

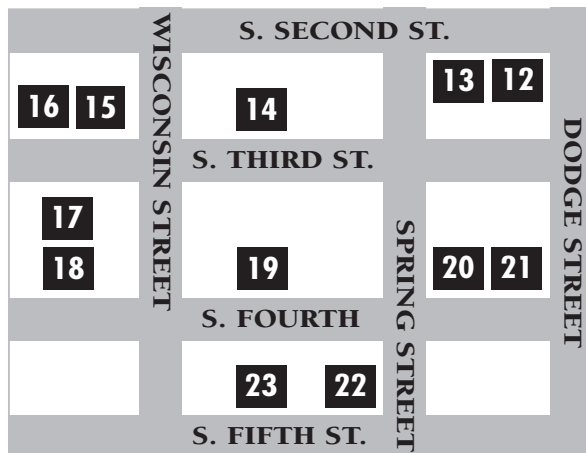
**19** 504 SOUTH FOURTH STREET  
This distinctive red brick building was the home of the First Congregational Church which was established in Watertown in 1845. The building dates to 1909. Since 1993, the site has been owned by the First Brigade Band, nationally known for their authentic recreation of Civil War era music. Known as Heritage Hall, it also houses the meeting rooms and library of the Dodge-Jefferson Counties Genealogical Society.

**20** 410 SOUTH FOURTH STREET  
This unique home, known as Brandt-Quirk Manor, was built just after the Civil War by Frederick Brandt, a prominent dry-goods merchant. In the early 1930s it was turned into a double family home by Edward J. Brandt, inventor of the automatic coin-counter.

**21** 411-413 SOUTH FIFTH STREET  
This home, with its distinctive Gambrel Roof, was built in the 1870s and later remodeled by John Habhegger, a prominent dairy industrialist who is said to have brought the first Swiss cheese into this area.

**22** 500 SOUTH FIFTH STREET  
This building was the site of the first Christian Science Church. It was built in 1924 in the Georgian Revival style. The church disbanded in the early 1960s and since that time this has been the home of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

**23** 512 SOUTH FIFTH STREET  
This Queen Anne style home was built in the 1890s for former mayor and businessman Herman Grube. It was then Marcella Manor, an assisted care facility for the elderly for almost 100 years and is now a private residence.



## HISTORIC CLYMAN STREET WALKING TOUR

*Compiled by W. F. Jannke III*

**T**he businessmen and prominent citizens of Watertown, in an attempt to escape the noise and dirt of the business district, chose to locate their homes in the southern part of Watertown, thus creating the forerunner of the suburb. Clyman Street was chosen in large part for its quiet, meadow-like atmosphere. As late as the 1870s, parts of it were quite rustic, but by the turn of the last century this area had been cleaned and freshened and "made respectable" for Watertown's prominent citizens.

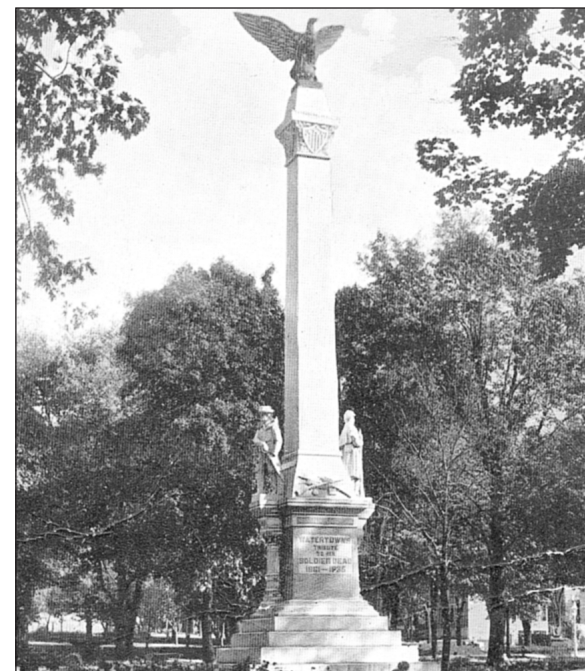
Traveling down the tree lined street today, one is taken by the number of stately mansions, second only to Washington Street for sheer numbers of lovely homes. However, the western end of this once fashionable street contains many commercial buildings which are totally out of keeping with the fine homes found on its eastern extreme.

The families that once lived here represented a wide cross-section of Watertown's business past, from John W. Cole, pioneer settler and founder of the first store in Watertown, to Eugene Wiggenhorn, owner of the largest and most successful cigar factory (it was in his house, incidentally, that the Christian Science Church, which once flourished in Watertown, was founded). Today, the street still maintains its quiet and dignified charm and provides a visual feast for lovers of historic architecture.

The Memorial Park area was originally set aside on the earliest city plats as the "public square". This peaceful area is lined with stately homes and churches. The park itself contains an outstanding statue presented to the city by the Lewis family in 1899, commemorating those who gave their lives in the Civil War.

Rev 1.01

## WALKING TOURS CLYMAN STREET



*A Guide to the Historic Neighborhoods  
of Watertown produced by the:*

**Watertown Tourism Council**

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## 1 914 CLYMAN STREET

This home was built in the early 1900s and at one time was the home of Charles & Elizabeth (Holste) Kading. The Kadings were a unique family. In an era when it was not fashionable for women to attend Universities, both Charles and Elizabeth had law degrees. Mrs. Kading becoming a leading figure in LaFollette-era politics. After her tragic death in an auto accident in the early 1920s, her husband continued to live here until his death in 1956. Their son, also a prominent judge, became a partner with his father in the family law firm.



## 2 907 CLYMAN STREET

Built of dark colored brick about 1913, this house is an example of the Georgian Revival "classic box" form. It was occupied by William Sproesser, a prominent jeweler and dealer in musical instruments in Watertown for many years.

## 3 908-910 CLYMAN STREET

This brick home was built in the early 1860s by pioneer businessman John W. Cole after he sold his Italianate mansion on N. Fourth Street. Notable features include the hip roof and the modified Benjamin door.

## 4 901 CLYMAN STREET

This is an outstanding example of a Queen Anne style home, built in the 1890s.

## 5 809 CLYMAN STREET

This Queen Anne style brick home was built about 1900 for Henry Uehling, an executive with the May Creamery Company.

## 6 803 CLYMAN STREET

Designed by O.C. Wehling in 1896, this Queen Anne house displays multiple overhangs and projections in addition to decorative shingles. The house was built for John Schempf, of the Schempf Brothers Department Store, the largest such store in Watertown for almost 100 years.

## 7 802 CLYMAN STREET

This home was built about 1855 for the first mayor of the city of Watertown, Theodore Prentiss. Virtually unchanged since its construction, the house also has a section of original Watertown Brick sidewalk running in front of it.

## 8 910 S. EIGHTH STREET

This distinctive Gothic style house was built in the 1860s by Heber Smith, an early merchant. The house still has its original barge boards, though its porches have long since been removed.

## 9 700 CLYMAN ST.

This home was built in 1868 for James Hill, a prominent industrialist, though it is most commonly associated with Harlow Pease, a prominent attorney. This painted brick two story gabled house has many Italianate touches.

## 10 600 CLYMAN ST.

Built of cream brick on a high stone foundation, this two-story house exhibits a common Queen Anne style. It was built for Fred Gamm in the late 1890s. He was a teller in the Bank of Watertown.

## 11 510 CLYMAN ST.

This 1880s Federal Style brick home was built for Eugene Wiggenhorn, a prominent cigar manufacturer. Sadly, the house has lost much of its distinctive elements including a balustrade on the roof top, decorative window lintels, and a large porch.

## 12 CORNER, S. SECOND & DODGE STREETS

On this boulevard is a stone bearing the date 1844. It is assumed that this is the geographic center of the city, though the stone originally was placed in the middle of what is now South Second Street by pioneer surveyors to allow the city to be laid out in blocks. It was moved to its present site in the early 1900s.

## 13 413 SOUTH SECOND STREET

St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Designed by Milwaukee architect James Douglas in 1859, this cream brick, Gothic Revival style church is the oldest church building still standing in Watertown. The Victorian Gothic tower and chapel were added in the late 1800s.

## 14 500 SOUTH THIRD STREET

This Queen Anne style home was built in 1893 by August Fuermann, Jr., an officer in the Fuermann Brewing Co. It was later owned by Clara Weiss, a prominent milliner. This house is on the National Register of Historic Buildings.

## 15 600 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Built in the early 1890s, this Queen Anne style home was built for Fred Miller, president of the Wisconsin National Bank.

## 16 610-612 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Built in the 1880s, this example of an Italian Villa-type home was built for Edward B. May. The May family was prominent in the milling business. Note the letter iMi carved into the keystone over the front door signifying the family name.

## 17 600 BLOCK, BETWEEN SOUTH THIRD AND SOUTH FOURTH STREETS

The Public Square, also known as Memorial Park. Set aside in the original platting of the city as a public square, with the addition in 1899 of a monument commemorating those who lost their lives in the Civil War, the area became known as Memorial Park. The annual Veteran's Day festivities are held here.

## 18 605 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

Trinity Lutheran Church. This church was organized in 1912 in a brick home built originally by pioneer settler Luther A. Cole. The present building, done in a simplified Gothic Design, was constructed in the early 1950s with a new addition added in 2000.

