

**Ash Street   Horseshoe Bend   Watercolor by Tom Rost**



Horseshoe Bend...Ash Street      Also known as North Bridge Street  
circa 1938....by artist Tom Rost

## 102-104 Ash Street

### 102 Ash Street

Located adjacent to the river on the east side of Ash Street.

Block 5, lot 5

Sanborn Location 308 North Bridge Street

In 1885 we find a **Blacksmith** shop at this site one of many in the city. In December of 1899, **Louis McIntyre** remodeled the frame building at the north end of the lower bridge, moved his livery from the Wisconsin Hotel and established the **Louis McIntyre Livery Barn** at this location. In August of 1900, McIntyre and Miss Mayme Dwyer of Merrimack were married. The service was held at St. Mary's of the Pines at Durward Gorge with the Rev. Fr. Durward officiating. McIntyre then gave up his livery stable and moved to a farm near the head of Mirror Lake, which he had recently purchased. However, he was again advertising his livery at 104 Ash Street in 1903.

In May of 1905, **Albert E. Britton** sold this livery barn, and the empty lot next to the barn, to **C. F. Brown**, proprietor of the Wisconsin House. The consideration was \$2,500. **George Cook** who came from a farm north of Kilbourn would operate the livery. In January of 1906, **D. J. Taylor** purchased this livery from Brown. However, in December of 1908, Taylor moved his livery to the barn at the Wisconsin House and Brown returned to run a livery at this location. In July of 1910, Brown, while on a trip, purchased the Ward Hotel in Pittsville. In turn, **Lawrence Ward** took possession of the Livery here. A. C. Dixon would manage the livery & hack line.

### 104 Ash Street

Block 5, lot 5

Sanborn Location No. 309 North Bridge Street

In April of 1868, **Moore & Wiggins** purchased the meat market of A. B. Paddock under the hill and moved it to the next building south of Wm. Moore's store. In October of 1868, **Mike Hersinger** purchased the meat market near the bridge, from **Moore &**

**Wiggins**. In February of 1869, **Hersinger** announced the opening of his Market.

In 1885, a **Tailor Shop** is being conducted at this site and by 1892, a **Meat Market**, possibly conducted by **Joseph Riese**, supplants it. In March of 1894, **New & Moll** opened a **meat market** here. **Martin P. and Hugh E. Conway** conducted a **meat market** here in 1895 and 1896. Their residence was also listed at this address.

In 1896, **L. Armbruster** moved his **Jewelry Store** to this location from 116 Walnut Street and in 1898 we find a **Repair Shop** here, probably a general machine shop.

### 102-104 Ash Street

By 1904 one building encompasses both 102 & 104 locations. The **Telephone Company** was still occupying this building in 1913.

In 1915 and 1916 we find the building empty, primarily due to the onslaught of automobiles and the demise of livery.

In April of 1919, **Max Feinberg** purchased this building. He planned on using it for storage as well as initiating a used car agency here. Feinberg had been a junk dealer for sometime and was going to use this three-story building for his headquarters. Feinberg remodeled the complete building.

In April of 1918, Feinberg advertised as follows:

\*\*\*\*\*

#### SELLING OUT

*As I am now using auto trucks entirely for my work, I am going to sell the following:*

*Eight head of good workhorses*

*Eight wagons heavy and light*

*Five sets of double work harness*

*Three sets of double driving harness*

*One pair bob sleds*

*One pair light sleds*

*One buggy*

*Two hay racks*

## 102-104 Ash Street

*One dray wagon  
Sixteen collars  
Twenty-five halters  
Blankets Etc.*

*Good bankable notes taken, or will trade for Ford cars.*

*M. Feinberg*

*414 Eighth Ave. Phone 378-W*

*Auction will be held at the City Hotel Barn at Water and Ash Streets. Saturday, November 23, 1918.*

\*\*\*\*\*

However, though he had a sale he did not leave this location. In September of 1919, Feinberg purchased the Maxwell Garage at 619 Oak Street and moved there. **Clinton F. Mather** would conduct the operation at this location for Feinberg. In December of 1919, Mather left here and entered his own “Auto Doctor” business at 220 Second Street.

On Sunday night, January 16, 1921, the **Baraboo Auto Exchange & Supply Co.**, a garage located just north of the low bridge and owned by **Max Feinberg**, burned nearly to the ground.

The fire advanced very quickly, owing to the grease and gasoline covering the premises. Three walls--the front, north and south sides held the roof, second floor and remnants of automobiles from caving into the cellar. The blaze was thought to have started from an overheated furnace. Feinberg had been at this location since 1919.

By 1925, Feinberg had relocated the Auto Exchange to the elephant barn on Water Street.

The years 1927 to 1933 find the **Junk (Fred or Joseph) Storage** building here.

In March of 1946 a building permit was issued for the **Deppe Ready-Mix Plant** at this location. By 2007 this area was used to house **Waste Management Inc.** refuse compacting.

Later **Veolia Environmental Services** would conduct trash and garbage compacting in this building for transfer to a land fill in Horicon. In 2009 talks between Veolia and the city were getting warmer in regard to the refuse collector moving from this spot to make

room for a friendlier (to the nose) business on the Ringling Riverfront, such as a restaurant.

In 2009 the city of Baraboo acquired the title to the Veolia garbage transfer station. However, city officials were having difficulty reaching an agreement with the **Wegner CPA & Accounting** firm, a local accounting firm to locate its offices on the lot.

Eventually and after some delays, Veolia was given a deadline of June 1, 2010 to have this building removed. In July of 2010, a crew with Beaver Services of Beaver Dam razed the transfer station as well as the Alliant Energy buildings between Walnut and Vine Streets.



Waste Management building      circa 2006



**102-104 Ash Street    Baraboo Auto Exchange**



Baraboo Auto Exchange    102-104 Ash Street    circa 1920

## 103 Ash Street

### 103 Ash Street

Located adjacent to the river on the west side of Ash Street.

Block 4, lot 1

Sanborn map location 301 North Bridge Street



103 Ash Street      circa 2006

#### Architectural Description

Original building, has stepped parapet capped with a stone above a simple frieze of recessed brick. Additional ornamentation is provided by a row of headers just above the garage entrance. Two heavy piers anchor the edges. A two-bay addition to the south currently used for an office conforms to the design of the garage. While this addition has retained its plate glass windows, those in the original portion have been covered and replaced by cement and glass blocks.

In 1885, **A. Reuter** had a **Livery & Feed Stable** on this site. There is some evidence that **Ira Humphrey's Hardware store** was here prior to 1886 before he moved to 150 Third Street.

In November of 1890, **Mr. Joseph Riese** of Loganville moved to a building next to the north end of the bridge on Bridge Street. He purchased the building from **Mr. John G. Stein**. Riese had plans to

remodel the building and open a **Meat Market**. There is a faint possibility that this could have been across the street at 104 Ash.

By 1892 the lot was vacant. In April of 1886, **Mr. Henry Keyser**, sometimes referred to as **Keysar** of Philadelphia, , a brother of the Keyser who had recently purchased the old Taylor Hall, bought the property at 522 Oak then occupied by the **Blass Bakery**. Blass moved his operation under the hill to the building recently vacated by I. L. Humphrey. Later in 1892, Blass moved to 151 Third Street.

In 1926, **The Baraboo Motor Co.** became the agency for the **Star** and **Durant automobiles**, **Leroy R. Capener**, being the proprietor of this company. In September of 1926, Mr. Capener stated that the 1927 models were in and could be seen at the agency of the Baraboo Motor Co. located at the corner of Eleventh and Elizabeth streets. Mr. Capener had considerable experience with automobiles, having been in the rent-a-car business here for some time prior.

In January of 1927, the Capener Auto Company purchased part of the **Urban property**, just North of the low bridge on Ash Street. A thoroughly modern fireproof building, largely of concrete, was planned for the new home of Star cars. The Capener Company had the Sauk county agency for Star cars. The new building would be 60 X 80 feet and would be ready for occupancy in April of 1927. The old Urban barn, which stood here for many years, was removed.

An interesting feature of the construction of the building was the use of a beam from the "high bridge" which was being dismantled at the time this building was being erected. It was used in the roof of the original structure.

The garage opened in July of 1927. Traffic was good on Ash Street as the Oak Street bridge had been closed and was not to be re-opened. A new Broadway bridge was in the planning; but for the time being, highway 12 was running past Capener's new garage and Ash became the most heavily traveled street in Baraboo. In addition to the **Willys-Knight** agency, which included the **Whippet** four and six, Capener remained the local dealer for the Star automobile. At the gasoline tanks in front of the building, Sinclair products were sold as well as Mobile oil. **H. C. Graff** was the general contractor for the structure. The heating and plumbing was entirely installed by **L. S.**

## 103 Ash Street

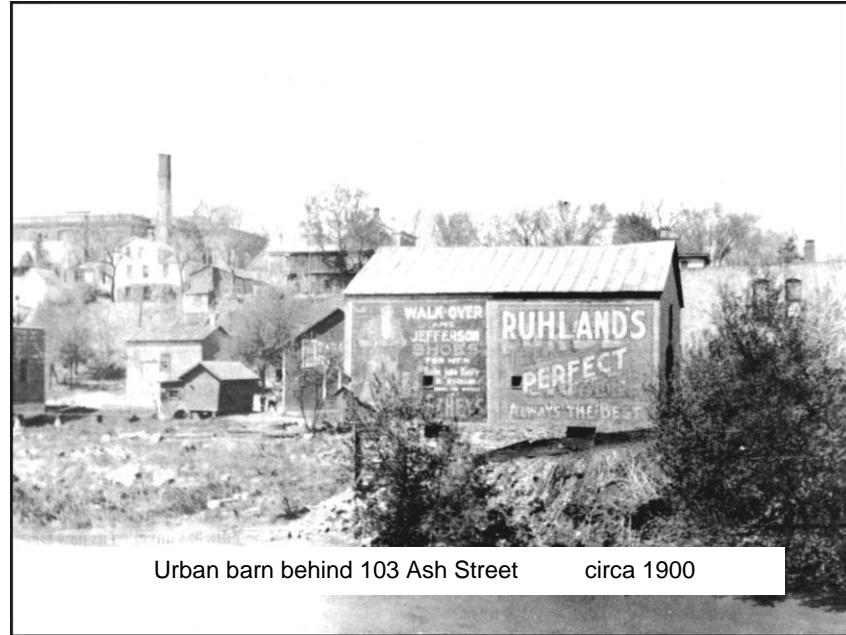
**Welch** and electrical work was by **Hansch & Hill**. In 1937 the two-stall building to the south was added.

The Nash Company named Capener Auto Company as its new dealer and sales & service headquarters for Nash and Lafette cars in Baraboo March of 1935.

By 1939 Roy Capener was also **DeSoto and Plymouth** but by 1941 was primarily a Nash dealer.

In 1947 the **Clement & Wilson Auto Body & Repair Shop** was located here possibly sharing this structure. By 1948 the **Capener Implement Co., Allis Chalmers Dealer** had located here and the auto dealership had moved to 104 Broadway. The **Paul A. Hanson Farm Implement Company** followed Capener at this location, purchasing the business in 1949. Hanson continued to handle the Allis Chalmers line until at least 1967.

From 1969 to 1973 we find **Richard Schiffman** operating **Dick's Body Shop** at this site followed in 1973 by **Roger Hillmer's enterprises, Hillmer's Building Service** and **Riverside Rentals**. Roger died in 2002 and Roger's son, **Jon**, then conducted the business.



Urban barn behind 103 Ash Street      circa 1900



1932 (?) Nash...LaVern Alwin, owner



## 108, 110, 112 & 114 Ash Street

### 108 - 110 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between the river and Water Street.

Block 5, lot 5

Sanborn map location 311 North Bridge Street

### 108 Ash Street

In 1910 and as late as 1916, **Fred and Mary Mogler** lived at this site.

### 110 Ash Street

In 1877 **Mrs. S. P. Hawes** purchased the millinery stock and ladies furnishings of **Mrs. Mansfield** near the north end of the lower bridge. It was probably close to this site.

**John Schlungbaum** conducted a **harness shop** here in 1905 and as late as 1916. In fact, Schlungbaum may have been here prior to 1885. In February of 1929, Schlungbaum moved to Prairie du Sac where he would live with a nephew and niece.

In May of 1947, **Deppe Lumber Co.** was issued a permit to demolish a building at 108 Ash Street. Deppe would later construct the **Deppe Ready-Mix plant** at this location.

Later it was a refuse collection point and was owned and operated by many disposal concerns.

### 112-114 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between the river and Water Street

Block 5, lot 4

Sanborn map location No. 312 North Bridge Street

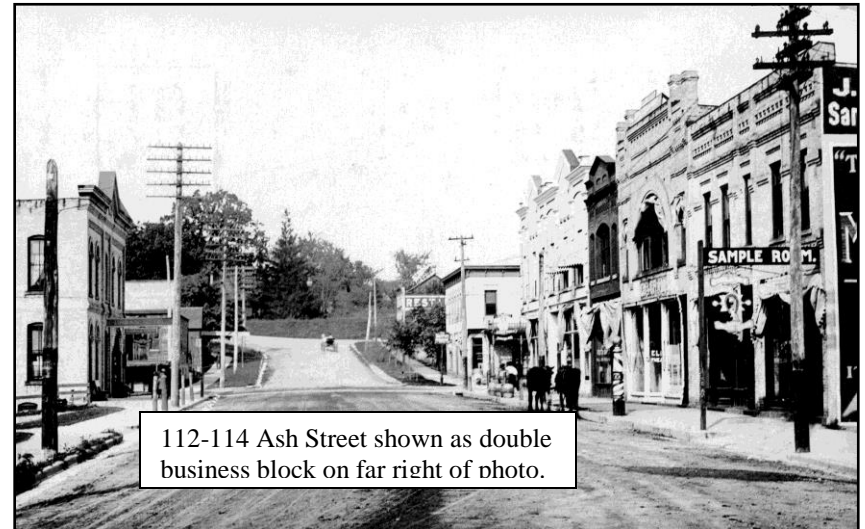
In 1852, the **Schermerhorn Shoe Shop** was located next north of the river on Bridge Street. It may have been here. By March of 1853, **Pratt & Schermerhorn** were in the **Tanning and Shoe Making** business just south of the bridge and it is believed that they later moved to the **Yankee Store** on the hill. They claimed to tan 1000 sides per

year. On November 23, 1854, a notice was posted in the newspaper that the partnership of **D. Schermerhorn & C. R. Kelley** had dissolved. It is not clear where they were located.

A **Cobbler Shop** is operating at this site as early as 1885 and probably earlier. This may have been **Mr. A. Andrew's shop**. In any event, in August of 1871, Andrews moved back to the building purchased by him south of Moore's store, and put up a new front part that would be used for the sale and stock room of his boot and shoe business. Mr. M. Hirsinger on the lot adjoining has made a rear addition to his meat market. In January of 1879, **Geo. Bloom** opened a **leather shop** here. However, by 1892, Andrew's lot sits vacant of any building.

In October of 1897, **Mrs. Joseph Junk** purchased this lot which, was just south of the one bought by Charles Urban a few days prior at 114 Ash. The lot was purchased from Mrs. Andrews and a two-story brick building would be erected at once. Work had already begun on Mr. Urban's building so the two would be erected at the same time, thus reducing the cost of the partition wall.

Records indicate that **Joseph Junk** operated a **Sample Room** here from 1903 to 1905. In July of 1905, Junk sold his saloon business



112-114 Ash Street shown as double business block on far right of photo.

## 108, 110, 112 & 114 Ash Street

to **Matt Clark** and **Irvie Block**. It is not clear if this transaction prevailed as in March of 1906, **Carl Zimmerly** petitioned the city council for a transfer of liquor license from Fred Junk to himself. Then in March of 1908, Zimmerly asked to transfer his saloon license to **Mike J. Griffin** for the remainder of the year.

There arose a problem of major proportions when an attempted murder was committed within the confines of the saloon in late April. It seems as though a patron was attacked inside the saloon, then the body was moved to a lot behind the saloon. The police were called and determined that the body had been moved due to the finding of fresh blood on the floor of the establishment. All this happened on a Sunday, and Sunday saloon openings were against the law at that time. Also, it appears that the saloon license was never transferred to Griffin, as the city council had not approved the petition. This left Carl Zimmerly holding the bag. The injured man was John Anderson and the assailant was John "Shorty" O'Brian.

O'Brian, a showman with the Wallace & Robinson show, who was here from Ireland, was given six months in the county jail. As far as Zimmerly and Griffin goes, they seemed to have escaped with no charges pressed, however, the bartender, John Smith, was fined \$10.00 plus costs of \$3.00 for being open on Sunday.

In June of 1909, **Fred Junk** was in command of the saloon located here. **Mrs. H. (Isabelle) Wackler** owned this building at that time.

The **C. A. Pettengell Saloon** followed Junk's Sample Room in 1910. The **George Kobertstein Saloon** followed in 1915 and was here until at least 1918.

In April of 1934 a sign permit was issued to **Fred Junk** while in July of 1934 a building permit was issued to **Junk and Welk**. By 1936 we find the **Fred Junk Tavern**. Mr. Junk died in July of 1944. His sister, Mrs. Charles Ruhland, survived Junk. In 1938 the **Wigwam Tavern** is being conducted here. Also in 1938 we find the **Central Wisconsin Refrigerator Service** operated by **George Knight**. Knight was also here in 1939 followed in 1940 by the **Lehnherr Mattress Co** conducted by **Ralph (Rudolph) R. Lehnherr**. Lehnherr operated his business at this site until at least 1968.



In 1973 to 1978 **Steve Seipp** operated **Seipp's Mimeograph Service & Gift Shop** here.



## 114 Ash Street

### 114 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between the river and Water Street  
Block 5, lot 4  
Sanborn map location 313 North Bridge Street

In 1885 a **Hardware and Tin Shop** is being conducted at this location. By 1892 the lot sits empty void of a building.

In 1897, **Charles Urban** purchased a lot at this location from **Mrs. Andrews**. This lot was just south of Peck & Cramer's store. Urban had a building constructed here in unison with a building connecting and to the south, which was being erected by Mrs. Joseph Junk. Urban then established the **Charles Urban Meat Market**.

By 1901 and much later, **Mrs. Charles Urban** was advertising the Meat Market business, along with all fixtures and equipment, for rent. In May of 1902, **Charles Maulbetsch**, who had been conducting the meat market for his sister, Mrs. Urban, left for Stoughton to work in a market there.

**Edwin (Edward) Ott** responded to Urban's ad and opened the **Ott Meat Market** in November of 1902. However, In May of 1903, Ott sold the market to **F. J. Railton**. By the end of June 1903 the name had changed to **Horstman & Alexander Meat Market**. This would serve as a branch market of L. J. Horstman's meat market on Third Street and would be under the care of **Frank Horstman**.

The B. E. Brown & Company Meat Market followed Horstman's ownership in 1905. In January of 1906, the residents of Baraboo were notified of the closing of the market. All people owing for meat were to settle with L. J. Horstman or **H. H. Tinkham**, owner of stock. In May of 1903, the **Ott Brothers** again opened a meat market. This time in a new red brick building recently vacated by **Ableman's Restaurant** located somewhere on Ash. In September, George Ott had moved to Ableman and opened a shop.

In 1906 **Paul and Otto Spangenberg** of the **Spangenberg Brothers Tonsorial Parlor** moved here from 122 Ash Street and that lasted until at least 1918. Some records indicate that they were at 116 Ash Street until at least 1950, but...they may have also been here

sharing this building. Otto Spangenberg died at the age of 80 in April of 1954. Survivors were his wife and brother Paul.

Next and by 1921 the **Kartack Printing Shop** was located at this site. Kartack was born in Austria on Feb. 7, 1852 and came to America with his parents at the age of six. They located in the Watertown area. Later in life he settled in Baraboo and operated a clothing store, which he purchased from Samuel S. Grubb, on the South side. In 1884 he entered the printing business and on May 26 of that year printed the first issue of "The Baraboo Reminder". Subsequently, this publication became "The Baraboo News", a weekly newspaper. In 1894 he associated himself with H.E. Cole and A.D. Dorsett and launched the "Evening News", a daily newspaper. Eventually he disposed of his interest in the newspaper business but stayed in business until his death in February of 1939 at the age of 87. It was in February of 1939 that **Ernest Zimmerly** purchased the printing shop and moved it to 122 Ash Street.

Late in 1939 we find the **Larkin Plumbing Shop** here followed in 1941 by **Rodney Hintz's Office** and in 1943 by the **Walter P. Foley Radio Service**.

In December of 1952, Gordon Caflisch purchased this building from **Charles Urban** of San Francisco and **Harry Urban** of Reno, Nevada.

Then in 1953 there became the long stay of the **Caflisch & Gustin Sheet Metal Shop**. They had moved from 220 Third Avenue in 1952. **Gordon B. Caflisch** and **John E. Gustin** were partners until at least 1979.

## 116-118 Ash Street

### 116-118 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash between the river and Water St.

Block 5, lot 4

Sanborn map location 314 & 315 North Bridge Street

#### Architectural Description

116-118 Ash Street is a rare example of Victorian Romanesque detailing on a commercial building in Baraboo. In the vernacular interpretation, the design is highlighted by the large semi-circular arch enclosing a tripartite window that dominates the center bay on the second story. "Voussoirs" are formed with rows of headers surrounding the arch. Two rectangular windows flank the arch, separated by heavy brick piers. String courses and extensive corbelling ornament the façade and roofline. The storefront is a typical center recessed-entry design, and retains three iron columns, a transom and sidelight. Some modern material has replaced the originals on the storefront.

*It was reported in September of 1891, that Peck & Cramer had purchased of the Y.M.C.A., an empty lot adjacent to Irving's Barber Shop on which to erect a store in the near future. Also, In October the paper stated that Peck & Cramer had broken ground near their present location to erect a new 30 X 80 ft. two-story building. The building was expected to be complete by February of 1892. D. Worth was the builder. The Republic, dated March 3, 1892 reported that Peck and Cramer moved into their fine new brick store on Ash Street just north of the bridge last Thursday. The cost of the building, it was said, amounted to \$4500.*

**Samuel H. Peck**, father of Roy T. Peck, joined forces with **Philip D. Cramer** and built a 2 story, 30 X 80, brick building here in 1891 for \$4,000. They then established the **Peck & Cramer**

**Mercantile** business here. In July of 1891, they "fitted up a warehouse adjoining their store". Also in July of 1891, it was reported that Mrs. Lavoo's building, adjacent to Peck & Cramer was razed? Cramer evidently did not stay in business as in late 1891 the business was known only as **S. H. Peck Dry Goods**.

However, the 1895 city directory also lists **Peck & Cramer** at 116/118 Ash Street. This is confusing!

Then in late September of the same year, Peck and others suffered a severe loss from fire that was greater than had been experienced in Baraboo for several years. While drawing some gasoline at the rear of the store, **Stewart Butterfield** accidentally stepped on a match, which caused the combustible material around the iron tank to burst into a blaze. In a moment the flames were leaping to the top of the building at the rear of the store filling it with smoke. At the time the boy stepped upon the match the gasoline was running through a faucet of the iron tank and continued to do so until the receptacle was practically empty.

The great heat from the burning gasoline broke all the glass including the plate windows at the front. The woodwork and the paint at the entrance were also badly damaged. The fire department responded promptly and extinguished the flames. The stock was almost a total loss.

Stewart Butterfield was slightly burned and two cats in the store were suffocated. **Lyman Potter** was severely cut with a piece of plate glass. **William O'Brian** occupied rooms above and his loss was less than \$100.00. In 1895 the firm mortgaged the property for \$4,000 to the Bank of Baraboo, and in 1904 signed a quitclaim deed for \$3,000.

Evidently, Peck was the sole owner of the stock, which was housed in the store at the time of the blaze.

It is possible that **W. H. & George Cramer** rebuilt here and



118 Ash Street      circa 2006

## 116-118 Ash Street

with a new partner, **Arthur J. Hurd**, opened the **Baraboo Steam Dye Works**. It was reported in January of 1903 that the **Dye Works**, on lower Ash Street, was sold to **Arthur N. Burt**. The report stated that the Cramer's had operated here for seven years. George Cramer died just a short time prior to the business sale. **Earl Johnson** was conducting a **Dying and Cleaning House** in this vicinity in 1905, possibly a continuation of Hurd's.

In April of 1904, **Clarence Kindschi** and **Robert R. Grosinski** were hard at work establishing the **Kindschi & Grosinski Dry Goods and Grocery** store, also known as **The Big Store**, and getting the **S. H. Peck** store in shape for business. The store, located at 116-118 Ash Street, with its commodious shelves was being filled with a fine stock of groceries, clothing, gent's furnishings and dry goods. Mr. Peck was planning on traveling with his first objective point, Billings, Montana. He then planned to visit Idaho, California and other western states, until he could find a climate to suit his taste where he would then locate and engage in sheep raising. Kindschi & Grosinski opened on April 9. It was reported in October of 1905 that the firm of Kindschi & Grosinski was moving to the Train building recently vacated by Webster & Porter at 420 Oak Street.

In June of 1907, an empty store building on Ash Street, near the bridge, was engaged by parties who had plans on opening a 10 cent theatre as a permanent amusement enterprise. The **Elite Theatre** would change pictures twice a week and would have daily matinees and evening performances. They planned on being closed Sundays. However, in the first part of July, the owners moved the **Elite Theatre** fixtures from the S. H. Peck building to the I.O.O.F building at 142 Third Street.

In February of 1907, Steinke & Kessler purchased the store building of S. H. Peck with plans to move their pop factory here. They had been located at the south end of the bridge but felt they needed more room. They paid \$6,500 for the Peck building. Steinke & Kessler also opened a **skating rink** in this building, possibly on the second floor.

On November 5 of 1952, Samuel Henry Peck died at his home in Monrovia, CA. Peck was born in Walworth, Wisconsin on October

19, 1863. He was one of five brothers, four of who settled in Baraboo. The oldest brother died in the civil war. Peck married Jennie Cramer in 1895. Peck was survived by three sons, Roy of Baraboo and Samuel H. Jr. and John of California.

In August of 1909 **O. G. Wheeler** and **Sam Harvey** opened a **tin shop** in the north part of the Kessler & Steinke building, 118 Ash Street. The two had occupied part of the South Side Hardware for many years.

However, in March of 1911, the partnership was dissolved and **Anson Harvey**, Sam's brother, joined the firm. The firm, which would thereafter be known as S. S. Harvey Hardware, would remain here until about 1917 when it would move to 120 Ash Street. Anson Harvey could have been associated with Samuel as late as 1924.

In December of 1910 the Gem City Bottling Co. partnership dissolved and **A. G. Steinke** kept control of the Gem City Bottling Company moving it back to 100 Walnut Street.

However, it is thought that Kessler remained in the bottling business at this location. In July of 1913, **F. C. Kessler**, no doubt a family member of S. G. Kessler, purchased the Gem City Bottling Works, following the death of Steinke. The notice in the paper read that "Kessler would continue the business as the **Gem City Bottling Co.** at the old stand at 100 Walnut Street." However, he may have moved the machinery to 116 Ash Street and taken in E. C. Cross as a partner. The products of the company consisted of a complete line of soft drinks, Weiss Beer and a line of glassware. In 1915 and 1916 Kessler may have had **E. C. Cross** as a partner. It is possible that Kessler was here as late as 1942.

By 1948 and until at least 1973 **Bode H. Karll** conducted the **Karll Store Equipment Company and Hussman Products** refrigeration business at this site.

In 1973 and 1974 the **Canepa Tire Center** is located here, moving to Oak Street in 1975. Next in 1982 **Nancy and Fred Thompson** are conducting the **Hen's Nest Antique** store at this site. The Thompsons remain here until 1996 when **Robert and Patty Kessler** open **ERA Kessler Realty Inc.** This business lasts about a year and then the **Flea Market Cafe** opens here early in 2001 followed

## 116-118 Ash Street

by **Bonny Harrison Hogle** who opened **Bonny's Almost Antiques** store in September. Her stock was a mixture of antiques and second hand merchandise.

In March of 2004, **Richard Lanz**, a disabled Vietnam War veteran, was conducting **Rich's Antiques** at this site. He had just filled his new establishment with antique furniture, which he had shipped in from Europe. His new inventory consisted of hallstands, a marble washstand, plus 27 wardrobes of various designs and ages. Richard's business partner was his mother, **Virginia Lanz**. By September of 2004 this building was sitting empty.



## 120 Ash Street

### 120 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between the river and Water Street

Block 5, lot 4

Sanborn map location 316 North Bridge Street

#### Architectural Description

This two-story, three-bay building is capped with a pediment trimmed with metal. Stretchers are used to form a “checkerboard” motif above the large center window opening and the two narrow openings that flank it. Openings are segmentally arched, with three rows of headers in place of hoods. The storefront retains its original entryway, and some iron trim, although the window area has been partially reduced by brickwork.

The ornamentation on the second floor retains a great deal of architectural integrity, and is an unusual design in Baraboo; it is considered a contributive element to the architectural character of the south side commercial district.

A **Meat Market** is located here as early as and probably earlier than 1885. It is believed that **A. Carlow** owned this building and conducted a **meat market** here in the 1880's, closing it in 1889. It is very possible that Mr. Carlow died, leaving the building vacant. In fact, there was a business in 1875, **Carlow, Tigner & Co.**, which may have been here. One thing known is that **Benjamin Krech** opened a **Meat Market** below the hill in 1889, in a building owned by Mrs. Carlow, probably here. In June of 1891, Krech moved to 606 Oak Street. Also in June of 1891, it was reported that, **David Irving** moved his **Barber Shop** into Mrs. Carlow's building, recently vacated by B. Krech. It was said he moved from the red brick building, which had fallen into disrepair.

Records indicate that from 1892 to 1898 a **Tonsorial Parlor** was at this site, probably Irving.

Yet other records indicate that the building was not erected until after 1898. It is possible that the old building was razed or destroyed by fire. In any event, in July of 1902, **Mrs. Louise McLaren** was granted a permit to construct a two-story brick and stone building next to Peck & Cramers and went on to establish **McLaren's Restaurant** on this site in 1903.

In May of 1907, **U. C. Keller** moved his **Cigar Store** from 117 Walnut Street to this building.

In December of 1907, The **Ringling Brothers** moved their **wardrobe** into the building recently vacated by McLaren's Restaurant. Here it would receive a thorough going over and rejuvenating during the winter months.

In August of 1911, **A. C. Boyd** reopened the **Owl Restaurant** at this site. The restaurant was moved to this site from south of the bridge in April of 1910 by **Elmer Arner**. (It should be noted that when on the south side of the bridge, Arner had installed an electric lighted sign as early as September, 1899). Boyd, who had been a cook with the circus for several years, changed the name to the **Old Glory Restaurant**. By 1913 there was a rooming house being conducted in conjunction with the restaurant. In 1913 or 1914 Boyd moved his restaurant to 103 Walnut Street.

Later in June of 1914 as **George W. Stopper** opened a **Grocery Store** here and remained until 1918 when H. L. Halsted was appointed receiver for the business.



Sam Harvey Hardware

120 Ash Street

## 120 Ash Street



Samuel S. Harvey      August 1942

By 1917 the **Samuel S. Harvey Hardware** was here and remained here until 1962. After 1950 the business was known as **Harvey's Sheet Metal** and in 1955 **Harvey's Sheet Metal and Heating Service**. At that time the business was owned and conducted by **Kenneth Harvey**. Samuel Harvey died in March of 1954 at the age of 67 years.

In 1964 **Charles W. Hawes & Co. Inc.** was operating a **Wholesale Egg Business** here, having moved from 219 Water Street in 1962. The Hawes' operation, advertised as having the first egg-



washing operation in the state, was able to process 60 cases of eggs an hour. Their production was sold to the High-Low Food Store chain. In August of 1964, Hawes moved his operation to Sauk City where his new quarters would be double the size.

In 1989 the building was sitting vacant but by 1993 and through 1996 **Mary Jo Harper** was conducting **Nouveau Nails**. In 1997 **Susie's Variety Shop** opened here followed by **Country Pickins** that opened in July of the same year. **Donald Taskonis** moved this business to 408-410 Oak Street in March of 1989. Then in 1998 **Dave Gale** opened **Dave's Taxidermy** here. By early 2004 this building was sitting empty. In June of 2006 a **Tattoo Parlor** has taken up residency at this site changing its name in early 2008 to **Studio Graphics**. By November of 2008 the windows are covered and it appears as though Studio Graphics has moved.

## 122 Ash Street

### 122 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between the river and Water Street  
Block 5, lot  
Sanborn map location 317 & 318 North Bridge Street

#### Architectural Description

Two triangular pediments, trimmed with metal, cap this large corner building. 10 pilasters, capped with metal capitals, punctuate the bays of this structure, the brickwork on which suggests rustication. Beneath the pediments, narrow recessed arched windows are trimmed with stone sills. Windows are rectangular, with lintels and keystones. The original storefronts have been completely altered, although the first floor's canted entrance remains hidden behind modern brickwork. Also visible are some of the original iron columns, although these, too, are obscured by the contemporary façade of brick, glass and pebbledash. First floor windows have been completely covered on the north elevation, and all second floor windows have been replaced with smaller modern windows. The new building was divided into three shops, each fronting on Ash Street

In April of 1868, **Moore & Wiggins** purchased the meat market of **A. B. Paddock** under the hill and moved it to the next building south of Wm. Moore's store. In September of 1870, **Mr. P. Koons** opened **Koons' Meat shop** in the old stand, under the hill, just south of Moore's. In July of 1872, Koons refitted his store to be conducted as a **grocery store**.

It was reported that the building belonging to Mrs. Lavoo was next to Peck & Cramer, which would have located it at about 122 Ash Street. In any event, in January of 1883, **Gould Brothers & Lake** rented **T. J. Lavoo's store** (across from the City Hotel) and opened a grocery store. The building adjacent to 124 Ash Street in 1885 was listed as a **Doctor's Office**. It is believed that **Mrs. Lavoo** had this building razed in 1891.

Between 1898 and 1904, a new triple front building was constructed on the former site of the above two buildings. The building also encompasses the lot north on the southeast corner of Ash and Water Streets (see 124 Ash).

### North 122 Ash Street

In August of 1902, Ferd Effinger was granted a permit to construct a two-story brick building on lot 4, block 5. This empty lot would have been at this address.

The north front of 122 Ash houses a **Bottling Works** in 1904, probably **Effinger's Bottling Department**. By 1911, **Effinger** was operating out of both halves of 122 Ash, followed by the **Gem City Dairy**, as described in a following article.

In 1939, **Ernest Zimmerly** moved his **printing shop** to 122 Ash Street. The business had been located at 114 Ash Street and was formerly owned by J. Kartack.

### South 122 Ash Street

The first occupants, who shared this site in 1898 were **E.A. Miller..Fruit Store, L.R. Armbruster.. Jeweler, George Wincher.. sewing machines and F.C. Damm..Tailor**.

It was reported in July of 1903 that the Spangenberg Brothers, Otto and Paul had purchased the Krech Barber Shop on Ash Street and that **Spangenberg Brothers' Barber Shop** was located at this site from 1903 to 1905. Paul Spangenberg moved to 114 Ash Street in May of 1906.

Prior to the Spangenbergs being here, **George B. Krech**, not to be confused with Benjamin Krech, operated a barbershop at this site. In October of 1903 George B. opened a shop in LaRue.

In January of 1905, George Krech age 30, died at the home of his father, Benjamin Krech on First Street sometime Thursday, January 5, 1905. Benjamin Krech conducted a barbershop at 120 Ash Street. Years earlier George was employed at Portage and came to Baraboo to visit his father who had been injured by the tipping of a bus not long ago. Shortly after arriving he said he did not feel well and decided to go to a spare room and rest. On Thursday morning one of the family went to wake him but as he appeared to be sleeping soundly he was left. Later that afternoon, about 2:00, they attempted to wake him again, that is when they discovered that he had died. Krech was unmarried.

## 122 Ash Street

In February of 1930, The **Effinger Ice Cream Company** remodeled the building that it owned at the corner of Ash and Water streets, preparatory to the occupancy of an **auto supply company**. It is believed that the north section of 122 became part of the corner building while the following businesses assumed use of the southern half of 122 Ash.

In October of 1931 the **Radio Service Company** and the **Electric Refrigeration Service Company** rented the Effinger building on the corner of Ash and Water. The interior of the building was to be remodeled; the front was to be used as a show room for radios and refrigerators. The back would be used for stock and repairs.

**A. N. Kieffer** would have charge of the Radio Service Company and had 12 years of experience in this field. Mr. Kieffer had the distinction of owning the first radio receiving set in Baraboo. He had worked in Chicago for the prior 8 years and attended the Armour Institute of Electrical Engineering.

**George Knight** would be in charge of the Electric Refrigerator Service Company. From 1941 to 1945 **Atkinson Refrigeration Shop** was located here with the **Gerald Hansen's Refrigeration Service** replacing them in 1946. Hansen died in October 1958 at the age of 47.

Next, **C. H. Halperin Auto Parts** moved here from 129 Fourth Street in 1948 and remained until 1964.

In February of 1962 **Robert Parrish** of Wisconsin Dells purchased this building from Mrs. Ted Plon.

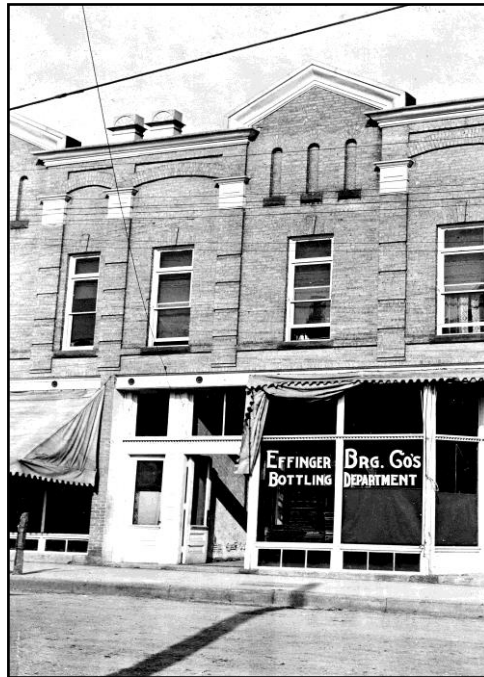
### **Effinger Brewing Company Encompasses Both North and South Fronts**

By 1911, the **Ferdinand Effinger Brewing Co.** had taken over both the south and north stores and until at least 1917 they had their **Bottling Department** at this address.

For sometime many in Baraboo were not satisfied with milk delivered to them and eventually 250 women signed a petition and presented the same to the city council asking for improved conditions.

A few days after the petition was presented to the council, **Mr. M. T. Sherwood**, a member of the State Dairy and Food commission was in Baraboo and heard of the petition. As soon as he became conversant with the situation he resigned from the state position and announced that he would open a place in Baraboo where pasteurized milk would be sold. He also planned on dealing in butter, cheese and other products.

In November of 1921, Sherwood, a Prairie du Sac resident, rented the Effinger building. He planned on opening a pasteurized milk depot at that site. At that time, there were about six milk routes in Baraboo and it was planned that a number of these would be absorbed into the new business. At that time only certified milk was being sold in the city. Sherwood proposed to pasteurize the milk prior to delivering. In July of 1924, **H. C. Kinzler**, who had been conducting a milk route joined Sherwood and the two operated the dairy as a partnership. In May of 1925, Kinzler purchased Sherwood's interest in the dairy. In 1922, the city directory lists **F. C. and Mattie Effinger** here. Sherwood moved his **Gem City Dairy** to 612 Oak Street in here.





122 Ash Street Effinger Bottling Department



Effinger Bottling Department 122 Ash

## 123 Ash Street

### 123 Ash Street

Located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Ash and Water Streets.

Block 4, lot 1

Sanborn map location 303 North Bridge Street

#### Architectural Description

This large corner building has a canted corner entrance beneath a segmented arch. Windows are rounded, with stone brick window hoods. Stone is also employed with lug sills. A double corbel table provides ornamentation at the roofline; the wooden cornice is not extant. A string course ornaments the north and east elevations. Windows and entrances have been substantially altered, and two large display windows inserted on the north side of the east elevation. Despite modifications that compromised the architectural integrity of the building, it remains contributive to the historic and architectural character of the south side commercial district as a result of its scale, prominent corner position, and historic and longstanding use as an early hotel/rooming house.

Before the high-bridge on Oak Street was constructed over the Baraboo River, all the business passing over the stream was across a lower bridge, in the section known as "under the hill".

In 1847 a frame building at this site was the dwelling of **Jepthah W. Jackson** as well as the **Jackson Saloon**.

Then in 1850, at this address, then known as Bridge Street, **Jackson** built the **Brooklyn House**, later known as the **American House**. By July of 1851, **A. A. Noyes** had remodeled and was offering rooms for rent here at the hotel. In June of 1853, **Mr. Updergraff**, owner, placed the hotel on the market. By December of 1853, the American House was being conducted by **Griffith & Adams**.

Sam McCoy, an early settler in the Town of Freedom, recalled that between 1853 and 1855 he and his parents roomed for two weeks at the **Maryton Hotel** on this site.

Obviously, this partnership was soon dissolved because according to the book *"The Taverns and Stages of Early Wisconsin"*

by J. H. A. Lacher of Waukesha, "the American House was conducted by **A. Q. Adams** as early as August of 1855, **P. Van Wendell** as early as May of 1856 and **W. C. Warner** in 1859." W.W. Warner of Madison, son of W. C. Warner, confirmed the later. In the December 14, Baraboo Republic, an ad was placed announcing a Christmas Ball to be held at the American House on December 23. Good music and sociable time was advertised for \$2.75. The proprietor at that time was **A. Lazeart**.

In June of 1868, **Horace Pratt**, who had been a joint owner along with **Edw. N. Marsh** announced that he had sold his interest in the hotel. He then purchased one-half interest in A. B. Paddock's new Hop-Picking .

By June 17 of 1868, **Charley Junge** was conducting two barbershops. The shop in Marsh's hotel had been placed in the hands of **Frank Modler** while Junge would continue to run the one "on the hill" on Oak Street in the Gattiker Building.

In March of 1869 the **American House** became the property of **E. T. Peck** of Kilbourn City, who changed the name to the **Peck House**. The purchase was made from **Edw. N. Marsh**. Peck conducted the hotel until at least 1876. In August of 1876, the **City Hotel**, formerly Peck's, under the proprietorship of **Herfort & Oehler** underwent a complete repair outside and in. Opening was planned about September fifth.

In January of 1880, **Mr. P. E. Longley** bought **P. P. Jacob's** livery business and planned on opening in the spring with new and first class carriages, which he would keep at the **City Hotel Barn**.

Next the building housed the **Post Office**. In 1878, **P. P. Jacobs** leased the **City Hotel** and was here until at least 1881. At that time the building was a three-story brick structure with a one-story frame addition to the south and the same to the east, the latter being used as a dwelling. **David Irving** operated a **Barber Shop** here in 1890.

In January of 1883, it was announced that the **City Hotel** would soon have a new landlord, **L. W. Perry**, from Prairie du Sac. **Reuter & Schwartz** found themselves the new proprietors of the **City Hotel** in November of 1884 and immediately busied themselves in

## 123 Ash Street

repairing and remodeling the adjacent barn to accommodate their increasing patronage.

When **Mr. Drown** retired in April of 1886, **George Urban**, who was born in Wisconsin and came to Baraboo in 1876, assumed control and purchased the hotel.

On Feb. 12, 1888, the hotel caught fire. The fire originated in the wing of the house, in which the kitchen was located. The second story was completely destroyed but the contents of the building were saved. Urban who conducted it as a boarding house and saloon occupied the building. It was hoped that in the near future there would rise out of the ashes a new brick building. It was reported that Urban would rebuild and continue the saloon business here. The saloon had formerly been operated by a **Mr. Vaughn** and earlier by **Grady & Vaughn**.

In 1888 Urban reconstructed a new **Urban House and Sample Room** on this corner. . What was left of the old "Wisconsin" building was sold at auction in December of 1893 for \$1610. **Dr. C. H. Wiloughly** was the purchaser. It was reported that the building would be moved about nine blocks from where it then stood and used for a saloon.

This hotel was an example of the houses that serviced the less than discriminating passengers of the C & NW Rail Road. Located just two blocks from the depot, travelers and possibly railroad workers could easily utilize the hotel/boarding house. **Robinson & Sargeant** and others operated the hostelry later.

Urban was one of the pioneers of Baraboo and died on October 6, 1908. Urban was born near Port Washington, Wisconsin. Besides his wife he left one son **George H.** and one daughter, Miss **Nellie M. Urban**, both residing at home.

Upon his death, his son **George Henry Urban** took over the reign of the establishment. In 1914, the city council removed Urban's saloon license.

In June of 1916, **Charles Ruhland** was granted a saloon license at this address.

On January 25, 1932 George H. Urban passed away. He was born in Baraboo on February 28, 1884 and was united in marriage to

**Mrs. Jeanette Schneider** on April 7, 1921. Urban was survived by his wife Jeanette, his mother, **Mrs. Rose Urban**, and his sister **Mrs. L. E. Kress**.

In 1935 **Terry's Market** was located here and in 1936 **Carter's Meat Market** was conducted here. During the 1940's, the structure provided affordable housing for workers at the Badger Ordinance plant three miles south of Baraboo. By 1946 **P & B Auto Parts** was operating here and would continue to do so until 1953.

In May of 1952, **Gladys (Urban) Capener** was issued a building permit to add a fire escape and to remodel a garage at this address.

From 1957 to 1964 **Sylvia's Grill** was conducted on this site by **Clarence & Sylvia Dunse**. Following them in 1968 was **Hazel A. Barry** with the **Cozy Corner Café**. Next in 1970, **John E. and Vanetta Endlich** were partners in the **Circus Corner Café**, followed from 1972 to 1973 by the **Tiger Inn Restaurant** conducted by **Johnny E. Smith**. In 1976 **Harry Reid** was running the **Baraboo Shoe Repair** at this site.

In 1989 it was occupied by the **Farm Kitchen** and has since set vacant except for rental apartments. In 2007, the apartment house, under new owners, **Glen and Lequeta Bicknell**, was going under major repair and upgrading.

**123 Ash Street    Urban House**



*123 Ash Street, George H. Urban House after 1914 wind damage*



## 124 Ash Street

### 124 Ash Street

Located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Water and Ash Streets

Block 5, lot 4

Sanborn map location 319 North Bridge Street

#### Architectural Description

Two triangular pediments, trimmed with metal, cap this large corner building. 10 pilasters, capped with metal capitals, punctuate the bays of this structure, the brickwork on which suggests rustication. Beneath the pediments, narrow recessed arched windows are trimmed with stone sills. Windows are rectangular, with lintels and keystones. The original storefronts have been completely altered, although the first floor's canted entrance remains hidden behind modern brickwork. Also visible are some of the original iron columns, although these, too, are obscured by the contemporary façade of brick, glass and pebbledash. First floor windows have been completely covered on the north elevation, and all second floor windows have been replaced with smaller modern windows. The new building was divided into three shops, each fronting 28' on Ash.

In the 1840's, **George Hiles** had a **general store** at this corner, later moving to 147 Water Street. Later **R. C. Gould** occupied this site, probably as a general store also. In 1853, the **Baraboo Bakery** was being conducted here by **Hammond & Youmans**. **Robert G. Bloom** opened a general merchandise store here in march of 1882.

In November of 1895, **Joseph Herfort** established a **shoemaker shop** on the corner of Water and Ash Streets. It may have been on this corner. According to the Sanborn-Perris maps the building, existing at this site in 2006, was constructed between 1898 and 1904, probably by Ferd Effinger or the Effinger Brewing Company. The address, 124 was located in the northern section of the building. The address 122 was just south and adjacent to 124 and encompassed two storefronts.

In April of 1885, it was announced that Bert Peck, who



S. H. Peck Dry Goods      circa 1885      124 Ash Street

had been an employee of G. H. Bacon, planned to open a store at this address. By June, S. H. Peck was conducting business here.

A **Grocery Store** was being conducted here as early as 1885 and probably earlier. By 1892 the building was sitting vacant and by 1898, a **Watch Maker** was conducting business here.

The August 20, 1902 issue of the *Baraboo Republic* had an article concerning the removal of an old landmark. The landmark may have been at this location. They write:

*“The new building next to S. H. Peck’s store (probably 120 Ash Street) is nearing completion and Monday, workman commenced tearing down the old frame building (probably at this site) on the corner of Ash and Water Streets. For some time this building had been occupied by **Mr. Thatcher’s Blacksmith Shop** and **Fred Stallman’s cabinet shop**. Both had been notified that the building would soon be removed and that they should vacate the place, but they thought there was not much of a rush and could not believe*

## 124 Ash Street

*their ears when they heard a racket on the roof shortly after opening time. When they went into the street to ascertain the cause, the air was full of shingles and half a dozen men were as busy as ants bent on demolishing the structure. The moving commenced immediately and by noon only a few timbers of the building were standing.*

*Some of the old timers observed the improvement and commented upon the situation by giving a bit of history connected with the place. As near as they could say the structure was one of the first business houses in the city and in the early 50's **Judge Hoxie** conducted a grocery store there, and it was thought that he was the first to occupy it as it was owned by him. Among those who were in business in that block in the early history of the city and are actively engaged at the present time are: **Wm. Moore**, who began clerking for the **Burringtons** about 1855, and went into business in that locality a few years later. **R. B. Griggs** was in the clothing business. **W. Burrington** was also a merchant in that block at that time. Before building their large store **Peck & Cramer** (dissolved more than a year ago) were in the building and did a very successful business."*

According to the Sanborn-Perris maps the building presently (2003) at this site was constructed between 1898 and 1904. The building was then divided into 3 shops each fronting 28 feet on Ash Street. 124 was located in the northern section that was on the corner. 122 was just south and adjacent to 124 and encompassed two store fronts."

There is an assumption that the above article speaks of the southeast corner of Ash and Water Streets.

In January of 1901, the partnership of **S. H. Peck** and **Phil Cramer** was dissolved. Peck would continue the business.

In March of 1888, it is believed that **Geo. Bower** moved his **Star Bargain Store** here.

**Thomas Bresnehan** is listed in the 1905 city directory as



122-124 Ash Street

conducting a **sample room** the corner of Ash and Water Streets. It no doubt was located here. Bresnehan moved to Portage in 1906.

Later in 1906, a saloon license was issued to **Peter McDonald** to conduct a **saloon** at 124 Ash Street. McDonald was still here in 1908.

**Carl Zimmerly** conducted a **saloon** in the northern corner section between 1909 and 1916. He may have opened the saloon upon completion of the building. In 1916 the **J. Wallace Meyers Saloon** had replaced Zimmerly.

Sometime prior to 1915 and while George Isenberg was working at this location, a well opened up permitting one of the horses to drop in.

In January of 1924, it was reported that the **Gem City Dairy** had moved their **offices** back to the corner building. The offices had been located at 122 Ash Street for several weeks.

During the prohibition years, 1919 to 1933, it is believed that Effinger operated an **Ice Cream** plant here.

In June of 1933 and again in July of 1936, **Edwin J. Garski** was granted a new beer & wine license at this address.

## 124 Ash Street

**Fred Ohl** purchased Winslow's **Harness Shop** in October of 1916 and was located at 511 Broadway until September of 1935 when he moved to 124 Ash Street. He moved due to the extensive remodeling being done by **Stewart & Alexander**, from whom he rented.

**Art's Tavern** is located on this corner in 1938. **Block's Tavern** was located here from 1941 to 1944 followed by **Ted Plon**, and his wife **Molly**, conducting **Ted and Molly's Tavern** from 1945 to 1962. In February of 1962 **Robert J. Parish** of Wisconsin Dells purchased the buildings at 122 and 124 Ash Street and the business from Mrs. Plon. **Parish's Tavern** then operated here. In March of 1967, **Mr. & Mrs. Fritz A. Hendrickson** purchased this business from Parish and renamed it the **Circus Lounge**. Hendricksons operated here until 1974.

Next comes **Rex's Tavern** in 1974 through 1976 followed by **Mary Meskey** and **Robert Pikel's Huddle Club**.

Next, from 1981 to 1982, **Kelly Bare** is conducting **The Bare's Den** here. The **Bull Pen** tavern followed in 1982. From 1983 to 1989 **William Keuler** runs **Keuler's Korner**. **Michael Drohomysky** keeps this address occupied with **Drohomysky "Droho's" Empire** next. In 1995 an experiment was performed when **Hunter's Lacoda Club** opened and allowed no smoking. In 1997 the name was changed to **Hunter Yer Blues** with smoking allowed in certain sections. However, the club could not make a go of it and in 1998 **Diamond Dave's Bar** opened and then closed in early February 2001.

**Dave Skaife** opened **Diamond Dave Skaife's Dance Club** on Saturday, March 3, 2001 as an adults only, non-alcoholic dance club. Skaife leased the building from Donald Waldschmidt but his hope was to buy it. Diamond Dave's was operated as a traditional tavern for about two years, but Skaife and the bar's management team clashed. Skaife retained his lease on the building but the managers, who held the liquor license, separated themselves from the operation. By 2002 the business was known as **Diamond Daves II**. Skaife, who loved to cook, left for Arizona in 2004 to

attend Scottsdale Culinary Institute, which offered the Le-Cordon Bleu training program. Managing partner of Diamond Dave's, **Dave Klein**, became busy looking for a replacement for Skaife. In August of 2005, the establishment was closed.

In September of the same year, **Tha Shack** was the name of the tavern being conducted on this corner. **William Miller** and **Andre Johnson**, half-brothers, opened what they termed a hip-hop club. This building has a "For Sale" sign on it in the spring of 2007.

In June of 2010, **Kayla Brinker** and **Gary Bowar** announced their engagement. At that time Mr. Bowar was the co-owner of **Gem City Saloon and Eatery** at this address.

## 200 Ash Street

### 200 Ash Street

Located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Water and Ash Streets  
Block 47, lot 4  
Sanborn map location 320 Ash Street

#### Architectural Description

A wooden porch on the first story extends across the southern elevation from the canted southwest corner entry to the fifth of seven bays. Porch details include a spindle frieze, turned posts and turned balusters. The corner entry is no longer used. A belt course on both the first and second stories links rectangular windows. Corbelling over the window suggests a rectangular "hood." The building is capped with a bracketed projecting cornice.

J. F. Sanford was in business as early as June 25, 1850....where?

**Joseph F. Sanford** was busy having a new brick edifice constructed on this corner lot in September of 1850. An unfortunate accident happened mid- September. A portion of the front wall fell in towards the center of the building, carrying with it the joist of the first and second stories and otherwise damaging the remaining walls. Fortunately the workman had left a few minutes before the occurrence and no person was injured.

Shortly after the accident, the building was finished and Sanford was conducting his new **Brick Store**. The month the store opened the following poem was composed and appeared in the Sauk County Standard.

*Among the fixings kept on hand  
By J. F. S. at his new stand  
Are muslins, gingham, lawns and laces,  
With ladies parasols in cases*

*There's silk and satin, ribbons too  
Of every shade and every hue  
There's also gents and ladies hats  
And for both sexes silk cravats.*

*There's ladies buskins, ladies hose,  
To keep the weather from their toes;*

*And for the gents, there's boots so neat  
To keep the water from their feet.*

*There's shoes and stockings, gloves and mitts,  
And all of these made up to fits;  
There's every kind of clothing cheap,  
that comes by steamer o'er the deep.*

*There's satinets and broadcloths nice,  
Of every quality and price.  
There's Tweeds and jeans and casimeres,  
So here for Sanford goes three cheers.*

*There's sythes and pitchforks, hoes and rakes,  
And aromatic seeds for cakes:  
There's ploughs and shovels, spades and axes  
To help the farmers pay their taxes.*

*If goods you'd buy both cheap and neat,  
You'll find them down on River Street,  
At J. F. Sanford's new Brick Store,  
There's goods enough if nothing more*

*Now my advice to all would be,  
Before you purchase, go and see  
What J. F. Sanford's prices are;  
You'll surely do your trading there.*

*If you have butter, cheese or honey;  
It answers just the same as money;  
But cash he never will refuse  
Whenever he's allowed to choose.*

*His clerks are honest and polite,  
When he is there or out of sight.  
Like Sanford's Store there's very few,  
If any such in Baraboo  
James Bobolink*

## 200 Ash Street



200 Ash Street c2005

In February of 1852, **Schermerhorn's Shoe Shop** was being conducted one door east of Sanford's Brick Store, which was also owned by Sanford. In September of 1852, **J. Haseltine** and **H. Southard** assumed the operation of this shoe store. In June of 1852, Sanford was advertising his building, at 200 Ash, for rent as he was planning on making a trip east.

In December of 1854, **Stephen McIntyre** opened a **Fruit & Grocery Store** opposite the American House. He may have been at this location.

By November of 1855, **Hill & Co.** (partner **Billings**) had set up a **furniture salesroom** here. The furniture was produced by Noyes & Co. of Milwaukee and their machine shop in Baraboo.

**E. Martin & G. R. Baker** opened a **Family Grocery** store here in March of 1856. It is believed that they followed **A. Hall** who formerly occupied this building.

In September of 1856, J. F. Sanford moved back into this store. He had just completed a dissolution with former partner **Gerrett P. Gillispy**.

In April of 1868, **Frank Brown** owned this building heretofore known as the **Sanford Store**. In April of that year Brown was busy extending his Ash Street sidewalk north to First Street. It was generally supposed that in buying this building, Frank Brown had a white elephant on his hands. It was doubted that the building could be straightened, that a new foundation could be placed under it or that new pillars could replace the old ones. But, all this was done, quickly and well, along with other improvements so that when completed it would be a handsome block.

By December of 1870, **Mr. Lee** of Kilbourn rented this property with hopes of remodeling it into a rooming house.

In October of 1871, **Wm. Hoxie** was making plans to open a dry goods store in this building. Opening was expected about November 1. In 1898, Mr. & Mrs. Hoxie celebrated their 50th. wedding anniversary. William was born in 1824 and Mrs. Hoxie in 1829.

In October of 1873 **H. P. Jones** of Fort Atkinson moved to Baraboo and established a **Cigar, Tobacco and Fancy Goods Store** at this address. Jones was born in 1849 in Walworth, Wisconsin. Then on June 5, 1874 **R. B. Griggs** joined Jones as a partner and together they established **Jones and Griggs Clothing** in the red-brick building located "under the hill" on the northeast corner of Water and Bridge Streets.

Griggs was born in Melbourne, Ill. When he was 18 he moved from the farm to Waukegan, IL, going to work for a grocery store. He also was a bookkeeper for a large firm in that city for three years. In 1873 he moved to Chicago and opened a grocery store. One year later, in 1874, he moved to Baraboo. In 1885, **Wing's Barber Shop** was located in the north half of this building. In April of 1877, **Dr. J. R. Hall** traded 120 acres west of town to **Frank Brown** for this building.

Records indicate that in April of 1878 the firm of Jones & Griggs moved to 148 Third Street. From 1892 to 1898 **John T. Thompson** ran the **City Hotel** here.

The **C&NW Railway's General Office** moved here in 1878.

In April of 1899 the City Hotel was razed to make room for John Thompson's new brick hotel. The new building would be 44' X

## 200 Ash Street

65' with 2 stories, 23 sleeping apartments and a bathroom. The "new" Thompson House opened in August of 1899. Thompson ran the **Thompson Saloon** and the **Thompson House** until 1903 when **T. L. Atkins** conducted the hotel part. By 1905 **Thompson** was back.

In December of 1905, Thompson sold the hotel to a **Mr. Gunderson** from Beloit. The Thompsons planned on moving to Beloit. Peter Hahn would conduct the hotel for Gunderson.

We find **Mr. A. Dixon** conducting the Thompson House in December of 1907, having taken over from **Mr. Dresden** who had operated the hotel for the past year or so.

In 1910 **J. P. Salchenberger** was the acting **maitre d'hotel**. **Gottlieb Ramsayer** had his **Jeweler/Optician** business here in 1903. It was reported in August of 1904, that Ramsayer had rented a building in Ableman, formerly occupied by Al Niestadt, where he would conduct a jewelry store. He moved there in September of 1904. By January of 1905, he was back at the Thompson Hotel, making plans to relocate in the west come spring. In April of 1912, Ramsayer died at the home of Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Leiser on Mound Street. Ramsayer was born in Switzerland 77 years prior.

In April of 1911, J. C. Royer completed a two-story cement block addition to the hotel. Then in September of 1911, and after some major clean up, **A. Dixon** and **Frank Richards** took over the operation of the newly named **Baraboo Hotel**.

In 1914, **A. M. Andrews** leased the City Hotel and took possession on August 1 of that year. The then present owners, **Anthony A. Dixon (Dizon)** and **Frank Richards**, planned on taking an extended vacation. Then in May of 1915, **Thomas Ritter** of Des Moines, Iowa arrived in Baraboo and leased the hotel from Dixon. Mr. Ritter was experienced in hotel management prior to his move to Baraboo.

In October of 1916, **A. C. Boyd**, who had previously conducted a restaurant south of the bridge, assumed the management of the hotel.

In November of 1919, **Simonds & Son** of Lodi purchased this property of Dixon. **Del Young**, the former manager, returned to La Rue where he was located prior to his work here.

By May of 1920 the hotel was owned by **George Hickey**. Evidently, **C. E. Kramer** purchased this property from Hickey as in February of 1921 it was reported that Kramer sold the City Hotel to a party from Stevens Point who planned to take possession about the first of May.

In 1923, **Julius Nold**, president of the Baraboo Wholesale Grocery Company, owned this building and in May, rented it to **Philip L. Abel**.

In September or October of 1923, **Oscar Strand** took over the management of the hotel, but by the end of December, **Abel** was back in charge. Abel conducted the hotel until December of 1924 but opened again in July of 1925.

In September of 1926, the lunchroom here, conducted by **Frank Wilder** was sold to **Lavern Boyd**.

In March of 1929, **John Ackle**, a Milwaukee man who purchased the City Hotel a few years prior, was busy making improvements to the building. A new steam plant was being installed and more water lines were being run within the building.

In October of 1930, **G. E. Klose**, who had operated the Modern Home Hotel in Kilbourn for the prior three years, took control of the City Hotel.

In July of 1933, decorations in **Wilder's Tavern**, also known as the Palm Garden, then recently opened by **Mr. & Mrs. Frank Wilder** at the corner of Water and Ash streets, were especially suitable for the Ringling's golden jubilee year to be celebrated in Baraboo. The building was transformed into a big top, orange and green striped awnings being used profusely in addition to the same color scheme, carried out in the "tent", which covered the room.

Chairs and tables carried out the color scheme of orange and green, and the walls were painted in a marble tile effect. The kitchen featured sandwiches and seasonal foods. The brass rail used by the way, had an interesting bit of history, having originally been in the Fish Fan club in Chicago. Wilders may have been here until 1936 when a liquor license was issued to **Edwin H. Detert**, formerly of Madison, who took over the operation. It is possible that **Carl F. Eff-**



## 200 Ash Street

**inger** conducted the **rooming house** here in 1936 as in September of that year he applied for a sign permit as did Detert.

In March of 1937 Durlin Meyers applied for a fermented malt beverage license at this address. The council denied it.

In 1939 **Kurtz & Ruda Implement Company** was operating at this site. In 1940 a sign permit was issued to **Arthur Kurtz** for **Kurtz Farm Implement Company**. Also a building permit was issued to widen the doors on Water Street and the west side of building.

In March of 1942 it was announced that **Nick Malas** of Madison, would re-open the **City Hotel** within 30 days. He would also open a dining room. He leased the property from **Edith Medred** of Milwaukee. By March of 1945, **Joseph Molitor** owned the hotel. In 1945 a building permit was issued to **Frank J. McBride** for remodeling the Hotel and in 1946 it was referred to as the **McBride Hotel**.

In October of 1946, **William Laonhardt** was issued a building permit to remodel the inside of the building located on this site.

By 1948, **Miss Ann Johnson** was operating the **Baraboo Hotel**. In 1950 the **B & D Grill** was operating as the hotel's restaurant. In 1955 **Olga Fitton** was conducting the **O & G Grill Restaurant & Tavern**. In 1964 **Hazel A. Barry** was running the **Cozy Corner Café**. Ann Johnson continued to operate the hotel until 1974. After 1964 it was called the **City Rooming House**.

The 1950 city directory indicates that **Gerald Hansen** is operating **Hansen's Refrigeration Service** at this address.

In 1975 there was an **Arts and Crafts Store** on this corner. In 1976 **Entanglements Inc.** was at this site owned by partners **Larry Hill, Therese Murphy, Ralph Tuttle and Glen Voeks**. **Country Candles & Handicraft Shop**, conducted by **Richard Wilkinson** followed. Next in 1980 we find **Joyce Derore's Dealer's Choice Antiques**.

Then in 1983 **Corner Creations** was here and remained here until at least 1989. Shortly after that the building was turned into apartments.

## 201-203, 205, 211, 214 and 216 Ash Street

### 201-203 Ash Street

Located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Water and Ash Streets.

Block 46, lot 1

Sanborn map location 305 Ash Street and 207 Water Street

### Baraboo Post Office

The Baraboo Post Office was established in 1847, the office being “under the hill” not far from where Mathias Reuland once had a blacksmith shop on Water Street. A copy of a letter reads as follows.

*Post Office Department*

*Appointment Office*

*March 8, 1847*

*Sir;*

*I have the honor to inform you that the Postmaster General has this day established a **Post office** at Baraboo, in the county of Sauk and State of Wisconsin, and appointed **Seth P. Angle Postmaster** thereof.*

*Very respectfully, your obedient servant.*

*W. W. Brown*

*2<sup>nd</sup>. Assistant Postmaster General*

*Hon. M. L. Martin*

*Green Bay, Wisconsin*

A small frame building is no longer extant, but was there in 1885 and earlier. In 1892, it housed a **Repair Shop**, in 1898, a **Blacksmith Shop** and sometime in 1904 the building was being used for **storage**. In late April of 1904, **Herman Rau** was advertising his new **Blacksmith & Wagon Shop** here. In April of 1905. Rau closed his shop and reopened at August Killian's Wagon Shop on Fourth Street By 1913, there was a vacant lot here. In 2003 the side entrance was referred to as 201 As Street.

**Archery Unlimited** was located here in 2003. Building was empty in April of 2004.



Northwest corner Ash and Water Street intersection

In June of 2004, **Jeff and Sonya Bruch** opened **JNS Cycle** offering parts and service for motorcycles. **Amy Hills**, a cousin of Sonya, helped at the store. By June of 2005, Jeff & Sonja had closed their shop and a **Factory Return Outlet** was being conducted here. The outlet was gone by September of 2005.

In December of 2005 we find the **Light Of The World Ministries** located here.

**Fillipe Barbosa** was conducting the **Brazilian jiu-jitsu Academy** here in October of 2010.

### 205 Ash Street

Located on the west side of Ash Street between Water and First Streets.

Block 46, lot 1

Sanborn map location No. 306 Ash Street

In 1885 and probably earlier there existed an **Implement Dealer** at this site while by 1892 a **Wagon Shop** is here. They could

## 201-203, 205, 211, 214 and 216 Ash Street

both be the same business. In 1898 and as late as 1904 it is called a **Carpenter Shop**. By 1913, there exists a vacant lot at this location.

The same 1890 directory shows the **Webster Brothers' Blacksmith Shop** at the north side of the bridge. The 1895 city directory lists **H. H. Webster, Blacksmith** at the same location and we know that he was still here in 1896. This address was given as 205 Ash Street

In 1898 **Byron Dodge, Blacksmith** is shown at 209 Ash Street...probably the same site as Webster's.

### 211 Ash Street

Located on the west side of Ash Street between Water and First Streets.

Block 46, lot 1

Sanborn map location No. 307 Ash Street

In 1895 the city directory lists the **August F. Herfort, Insurance Agency** at 211 Ash Street, having moved to this location between 1890 & 1895 from his residence on the southwest corner of Bridge and Bench Street. By 1896 **E. J. Campbell, Carpenter & Builder** is operating at this address and is still here in 1903. Whether Campbell conducted a shop here after 1903 is speculation but he did retain ownership of the building. Then in 1910, the building was uprooted and moved to North Freedom.

It was reported in the September 16, 1948 Baraboo Weekly News that a building permit was issued to Charles Hagar to locate a house at this address.

In April of 1955, a huge excavation was here as plans by **Harold Wickus** were taking shape to construct a new 80 X 65 addition to the capacity of the **Baraboo Frozen Foods Company**. This was to the rear and adjacent to the building located at 147 Water Street.

Between 1983 and 1985 we find **Renewal Unlimited**, a job recruitment business here followed in 1990 by **Lowell Follendorf & Associates Insurance**. **Baraboo Propellers** is sharing this site in 1990. **Todd Follendorf** and **Bill Imray's** expertise was in the repair of boat motor propellers. Both firms remained here until 1993.

In 1991 **Towns & Associates** moved here from 215 Broadway. **Sherry E. Towns** remained here until June of 1993 when she moved to 126 Water Street. **Nature Conservancy** then occupied this building in 1994 and 1995.

In 1995, **Denis Brissette** moved **Projected Planning** to this site and remained here until September 11, 2000 when he traded places with **Community Counseling** located at 322 Ash Street. Sometime later, the **Hope House** had an office here. Community Counseling left this address in March of 2006 and **All Around Home Maintenance & Construction** took their place.

### 214 & 216 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between Water and First Streets.

Block 47, lot 4

Sanborn map location approximately 321 & 322 Ash Street

### 214 Ash Street

A building first appears sometime between 1892 and 1898. It was a small **Barn**, and belonged to the City Hotel and was probably constructed by **John Thompson** who owned the hotel. It was set back at the rear of the lot line and bordered a retaining wall to its north. In May of 1909, Dennis Taylor opened a new **hack line**, using the barn at this address. Taylor's new line was for the accommodation of those wishing to host parties, weddings or other events. An entire funeral outfit, consisting of a Cunningham hearse, pallbearer's carriage, and three hacks were available. All were rubber tired.

By 1913, the small barn was gone and a new structure, reaching the full depth of the lot was here.

### 216 Ash Street

In 1925 **N. M. Marking**, who came here from Cross Plains, and **Max Dede**, whose home was in South Dakota have opened a **paint shop** at 216 Ash Street. Both had considerable experience in painting and decorating, as well as other work in this line. Marking died at the age of 46 in March of 1944.

## 220 Ash Street

### 220 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between Water and First Streets.

Block 47, lot 4

Sanborn map location 322 Ash Street

In November of 1924 **Arthur H. Thayer**, a resident of Reedsburg and a survivor of the sinking of the *Tuscania*, established the **Baraboo Tent and Awning** business at 118 Fifth Street. In 1925 Thayer purchased the equipment of the **Veteran Tent & Awning Co.** owned and operated by **J. J. Gvannis**, located at an address then described as **208 Ash** (not extant). Thayer planned on producing and repairing automobile tops as well as tents and awnings.

In November of 1935, Thayer received an order from the state of Wisconsin for 22,148 highway patrol flags. The order was to be filled by the first of January 1936 which meant that several new employees would be required.

In 1937 Mr. and Mrs. Thayer purchased a building at this address from **Hugh Rooney**. They then remodeled the building, creating an apartment in the rear of the building adjoining First Street. Thayer received a lot of his business from the railway, traveling between Baraboo and Lacrosse repairing seats and walkway pads.

In May of 1943, Thayer purchased the property on Water Street just east of the City Hotel. The purchase was made from Mrs. Amelia Steady of Milwaukee. This property connected with Thayer's property on Ash Street, which also connected with property on First Street.

In 1949 it was reported in the newspaper that Baraboo Tent & Awning was celebrating its 25th anniversary on Ash Street, originally being located in the building next door.

**Willard S. Schenkat** purchased this business from Thayer in January of 1952. In January of 1957, Schenkat was issued a building permit to construct a new building at 220 Ash.

Schenkat operated here until sometime between 1965 and 1968 when he moved the business to 123 Second Street. While here Schenkat expanded the building three times.

Jim Isenberg then purchased the building. During Isenberg's ownership the building was partially destroyed by fire.



In 1970 and as recent 1985 the **Johnsen Central Insurance Agency Inc.** was being conducted here by **Wilbur L. Johnsen**. In 1972 **Ted McNamer** also had an office here. In 1988, W. L. Johnsen's son, William Johnsen, was conducting the agency at 402 Broadway.

Eventually the building's burned-out shell was razed and the empty lot was taken over by weeds and saplings.

In 2009 a house was moved to this location and as the house faced north it was given an address of 214 First Street and more information and pictures can be found on the First Street section of the book.

**220 Ash Street    Johnsen Insurance**



*Johnsen Insurance    220 Ash Street after fire*

## 311 Ash Street

### 311 Ash Street (Address later given as 124 Second Street)

This address now covers the whole west side of the 300 block of Ash Street between First and Second Streets.

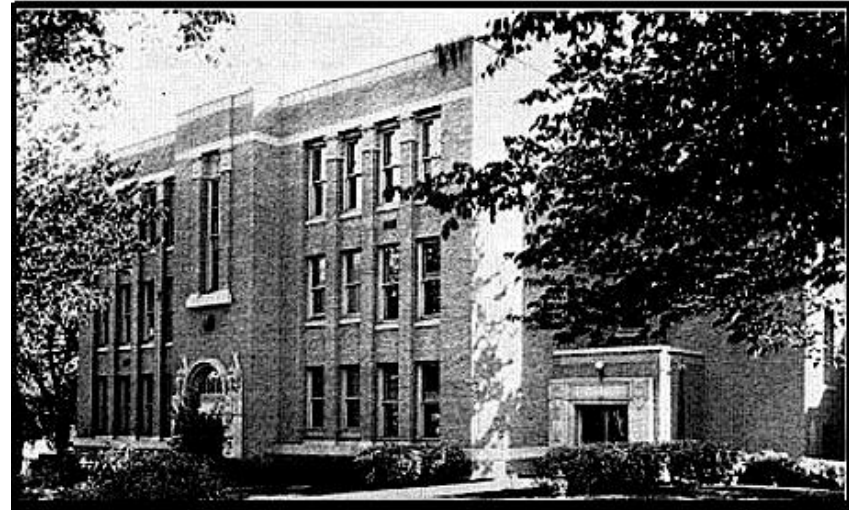
Two big events took place in Baraboo the week of September 1, 1929. The Sauk county fair was held and the new **Baraboo High School** was opened.

Erected at a cost of \$225,000, the new high school filled a long felt need. The old building had long been inadequate to the growing numbers of high school students, while the junior high school building had been condemned for some time. With this new building in use, the old school was turned over to the junior high students.

It was necessary to buy up a number of residences, most of which were moved to other sites, but a full block was eventually obtained for the use of the two high school buildings, making a convenient unit and also making feasible the idea of having one central heating plant for the two buildings.

The six houses purchased were as follows: three houses owned by F. C. Peck, \$16,500; Mrs. Hattie Malloy, \$4,500 (Baraboo's third [post office was located on this site, but moved to make way for the present structure;]) the old H. N. Souther home owned by Mrs. Ida Logan, \$5,500 (the Logan home was the post office from May 3, 1853 to February 21, 1857, the mail being handled there by Lucy F. Perkins;) Mr. & Mrs. Charles Hinners, \$6,000.

The houses were then offered at auction and all went for a very low sum due to the fact that they all had to be moved or razed. The Peck north house went to W. C. Miller for \$140, the Peck barn to Paul Miller for \$50, Peck single garage went to Arthur Bump for \$20, the large Peck house went to W. C. Miller for \$1,700, later sold to Ray Montayne who moved it to his farm north of Baraboo. The Malloy house went to J. C. Barry for \$450, and the Malloy barn went to Hiram Kelly for \$20.00. The Logan house, next to the annex, went to Alfred Zimmerly for \$700 and the Hinners house at the corner of Ash and Second Street went to Louis Weirich for \$1,625. The



Senior High School      Constructed 1929

Hinners' single car garage went to Mrs. George Schaitel for \$76. The annex school was also offered but no bids were forthcoming. Also, lots owned by the school district were auctioned; lot 9, third lot east of the Noyse property went to T. Clavadatscher for \$525 and lot 10, fourth lot east of Noyse property went to Carl Isenberg for \$425.

M. E. Gale purchased the house just west of the Peck house and plans were for it to be moved to one of the lots adjacent to the Noyse house.

Mrs. Hattie Malloy then purchased the old Reul house at 138 First Street.

The spacious gymnasium was one of the features of the new high school. Dressing rooms and executive offices occupied the remainder of the first, or basement floor.

On the second floor was the auditorium, a feature of which was the excellent stage that was provided with an attractive curtain. Built-in footlights and dressing rooms were expected be put to good use during the first and following seasons. The third floor was given over to classrooms and laboratories.



## 311 Ash Street

Features of the building were the greenhouse, which was expected to be headquarters for agricultural work in the school at a later time and would be used first by the biology department, a moving picture projection room at the rear of the auditorium, and a roof playground made possible by the construction of the bleacher Projection of the first floor.

**Claude and Starck** of Madison was the architect of the building that was of an attractive buff brick. Use of pilasters gave the building a charming dignity, and the terra cotta entrances harmonized well with the other lines of the building.

The foundation of the building was completed early in May of 1928, with **Joseph Rezash** of Two Rivers, as the contractor.

Many of the desks were moved from the old building into the classrooms. New seats were purchased for the auditorium, 540 being set in place. Of a dark stained wood, the seats were upholstered in a soft green harmonizing nicely with the red of the velvet stage curtain and the gray black hangings.

In December of 1938, the city council appropriated \$2,500 to construct a subway between the two school buildings. The new covered passageway would make it possible for students to go from one building to the other without having to go out in the cold or rain. The passageway was placed into service for the first time in November of 1939.

In September of 1960 members of the City Council in regular session took the necessary steps to authorize a referendum on the matter of a site for the new school, to be submitted to the voters at the election, November 8. The referendum would read, "At which one of the following sites shall the proposed new high school be constructed? East (or Hyer), West (or Draper), present site; site next to armory."



Supt. A. C. Kingsford

Baraboo went to the polls in November of 1960 and cast votes which favored the Broadway site for its new high school. Second place winner was the Draper site, third place winner the Hyer site, with a scattering vote for the present site and the South Boulevard location known as the armory site. The school board and city council will ultimately make the final decision.

The attorney general's office had recently replied to an inquiry and stated that "there is no law that states you cannot build a school in the vicinity of a jail.

By 1979 a new school building was located on the far northwest side of Baraboo and the building at 311 was converted to a civic center.

Residents in the 1910-1911  
City Directory

### South of the alley facing Ash

305 Ash St. In 1895, F. C. Peck constructed a barn and carriage house at 305 Ash Street. By the early part of July there were stacks of material on the grounds for a new house, which would be constructed soon. The family was expecting to take occupancy about December 1 of 1895.

In 1927, this house was moved across the street, **Charles Stone** lived there later. After the house was moved to the east side of Ash, it sat on a lot on which **D. K. Noyes** had constructed a house. The Noyes house was razed in or about 1920, shortly prior to the Peck house taking its place.

The following ad appeared in the 1918 paper:

## 311 Ash Street

### *Old Landmark for Sale*

*By terms of will the old Noyes homestead will be sold. We will receive written offers for the whole or any part, but at the present will not quote any prices. Offers will be kept confidential if requested. The property consists of a large brick house. Barn and four full lots. The location is slightly central and in every way desirable. This is the only large piece of real estate left in the central part of the city for sale. If you think that a church, schoolhouse, hospital or any other building, public or private, would look good on this location which is just eight rods from the geographical center of Baraboo City, give us a call. RUGGLES & EVENSON, Attorneys, office entire second floor 101 Fourth Street, Baraboo.*

308 Ash St.     **D. K. Noyes** (1910-1911) **Tillie Anderson** (1910-1911)

309 Ash St.     **Benjamin L. Purday** (1849) **Louis Metcalf** (1906)  
**J. A. LaVelle**, Contractor (1910-1911)

### **North of the alley facing Ash**

315 Ash. St.     The **post office** was located here in 1849. Benjamin Purdy was then the postmaster from 1849 to 1851 and at the time he lived just south of the alley at 309 Ash Street.

309 Ash St.     **A. G. Malloy**, Showman (1910-1911)

### **Southwest corner of Ash and Second Streets**

319 Ash St.     **John & Francis Cox** (1910-1911)

There was also a house on Second Street, about in the middle of the block as well as one at 127 First Street. These had to be moved or razed.

## 314 & 322 Ash Street

### 314 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between first and Second Streets.

Block 37, lot 5 & 6

Sanborn map location 603 Ash Street

In November of 1956, **Dr. C. R. Pearson** purchased this property from **Miss Laura Koch** with plans to move the existing residence and to construct a new medical building. By May of 1957 **Pearson** was conducting his medical practice at this address and continued to do so until at least 1985. By 1990 **Dr. Robert D. Konen's** dental office replaced Dr. Pearson's office.

In May of 2005, Dr. Konen and his staff announced the addition of **Dr. Pamela L Ganshert** to the Konen dental team. Ganshert filled a position vacated by the retirement of **Dr. Virgil Erlandson**.

On May 2, 2006, Dr. Konen moved his office to 147 Third Street.

**Nancy Thome** opened a law office at this site in January of 2007. She had been with the Boardman law firm and when her contract expired at the end of 2006 she decided to make a change.

### 322 Ash Street

Located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Second and Ash Streets

Block 37, lot 6

Sanborn map location 609 Ash Street

In June of 1883, **Walter Noyes** opened a cigar saloon and day boarding house here, which was the southeast corner of Ash and Second Streets. In 1890 this site was still known as the **Noyes Hotel and Restaurant**, which was also called **No. 44**. In January of 1891, Noyes and his family gave up their restaurant and moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana to assume management of an eatery there.

In September of 1891, it was announced that **A. J. Hurd** would move the **Baraboo Steam Dye Works** to this site. In 1895, Hurd was located at 116-1/2 Third Street. By 1903 we find **Miss Jennie Hunter**,

**Dress Maker** replacing Hurd. Miss Hunter is here at least until 1918. In 1895, **Maggie C. Miller, Dressmaker** was conducting business at this site.

In May of 1907, **L. E. Metcalf** purchased this building for \$1600. At the time, the **W. C. T. U. Restrooms** were located here. In October of 1912 **Oscar Altpeter** purchased this building from the Noyes Estate.

In May of 1922, **Herman Welk** opened an **Ice Cream Parlor** here. The Welks lived in the south half of the building and the new parlor would occupy the north half.

In July of 1926, **Roy Thuerer** purchased the **Ice Cream Parlor and Confectionary** store of **Herman Welk** located at 332(?) Ash Street, on the corner opposite the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Thuerer also moved his residence from 815 Birch Street to the living quarters adjacent to the store. The Welk family was residing in the flat at 130 Third Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary Goodsell.

By 1938 **Orma (or Ormal) E. Campbell** is running the **Campbell Grocery** store on this corner and does so until 1946. In 1947 **Lloyd F. Jones** is conducting **Jones Grocery** on this corner while in January of 1951 **Lora Doerr** purchased the store. Doerr was a long time employee of Reinkings.

In September of 1954 the Doerr's sold their store to **Mr. & Mrs. William Bowerman**. Mr. Bowerman spent most of his time traveling as a wool salesman so Mrs. Bowerman was in charge of **Maxine's Grocery**. In 1955, **Miss Lillian H. Prosek and Arnold Prosek** was operating **Lil and Arnies' Grocery**. Prosek's remained here until at least 1964. By 1964 the business was referred to **Lil's Grocery**.

In 1982, **Arthur Barnhard** was operating **Barnhard Art & Associates** here followed in 1988 by **Badger Insurance Specialists**, conducted by **Elgi Toman**

By 1990 the **Chiropractic Health Center** had set up business on this intersection managed by **Dr. Pamela Thompson**. Thompson shared this site with the **Community Counseling Center** of **Baraboo SC**. The Health Center remained here until at least 1994 with the Community Counseling Center remaining until September 11, 2000 when it traded sites with **Projected Planning**, moving to 211 Ash Street.

## 402, 406, 412 & 416 Ash Street

### 402 Ash Street

Located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Second and Ash Streets  
Block 36, lot 7 & 8

In 1979 **Ruth Chapman** was conducting **Corner Copia**, which handled gifts and craft supplies. Ruth remains here until at least 1983. Following Chapman in 1985 we find **Barb Graf** operating **The Slender Center**. Owners change in 1986 to **Holly Fentress** and **Linda Beggs** and in 1988 **JoAnne Joslin**. By 1994, **Marylin Possehl** is in charge of this health establishment. Between 1990 and 1997 we also find the **Meridian Group Inc.**

### 406 Ash Street

Block 36, lot 7 & 8  
Sanborn map location 817 Ash Street

In May of 1954, **Ronald A. Rich** moved his **photography studio** to this location from 210 Eight Avenue. Rich was still here in 1984.

### 412 Ash Street

Block 36, lot 7 & 8  
Sanborn map location 818 Ash Street

It is believed that in 1910 and 1911 **W. M. Allen's Real Estate** business is located here.

In 1936 the **Sinclair Refining Co.** had an office here. **Henry Noring** was the agent during that time. The agency was located here until at least 1954. Noring died in 1962 at the age of 76. Noring was born in Germany and came to this country as a young man.

In 1975 **Mrs. Sarah Hirschinger** was conducting **Alley Treasures**, an antique store here, sharing the space with the **Hirschinger Insurance Agency**. **Robert C.** and **John C. Hirschinger** owned the insurance agency. **Alley Treasures** was here until at least 1989 and the insurance agency until 1995.

### 416 Ash Street

Located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Third and Ash Streets  
Block 36, lot 6

### The Presbyterian Church

#### Architectural Description

The basement walls of this building are of Potsdam stone from the quarry of **Levi Crouch**, and the blocks are finished in chisel draft, known popularly at that time as "rustic." The brick came from the **MacDonald kiln** in Merrimac. The entrance was originally placed in the side steeple, but was relocated to the center of the façade in 1963, while a window from the façade was inserted into this space. At this time the present modern panels of stained glass, anchored by a large wooden cross, were inserted into the façade. Windows on the north and south elevation are the typical pointed arched, narrow windows of the Gothic style. The church is rectangular in plan, the large gable roof carried on a series of scissors trusses. These beams were reinforced in 1969 following the collapse of a beam in the roof.

The sharply pointed six-sided spire rises over 100 feet above Ash Street. In the tower design, three horizontal divisions can be identified: the entrance portion, a center section marked by the terminus of the buttresses, and the spire itself. A small stone insert on the west wall of the tower bears the name and date of the structure. Four large finials at the base of the spire have been removed.

The congregation is currently planning major alterations and additions that will completely alter the appearance of the structure. The porch on the façade will be enclosed with brick and the current stained glass ornamentation removed. The south wall will be removed and the Presbyterian House directly to the south razed to make way for a new fellowship hall, while the center section of the north elevation will also be removed to make way for a new altar area. The audience room will be reoriented north-south. Only the steeple will remain intact, and this, too, will undergo changes in an effort to reverse the damaging effects of an oil-base paint applied to these bricks in the 1960's. A mesh screen will be erected and a stucco surface applied to the tower. The architect for the alteration is **Eugene Prine**, a Baraboo native, of

## 402, 406, 412 & 416 Ash Street

Madison. Windows removed from the north and south elevations will be used as much as possible on the new west elevation.

The **Presbyterian Church** in Baraboo dates from about February of 1851, when former members of the Congregational Church met in the Methodist meeting houses to organize the First Presbyterian Church of Baraboo. During the winter of 1851/1852, a 25 X 40 frame church building was erected on Second Street, which served the congregation until the 1870's, when it was sold to the German Methodist Church (not extant.) The Second Street church was dedicated on Tuesday, November 23, 1852.

In 1870, an unsuccessful attempt was made to unite the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. However, after about one year, the united portion, which had been occupying the Congregational church, returned to the Presbyterian Church.

In 1873, a new church edifice was erected on "**Baringer's Corner**," opposite the post office at this site.

To give one an idea of the nature of the roadways in Baraboo in 1905, it was reported in the Baraboo News in May of that year, that a horse had become mired in the mud in front of the church, and it was necessary to cut the traces to rescue the animal.

**403-405 Ash Street    Y.M.C.A.**



*Y.M.C.A. building*

*Northwest corner of the intersection of Second and Ash Street*

## 403-405 Ash Street

### 403-405 Ash Street

Located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Ash and Second Streets  
Block 35, lot 12

Sanborn map location 306 Second Street and 801 Ash Street

In June 1877, in a small room, 10 X 12, over the jewelry store of C. E. Ryan, was formed the first Y.M.C.A. For the prior two years it had operated "under the hill". In May 1882, reorganization took place under the name of the **Baraboo Railway Y. M. C. A.**

As early as August of 1886, design plans were complete for the new building. On October 1, the contract for the new building was placed.

In November of 1888, while the new building was under consideration, the Y. M. C. A. was making plans to move into their interim quarters in the Star Building that is believed to have been located at 123 Third Avenue There would be an informal opening on November 26 when everyone in the city would be invited to look the rooms over and to pass judgment on the same.

The front room would be used as a reading room, the middle one as the bath room, containing two bath tubs with shower attachment and every convenience that is incidental thereto. The bowling alley was in the basement, which was well lighted and ventilated. The back room on the first floor was to be used as the member's parlor and was to be made as homelike as possible. These privileges would be open to members to use whenever they desired at an annual fee of \$4.00. Anyone desiring the privileges offered in the old association quarters could have them for \$2.00 per year.

In November of 1889, Baraboo residents were looking forward to the construction of the new YMCA at "Kendall's" corner owned by L. G. Kendall. The building was ultimately constructed at a cost of approximately \$15,000.

The building was opened to the public for the first time on October 20, 1890. During the evening the visiting secretaries, Messrs. N. R. Byron of the railway department of Milwaukee; H. H. Rottman of the German department of Milwaukee; P. H. Winston, of Oshkosh and James Nokes of Neenah made remarks, all complimenting

Baraboo's new building. On Tuesday evening the formal opening exercises took place.

The building, designed by Conover & Porter of Madison, was a two story brick, with two fronts of red pressed brick. The rooms on the first floor were a reception and game room in which was the secretary's office, a reading room containing a large assortment of papers and magazines; also a library of about 400 volumes, and a writing table with free writing material; member's parlor, ladies parlors, boy's room and lecture room. The basement contained a well equipped gymnasium, with two bowling alleys; also a bath room with all modern improvements, there being five baths -- three showers and two tubs. On the second floor was a large unfinished hall.

The money for the building and grounds was raised by subscription, in this city, the C. & N. W. Railway Company giving \$1,000. Reports in the 1892 Baraboo Republic gave the cost of the building as \$10,000 contradicting earlier reports of \$15,000.

The annual membership fee of \$5.00 paid the current expenses of the association for seniors and \$3.00 for juniors, also the C. & N. Ry. Co. gave an appropriation of \$45 per month. In 1892, the membership was 248. The average attendance during March of 1892 was 2,504; 462 baths were taken 112 attended gymnasium classes, 12 new members joined, 14 members were renewed and 181 papers and magazines were filed.

In November of 1892, the Baraboo Republic made note that "basket ball", an indoor foot ball game, was all the rage at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. In August of 1912, the **Baraboo Business College** moved from this building to Gollmars new flat at 218-222 Third Avenue. In June of 1935, purchase of the building, which was owned by the city at that time, was made by **William Ott**, a local business man. Ott's bid of \$185.00 was accepted and the building which had been condemned was soon to be razed and the material taken away by Ott. Ott stated that some of the material would be used in the construction of two houses which he planned on building. The building was finally razed in 1936 and eventually a parking lot replaced its existence.



## 415 & 417 Ash Street

### 415 & 417 Ash Street

Located on the west side of Ash Street between Second and Third Streets.  
Block 35, lot 1  
Sanborn map location 803 Ash Street

In October of 1891, rumor had it that **Byron Dodge** was about to open a **Blacksmith Shop** in the building on Ash Street known as the Cowles' Building. This may have been that location. **Milo D. Sturdevant** operated a **Blacksmith Shop** at this address as early as 1892 and as late as 1896. However, by 1898, the structure had vanished and only a vacant lot appeared. **Frederick Stallman** operated a **pattern Shop** at 419 Ash Street in 1895 and 1896. He may have been here.

By 1902 the **Koppke Brothers** owned this site and were busy putting in a cement walk in front of their lot.

In February of 1924 **Henry Koppke** was planning on putting up a store building on the lot at the rear of a building later occupied by a telegraph office, between that place and the grounds occupied by the Y.M.C.A. on Ash Street. The store would be constructed of cement blocks and was expected to be fire proof. Mr. Koppke was planning on moving his Oak street grocery store from 408 Oak Street to his new building by April 1. Koppke operated his store at this location until 1941.

On January 2, 1942 **Isenberg Piano Co.** moved here from 146 Fourth Avenue and remained here until 1944. Sometime prior to 1946 **Henry Potterville**, a prolific real estate trader took possession of this property.

Potterville died on June 23, 1959 and his widow, Jennie passed away in July the following month.

In March of 1946 **Harold E. Wickus** purchased the building from Potterville. In the same year **Woody Million** moved his **Baraboo Sash and Door Company** to this location. Million was superintendent of a Janesville construction firm at the powder plant. At the end of the war and because he liked the area, he decided to remain in Baraboo and ended up marrying a Baraboo girl.

In March of 1947, Million completed renovation of the



415 – 417 Ash Street      circa 2007

building, which more than doubled the display area for displaying his window and door products and his shop area. Million remained here until 1950.

After Million left this site, the building was divided into two parts, 415 was the south portion and 417 was the north portion. By 1951 **Dr. Kenneth D. Hannan** owned the building and was occupying the larger section at 415 Ash. Hannan was here until at least 1977.

By 1951 **Dr. Clausen F. Stekl** was occupying the smaller section at 417 Ash. Stekl was here until May of 1962 when **Dr. Robert C. Dewel** acquired the business and remained at this location until 1966.

Dr. Dewel came to Baraboo in 1961 and rented two rooms from Dr. Wood upstairs in the Medical Building at 201 Fourth Street. Dewel had graduated in Dentistry in 1942, then spent 3-1/2 years working for Uncle Sam during WWII. In 1966 he purchased the building at 101 Fourth Street from Dr. Moon and moved his practice to that location.

## 415 & 417 Ash Street



Barb Smith celebrating her tenth anniversary at Turning Point Studio.

**Dr. Monte W. McFadden** practiced here in 1970 and 1971. The **Light Christian Bookstore** was located at 415 Ash Street, remaining there until 1982. Sometime after 1977, 415 Ash was rented to **Lloyd Bixby** for storage and then in the spring of 1982, **Dr. Steven Witters** moved his **Baraboo Chiropractic Practice** here, later purchasing the building from **June Hannan**. Witters used the whole building but moved to West Baraboo in 1995. Following Witters was **Career Staffing** in 1996. Later **Rural Insurance** took up residency in 415 Ash Street and **Barb Smith**, who conducted the **Turning Point Studio**, moved into 417 Ash Street in May of 1998.

Smith was working as an artist and moonlighting at restaurants in Florida when she decided to make a change. She considered training to be a chef but decided on a massage therapist vocation. She attended Lakeside School of Massage Therapy in Milwaukee, graduated in 1996 and chose Baraboo to open her business, the city where she attended school as a teen.

## 500, 506, 507, 508 and 511, Ash Street

### 500 Ash Street

Located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Ash and Third Streets  
Block 25, lot 7

Sanborn map location No. 821 Ash Street & 216 Third Street

As far as can be determined, the following businesses were located on the northeast corner of ash and Third Streets. This building was the former J. B. Southard house.

In June of 1885, **Sewing Machine Dealer, J. G. Aton**, moved his office from Spellan's Tailor Shop to the store of **Mrs. Greatsinger** opposite D. K. Noyes Post Office block. Aton shared space with **Corbin & Doty's Millinery Store**. **George Cordes' Furniture and Undertaking** also shared this building from 1885 and possibly earlier and until at least 1895. According to the Sanborn Insurance map of 1885, there also existed a **Music Store** here.

In April of 1886 the **Raschein sisters** from Honey Creek leased the **millinery store** that **Mrs. Doty** had occupied and purchased Doty's stock. In March of 1888, the three sisters moved over 424 oak Street into the building their father had purchased.

In May of 1928, the **L. H. Clark Funeral Home** was holding the formal opening of his parlor on the corner of Ash and Third Streets. In addition to a chapel capable of seating 100 people, the home had a room for a large display of coffins where a large line was shown together with a line of garments for the dead, an office, and a private room or morgue and a completely equipped mortuary. In October, Clark moved his operation to Prairie du Sac where he became associated with L. E. Schultz in the Gruber Bros. store.

In 1968 **Tom P. Meyers** was managing **Consolidated Stations Inc-Petro** at this site. The station operated until at least 1981. Other managers during that time were **Walter G. Farnsworth**, **Marvin Leonard** and **Steven Guthrie**.

From 1988 to 1994 the **Prudential Insurance Agency** office was here. By 2000, the city had established a **parking lot** on this corner.

### 506 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between Third and Fourth Streets.  
Block 25, lot 7

Sanborn Location No. 822

In December of 1956, **Charles Hintz** was issued a building permit for the construction of a new store on this site.

In 1958 **Pete's Star Wholesale House** was located here as well as the offices of The **Star Wholesale House and Star Auto Sales**. These organizations were own and operated by **Pete** and **Brad Hintz**. By 1961, the name was changed to the **Star Discount Store** and in 1975 to the **Star Toy Store**. This business was operating until at least 1977.

By 1980 **John E. Lee** had established **Baraboo Office Supply and Printing**. In 2000 Lee merged the **Dollar Store** with the supply store.

### 507 Ash Street

Located on the west side of Ash Street between Third and Fourth Streets.  
Block 26, lot 12

Sanborn map location No. 805 Ash Street

This site was reached by entering on Ash Street the rear of a store fronting on 147 Third Street. **William J. Stortz** operated **Stortz Sheet Metal** at this site between 1943 and 1981. In 1981, Stortz sold his business to **Advanced Energy Systems** at 126 Water Street.

Stortz had been in business for over 45 years. His father started the business in 1911 and Bill took over in 1935. In 1982 we find the **Lil Greenwich Village** here.

## 500, 506, 507, 508 and 511, Ash Street

### 508 Ash Street

Located on the east side of Ash Street between Third and Fourth Streets.

Block 25, lot 7

Sanborn Location No. 822

In February of 1940, **Charles A. Hintz** purchased and moved his residence to this address, the former **Seagraves residence**.

In June of 2010, **Jim and Tatsiana O'Neil** were in the process of moving into the house at this location. Their yoga business "**It's All About You and More**". The grand opening was scheduled for June 26 with classes beginning in July of 2010. Three other teachers, **Kristen Kloostra, Laura Godfrey** and **Marielle School** will join Tatsiana.

### 511 Ash Street

Located on the west side of Ash Street between Third and Fourth Streets.

Block 26, lot 12

Sanborn map location No. 806 Ash Street

According to the Sanborn maps, this dwelling was here prior to 1885. In 1893, Erswell & Company posted this message in the newspaper.

*Those wishing our services as undertakers can have our attention by using the electric call bell at the store, 145 & 147 Third Street, or on leaving orders at 511 Ash Street near the store.*

Carlos Bacon who died April 15, 1891 constructed the double storefront building located at 145-147 Third Street and also owned this property. He left all his estate including personal items to his wife, **Clara Bacon**, to hold during her natural life. At her death, the residuals of the estate were given to Baraboo lodge No. 51, I.O.O.F. and Northwestern Encampment No. 20, I.O.O.F., a branch of the same lodge, equally with stipulations that the rents and interest of the personal estate were to be used for the benefit of all worthy brothers and their families, widows or orphans who might be ill or old and infirmed, Mr. Bacon provided for the management of the fund by the financial committee of three members appointed by the lodge and given full power to control. He stipulated that the lodge also appoint a



511 Ash Street

committee of three to see that the Bacon burial lot in Lodi cemetery be properly cared for. The property was placed in the hands of the lodge in 1925, following the death of Mrs. Bacon.

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### **BARABOO POLICE DEPARTMENT** **Special News Release for May 25, 2001**

On the early afternoon of May 24, 2001, Baraboo Police Officers and the Baraboo District Ambulance Service responded to a report of a person found dead in a residence on the 500 block of Ash St. [511 Ash Street] in the City of Baraboo. Police Officers found a male adult resident, age 49 of Baraboo, deceased. The cause of death

## **500, 506, 507, 508 and 511, Ash Street**

was not immediately determined.

Subsequent investigation by Baraboo Police detectives resulted in a 17-year-old male of Baraboo, being taken into custody in connection with the death. The Baraboo Police Department, the Sauk County Coroner's Office and employees of the Wisconsin State Crime Lab are investigating the incident.

Further details will be released as the investigation progresses. No other information is available at this time.

Street. This lot would be used for a customer parking and would be located behind the dental building, which would later be addressed as 147 Third Street.

### **BARABOO POLICE DEPARTMENT Special News Release for May 25, 2001**

**Kevin J. McCarthy**, 04-14-52, of Baraboo, has been identified as the deceased person from the death investigation at 511 Ash St., Baraboo. An autopsy was conducted today by Dr. Robert Huntington of Madison. The preliminary results indicate that McCarthy died of extensive blunt force injuries of the head and face with multiple fractures.

**David P. Vaughn**, 11-05-83 of Rural Baraboo has been arrested. It is anticipated that he will be charged with First Degree Intentional Homicide, as well as a possible enhancement as a hate crime. The enhancement is based upon Vaughn's statement that McCarthy was a "child molester." No evidence has been found to support this allegation.

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In December of 2004, this dwelling was removed to make way for a parking lot. **Dr. Robert Konen**, who purchased the property earlier, planned on moving his dental business from 314 Ash to the Community Home Medical Equipment store located at 145/147 Third

## 518 Ash Street

### 518 Ash Street

Located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Fourth and Ash Streets  
Block 25, lot 5 & 6

Sanborn Location No.824 & 825 Ash Street and 325 Fourth Street

About 1850, good old sainted Deacon Clark came here from Connecticut and put up a large building on the southeast corner of Ash and Fourth Streets, designing it for a boarding school and established his daughters as teachers. But a young devine from Sauk carried off the oldest, and Dr. Alexander of this city captured the other, which naturally brought the school to a close.

Twenty years later, at a school meeting in May of 1870, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote of the school board to purchase the Savage corner lot on the southeast corner of the intersection of Oak and Second Streets on terms previously indicated. A new high school was planned for this site. Mr. Savage was given until the first of September to remove his buildings, but he expected to have them removed by the first of July. The building was moved to the southeast corner of the intersection of Ash and Fourth Streets. The large frame structure was one of the first to be moved in Baraboo and considerable difficulty was experienced in doing so. The house remained in the street for weeks, the family occupying it all the time.

In the early part of March 1901, Harper Savage died. About one week later, Mrs. Savage passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. I. L. Humphrey. In 1913, Mrs. Humphrey died. She had planned on moving into a new home, which was under construction to the immediate east of this address.

In March of 1954, it was announced that work would begin soon on the razing of the then apartment house here to make room for a new service station to be constructed by the **Continental Oil Company**. The new station was to be erected at an estimated cost of \$29,370.

It is known that the razed building housed four apartments and was known for many years as the **Richards' house**. It is also known



518 Ash Street      circa 1954

that the Savage building was 22 X 54 feet in size and had 13 rooms plus a 22 X 12 single story kitchen.

**Ed. O'Brien** and **John Geoghegan** leased the new **Conoco** station in November of the same year. Geoghegan was the manager assisted by **Walter Nelson**.

This service station pumped gas until at least 1973 when Nelson moved to 110 Broadway. In 1976 this site gave way to the **Yellow Thunder Trails Association**. Then from 1975 to 1978 the **Grehound Bus Station** is located here, followed in 1976 by the **A F of M Local #37** office. During this period this site may have been known as 520 Ash Street. In 1982, **Cenex** had established a **Self Service Station** here that was still operating as of this writing.

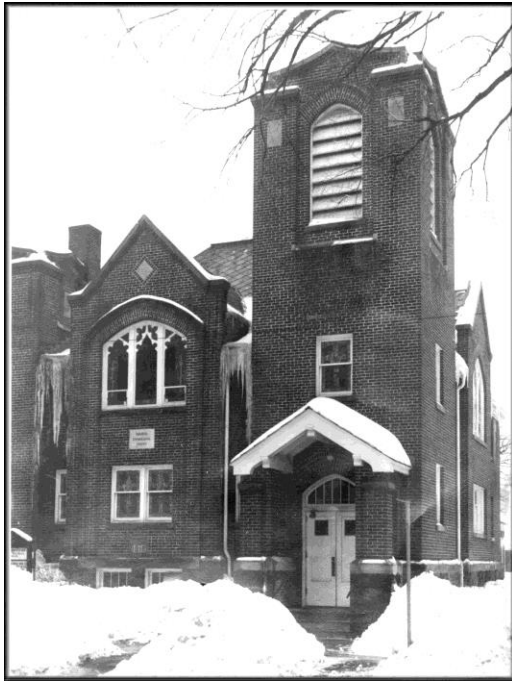
## 619 Ash Street

### 619 Ash Street

Located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Fifth and Ash Streets.

Block 23, lot 1 & 2

Sanborn map location 813 Ash Street



In the early 1920's, W. W. Warner of Madison, who as a youth lived in Baraboo, wrote the following.

*"This was, I should say, about 1868-69. Who among the boys who participated in that famous escapade, may ever forget. Be it known, that there were fifteen or twenty antique, superannuated Concord stage coaches which had been placed one after another, so to speak, in dry dock and out of commission, having outlived their further transportation usefulness, and thus they were housed in a rambling series of sheds, just back of the present city hall. We young chaps, the day*

*after a Fourth of July celebration, conceived the idea of decorating Oak Street with the dilapidated vehicles. Some of the chariots, I remember, bore euphonious names – such as Argosy, Prairie Queen, and Western Monarch. Those who remember, the one-time resplendent coaches, gorgeous beyond the dreams of a Ringling circus creation, will recall that they were integers connecting Baraboo with relatively near-by points of the outside world, such as Madison, Mazomanie, Portage and Kilbourn.*

*'It was long after midnight when we scamps, as expeditiously and as quietly as possible, hauled forth a score of the nondescript vehicles from their moorings, to the Western Hotel street corner, and thence made an imposing string of them, reaching almost to the present Post Office site, and a fine spectacle they presented early next morning! Not many citizens of Baraboo were aware that such antediluvian chariots were in existence, much less that they were right here in Baraboo. The general astonishment, therefore, may well be imagined. What opportunities were lost in their destruction, shortly after this, their last appearance, for securing matchless museum antiques? But soon trouble – our trouble – began. Somehow the city officials and many of the older and more staid, law-abiding citizens, did not take kindly to such deviltry, and public resentment was quite general, while diligent efforts were at once put forth to apprehend the several juvenile malefactors involved in the disgraceful escapade.'*

*Some of the principals in this prankish adventure sought remote wheat fields and remained away from Baraboo until the turbulent state of the public mind had subsided."*

Between 1890 and 1895 **Mrs. John H. (Jemima) Brewer** was conducting the **Brewer Boarding House** on this site.

In June of 1895, M. A. Burt purchased the fixtures and business of the house, which at that time had room to sleep forty people.

By 1898, **C. W. Cary** was running the **Cary Boarding House** here followed in 1911 through 1913 by the **Kate Cummings Boarding House**. 1917 found the officers of the Emanuel Church negotiating the



## 619 Ash Street

purchase of the Cummings' Boarding House, owned by Mrs. J. G. Train, with intentions of building a new church here. At the same time, negotiations for the lot just south of the corner house were under way. The son and daughter of Mrs. Train owned that lot.

In 1918 the new **Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association** was built here. It replaced the one at 133 second Avenue. The first services were held in February of 1919 and the church was dedicated in April of 1919. The church was here until at 1965, when the congregation moved to 14th. Street.

In March of 1966, the Baraboo City Council voted to purchase this property, consideration to be \$30,000.

When the old City Hall was razed in 1966, all of the city offices were relocated in the adjoining old church of the Evangelical United Brethren congregation. The auditorium made a fine temporary courtroom, all equipped with more spectator seats than the old council chambers. The church furnishings were included in the purchase price.

The city then owned all the property, which faced Ash Street in this block.

In June of 1967, the city leased this church building to the **Million Dimes Corporation**. There were no funds involved but the corporation was to be responsible for the maintenance of the building. This parcel, as of this writing is a parking lot.

