE

505 Front Street Federal Style; Brick, 1849



61. The Classical Revival style porch, added in the late nineteenth century, features Tuscan columns, making the house somewhat unique. Beech, a native of New York arrived in Mineral Point at the early date of 1836. He operated a business in town for several years before he entered into mining. Most early mining in Mineral Point was based on the demand for lead, however, Beech and his partner, W. J. Tilley, began mining and smelting copper. Although Beech was successful, the copper mining in the region remained minor in comparison to lead mining.

Follow Front Street to the west, passing over the end of Cothren Street, and turn right on South Iowa Street. Walk north (downhill) past Maiden Street and the fourth house on the right is:

THE JOSEPH DELLER HOUSE

216 South Iowa Street Queen Anne; Frame, 1883



62. One of the largest and most decorative of the Victorian houses in town, the Joseph Deller house is typical of the Late Queen Anne Style popular at the turn of the nineteenth century. The house is ornately decorated with a shingled upper story, barge boards, and roof dormers, giving the house an irregular design. The house also features a large porch on the western elevation. A bay window on the south elevation and two on the western elevation, (one above and one below the roof of the porch) complete the irregular design.

When in front of the Deller House, turn around and cross South Iowa Street and follow Decatur Street west (uphill). One half block to the west, on your left is:

The Berrenger House

520 Decatur Street Federal Style/Vernacular; Brick, 1855



63. This is the second side-gabled brick house on the tour; however, this house is a somewhat rare two-storied version. The house, built in 1855 has the crisp outline of a Federal Style building with little ornamentation. The house is symmetrical, with simple brick surfaces and rectangular windows topped by flat stone lintels. There is a single chimney at each end of the house, a feature common to the Federal Style. The most distinguishing feature of the Berrenger House is the late nineteenth-century addition of an open porch with classical Greek columns.

Continuing west on Decatur Street, you will arrive at the intersection of Decater and Ridge Street (Hwy. 151). Directly across the highway is:

THE JOSEPH SMITH HOUSE

425 Ridge Street Italianate; Brick, 1855-56



64. This house was built for Joseph Smith, who operated a bookstore and confectionary in Mineral Point. Several years after the house was completed, it was purchased by Nelson Snow, a native of Massachusetts who arrived in Mineral Point in 1858. Snow was one of the original founders of the Mineral Point Zinc Company. The house is a classic example of the Italianate style. The simple intersecting cubic shapes are topped with a low roof and overhanging, bracketed eaves. The house features a Classical Style entrance door as well as a porch supported by classical columns and a pedimented entrance. The most interesting feature of the house is the rectangular cupola. The property also retains a nineteenthcentury coach house/barn, located behind the house.

At the end of Decatur Street to your immediate right is:

St. Paul's Rectory

414 Ridge Street Queen Anne; Frame, ca. 1900



65. St. Paul's rectory retains the characteristics of the late Queen Anne style. The two-story frame house features an irregularity of form with the irregular hip and gabled roofs and open porches. The front elevation features a two-story, threesided bay and double gables with decorative shingles in their gable ends. The partially enclosed porch features Tuscan columns and a classical pediment over the porch entrance.

Next to the Rectory is:

St. Charles's Mission Church

414 Ridge Street

Vernacular; Sandstone and Limestone, 1842



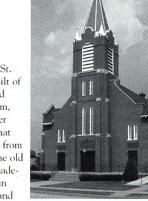
66. Between the rectory and the current St. Paul's church rests St. Charles's Mission Church. Almost immediately after its foundation, the parish took the name of St. Paul, the first great missionary. The congregation, made up largely of Irish immigrants, organized in 1838 and built the single story limestone church in 1842. The well-preserved church is linked to Reverend Samuel Mazzuchelli, known as Father Matthew Kelly to his parishioners, a Dominican missionary who founded several churches and the Dominican Mother House at Sinsinawa. A parish school operated from 1868 until 1935.

On the corner of Fountain and Ridge Streets is:

St. Paul's Catholic Church

414 Ridge Street

Romanesque Revival; Brick, 1910-11



67. The current St. Paul's church, built of vitrified brick and Bedford stone trim. replaced an earlier stone structure that served the parish from 1855 to 1910. The old church proved inadequate following an influx of Italian and

Czech immigrants, attracted to the booming zinc mining industry. For most of the parishes' history, priests of Irish descent served at St. Paul's while priests of German descent served at St. Mary's. Faced with a dwindling number of priests, the parishes united in 1978.

Cross Fountain Street. Proceed to the corner of Ridge and Doty Streets. To your right is:

THE WILLARD EASTMAN HOUSE

308 Ridge Street Queen Anne; Frame, ca. 1898



68. The Eastman House is a textbook example of the Queen Anne Style, featuring an asymmetrical façade with a hipped roof and lower cross gables, patterned wood shingles, and decorative brackets. Eastman was the owner of Eastman Lumber Company, which was located on Commerce Street. In 1900, the house was sold to Louis Graber, who lived there until 1927. His son Lawrence won world-wide attention for his accomplishments in grassland farming and pasture management. A State Historical Marker outlining his life and accomplishments was installed at the entrance to the Iowa County Fairgrounds.

On the opposite corner of the intersection is:

THE WILLIAM A. JONES HOUSE

215 Ridge Street Colonial Revival; Brick, 1906-07



69. This impressive colonial revival mansion was built in the later years of Jones's life. Echoing elements of English Georgian architecture, the elegant entrance features a balconied portico supported by Corinthian columns. Other architectural details include the ornate Palladian window above the entrance and white stone quoins on the corners of the building. Born in Wales, Jones came to Wisconsin in 1851 with his family when he was seven years old. Educated in Platteville, he served as Superintendent of Iowa County Schools. In 1883 he and his brothers, David and Thomas, purchased the Mineral Point Zinc Company. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a post he held for eight years before returning to Mineral Point.

From the corner of Ridge and Doty Streets, follow Doty Street east (downhill) toward the business district. Halfway down the block on your right is:

THE C. G. HUBENTHAL HOUSE

430 Doty Street

American Craftsman Bungalow; Frame, 1912

70. This one-and-ahalf-story frame house is one of the more interesting examples of the bungalow style. This house also marks a change in basic construction as after the turn of the century,



most newly built houses had concrete rather than stone foundations. This bungalow is characterized by the exposed rafter ends of the Craftsman Style. The house also features a brick chimney, pronounced brackets beneath the eaves, and a gable dormer with wide eaves. The house has a gambrel-roofed front porch with short battered piers placed on high masonry bases. Notice that these masonry bases are made of the same "rock face" concrete blocks used to build the Huxrable house.

Continuing down Doty Street, on your right is:

THE FRED PHILLIPS HOUSE

414 Doty Queen Anne; Frame, 1909



71. The sharp angles of the roof, coupled with the turret that extends through both the second and third stories, and placement on a simple, square, concrete foundation, sets this house apart from the more irregularly shaped Queen Anne homes in town. The attic window features a diagonal cut frame with multiple panes while both the first and second story windows feature leaded glass. Typical of the style, the house features wooden shingles for the trim, including the popular fishscale pattern on the turret.

The last stop on Doty Street is:

THE ERNEST C. FIEDLER HOUSE

406 Doty Street Queen Anne; Frame, 1907



72. This house is easily compared to the house at 414 Doty. Notice that the turret rises out of the front elevation rather than the side. The roof is also hip and gable, but is side-gabled rather

than front-gabled, which focuses the attention of the observer on the dormer rather than the steep angle of the roof. Because the house is side-gabled and built on a rectangular foundation, it allows for a much wider front porch. Finally, notice that the house features a limestone foundation, making it one of the last in Mineral Point to use this building material. Fiedler's son John became a famous actor, starring with Henry Fonda in the classic movie "Twelve Angry Men" and later in the "Bob Newhart Show". His younger son, George, became a judge, and wrote Mineral Point, A History, in 1965.

At the corner of South Iowa and Doty Streets, turn right and go south (downhill) on South Iowa. At the corner of South Iowa and Fountain Streets, turn left and head east (downhill) on Fountain Street. You will pass a small park on the right, named Jerusalem Springs. On your left is:

THE WILLIAM HENRY HOUSE

305 Fountain Street Greek Revival; Frame, 1848-49



73. William Henry was a typical early settler, a Yankee that moved West

with stops in Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois before coming to Wisconsin. He opened a store in a log cabin on this site, and in 1836 he became the first official postmaster with the post office in his store. The log cabin was replaced in 1848 with a square two-story, one-room deep frame house (the section of the present house to the right of the present front door). In 1875, additions began changing the house to a rectangle with Greek Revival influence, including pilasters, cornice returns on the gable ends, and an entrance door flanked by sidelights. At the turn of the century, there were two one-story additions to the left of the house. In the 1960s there were additions to the back and a dormer was added in the 1970s.

Just past the Henry House, on the right is:

THE WILLIAM TREGRAY HOUSE

230 Fountain Street Federal Style; Brick, 1844

74. This house is one of the more recognizable examples of the Federal Style, built many years after the style had lost popularity in the East. The house featured little or no ornamentation. The house features two chimneys that flank both end walls and rise above the roof line. The windows are typical Federal Style with flat stone lintels over rectangular windows with six-over-six lights. The house has an offset, sidelighted entrance topped by a transom window and a flat



stone lintel. This makes the house atypical of the style, which usually featured symmetry.

Three doors down from the Tregray House is the final house on the Southside walking tour:

THE CHARLES HORNUNG HOUSE

216 Fountain Street Greek Revival; Frame, ca. 1835



75. This building is a classic example of early Mineral Point Greek Revival. Its dominant architectural feature is the complete pediment on the front gable end. Architectural style and interior construction suggest that it was built in the late 1830s. The structure was built directly across the street and up the hill on High Street where it housed a millinery shop. In 1892, Charles Hornung purchased the lot on which

it now rests and moved the store to this location to make room for his large bakery/restaurant. Since being moved to this location the building has been used as a private residence, and starting in 1990 was restored to a representation of its original state. The rear one-story addition was added in 1998.

To return to High Street, simply go to the end of the block and turn left (uphill) on South Chestnut. You have now returned to the starting point of the tour.

We hope you enjoyed the experience.

SELECTED GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

BALUSTRADE A railing supported by a series of small posts or balusters.

BARGE BOARD A projecting board, often decorated, on the gable of buildings to cover the ends of the horizontal roof timbers. Also called verge board.

BELVEDERE A small look-out tower on the roof of a house. Also called a cupola.

BRACKET A projection from a vertical surface providing support for cornices, balconies, window frames, etc.

CAPITAL The uppermost part of a column or pilaster.

CLASSICAL Referring to the architecture, or architecture derived from that, of Greece or Rome.

COLUMN A weight bearing, vertical support consisting of a base, shaft and capital.

CORNICE The projecting uppermost portion of an entablature.

CUPOLA see Belvedere.

DENTILS Small square blocks used in series to decorate classical cornices.

EAVES The projecting overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

ENTABLATURE The part of a building above the capitals of the columns and below the roof of the upper storey.

FAÇADE The front of a building emphasized architecturally.

GABLE The triangular space at the end of a building formed by the ends of the sloping roof and the cornice.

KEYSTONE The central stone of an arch, often accentuated.

LINTEL A horizontal beam or stone which spans an opening.

MANSARD ROOF A roof having two slopes, a steep lower slope and a flatter, shorter upper portion, on all four sides. Named after the French architect, François Mansart (1598-1666), it was the hallmark of the Second Empire style.

PEDIMENT In Classical architecture, the low pitched gable above the entrance of the primary façade.

PILASTER A shallow pier and often fluted, vertical member of a wall, usually having a capital and a base and projecting slightly.

POST (AND LINTEL) A construction system using vertical supports (posts) spanned by horizontal beams (lintels).

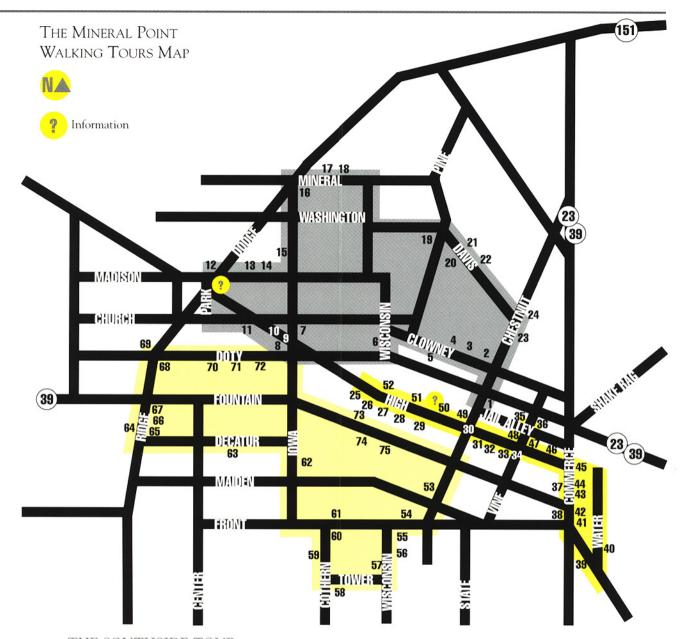
QUOINS Stones accentuating the corners of a building that often project slightly and alternate their large and small faces.

THE NORTHSIDE TOUR

1.	99 N Chestnut	
2. The Charles Strongman House	213 Clowney	
3. The S.F. Rodolph House	215 Clowney	
4.	221 Clowney	
5.	224 Clowney	
6. Farmers Savings Bank	305 Doty	
7. The Patrick Muller House	21 N Iowa	
8. The Methodist Episcopal Church	400 Doty	
9. The Trinity Episcopal Church	402 High	
10. The Episcopal Rectory	409 High	
11. The George Priestly House	505 Church	
12. The Alexander Wilson House	110 Dodge	
13.	423 Madison	
14. The William Lanyon, Jr. House	415 Madison	
15.	104 N Iowa	
16.	219 N Iowa	
17. The David Jacka House	321 Mineral	
18. The Martin NeCollins House	315 Mineral	
19. The Joseph Gundry House	234 Madison	
20. St. Mary's Catholic Church	224 Davis	
21. The John Bracken House	235 Davis	
22.	221 Davis	
23. The Samuel Jenkins House	217 N Chestnut	
24. The Samuel Jenkins Cottage	321 N Chestnut	

THE DOWNTOWN TOUR

25. The Washburn & Woodman Bank	324 High	
26. The Masonic Temple	306 High	
27. Gorgen Grocery & Meat Market	242 High	
28. Hornung City Bakery & Rest.	236-240 High	
29. Richard Penhallegan Building	218 High	
30. Iowa County Bank & Abstract	158 High	
31. Theodore Engels Saloon	148 High	
32. Lenahan Brothers Block	140-146 High	
33. The Vivian Building	130 High	
34. Martin & Toay Hardware	104-110 High	
35. The Parley Eaton House	105 Jail Alley	
36. Samuel Meadows House	51 Jail Alley	
37. The Old Town Hall	220 Commerce	
38. The Jacka & Bennett Building	20 Commerce	
39. Mineral Point Railroad Depot	13 Commerce	
40. The Mineral Point Hotel	1 Water	
41. The George Cobb Warehouse	23 Commerce	
42. Lanyon Foundry	105 Commerce	
43. The John O'Neil House	209 Commerce	
44. The Samuel White Building	ng 213 Commerce	
45. The Globe Hotel	223-227 Commerce	
46. The Theodore Feder Building	31 High	
47. Hotel Royal	43 High	
48. City Hall	137 High	
49. The First National Bank	203 High	
50. The Gundry & Gray Building	215 High	
51. Otis Hendra Building	229 High	
52. The U.S. Hotel	261-263 High	



THE SOUTHSIDE TOUR

	64. The Joseph Smith House	425 Ridge
303 Maiden	65. St. Paul's Rectory	414 Ridge
309 Front	66. St. Charles's Mission Church	414 Ridge
310 Front	67. St. Paul's Catholic Church	414 Ridge
410 S Wisconsin	68. The Willard Eastman-House	308 Ridge
503 Tower	69. The William A. Jones House	215 Ridge
320 Tower	70. The C.G. Hubenthal House	430 Doty
605 Cothern	71. The Fred Phillips House	414 Doty
420 Front	72. The Ernest C. Fiedler House	406 Doty
505 Front	73. The William Henry House	305 Fountain
216 S Iowa	74. The William Tregray House	230 Fountain
520 Decatur	75. The Charles Hornung House	216 Fountain
	309 Front 310 Front 410 S Wisconsin 503 Tower 320 Tower 605 Cothern 420 Front 505 Front 216 S Iowa	303 Maiden 309 Front 309 Front 310 Front 410 S Wisconsin 503 Tower 320 Tower 605 Cothern 420 Front 420 Front 420 Front 505 Front 505 Front 506 St. Charles's Mission Church 67. St. Paul's Catholic Church 68. The Willard Eastman-House 69. The William A. Jones House 70. The C.G. Hubenthal House 71. The Fred Phillips House 72. The Ernest C. Fiedler House 73. The William Henry House 74. The William Tregray House

MINERAL POINT CHAMBER/MAIN STREET

The traditional activities of a chamber of commerce have been merged with the Main Street Four Point Approach developed by the National Main Street Center. This approach is a comprehensive revitalization program designed to promote the historic and economic development of traditional business districts based on volunteer local initiative and commitment to the community's future. Four elements — design, economic development, organization and promotion — contribute to the program's total image, and each receives careful attention.

THE MINERAL POINT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Mineral Point Historical Society was organized in 1939 with the main purpose of receiving the Gundry House as a gift from the Gundry family heirs. Over the past 60 years the society has maintained this structure and its nine acres of grounds as the Gundry House Museum. The museum is an example of the residence of a well-to-do family in the Victorian age and also houses some of the collections and exhibits of the Mineral Point Historical Society. The Museum is open to visitors from May through October. Please call (608) 987-2884 for hours and special events.

Over the years, the mission of the Society has expanded to include new roles, including research and education about the history of Mineral Point and its architecture. The extensive collection of photographs owned by the Mineral Point Historical Society can be viewed in the Mineral Point Room at 137 High Street. This historical collection, part of the Mineral Point Public Library, also contains many books, newspapers, documents and maps relating to local and family history and offers a rich source of information for those interested in learning more about the history of this community.

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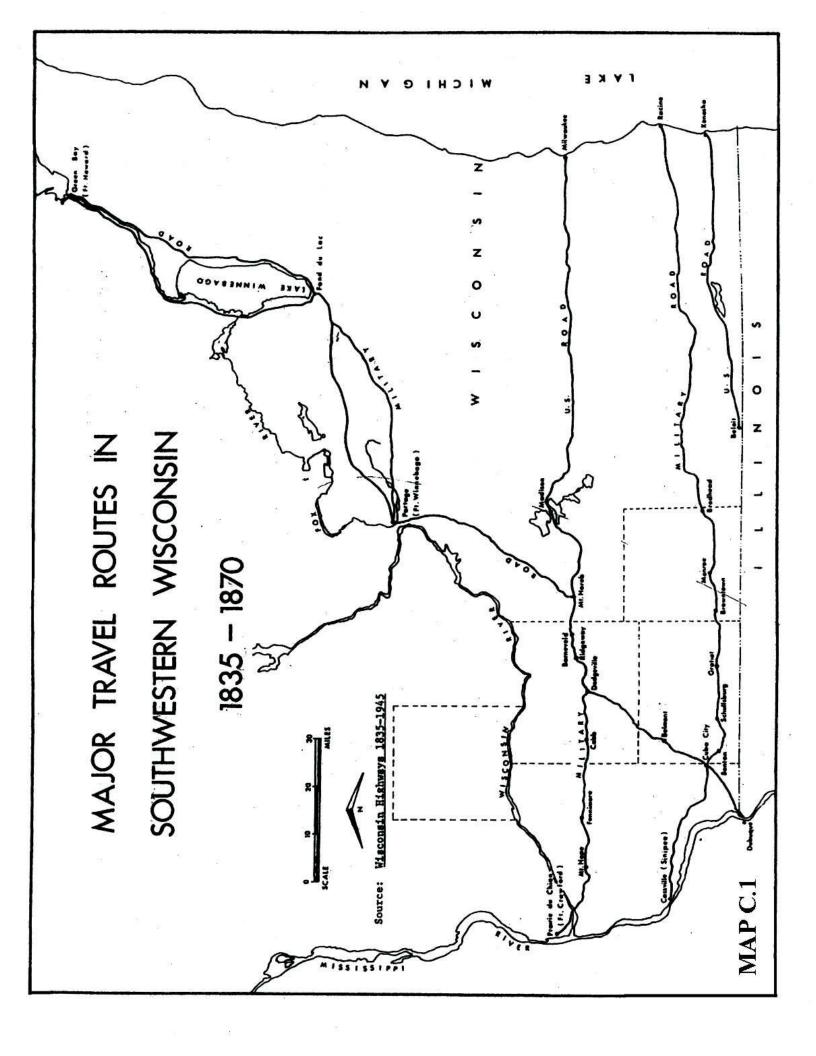




The activity that is the subject of the Walking Tour Guide has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and received assistance from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior or the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the U.S. Department of the Interior or the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

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HIGHWAYS AND TOWN ROADS

- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -

MAP C.2



U.S.Highways-USH

State Highways - STH

County Highways - CTH

— Minor Roads



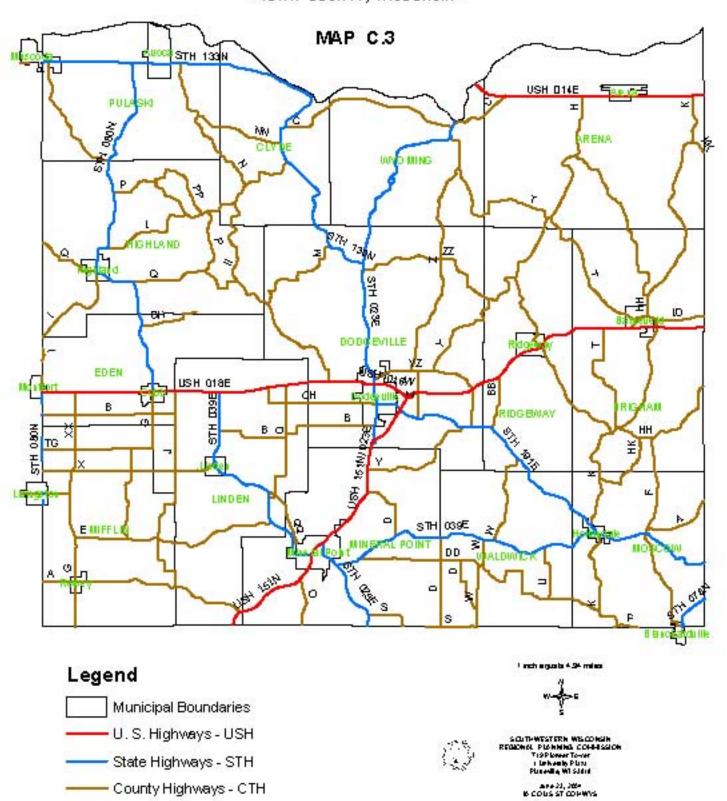


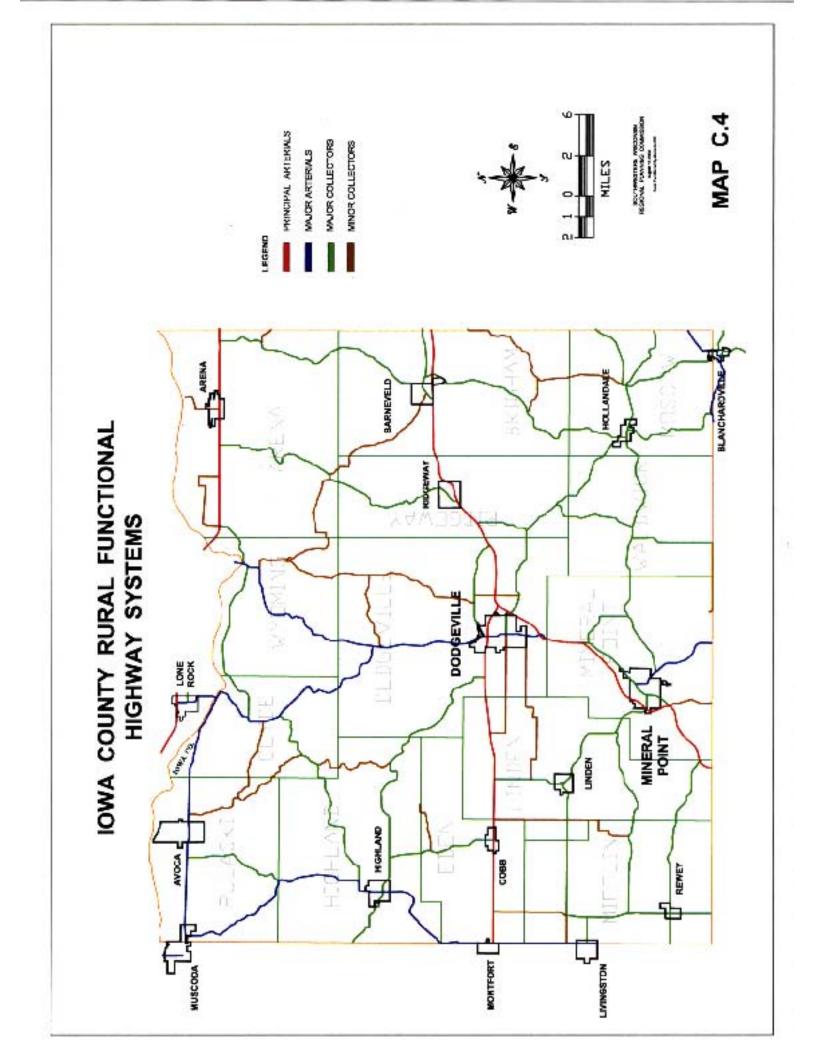
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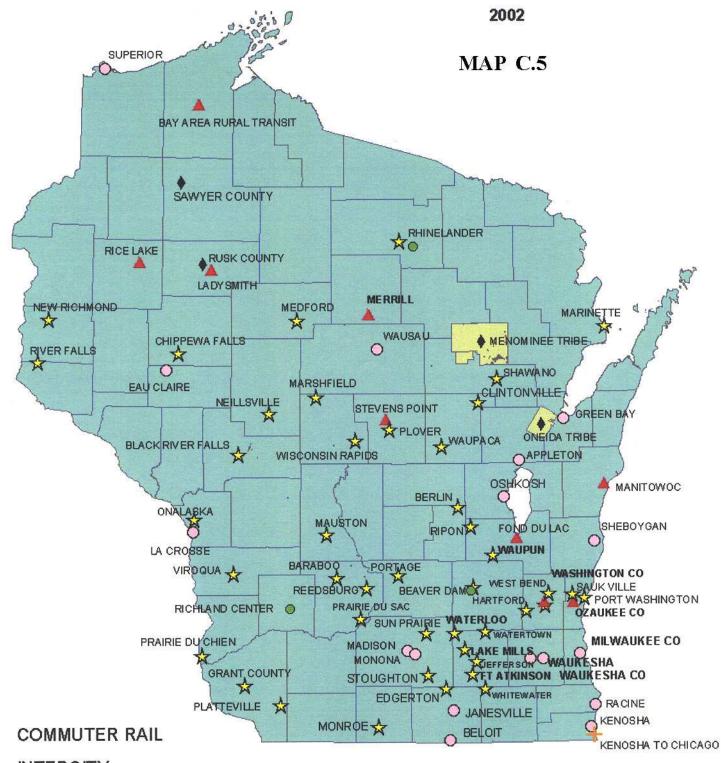
U.S. & STATE HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY HIGHWAYS

- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



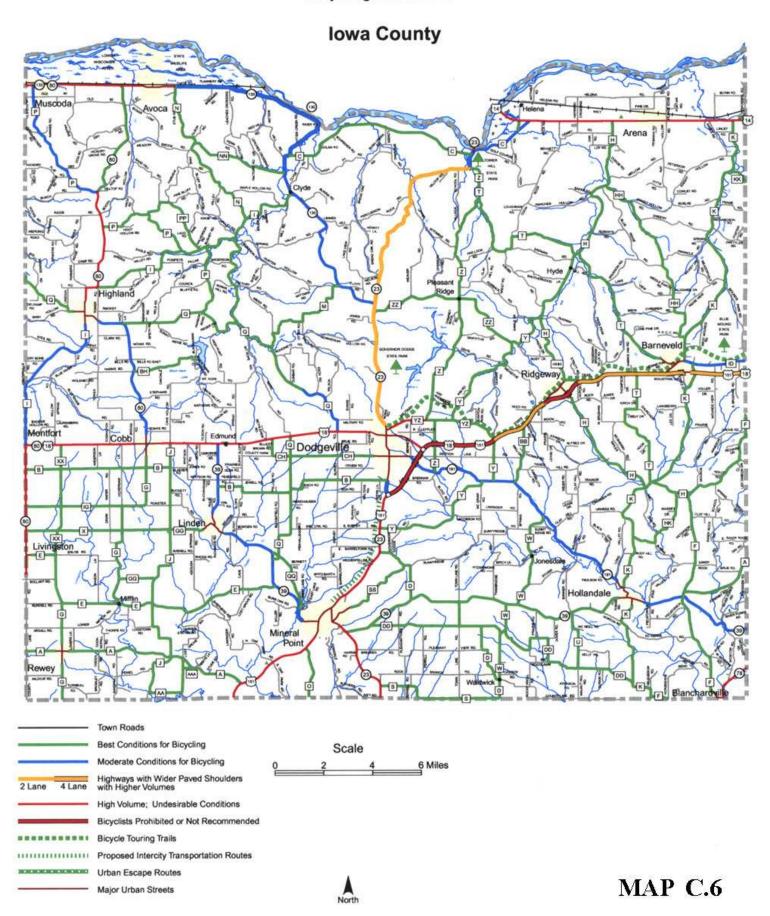


Wisconsin Transit Systems

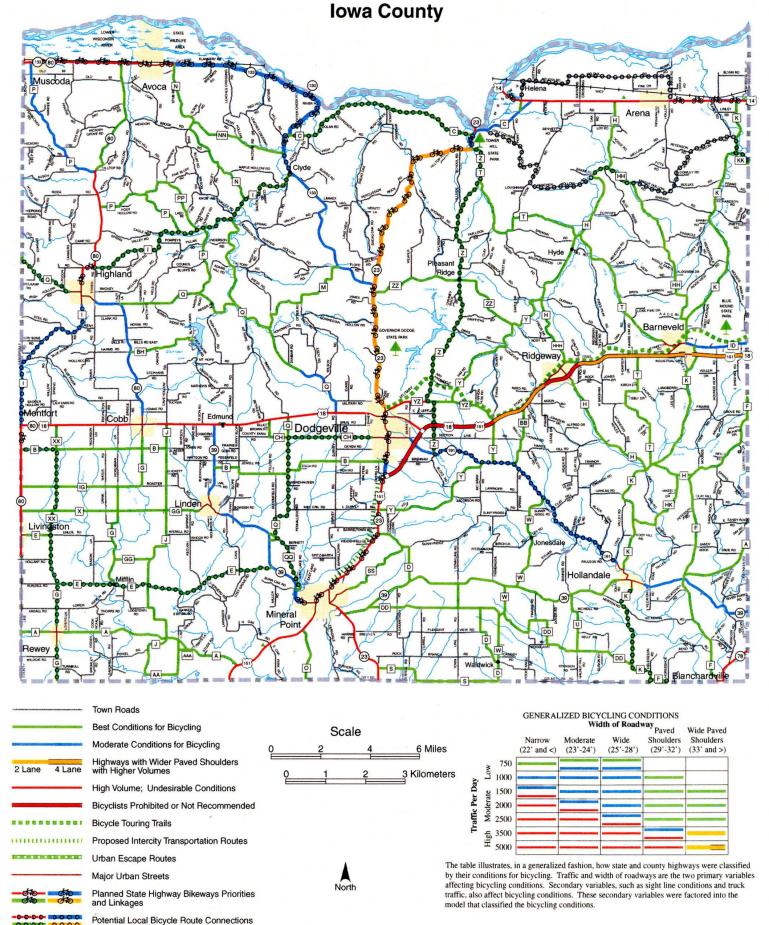


- INTERCITY
- LARGE BUS
- ♦ RURAL
- ★ SHARED-RIDE TAXI
- SMALL BUS

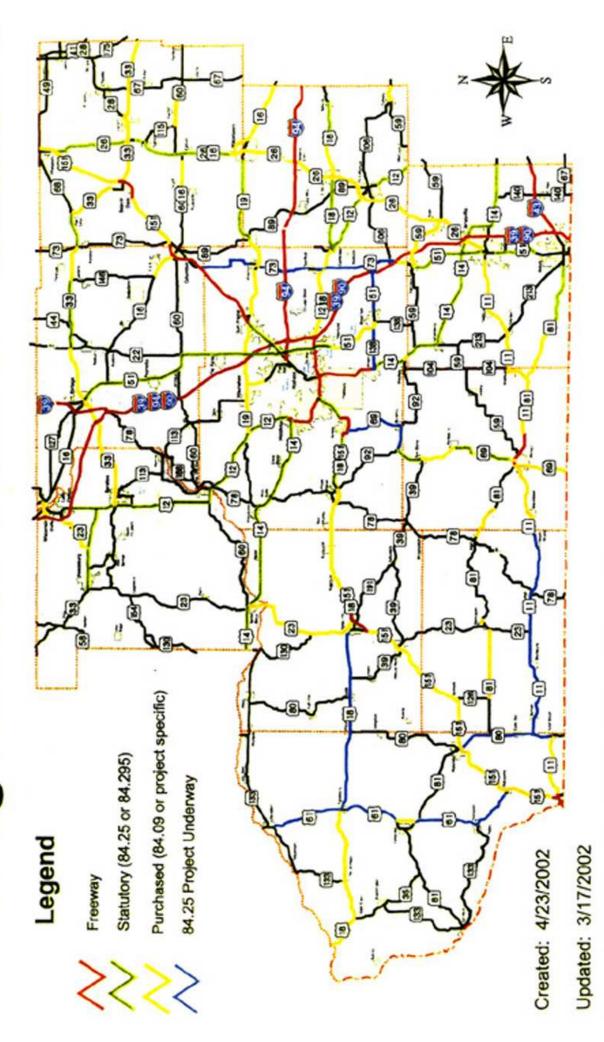
Bicycling Conditions



Bicycling Conditions Assessment with Planned State Highway Priority Corridors and Key Linkages



Existing Access Control - District 1



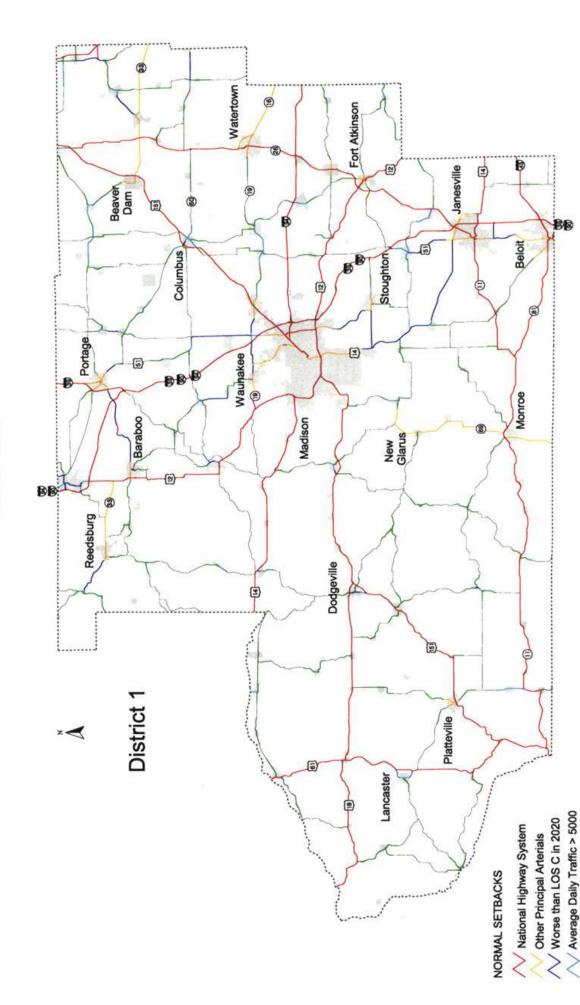
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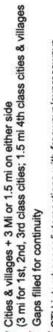
Always verify access controls on parcel specific issues.

MAP C.8

STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM SETBACKS

MAP C.9

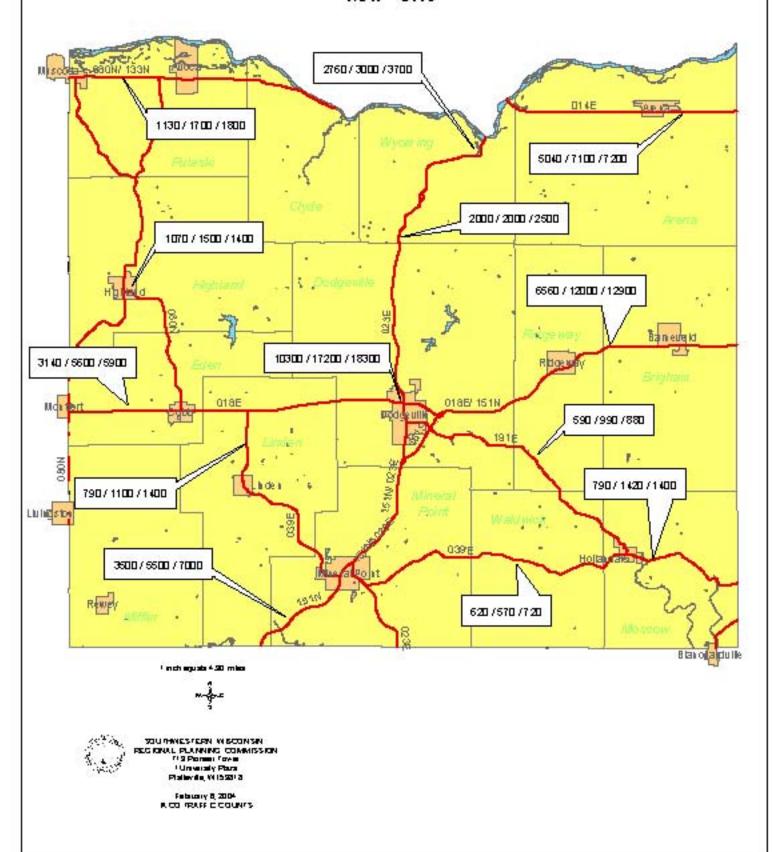


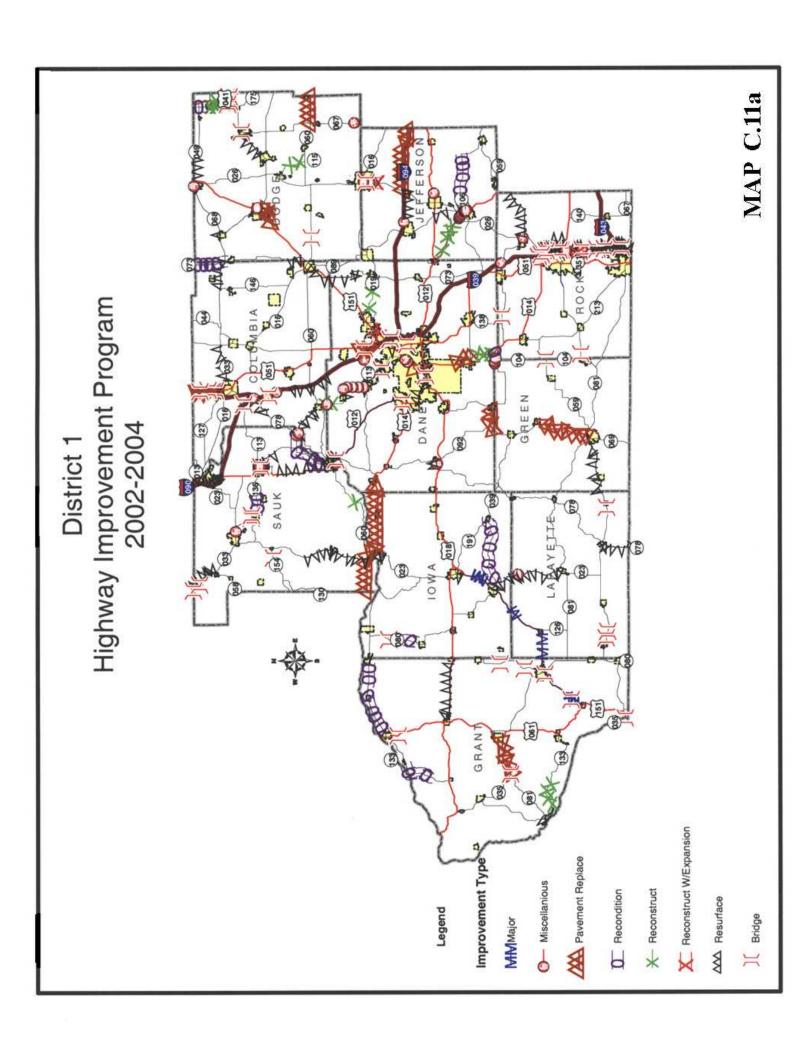


STH interchanges/intersections with freeways/expressways

IOWA COUNTY TRAFFIC COUNTS - 1983/1995/2001 -

MAP C.10

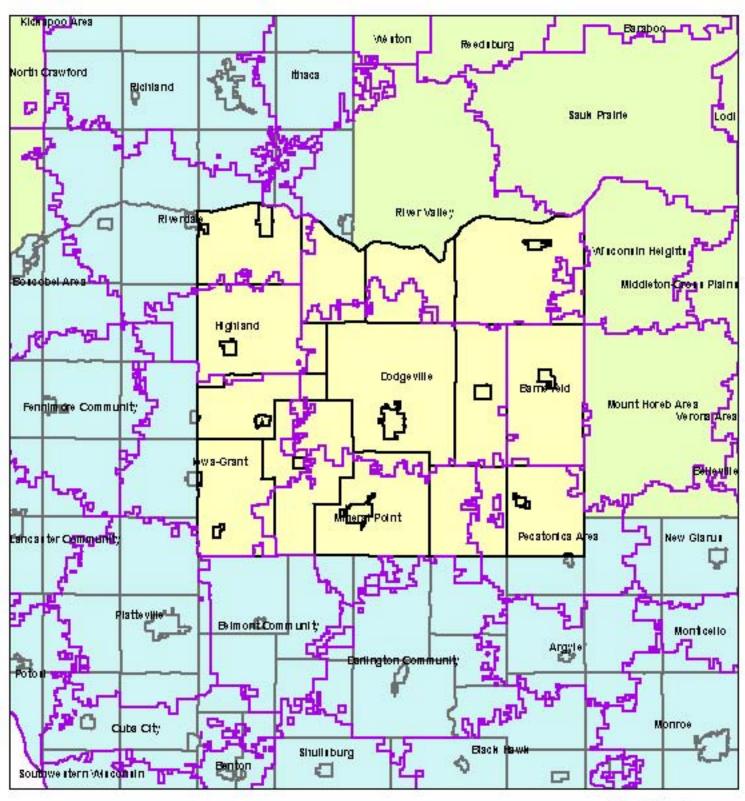




UTILITIES AND FACILITIES MAP D.1 CITY OF MINERAL POINT - YOWA COLNTY, WISCONSIN -20 City Poles Nump and Fire Station 010 Water force and Well Middle School **Balton** Sistem and High School Well MIS FORM Hall STH 039E Senso Oliver Center Lill Halen 15 1N City Hall and Library HSH City Campa Statem Clementary School Waste Water **Number of Facility** SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION IT 2 Paniel Toyal nch argusts 0.40 miles (...) Legend Heridad Bowers Cany High-rays-CTH Rar de Loussibilles December 21, 2004 Indicate bis high-cape-bish Rhereti mesme This map is reallies a legality accorded map not a lectrical survey and land infended to be one . SWMRPC (and responsible to Same high-rays - STh my recount to be an contained. S.MGrauga/SAMIPPCG (StavisCounty, fo work is good fool. Mines Point City Projects/Smort GravND-1 UBF scD4_Mines Point City

IOWA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

MAP D.2





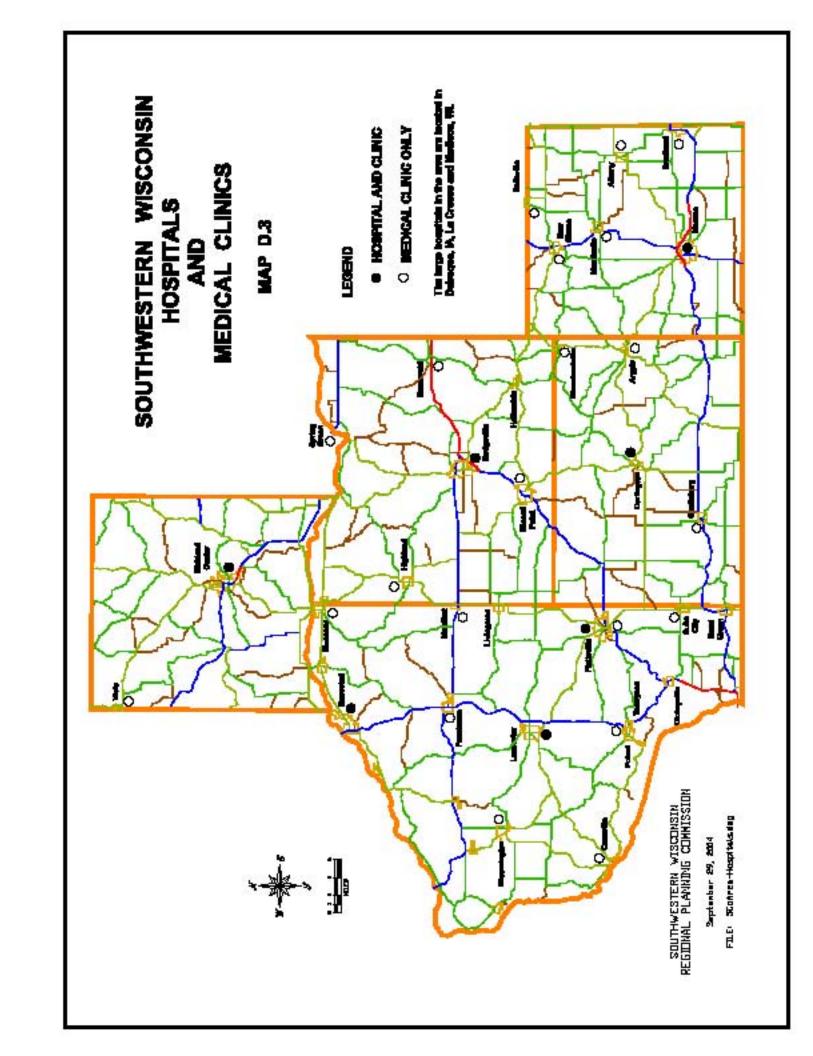
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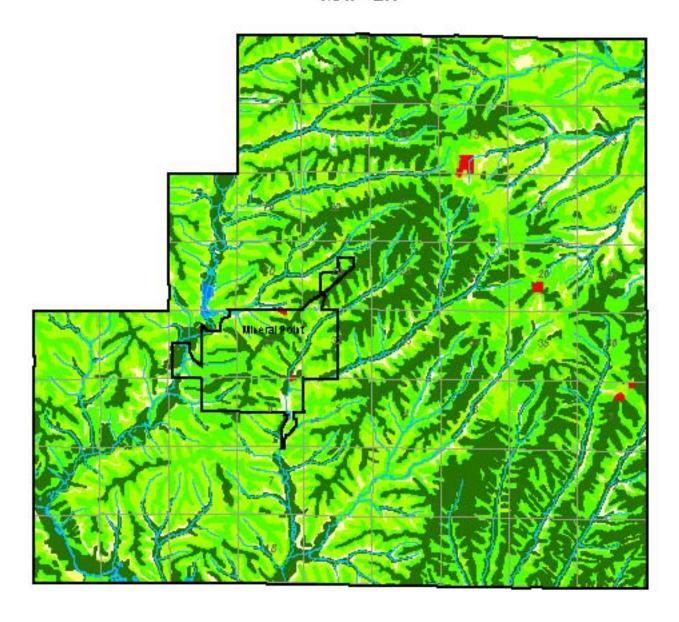
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MINERAL POINT SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -

MAP E.1





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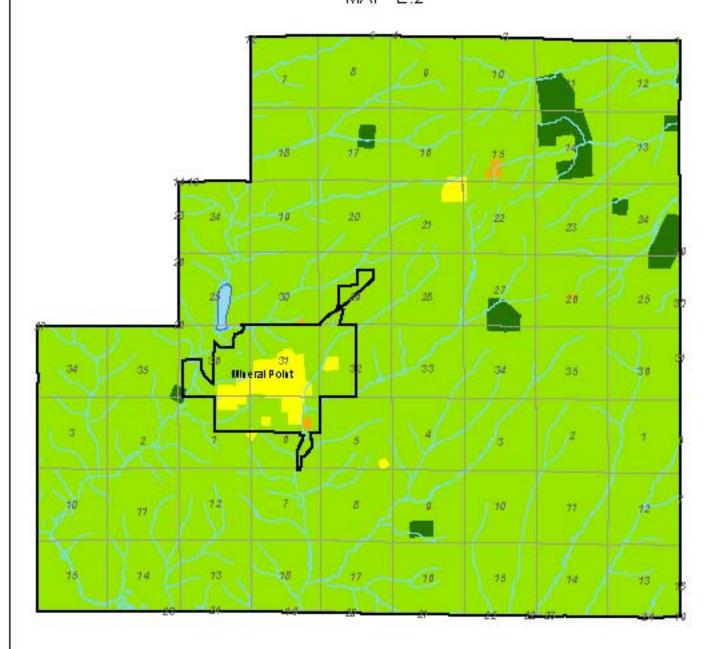
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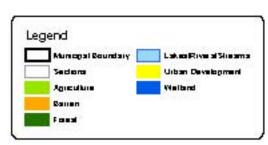
- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -MAP E.2





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October 21, 2009

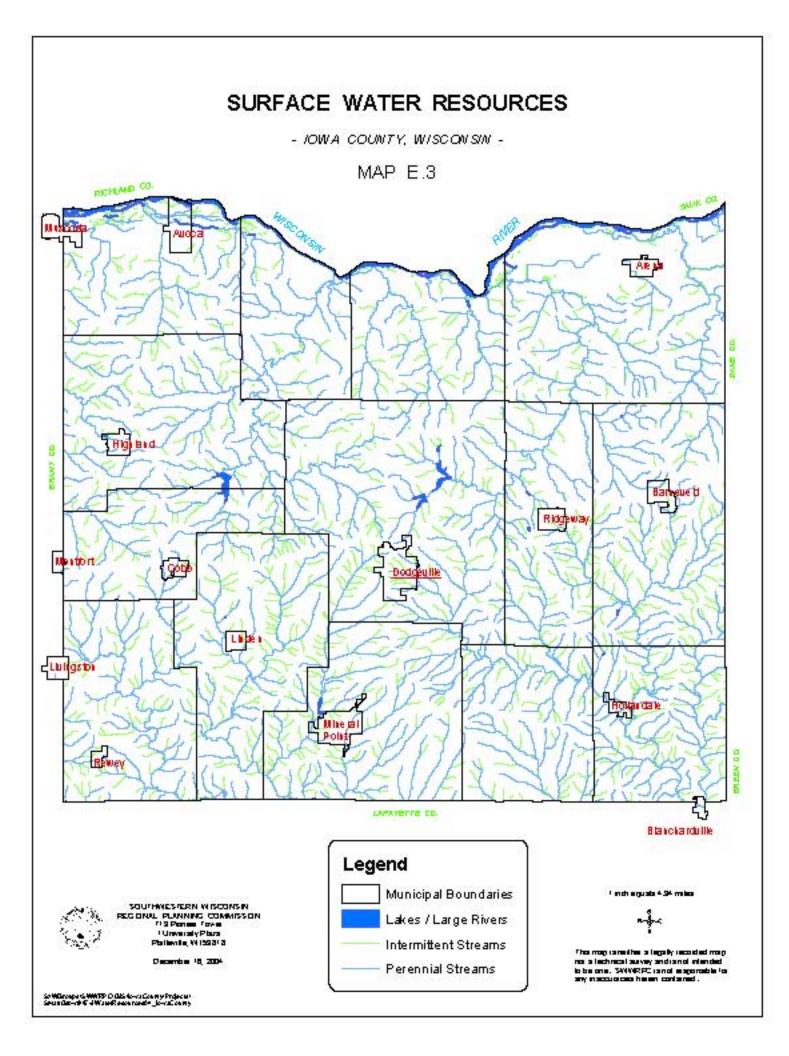


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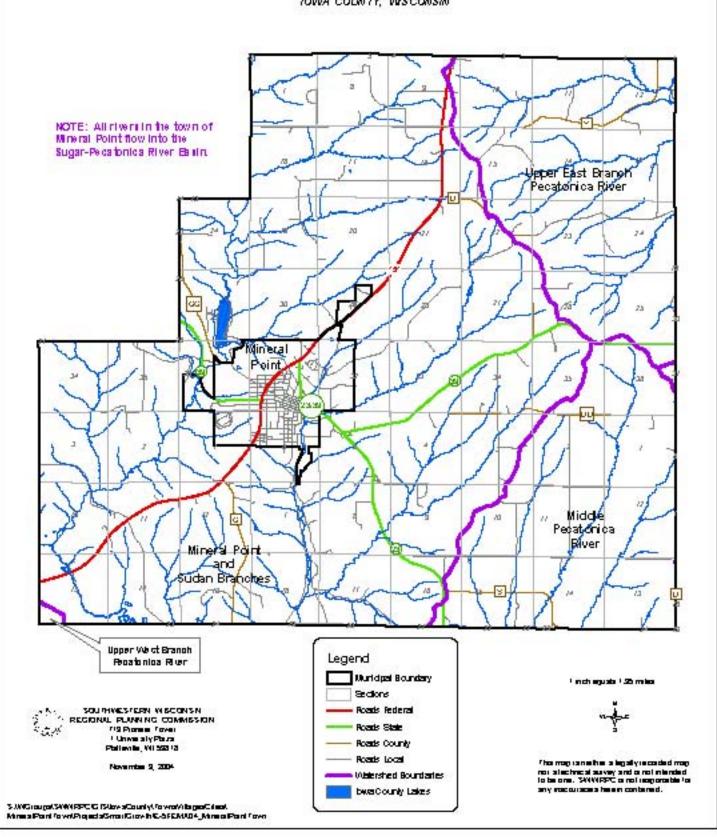


IOWA COUNTY RIVER BASINS AND WATERSHEDS MAP E.4 Rosethury: Black Earth Creek Otter Mill and and Blue Mounds Blue Morrey Creeks Creeks River Platte Upper East Branch Pecatonica River Rive Mineral Point Upper West Branch Sudan Branches Pecatonica River Gordon Creek Little P Yellowstone River River Middle Pecatonica River Lower East Branch Pecatonica River Legend MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY LAKES / LARGE RIVERS SOUTHNESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION 112 Parties Tove 1 University Plaza Rationia, WI 523 (2 RIVER BASIN BOUNDARY WATERSHED BOUNDARY ANY 8, 2004 LOWER WISCONSIN RIVER BASIN SUGAR - PECATONICA RIVER BASIN This map or mailter is begally a seconded map no a between suvey and o not intended to be one. WWEPC o not inapposable for GRANT - PLATTE RIVER BASIN sy mauson benariand. So Wignespe SWWTP O di Sciona Court y Projecte Generalino al II. E-Bush Wignespeach - Jord Court

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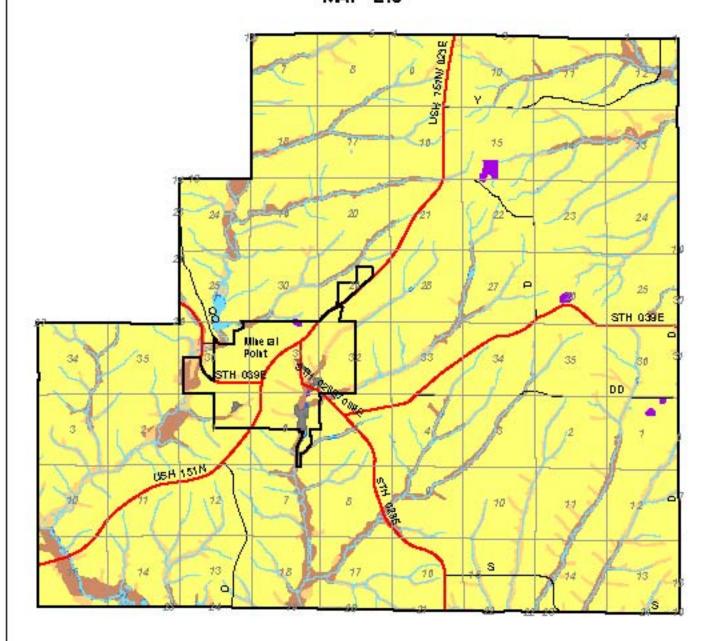
MAP E.5

- TOWN OF MINERAL POINT -IOWA COLNTY, WISCONSIN



TOWN OF MINERAL POINT DEPTH TO WATER TABLE

- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -MAP E.6





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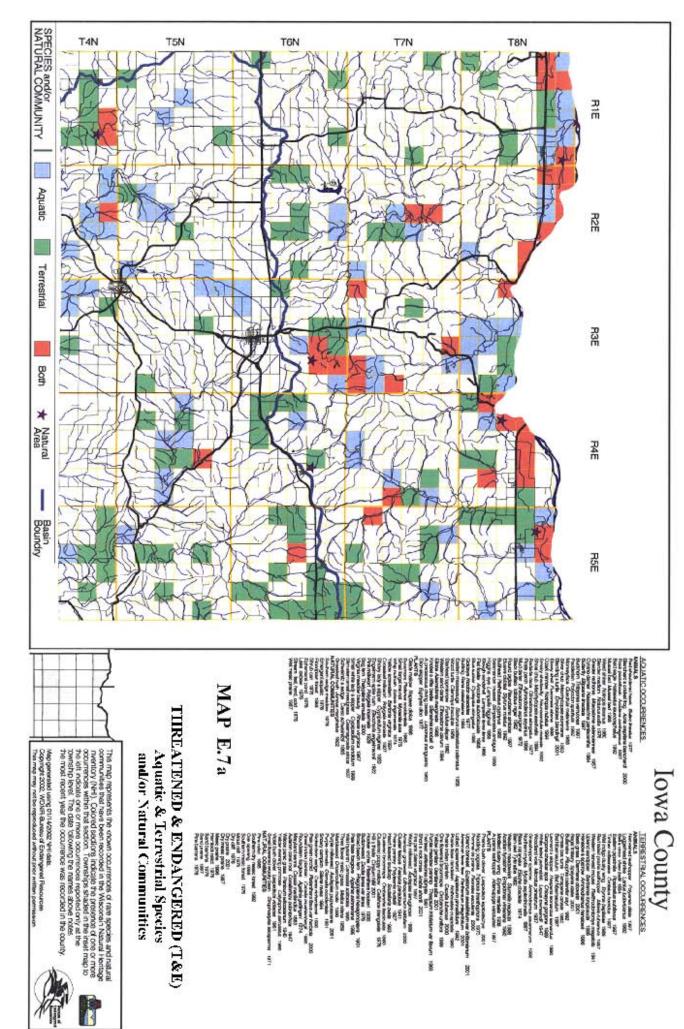
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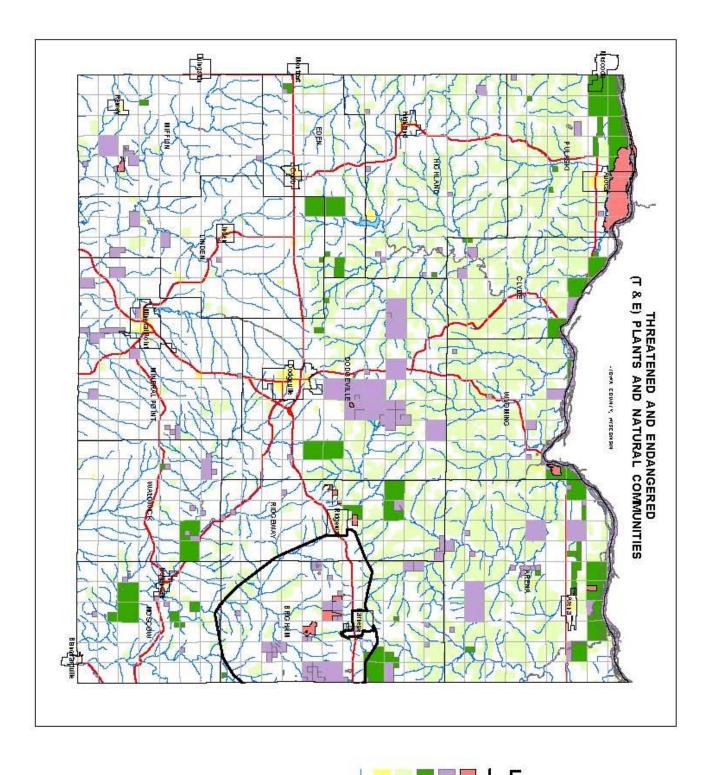


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IOWA COUNTY NATURAL HERITAGE INVENTORY (NHI)





MAP E.7-b

Legend

Military Ridge Prairie Heritage Area State Natural Areas

T & E Plants

T & E Natural Communities

Forest

Urban Developed

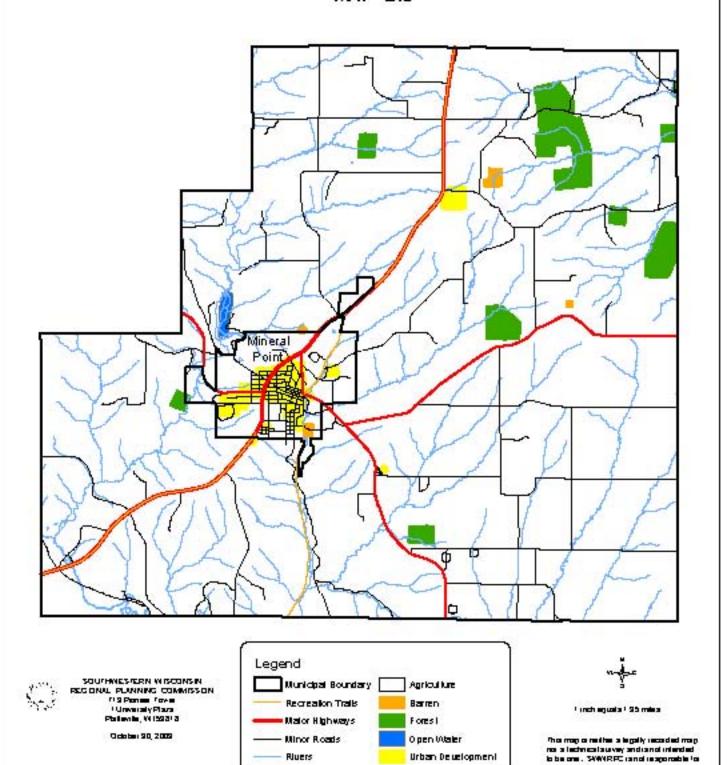
Rivers



NATURAL RESOURCES AND **ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS**

- MINERAL POINT TOWN SHIP -
- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -

MAP E.8



Rivers

Urban Development

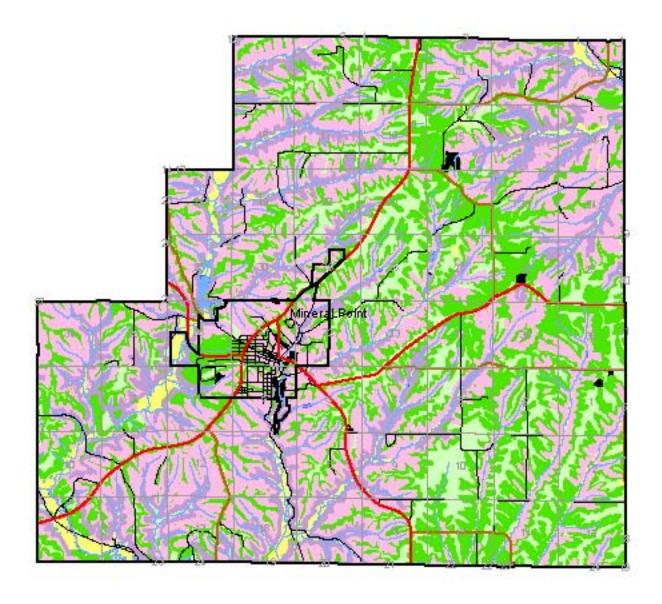
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MINERAL POINT SLOPE LIMITATIONS

- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -

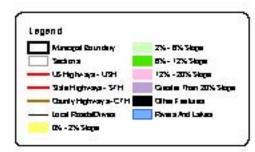
MAP E.9





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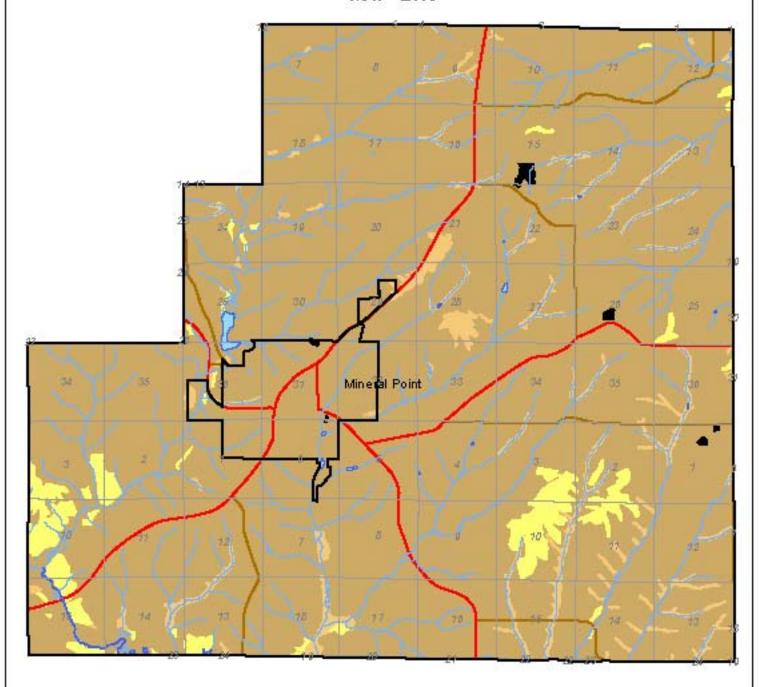


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MINERAL POINT SEPTIC LIMITATIONS

- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -

MAP E.10





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August 25, 2009



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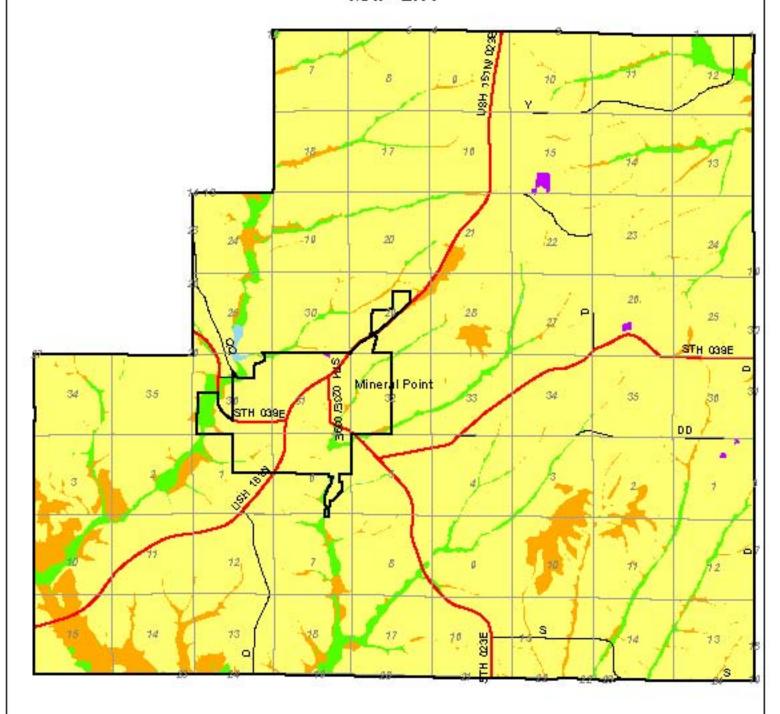


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TOWN OF MINERAL POINT DEPTH TO BEDROCK

- IOWA COLNTY, WISCONSIN -

MAP E.11





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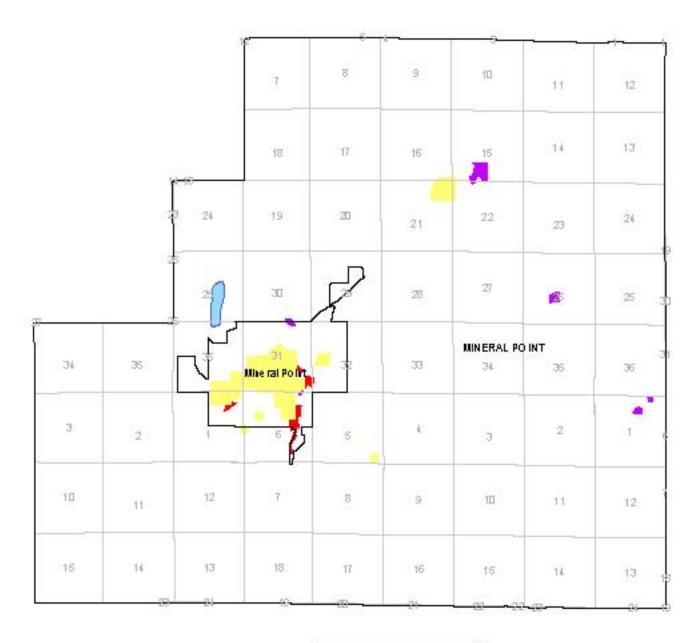
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MINERAL POINT MINES AND QUARRIES

- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -

MAP E.12





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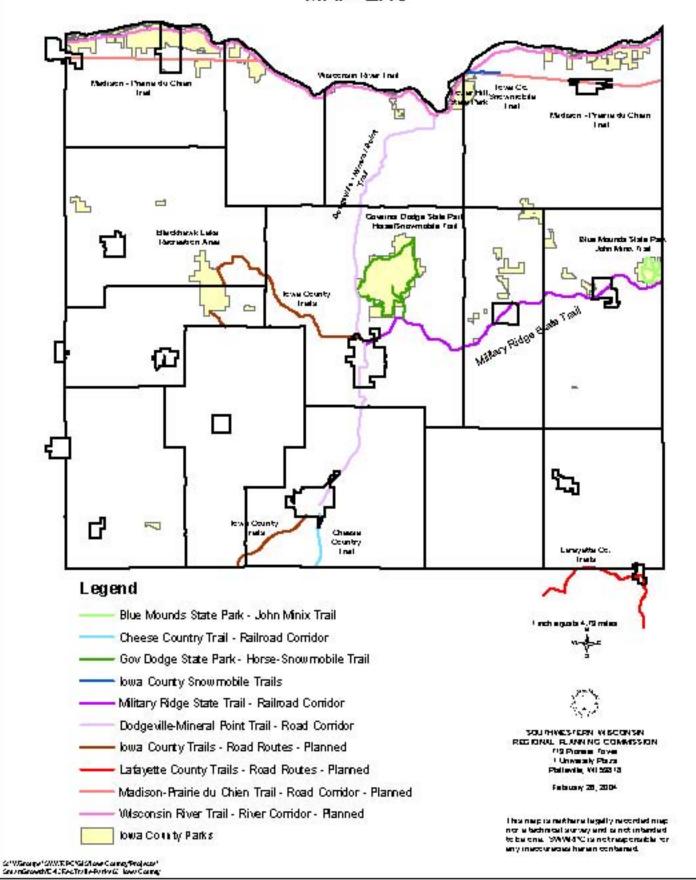


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IOWA COUNTY RECREATIONAL TRAILS AND PARKS

MAP E.13



RURAL SCHOOLS AND HISTORIC PLACES

- TOWN OF MINERAL POINT -- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -
 - **MAP E.14**

