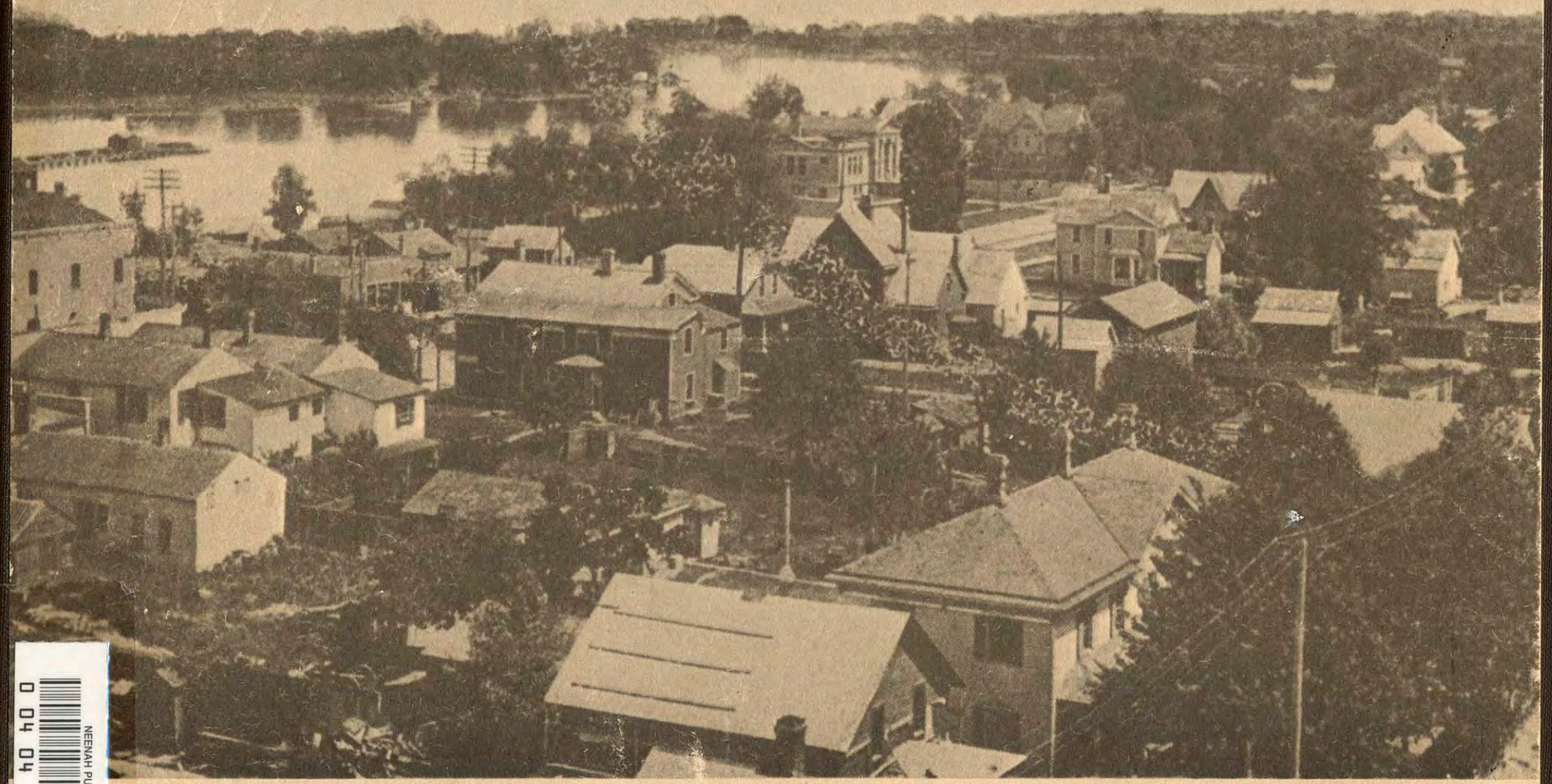
Neenah Historical and Architectural Survey and Nomination Project



INTENSIVE SURVEY REPORT

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NEENAH HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY PROJECT

INTENSIVE SURVEY REPORT

PREPARED BY PETER ADAMS

FEBRUARY, 1982

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This survey was funded with the assistance of a grant-in-aid from the United States Department of the Interior under provision of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. Historic preservation grants-in aid are administered in Wisconsin in conjunction with the National Register of Historic Places Program by the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The contents and opinions contained in the survey report do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Local Assistance

This survey was also funded and coordinated with the assistance of the following local entities:

City of Neenah
Neenah Downtown Business Association
Neenah Historical Society

Additional local assistance came from volunteers. The value of their in-kind contributions was used to match some of the federal assistance. Of the following volunteers, Jeff Mulvey accumulated the greatest number of hours. His readiness to work and constant enthusiasm ensured the success of the survey.

Arva Adams
Margret Arnemann
Vern Brusewitz
Norm Bull
June Buschey
Susan Ciske
Gail Coffman
William Cogger
Jack Collins
Pat DiRenzo
Beth Ducayet
Judy Ducayet
Mary Fliege
Clifford Frey
Fred Herziger
Carol Heyl
Bill Hoest
Lyle Jacob
Glenn Keyes
Phyllis Krueger
Rupert Lehman
Gretchen Maring
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Principal Investigator:	Peter Adams
Volunteer Coordinator:	Sue Haldemann

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this survey was to compile a list of districts and individual properties potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places within the city limits of Neenah, Wisconsin, as the first phase of the Neenah Historical and Architectural Survey and Nomination Project. Of the 1,087 properties surveyed, 172 were identified by the principal investigator as potentially eligible, 83% of which were within six districts. Two of these districts were commercial and the rest were residential. An additional 232 properties of unknown or future eligibility were also identified, 29% of which were within two residential districts. With the completion of the survey, it is recommended that the education and nomination phases of the project begin. In addition, it is recommended that a committee be appointed by the Mayor to formulate a landmarks commission ordinance in order to integrate historic preservation into public and private planning.

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INTRODUCTION

FLOUR AND PAPER MILLS ON THE WATER POWER

(Looking west from the Fox River)

Ca. 1880

Courtesy of the Neenah Public Library

The purpose of the Intensive Survey was to compile a list of districts and individual properties potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places within the city limits of Neenah, Wisconsin. It was intended as the first phase of the Neenah Historical and Architectural Survey and Nomination Project. The project was begun to accomplish the following primary objectives:

1) To assist the City of Neenah to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 in relation to the use of federal funds.

2) To nominate a downtown commercial district to the National Register to encourage private redevelopment.

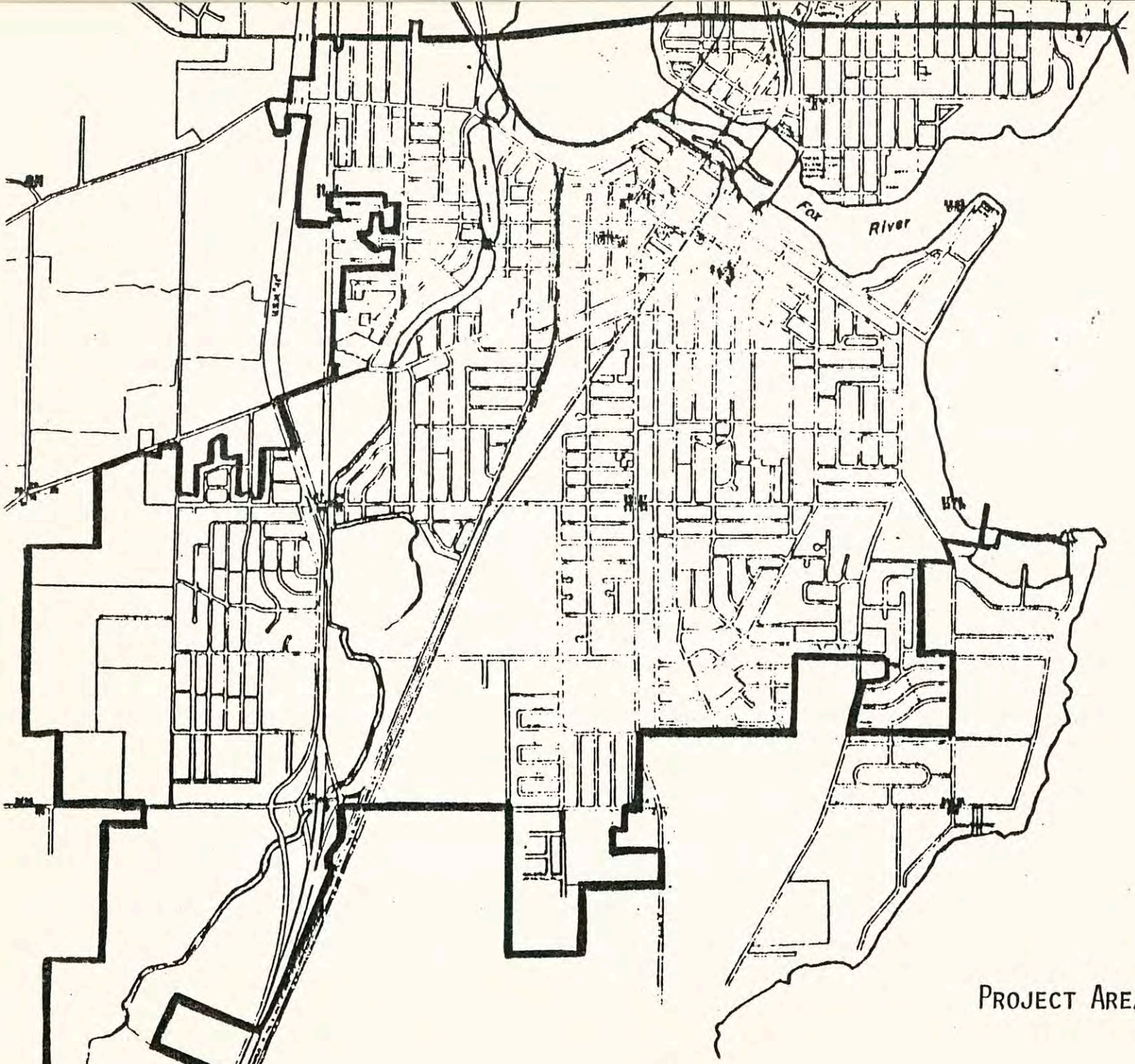
3) To integrate historic preservation into public and private planning.

The scope of the survey was limited to the boundaries of the City of Neenah as shown on MAP I. Within those boundaries 1,087 properties were identified for study in order to meet the following secondary objectives:

1) To make the inventory usable for a minimum of ten years, considering buildings constructed through 1940.

2) To inventory properties throughout the City, providing the broadest distribution of community benefit.

Those agencies involved in the guidelines, funding, management, data gathering and completion of this project included the Historic Conservation and Recreation Service of the United States Department of the Interior, the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Neenah Department of Community Development, the Neenah Downtown Business Association and the Neenah Historical Society.



MAP I

PROJECT AREA: CITY OF



History of Neenah

MARRIAGE OF JESSICA STEVENS ALWARD TO PAUL KELLEY

June 17, 1901

On the Porch:

Louis Oborn, Jim Gould, Mrs. Sam Oborn, Nell Davis Harding, John Babcock, Gilbert Stevens, Mrs. Studley, Mrs. Louis Oborn, Barbara Babcock, Blanche Cummings Shiells, Arthur Shattuck, Dorothy Stevens Gould, Mrs. John Stevens, McCarthy Pleasants, Elizabeth Stevens, Mary Ilsley, H.G. Gould (extreme right).

On the Steps:

Mrs. J.K. Ilsley with Fred Stevenson, two Chicago ladies, Peg Honore, Charles Babcock, Paul Kelley, Jessica Stevens Alward, B.J. Janney, Annie Ilsley, John Stevens, James K. Ilsley.

On the Lawn:

Charles Howard and Mrs. J.B. Hamilton (in the binding), J.A. Kimberly, Mrs. Sam Henry, Mrs. Charles Howard, Charles R. Smith, Mrs. H.S. Smith, Jack and Henry Stevens, Unidentified, Mrs. Goerge Davis, Miss Bertha Honore, Schyler Stevens, Ellen Gould, Mrs. John Stevens Jr., Jessica Alward, Mrs. F.C. Shattuck, Milsom Babcock, Alexander Zenier, Rev. E.H. Smith, Ethel Ramsay, John Stevens Jr., William Davis Jr., Mrs. Henry Sherry

Courtesy of Jack Stevens

Synopsis

Neenah began in 1835 as an industrial and agricultural mission for the Menominee Indians. Its early white settlement, attracted by the water power of the Fox River, started a few years later. This beginning was complicated by internal strife and the death of a major land owner. As a result, Neenah's growth lagged behind other villages in the area until after the Civil War. At that time clear titles, rail transportation and renewed economic vigor encouraged a boom in local industry. Neenah's role in Wisconsin's paper industry began during this period and resulted in the formation of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation in 1872.

The phenomenal success of this and other later paper companies in the area produced a dichotomous social structure dominated by some of the most influential families in the Fox River Valley and the state. This social structure and the industry that sustained it reached a plateau around the turn of the century, when labor activism and community consciousness began to emerge. After World War I industry turned from manufacturing commodities to products, creating more jobs and greater wealth. This continued industrial expansion provided Neenah with a stable economic environment throughout the Great Depression and created a strong professional middle class which ultimately has assumed community leadership.

(NOTE: Numerical footnotes cite sources listed at the end of this section; alphabetical footnotes cite districts and individual properties listed at the end of each theme.)

Early Settlement

In her book Millstone and Saw, Alice Smith gives this description of the headwaters of the Lower Fox River:

> "As the Lower Fox River leaves Lake Winnebago it separates into two channels, which tumble over twin rapids before they reunite at Little Lake Butte des Morts a mile or so west. The crescent-shaped island formed by the division is a high-lying piece of land, once timbered to the water's edge with broad spreading oaks and elms."[1]

Legend states that the Winnebago Indians tried to give this island to Governor James Doty as a token of their affection and esteem. Called Doty Island, it was at the center of an area first known as Winnebago Rapids. For centuries it was the home of the Winnebago and later the Menominee Indians.

The first white settlement began in 1835 as an industrial and agricultural mission to civilize the latter tribe. Part of the Stambaugh or Treaty of Washington, the mission consisted of a grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop, several block houses and numerous cabins all constructed along the south channel of the river. Under this same treaty, Doty Island and all lands north and east of the river were ceded to the federal government and offered for sale.[2] The mission, a dismal failure, closed in 1836 and the land was turned over to the government under the Treaty of Cedar Rapids (Kimberly). Not long afterwards, Governor Doty tried to offer the mission to Harrison Reed for $600.[3] Reed, one of Doty's political allies, ultimately had to buy the site from the government for $4,760. The purchase price, however, was paid in 1846 by Harvey Jones in return for one half of the nearly 563 acres acquired by Reed.

Reed and Jones, along with Doty who had retired to the Island in 1845,[a] became the principal developers of Winnebago Rapids. In 1847 Governor Doty, his son Charles, Harrison Reed,[b] his brother Curtis and Harvey Jones chartered a company with the authority to construct and maintain a dam across each channel of the river for the production of water power. Disagreements were an immediate result. Charles Doty and Curtis Reed began the rival village of Menasha and their own dam on the north channel, and in 1849 induced the government to build

a lock and canal there. That same year Harrison Reed instituted legal proceedings against Jones for one fourth of the Winnebago Rapids site.[4] Under these pressures, along with the strain of improving the water power on the south channel, Jones died leaving no will and three minor children.

The Village of Winnebago Rapids was incorporated the following year, but further land development was hopelessly mired in the courts. For some time the rival community of Menasha dominated the headwaters of the Lower Fox. Fortunately, Harvey Jones had sold important land and water power rights to several wealthy investors from New England.[c] Through the infusion of their capital flour mills, foundries, saw mills, and other manufacturing and commercial enterprises flourished. These men and their families set the social and economic tempo of Winnebago Rapids and continued to do so long after the village was reincorporated as Neenah in 1856.

a. Grand Loggery (NRHP 1973), 1845; Doty Park, (6-6); moved.
b. Harrison Reed Barn, 1847; 700 S. Park Avenue, (1-2); altered.
c. Kimberly Double House, 1849; 404 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-30).

Industry and Commerce

Settlers were first attracted to Neenah by the presence of the Lower Fox River, a reliable source of transportation and power. The river was part of a long sought water route connecting the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and a government project to improve this route had begun in 1849. At several locations locks and canals were necessary to circumnavigate falls and rapids, but these obstacles were also a source of considerable power. Dropping ten feet at Neenah, the river possessed a constant flow of clear water through arable land and nearby forests. Vital to the movement of goods as well as their manufacture, the river was the focus of industry and commerce.

When Neenah lost the government lock to the north channel, it was feared that Menasha would have a monopoly on transportation and commerce. To prevent this from happening a second lock and canal was constructed in Neenah. Along the southern shore of the Neenah Canal grew the commercial district and on the northern shore grew the milling district. Other industries, like the Neenah Stove Works,[a] were similarly situated on the water's edge to receive raw materials and ship finished goods. Only with the arrival of the railroad in 1861 was the significance of river transportation diminished.

The significance of the water power was more constant. Between 1850 and 1860 the number of mills in Neenah increased from four to ten. Six of these were flour mills producing nearly $250,000 worth of flour a year.[5] Spurred on by the railroad and Civil War demand in the next decade Neenah had eleven flour mills -- half of all the flour mills in the county -- producing more than $800,000 worth of flour annually.[6] The largest was the Reliance Mill,[b] one of the last constructed and one which helped rank Neenah second behind Milwaukee in terms of state production.[7] By 1880 the number of mills had decreased to seven, but production had more than doubled due to the local perfection of the steel roller milling process. However, by 1890 flour milling in Neenah was essentially at an end due to the westward movement of wheat farming and the success of paper manufacturing.

The paper industry started in Neenah during the greatest expansion of flour milling, beginning with the Neenah Paper Mill in 1865. It was at the time a minor industry. From 1850 to 1870 Neenah's secondary industry dependent upon water power was lumber. In 1870, one Neenah saw mill alone cut 2,500,000 feet of lumber while others were turning out woodwork and other finished goods.[8] By 1880 the secondary industry became paper. In the next decade it became not only the primary industry of Neenah but the most important in northeastern Wisconsin. As a result, Neenah and Menasha became the nucleus of a prosperous industrial district that comprised the entire Fox River Valley.[9]

The success of the paper industry was due to three factors. First, the manufacture of paper depended on great quantities of clear water, of which Neenah and Menasha had some of the best at the headwaters of the Lower Fox. Secondly, the wholesaling center of Chicago was excessable via the railroad. Finally, there was little competition in the Midwest, the nearest other manufacturer being in Ohio.[10] With the capital investments of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, the paper industry grew at an astounding rate.

Formed in 1872 as Kimberly, Clark & Company, Kimberly-Clark had four founders[c] who made an initial investment of $30,000 to build the Globe Mill and manufacture paper out of rags. This investment was increased to $400,000 in 1880 after expansion into Appleton and conversion to paper made of wood pulp.[d] In 1888 came another increase bringing capitalization to $1,500,000 in order to finance further Appleton mills, the creation of the company town of Kimberly and its mills, and yet another mill at DePere. Stimulated by the singular success of this one Neenah company, Fox River Valley mills were producing more paper by 1892 than the largest eastern center. In that year, Kimberly-Clark alone produced more than $3,500,000 worth of paper, making Neenah the Midwestern center for paper manufacturing.[11]

Two other paper companies formed in Neenah as part of this industrial development. In 1874 the Patten Paper Mill was constructed. Later operated as the Neenah Paper Company,[e] it was purchased by the Kimberly family in 1893. The Winnebago Paper Company was also built in 1874 and at one time had operations in Eau Claire.[f] In 1904 it changed hands and became the Bergstrom Paper Company.[g] Similar operations were also established in Menasha including the Menasha Paper Company in 1876, the George Whiting Paper Company in 1882, the Gilbert Paper Company in 1887 and the John Strange Paper Company in 1888.

The depression of the 1890's slowed the paper industry's headlong expansion, but not its impact on Neenah. The development of the paper industry

brought with it greater urbanization. Paper, unlike flour, was labor intensive and could be manufactured all year long. More jobs meant more people, and more people meant a change in local commerce, including the development of a neighborhood commercial district on Doty Island.[h] Since the paper industry was also capital intensive, stores once operated by mill owners were sold to an emerging merchant class. Many of these businessmen built elaborate storefronts, reflecting the general prosperity of the times. Many of them also lived over their stores or rented the second floor as offices or club rooms, making the downtown a lively community center.[i]

After the turn of the century the paper industry began a second period of expansion emphasizing diversification. As early as 1907 paper, pulp and wood pulp were placed on the "free list" in trade agreements with Canada, where natural resources were more plentiful. This forced the paper industry in the valley to make the transition from generalized paper commodities towards specialized consumer products.[j] As a result, chemists and engineers were brought to the area and corporate laboratories established. New products such as tissue, waxed paper and cellucotton[k] were developed in response to the changing market pressures.

Diversification and the production of consumer products stimulated continued industrialization in the Fox River Valley, producing more jobs and greater wealth for the paper families in Neenah.[l] This growth kept mills open and unemployment at a minimum throughout the Great Depression, while creating a professional middle class of industrial managers.[m]

a. Bergstrom Brothers Stove Works, 1857; (700) Main Street, (5-22); altered.
b. Reliance Flour Mill, 1868; (100) North Commercial Street, (5-8); altered.
c. J.A. Kimberly House, 1874; 410 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-32); altered.
C.B. Clark House, 1877; 583 East Wisconsin Avenue, (47-21); moved, altered.
Havilah Babcock House (NRHP 1974), 1883; 537 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-20).
F.C. Shattuck House (NRHP 1978), 1893; 547 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-19).

d. Badger Mill, 1884; (100) North Commercial Street, (5-8); altered.
e. Neenah Paper Company Mills, 1874; (100) North Commercial Street, (5-11).
f. Winnebago Paper Company Offices, 1894; 225 West Wisconsin Avenue, (4-20).
g. Bergstrom Paper Company Mills, 1915; (200) West Wisconsin Avenue, (4-21).
h. Island City Commercial District; See TABLE VI.
i. Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District; See TABLE III.
j. National Fiber Textile Company, 1920; 1109 Henry Street, (52-26A).
k. Ernst Mahler House, 1921; 1450 East Forest Avenue, (6-24).
l. North Park Avenue, Park Place District; See TABLE I.
m. Parklawn District; See APPENDIX II, TABLE Ia.

Transportation

The improvement of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway was one of the major undertakings of the fledgling State of Wisconsin. As early as 1829, land developers saw the improvement of these two rivers as a water route of significance beyond that of the Erie Canal. Begun in 1849 and completed in 1856, the system and its maintenance were a never ending source of trouble. In addition, it was never adequately supplied with a dependable shipping line. Five plank toll roads and several steamboats on Lake Winnebago were necessary to meet the deficiencies in the system. Nevertheless, this improvement and its national visibility brought farmers, businessmen and laborers to Neenah in hopes of benefiting from its development.[12]

Within a few years of its completion, the Fox-Wisconsin waterway was all but obsolete. In 1861 the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad reached Neenah, providing the community with fast, direct connections north to Green Bay and south to Chicago.[a] By 1872 the Wisconsin Central Railroad reached communities in the central and northern part of the state from Menasha.[b] The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad later made direct connections from Neenah to the City of Milwaukee.[c]

The latter connection with Milwaukee ultimately caused the decline of the

flour industry and the rise of the paper industry. Milwaukee railroad investors bypassed the Fox River Valley in order to reach the undeveloped water power in Minneapolis and St. Paul. In doing so the flour mills of Neenah were cut off from Wisconsin's major port city and flour center.[13] Connections with Chicago, however, enabled Neenah to become a major supplier of paper to the manufacturing and distributing center of the Midwest. Rail connections north to Green Bay also facilitated the expansion of Kimberly-Clark's manufacturing interests along the Lower Fox, while the Wisconsin Central expanded sources of wood pulp and gave access to other potential milling sites.

The growth of the paper industry along the river in turn gave rise to the development of a broad urban complex and the need for yet another mode of transportation. The "Interurban" or streetcar system began in Appleton in 1886 and spread quickly throughout the Valley. The Neenah & Menasha Electric Railway began operation in 1892 and was ultimately a part of a loosely integrated system that ran from Green Bay to Fond du Lac. Although initially opposed by the city council for fear of its adverse effect on local business, the integration of this system filled a demand for greater personal transportation ultimately met by the automobile.[14]

a. Chicago & Northwestern Depot, 1892; 500 North Commercial Street, (3-23).
b. Wisconsin Central Crossing House; (400) West Winneconne Avenue, (6-19).
c. Milwaukee & Northern Depot, 1882; (300) West Forest Avenue, (3-27); altered.

Labor Movement

Neenah experienced none of the great labor-capital conflicts that took place in many nineteenth century industrial centers, but as the accumulation of wealth broadened the gap between mill owner and mill worker, so grew labor

unrest. Beginning with a strike at Kimberly-Clark in 1872, Neenah workers sought shorter hours, more pay and safer working conditions. Unionism, however, was not generally supported even amongst the workers themselves. A few employees at Bergstrom Brothers' Foundry (Neenah Stove Works) formed a short-lived union in 1882, and in 1885 there was another unsuccessful attempt at unionism by Knights of Labor organizer Robert Schilling.[15]

The fear of unionism in industrial circles was heightened by the Depression of the 1890's, for despite the return of prosperity by mid-decade, rising costs in the paper industry threatened future economic uncertainty. Increasing local concern were the numerous strikes at the Neenah Boot & Shoe Company, the Menasha Wooden Ware Company and at the Paine Lumber Company in Oshkosh. Between 1901 and 1904 the International Brotherhood of Papermakers attempted to organize a valley union which resulted in several violent strikes.[16]

Kimberly-Clark, the primary target of the Brotherhood, set the pattern in local union relations by making small concessions and quietly undermining union leadership by refusing to recognize their authority. The failure of the Brotherhood to accomplish their goals put an end to significant unionism in the Valley for the next thirty years and promoted the formation of a stronger manufacturers' associations.[17] Yet labor unrest within the paper industry also established greater plant safety, shorter and more efficient work shifts and general labor prosperity as the corporate and private goals of a second, younger generation of industrialists.[a/18]

a. John N. Bergstrom House, 1930; 165 N. Park Avenue, (1-11); altered.
C.B. Clark, Jr. House, 1926; 617 E. Wisconsin Avenue, (1-4).
A.C. Gilbert House, 1918; 620 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-3).
Greenwood-Shattuck House, 1907; 324 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-34).

Government and Politics

Neenah was first incorporated as the Village of Winnebago Rapids in 1850

and reincorporated as the Village of Neenah in 1856. With the exception of one itinerent Indian trader, the presidents of the village boards were shopkeepers, as were most of the trustees.[19] When Neenah incorporated as a city in 1873, this representation changed. The first mayors of Neenah were largely flour mill owners during the 1870's,[a] followed by paper manufacturers in the 1880's.[b] By the turn of the century, city government once again became dominated by local merchants.[c/20]

The activities of the early village boards were mainly the establishment of ordinances and their enforcement, along with some road and sidewalk improvements. The final and perhaps most significant board action was the purchase of Riverside Park in 1872. City government was more active in improvements, including the installation of sewers beginning in 1881, the construction of City Hall[d] in 1888, the digging of public wells in 1893 and the maintenance of ward houses.[e] The fire department was voluntary until well into the 20th century, after which police and fire commissions were formed in compliance with state law.[21] An integrated public sewer system was not established until 1935, followed by a water treatment plant in 1936.[f]

Neenah's representation in state and national politics has been a small but continuous part of its history. During the 1870's, numerous elected officials in the state legislature were Neenah flour millers. During the 1880's, the paper manufacturers also began to take a role in state government and two went on to serve in Congress.[g]

a. D.L. Kimberly House; 321 West Winneconne Avenue, (5-25); moved, altered.
   Sherry-Smith House; 303 Church Street, (2-13); altered.
b. George O. Bergstrom House, 1894; 579 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-16).
   C.B. Clark House, 1877; 583 East Wisconsin Avenue, (47-21); moved, altered.
c. William Arnemann House; 622 Isabella Street, (52-15A).
   Charles Schultz House, 1916; 113 Elm Street, (32-5).
   J.N. Stone House, 1876; 230 East Doty Avenue, (32-19).

d. City Hall Clocktower, 1888; (200) South Commercial Street, (4-37); altered.
e. Fifth Ward Voting House, 1914; (400) Van Street, (2-22); moved.
f. City Water Works, 1937; (200) South Park Avenue, (43-10).
g. S.A. Cook Armory, 1906; 526 North Commercial Street, (5-19).
C.B. Clark House, 1877; 583 East Wisconsin Avenue, (47-21); moved, altered.

Education

The community's first public schoolhouse was established in 1847 in one of the mission cabins near the village green (Green Park).[22] A formal school system, however, was not established until 1875, and then by a special act of the state legislature. At that time the first priority of the local board of education was to modernize seven school buildings, and to create an integrated ward system with a free high school. This goal was formally accomplished by 1906 with the completion of a separate high school building.[a]

Neenah's approach to its public schools has been progressive. In 1896 Neenah was the first community in Wisconsin to have home economics taught in public schools, the second in the United States.[23] Two years later the school system also added a kindergarten to its program.[24] After World War I a renewed effort to modernize the system brought the replacement of each ward school[b] and the high school[c] itself. New schools were also added on the basis of population distribution rather than political boundaries.[d]

Throughout the nineteenth century Neenah had only one parochial school. In the 1870's, Trinity Lutheran Church established its own school where children of the congregation could get a Christian education taught in German. All other parochial schools antedate World War II. A private school begun in 1910 was the Theda Clark School of Nursing.[25]

a. Kimberly High School, 1907; 410 South Commercial Street, (2-31).
b. McKinley Elementary School, 1927; (600) Adams Street, (51-21).

Roosevelt Elementary School, 1923; (200) East Forest Avenue, (51-27); altered.
c. Neenah High School, 1928; (600) Division Street, (32-1); altered.
d. Wilson Elementary School, 1948; (900) Higgins Street, (53-34A).

Religion

The first formal services were performed in 1847, when home missionaries came to the area to help establish churches. The first of these were Congregationalist, Presbyterian and Methodist. A small Welsh Calvanistic church was also established at this time. By 1850 about one half of the adult population belonged to one congregation or another, with all services held in English except at the Welsh church.[26]

The number of churches increased to five by 1860, eleven by 1870 and sixteen by 1880, after which there was a marked decline in church growth.[27] Of the sixteen churches established by 1880, eleven had services in a language other than English.[a] Congregations ranged in size from 14 to 298, the largest being Presbyterian, Danish Evangelical Lutheran[b] and German Evangelical Lutheran.[28] The first English Lutheran services were performed in 1912.[c] Of the nineteen churches established before World War I, the First Presbyterian Church remained the largest and most influential.[d]

While the population of Neenah was not exclusively Protestant, all Catholic services were held in Menasha until the construction of St. Margaret-Mary Church in 1933.[e]

a. Welsh M.E. Church, 1874; 600 Chestnut Street, (28-16); altered.
b. Danish Lutheran Church Parsonage, 1872; 307 Torrey, (3-7).
c. St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 1915; 200 North Commercial Street, (30-25); altered.
d. Danish Lutheran Church, 1904; 518 Isabella Street, (3-2); altered.
Danish Lutheran Church Parsonage; 524 Isabella Street, (3-3).

First M.E. Church, 1938; 201 South Commercial Street, (10-29).
First Presbyterian Church, 1951; 200 South Church Street, (10-28).
German Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1909; 118 Oak Street, (2-6).
Norwegian M.E. church; 300 Caroline Street, (3-4); altered.

e. St. Margaret-Mary's Church, 1932; 610 Division Street, (50-18).

Ethnic Associations

Neenah's population growth during the nineteenth century was similar to numerous Wisconsin communities, reaching its peak growth during the 1870's. Throughout the 19th century approximately 30% of the total population was foreign born, ranging between 42% to 51% of the adult population.[29] These percentages were similar to those for other communities in the Fox River Valley and the state as a whole. As elsewhere, the foreign born population in Neenah declined rapidly after the turn of the century.

The composition of Neenah's ethnic community was Irish and Welsh at first, due to the labor force attracted by the construction of locks and canals. By 1860 Germans and Scandinavians (Norwegians and Danes) were in greater number, each about 34% of all foreign born residents.[30] While the Irish and Scandinavians were largely unskilled laborers, the Germans were shopkeepers and artisans, many of whom brought with them investment capital.[31]

Whatever the nationality, Neenah's foreign born resident retained little of his or her ethnic heritage. Foreign language churches,[a] libraries, newspapers and clubs were prevalent, but ghettos were non-existant and assimilation was immediate. During the nineteenth and early twentieth century, ethnic bigotry was almost unknown and several members of Neenah's ethnic community were able to move into the highest ranks of the local industrial and social structure.[b]

a. Danish Lutheran Church, 1904; 518 Isabella Street, (3-2); altered.
Danish Lutheran Church Parsonage, 1872; 307 Torrey Street, (3-7).

Danish Lutheran Church Parsonage; 524 Isabella Street, (3-3).
German Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1909; 118 Oak Street, (2-6).
Norwegian M.E. Church; 300 Caroline Street, (3-4); altered.
St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 1915; 200 North Commercial Street, (30-25); altered.
Our Saviour's Lutheran Church, 1956; 809 South Commercial Street, (51-33).

b. George O. Bergstrom House, 1894; 579 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-16).
John R. Davis, Sr. House, 1886; 415 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-25).
Gilbert-Lachmann House, 1904; 1010 East Forest Avenue, (6-12).
Judge J.C. Kerwin House, 1885; 516 East Forest Avenue, (6-23).
F.J. Sensenbrenner House, 1901; 402 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-29).

Social and Fraternal Organizations

Much of Neenah's social life revolved around its churches, but very early secret societies and clubs of various types made their appearance. Oddfellows and Masons were amongst the first of these organizations. Another early organization was the Neenah Yacht Club, formed in 1855. The first service organization was the volunteer fire company formed in 1866, and the first benevolent society was the Schuetzen Bund formed in 1870. The latter was also one of several ethnic societies which included the United Danish Society and the Danish Brotherhood. During the 1880's and 1890's, numerous temperance and lecture societies were also organized.

With the exception of the Schuetzen Bund and the Danish Brotherhood, all organizations met in the homes of members or in halls that exisited over downtown shops. Many of those organizations formed or continuing after the turn of the century, eventually acquired permanent meeting places or headquarters, including the Masons,[a] the Equitable Reserve Association,[b] the Boys' Brigade, the Neenah Club[c] and the YWCA. Those organizations formed after World War I have been mostly nationally chartered service organizations.

a. Masonic Temple, 1925; 241 East Wisconsin Avenue, (1-37).

b. Equitable Fraternal Union Building, 1909; 116 South Commercial Street, (5-4).
c. Neenah Opera House, 1902; 116 East Wisconsin Avenue, (4-3); altered.

Cultural and Art Institutions

Despite its early wealth, Neenah acquired its cultural and art institutions after the turn of the century. As with the social and fraternal organizations, the cost of permanent headquarters was prohibitive and not generally supported. With one notable exception, much of Neenah's cultural activities were conducted in churches, private residences or in halls over the stores downtown. As a part of its purpose, the Schuetzen Bund owned its own hall in order to provide its members and the community with a place for plays, musicals and gatherings of all kinds. Constructed in 1875, it burned in 1892.[32]

At the opening of the twentieth century, three cultural institutions opened their doors through the generosity of Neenah's industrial families. The first was the Opera House in 1902,[a] followed by the Public Library in 1904 and the S.A. Cook Armory in 1906.[b] The latter, with its expansive drill hall, also served as a lecture center and a place for public dances. Neenah's only art institution was established by John and Evangeline Bergstrom in 1958 through the bequest of their home, an endowment, and Mrs. Bergstrom's collection of glass paperweights.[c]

a. Neenah Opera House, 1902; 116 East Wisconsin Avenue, (4-3); altered.
b. S.A. Cook Armory, 1906; 526 North Commercial Street, (5-19).
c. John N. Bergstrom House, 1930; 165 North Park Avenue, (1-11); altered.

Parks

By the turn of the century Neenah had three public parks, the first two

being lands set aside by early real estate speculators. In 1846 Harvey Jones reserved an acre of land in his plat of the Village of Winnebago Rapids as a village green (Green Park), and in 1856 four acres of Bigelow's Addition (Lauden Field) similarly became public property.[33] The only land ever purchased specifically for park purposes was Riverside Park. Sold to the village in 1872, the nearly twenty acres cost $4,400 and was subject to much controversy. Later it became a mecca for steamboat excursions from Appleton and Oshkosh. At that time, Neenah also had one private park on Lake Winnebago. Operated by the Schuetzen Bund, it was used by that organization for dances, picnics and contests in marksmanship.

After the turn of the century five more parks were acquired by the city, all gifts of wealthy residents. Shattuck Park was given in 1915,[a] Doty Island Park in 1922,[b] Kimberly Point Park in 1929,[c] Washington Park in 1931, and the Neenah Pool and Recreation Building and land in 1940.[d] Several of these tracts of land were improved and landscaped under the direction of their respective donors. All were subject to some modification by landscape architect Phelps Wyman of Milwaukee.[34]

a. Shattuck Park Pavillion, 1915; Shattuck Park, (3-37).
b. Doty Park Community House and Bridges, 1928; Doty Park, (6-4, 6-3).
c. J.C. Kimberly Lighthouse, 1944; Kimberly Point Park, (1-7).
d. Recreation Building and Pool, 1940; (600) South Park Avenue, (43-13).

Medical History

During the nineteenth century Neenah had its share of dentists, doctors and surgeons, but during the early twentieth century it developed as a regional medical center. In 1909 Theda Clark Hospital was built by means of a single donation of $96,000.[35] Enlarged at various points in its history, the hospital

had at one time its own school of nursing and today is complimented by a growing number of extensive clinics.[a]

a. Donovan-Smith Medical Offices, 1926; 211 East Wisconsin Avenue, (3-36).

Neighborhoods

A Neenah editor, commenting on the water power and its potential, wrote the following in 1878:

> "The writer predicts that another twenty years will find our city noted for its great wealth, its beautiful location, and its aristocratic social standing, rather than for its increased growth or added industry."[36]

By the turn of the century this prediction had come true. Population had remained about the same, local industry had expanded into other communities and some of the wealthiest people in the Fox River Valley were living in Neenah. Local industrialization had produced a sharply drawn dichotomous social structure. As the only strong minority, the affluent of Neenah produced not one, but three distinct neighborhoods.

The first of these began with the formation of the village and was roughly defined by West Doty, Church, Caroline, and Commercial Streets. Established within walking distance of the commercial and milling districts, this neighborhood was home of many early industrialists and businessmen.[a] Greek Revival and Italianate homes were built here during the height of the flour industry and were looked upon as symbols of Neenah's ascendency to greatness.

The second prestigious neighborhood surrounded Riverside Park. Originally called Park Place or Park Row, the homes built in this more rural neighborhood were those belonging to the paper manufacturers.[b] Their brick and shingle Queen

Anne mansions, set back on spacious lawns, represented far greater wealth and power than those of the flour millers. Physically removed from town on a rise of land nearly surrounded by water, the area was a source of pride for some as well an an object of derision for others. Commonly called "Piety Hill," this neighborhood was the home of the founders of Kimberly-Clark and was an inspiration for Edna Ferber's book Come and Get It.[37].

A third neighborhood was even more removed. Located near the junction of East Forest Avenue and Ninth Street, this neighborhood was the home of Menasha's paper and woodenware manufacturers.[c] Isolated on the south side of Doty Island, they built mansions amidst woodlots and pasturelands, some even larger and more grandiose than those in Park Place. These industrialists hoped to have the best of both worlds: proximity to their manufacturing interests in Menasha, as well as the paper magnates and social milieu of Neenah. Through the development of this neighborhood, Neenah became known as a city of mill owners.

Other nineteenth century neighborhoods were more heterogeneous and less distinct, with one notable exception. On the west end of Doty Island was a "city" within a city, in an area roughly defined by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the river.[d] Populated by New England Yankees, Germans and Scandinavians, this neighborhood had foreign and English speaking churches, its own stores and businesses[e] and its own independent social structure. Other neighborhoods formed during the early twentieth century were primarily the result of expanded management and engineering departments of the paper industry.[f]

a. Sherrytown District; See TABLE IV.
b. Park Place District; See TABLE I.
c. Menasha Colony District; See TABLE II.
d. Island City Residential District; See TABLE V.
e. Island City Commercial District; See TABLE VI.
f. Parklawn District; See APPENDIX II, TABLE Ia.

Architecture

The first buildings in Neenah were PRIMITIVE.[a] Beginning with the cabins and block houses constructed for the Winnebago Rapids Mission, logs were the primary building material, either in their natural round state or sawed into full-length "blocks." The first settlers also used logs in construction until the mission saw mill was adapted to produce finished lumber. The buildings constructed during this period were utilitarian and unembellished.

A second saw mill and a lath factory along with a brickyard and shingle factory supplied the materials for the first frame and brick buildings, which included the Winnebago House Hotel and the Kimberly Double House.[38] These were built in the GREEK REVIVAL[b] style. Favored by the wealthy Eastern developers, this style of architecture adapted the facade of classic Greek temples to less pretentious buildings. In Neenah however, Greek Revival buildings seldom approached the grandeur of their counterparts in the east. Locally the temple facade was only suggested by pilasters, a broad entablature and a pedimented roofline. This simpler version was repeated in residential, commercial, industrial and church design from 1850 to 1860.

GOTHIC REVIVAL was less favored, as was the experimental OCTAGON[c] design. By far the most fashionable architecture after Greek Revival was ITALIANATE.[d] Cubic and symetrically balanced like Greek Revival, the Italianate house had a low-pitched roof, cupola and brackets under the eaves. Preferred in Neenah for residences from 1860 to 1870, its origin was the asymetrical ITALIAN VILLA.[e]

With the rapid expansion of the paper industry more elaborate architecture was affordable. Between 1870 and 1890 builders became less conservative. Italianate and Gothic Revival continued in some favor, but with modifications. Incised floral designs, ornate brackets and other decorative features distinguished LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL,[f] ITALIANATE-VICTORIAN,[g] HIGH VICTORIAN GOTHIC[h] and

LATE ITALIANATE[i] from their antecedents. The French-inspired SECOND EMPIRE style of architecture was also part of this more expressive period, but in Neenah it was usually incorporated into ECLECTIC[j] designs along with numerous other styles.

While some industrialists preferred the freedom of Eclectic architecture for their residences, others preferred the order of several "reform" movements. The first of these was QUEEN ANNE,[k] identified by its round tower, asymetrical composition and varied building materials. In Neenah this style was often combined with other reform movements as QUEEN ANNE-STICK STYLE[l] and QUEEN ANNE--SHINGLE STYLE,[m] respectively identified by "stick-work" and shingle siding. At the end of its popularity, LATE QUEEN ANNE[n] houses and stores featured a round tower recessed into the main mass of the building.

Other reform directions, inspired by the Beaux Arts movement in Europe, experienced some favor in Neenah from 1890 to 1930. CHATEAUESQUE,[o] COLONIAL REVIVAL,[p] VICTORIAN ROMANESQUE,[q] RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE,[r] NEO-CLASSIC[s] and NEO-GEORGIAN[t] architecture were commissioned by industrialists and prominent businessmen who were anxious to have their homes, stores and offices compare favorably with those in other major industrial centers. This trend in architecture, while diverse in its appearance, used historical precedent as a model and was generally identified by stone construction and classic ornamentation.

SULLIVANESQUE,[u] PRAIRIE SCHOOL,[v] ARTS & CRAFTS,[w] BUNGALOW[x] and COLONIAL REVIVAL BUNGALOW[y] architecture were a part of an indiginous American movement. Popular in Neenah from 1900 to 1930, buildings of this type were of brick, stucco or clapboard construction with applied Art Nouveau ornamentation or exposed structural elements. The Bungalow was the first distinct style of architecture identified with Neenah labor.[39]

Concurrently, PERIOD[z] architecture was in vogue from 1920 to 1940. Rooted in the Beaux Art movement and favored by industrialists and middle management,

the Period style used historical precedent as an inspiration but not as a model. Tudor, Colonial, and Mission type homes utilized traditional features in combination with unconventional elements, creating a new architectural statement.

Futuristic architecture received a minor expression in Neenah after the 1930's and included ART DECO,[A] INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL,[B] WRIGHTIAN,[C] MINIMALIST[D] and NEW FORMALISM.[E] Buildings reflecting this movement in architecture are identified by the predominance of steel and glass in construction, flat roofs, multi-planer geometric plans and the absence of ornamentation.

a. Grand Loggery (NRHP 1973), 1945; Doty Park (6-6); moved.
b. Kimberly Double House, 1848; 404 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-30).
c. Hiram Smith House; 336 Main Street (3-9); altered.
d. D.C. Van Ostrand House; 413 S. Church Street (2-16).
e. J.A. Kimberly House, 1874; 410 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-32); altered.
f. P.H. Miller House, 1878; 216 Caroline Street (2-37); altered.
g. Albert Eisenach House, 1879; 612 Main Street (2-27).
h. Unknown, 1883; 111/113/115 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-32).
i. John Tessendorf House, 1888; 619 S. Church Street (2-34).
j. Charles R. Smith House (NRHP 1979), 1891; 824 E. Forest Avenue (6-20); altered.
k. Havilah Babcock House (NRHP 1974), 1883; 537 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-20).
l. Henry Paepke House, 1885; 251 E. Doty Avenue (2-5).
m. George O. Bergstrom House, 1894; 579 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-16).
n. Gilbert-Lachmann House, 1904; 1010 E. Forest Avenue (6-12).
o. Caroline Hubbard Clark House, 1894; 561 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-18).
p. F.C. Shattuck House (NRHP 1978), 1893; 547 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-19).
q. Chicago & Northwestern Depot, 1892; 500 N. Commercial Street (3-23).
r. Winnebago Paper Company Offices, 1893; 225 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-20).
s. Equitable Fraternal Union Building, 1909; 116 S. Commercial Street (5-4).
t. Neenah Paper Company Offices; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-10).
u. Neenah Opera House, 1902; 116 E. Wisconsin Avenue (4-3); altered.
v. Jandrey's Department Store, 1916; 120 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-10).
w. Shattuck Park Pavillion, 1915; Shattuck Park (3-37).
x. Bert Wettlaufer House, 1914; 426 S. Commercial Street (30-18).
y. Olaf Myhre House, 1916; 321 Caroline Street (51-15).
z. Ernst Mahler House, 1921; 1450 E. Forest Avenue (6-24).

A. Northwestern Distributing Company, 1934; 205 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-22).
B. Willard Bellack House, 1937; 1112 E. Forest Avenue (6-10).
C. Reuben Page House; 1712 Henry Street (52-33A).
D. Keith Martiny House, 712 Congress Street (50-7).
E. First National Bank of Neenah, 1963; 100 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-4).

Architects

HENRY AULER[a] (1884-1951) was an Oshkosh architect, first associated with William Waters and then with James P. Jensen and WALLACE BROWN.[b] The firm of Auler, Jensen and Brown designed numerous noteworthy buildings in Oshkosh, including the Masonic Temple, the Paine Thrift Bank and the Wisconsin National Life Insurance Building.

The Chicago firm of FRANK A. CHILDS and WILLIAM J. SMITH[c] (1895-1958) was prominent throughout the Midwest. Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Russell Sage Dormitory in Appleton, the First National Bank in Menasha and the Church of St. Stephen in Stevens Point were a few of their Wisconsin projects. The firm also did work for Northwestern University and designed buildings for several banks, insurance companies and schools in the Chicago area.[40]

ALEXANDER C. ESCHWEILER[d] (1865-1940) of Milwaukee was one of the most versitile and popular architects in Wisconsin. Many of the homes in North Point South Historic District in Milwaukee were designed by Eschweiler, as were several buildings on the Milwaukee-Downer College campus. He also designed the oriental gas station Wadhams Oil Company built during the 1920's.[41] His residences are found throughout the state.

The Milwaukee firm of GEORGE B. FERRY (1851-1918) and ALFRED C. CLAS[e] (1859-1942) was responsible for some of the state's most important buildings. Among their credits are the Frederick Pabst Mansion, the Public Library and Museum, and the Northwestern National Insurance Building in Milwaukee, and the State Historical Society Library in Madison.

The Green Bay firm of FOELLER, SCHOBER and BOERNER[f] were responsible for numerous buildings in Wisconsin, including hospitals, churches, prisons, schools and residences. The Waupun Public Library, St. Peter's Church in Oconto and the Kellogg Public Library in Green Bay are attributed to the senior partner Henry A. Foeller. Foeller was also instrumental in establishing Green Bay's parks, serving as park board president for many years.

CHARLES SUMNER FROST[g] (1856-1931) of Chicago was a nationally known Midwestern architect responsible for many large buildings and fine residences. In Wisconsin he was particularly known for his railroad depots, which can be found in Milwaukee, Lake Geneva, Ashland, Watertown, Oconomowoc, Racine and Beaver Dam.

GEORGE FREDRICK KECK[h] (1895-1980) was a Chicago architect who received national acclaim for his experimentation with solar architecture. He was best known for the House of Tomorrow and Crystal House in the 1933 Century of Progress Exposition.

SIDNEY LOVELL[i] (1864-1938) was a Chicago architect born in Racine who began his career as an apprentice to a theater architect. He later specialized in mausoleums and designed several in various parts of the country. He also designed residences and apartment buildings.[42]

ROBERT A MESSMER[j] (1870-1943) was a Milwaukee architect who designed hospitals, schools and dormitories in all parts of Wisconsin. He also designed the Milwaukee Elks Club and the Wisconsin Building at the 1915 Panamanian Exhibition in San Francisco.[43]

SKIDMORE, OWNINGS and MERRILL[k] is one of the most famous architectural firms in America today. Their designs can be found in almost every major city and are considered models of contemporary architecture. The Hancock Building in Chicago is one of their most well known buildings.

THOMAS E. TALLMADGE[l] (1876-1940) was a Chicago architect better known as an

author and architectural historian. A close friend of Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright and others, Tallmadge coined the term "Chicago School" in reference to the architects and designs produced by that city.[44]

WILLIAM WATERS[m] (1843-1917) of Oshkosh was the best known and most prolific architect in the Fox River Valley. Numerous schools, churches, residences and public buildings in Oshkosh were designed by him, as were similar buildings in Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Kimberly, Green Bay and other cities in Wisconsin. Among his better known works are the Grand Opera House in Oshkosh, the H.J. Rogers House in Appleton, and the Danes Home in Waupaca. Waters was also the architect for the Wisconsin Building at the 1893 Columbian Exhibition.

Other architects commissioned to design buildings in Neenah were FRAZIER AND RAFFERY[n] (Chicago), HUGO C. HAEUSER[o] (Milwaukee), CLARE HOSMER[p] (Milwaukee), RICHARD KELLY[q] (Neenah), PEACOCK and FRANK[r] (Chicago), TUSLER and SETTER[s] (Minneapolis), VAN ALYEA and SPINTI[t] (Milwaukee) and WILLIAM WETMORE.[u]

a. George D. Barnes House, 1928; 209 N. Park Avenue (1-8).
b. Dr. Mathias Pitz House, 1926; 401 Ninth Street (49-34).
c. C.B. Clark Jr. House, 1926; 617 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-4).
Gaylord-Wing House, 1918; 143 N. Park Avenue (1-13).
A.C. Gilbert House, 1918; 620 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-3).
Ernst Mahler House, 1921; 1450 E. Forest Avenue (6-24).
d. Edward Beals House, 1911; 220 N. Park Avenue (1-9).
D.W. Bergstrom Jr. House, 1922; 157 N. Park Avenue (1-12).
John N. Bergstrom House, 1930; 165 N. Park Avenue (1-11); altered.
Ernst Mahler House, 1921; 1450 E. Forest Avenue (6-24).
e. Caroline H. Clark House, 1894; 561 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-18).
Franklyn c. Shattuck House (NRHP 1978), 1893; 547 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-19).
f. Doty Park Community House and Bridges, 1928; Doty Park (6-4), (6-3).
Neenah High School, 1928; (600) Division Street (32-1); altered.
St. Margaret-Mary's Church, 1932; 610 Division Street (50-18).
Roy Sund House; 333 Park Drive (43-32).
Wilson Elementary School, 1948; (900) Higgins Street (53-34A).
g. Chicago & Northwestern Depot, 1892; 500 N. Commercial Street (3-23).
h. Willard Bellack House, 1937; 1112 E. Forest Avenue (6-10).

i. Neenah Opera House, 1902; 116 E. Wisconsin Avenue (4-3); altered.
j. Whiting Boathouse, 1932; 515 Clark Street (6-2).
k. First National Bank, 1963; 100 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-4).
l. Recreation Building and Pool, 1940; (600) S. Park Avenue (43-13).
m. Havilah Babcock House (NRHP 1974), 1883; 537 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-20).
C.B. Clark Carriage House, 1877; (500) E. Doty Avenue (3-32); altered.
C.B. Clark House, 1877; 583 E. Wisconsin Avenue (47-21); altered.
Equitable Fraternal Union Building, 1909; 116 S. Commercial Street (5-4).
Charles W. Howard House, 1892; 409 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-26).
Perry Lindsley House, 1893; 1102 E. Forest Avenue (6-21).
Henry Sherry House, 1883; 527 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-22).
Henry S. Smith House, 1893; 706 E. Forest Avenue (6-21); altered.
n. John Catlin House, 1939; 100 Grant Street (53-21A).
o. First M.E. Church, 1938; 201 S. Commercial Street (10-29).
p. Shattuck Park Pavillion, 1915; Shattuck Park (3-37).
q. J. James Davis House; 181 N. Park Avenue (54-10).
J. Fredrick Hunt Guest House, 1949; 636 E. Doty Avenue (32-6).
J. Fredrick Hunt House, 1939; 603 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-15).
Parklawn District; See APPENDIX II, TABLE Ia.
r. Dan Kimberly House, 1929; 567 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-17).
s. First Presbyterian Church, 1951; 200 S. Church Street (10-28).
t. Gaylord-Sensenbrenner House, 1932; 256 N. Park Avenue (43-4).
A.C. Gilbert House, 1918; 620 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-3).
George Gilbert House, 1934; 173 N. Park Avenue (1-10).
Irving Stafford House, 240 N. Park Avenue (43-5).
u. U.S. Post Office, 1916; 307 S. Commercial Street (2-32); altered.

Notable Persons

EMIL ADERHOLD[a] attended the first state dairy school in 1892 and pioneered Wisconsin's first skim milk evaporating plant in Neenah in 1894. Operating two cheese factories in New London, he later became state inspector and cheese grader, and was an instructor for the Wisconsin Dairy Association.[45]

WILLIAM ARNEMANN[b] was born in Germany and moved to Neenah in 1870 where he established the first soda water factory in this part of the state. In 1886, he began an active public life as alderman, three-term mayor and two-term state assemblyman.

The Babcock family came to Neenah in 1849. MARVIN BABCOCK was the contractor for the lock in Neenah, and his son HAVILAH BABCOCK,[c] went into the dry goods business with J. Alfred Kimberly. Havilah Babcock later became a silent partner in Kimberly-Clark and the Bergstrom Brothers' Foundry. When Kimberly-Clark first incorporated Babcock was elected vice president. He married his partner's cousin Frances Kimberly, and their daughter HELEN BABCOCK was founder and patron of the Neenah YWCA (now Y-Community Center).

The Bergstrom family came to Menasha in 1852 from Norway. JOHN BERGSTROM first worked on the government lock in Menasha and later settled in Neenah as a blacksmith. In 1878 his sons DEIDRICK WALDEMAR[d] and GEORGE O. BERGSTROM[e] purchased the Neenah Stove Works which they operated until 1904. In that year, D.W. Bergstrom purchased the Winnebago Paper Mill and formed the Bergstrom Paper Company. George Bergstrom's son EDWIN BERGSTROM became an important architect in southern California and is credited with the design of the Pentagon.[46] D.W. Bergstrom's wife SARAH HOUGH BERGSTROM donated Washington Park to the city in 1931. His son JOHN NELSON BERGSTROM[f] and his wife EVANGALINE HOYSTRADT BERGSTROM established the Bergstrom Art Center in 1958.

The Clark family came to Neenah in 1854. CHARLES BENJAMIN CLARK[g] operated a hardware store after serving in the Civil War and then became a partner in Kimberly-Clark. While supervising the construction of mills throughout the Valley, he also served as an alderman, mayor, state assemblyman and U.S. Congressman. When Kimberly-Clark incorporated he was elected secretary and general manager. His daughter THEDA CLARK PETERS gave to many causes and left $96,000 to the public in her will, used in 1909 for the construction of the hospital. Her brother C.B. CLARK, JR.[h] was also a philanthropist, donating the land for Doty Island Park in 1922, building the school for nurses in 1928, assisting in the gift of the Park and Recreation Building in 1940, and being largely responsible for the rebuilding of the hospital in 1948. He was also mayor and a founder of the Neenah Club.

REV. O.P. CLINTON was a missionary for the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Through his connections Harrison Reed became acquainted with investor Harvey Jones. Clinton also performed the first formal Christian services in Neenah.

REV. J.E. CHAPIN was also a popular minister, serving the Presbyterian Church. A much respected religious leader in the community, he also formed the Boys' Brigade in 1900.

SAMUEL A. COOK[i] was a Canadian immigrant who first became involved in railroad construction and lumbering in northern Wisconsin before moving to Neenah. In 1887 he purchased a part interest in the Neenah Paper Company and later expanded his milling interests into Menasha and Indiana. He served as mayor in 1888, was a state assemblyman in 1889 and served as a U.S. Congressman in 1894. In 1906, he built the S.A. Cook Armory for the local National Guard.

GEORGE DANIELSON[j] came to Neenah in 1854 from Norway. He was a millwright and a contractor, building many of the paper mills along the Fox River and in other parts of the country. In Neenah he was the contractor for Kimberly-Clark's Globe Mill.[47] He also served one term as state assemblyman.

JOHN R. DAVIS, SR.[k] came to Neenah in 1849 from Wales. At first a wagon maker, he later became interested in flour and saw milling. In 1874, he founded and served as president of the Winnebago Paper Company.

GOVERNOR JAMES D. DOTY[l] came to Neenah in 1845 after retiring from public office. In 1848, however, be became a member of Congress and in 1860 was appointed by President Lincoln as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Utah territory. In 1863 he became territorial governor. Governor Doty is also credited with naming Neenah after the Menominee word for the Fox River.

ALBERT EISENACH[m] came to Neenah from Prussia in 1854. In 1876 he established a brick yard, the product of which built many of Neenah's masonry buildings.[48]

The Gilbert family came to Neenah in 1881 from Chicago, where they ran a wholesale paper distributing business for eastern concerns. With George Whiting they established one paper mill in Menasha in 1882, then formed a separate paper company there in 1887, headed by WILLIAM GILBERT, SR.[n] and his four sons.[o]

WATKIN GITTENS[p] came to this country from Wales in 1848 and settled in Neenah in 1874. As a carpenter and building contractor, he was responsible for many of the largest mansions in Neenah.

FRANK W. HAWKS[q] moved to Neenah in 1899 after his marriage to Helen Howard. In Neenah Frank Hawks went into business with his father-in-law, Charles W. Howard, making investments in Menasha. His son, HOWARD HAWKS, later became a famous Hollywood film director and worked on the film version of Edna Ferber's book Come and Get It.[49]

MYRON HAYNES[r] came to Neenah in 1865 from Whitewater to work as a papermaker and superintendent of the Neenah Paper Mill.[50] A pioneer papermaker in Wisconsin, Haynes was responsible for interesting C.B. Clark, Sr. in the paper industry. He was later hired by Kimberly-Clark as the superintendent of the Globe Mill.

The Herziger family came to Neenah in 1881 from Germany. LOUIS HERZIGER, SR.[s] was a butcher and LOUIS HERZIGER, JR.[t] was a farmer and land developer. JOHN HERZIGER[u] was instrumental in establishing motion pictures in Neenah and was responsible for the conversion of the Opera House to movies. All were instrumental in the development of Doty Island and two were active in local politics.

CHARLES W. HOWARD[v] came to Neenah in 1862 and engaged in the harness business. In 1874 he joined A.W. Patten in the manufacture of paper, a business he continued off and on for several years.

GEORGE JAGERSON[w] was a Neenah native in the fuel business. He was also an active political figure, serving as a national delegate to the Democratic

convention in 1929 and again in 1932. An intimate friend of Governor Schmedeman, he served as a colonel on the governor's staff.

The Jamison family came to Neenah in 1850. JOHN JAMISON[x] was a millwright and one of the partners in the construction of the Neenah Paper Mill in 1865. He also ran a machine shop supplying the paper mills with rolls and doing repair work (J.W. Hewitt Machine Company). His daughter JENNIE JAMISON was the instructor of the second class in the United States which taught home economics.[51]

HARVEY JONES first came to Neenah in 1846 and soon afterwards bought a half interest in the settlement from Harrison Reed. He was instrumental in the water power development, building the dam, widening the canal and adding a raceway. His inability to work with other local investors and sudden death in 1849, hampered Neenah's growth.

REV. JENS N. JERSILD[y] was pastor for the Danish Lutheran Church after he came to this country from Denmark in 1884. In 1899 he began what is now called Jersild Knitting Company, at one time reputed to be the second largest knitting concern in the United States.[52]

JUDGE JAMES C. KERWIN[z] was a native of Menasha who began law practice in Neenah in 1875. Married to the daughter of P.V. Lawson Sr., he was involved in the ownership of Menasha's water power rights until the turn of the century. In 1904 he was elected to the State Supreme Court.

The Kimberly family came to Neenah in 1849 and remained into the twentieth century the most influential family in the community. JOHN and HARVEY KIMBERLY[A] brought with them $15,000, or one fourth of all the capital wealth of the village.[52] They built the first brick store, the second mill on the Neenah water power, and invested heavily in local real estate. Irrevocably split over the Civil War, the Harvey Kimberly line remained in flour until DANIEL LUCIUS KIMBERLY, JR.[B] helped found Hardwood Products Corporation.[53] The John Kimberly

line continued in flour with the building of the Reliance Mill, but J. ALFRED KIMBERLY[C] started the family in paper as a founder and first president of Kimberly-Clark. His wife HELEN CHENEY KIMBERLY was instrumental in starting the class in home economics, and his daughter HELEN KIMBERLY STUART[D] was an alderman and donor of Kimberly Point Park. His son J.C. KIMBERLY[E] was responsible for directing the company to diversify into paper products.

A.H.F. KRUEGER came to Neenah from Germany in 1868 and entered into the flour industry with Charles Stridde. Married to the daughter of Dr. N.S. Robinson, he was also alderman, mayor, state assemblyman and founder of the Schuetzen Bund.

EDMUND J. LACHMANN[F] was a Neenah native who began his career in the A.H.F. Krueger's flour mill, becoming a partner in 1883. Married to Krueger's daughter, he later formed his own grain company and was founder and president of Lakeside Paper Company in 1910. One time mayor, E.J. Lachmann was also organizer of the Neenah State Bank.

ERNST MAHLER[G] came to this country from Germany in 1914 to establish labortories for Kimberly-Clark. His development of Cellucotton gave new direction to the paper industry and helped make Kimberly-Clark a multi-national corporation. Mahler was also founder of the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton.

TRUMAN T. MOULTON[H] came to Neenah in 1858. In 1860 he established a limeworks in Menasha, which he moved to Neenah in 1872. A highly respected man in the community, he was the first superintendent of schools and was the owner of the last lake steamer.[54]

ASA W. PATTEN[I] came to Neenah in the 1850's as a cabinet maker. Through shrewd real estate and flour mill investments, he was able to build the Patten Paper Mill (Neenah Paper Company Mills) in 1874. In 1883 he left Neenah to establish additional milling interests in the Appleton area.[55]

SAMUEL N. PICKARD[J] was brought to Neenah in 1932 by S.F. Shattuck to help the National Manufacturers' Bank through the Great Depression. Pickard was also instrumental in the establishment of a Neenah radio station, the building of a new hotel, and numerous other community projects.

JOHN PROCTOR came to Neenah in 1857 and went into partnership with Edward Smith in flour milling. At one time state assemblyman, John Proctor led the campaign for the purchase of Riverside Park in 1872.

HARRISON REED[K] moved to Neenah in 1843. Founder of the Milwaukee Sentinel, he purchased the Winnebago Rapids Mission in 1846 with the financial assistance of Harvey Jones, then went on to serve as a delegate to the state Constitutional Convention in 1847. He was also a founder of the Republican Party. In 1862 he was appointed as a federal tax commissioner in Florida, where he was elected governor in 1868.[56]

DR. NATHANIEL S. ROBINSON[L] came to Neenah in 1858, a graduate of Harvard Medical School. In 1865 he was one of the founding owners of the Neenah Paper Mill. In 1867 Dr. Robinson returned to his medical practice and later was elected to the state assembly in 1875.

CHARLES SCHULTZ[M] came to Neenah in 1885 and set up a cigar making business which became one of the best known in the state.[57] He became an alderman in 1898, and later became mayor and a state assemblyman.

F.J. SENSENBRENNER,[N] a native of Menasha, rose through the ranks of Kimberly-Clark to become the company's second president. With extensive banking and insurance holdings, at his death he was considered one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the state. He was also a major benefactor of Marquette University.

F.C. SHATTUCK[O] settled in Neenah in 1874 after becoming a silent partner in Kimberly-Clark. When the company incorporated, he became treasurer. His son ARTHUR SHATTUCK was a world famous concert pianist and a friend of Edvard Grieg.

His other son S.F. SHATTUCK[P] was also associated with Kimberly-Clark and spearheaded a program to increase plant safety. S.F. Shattuck also gave generously to the community, including the high school playing fields in 1931 and the Park and Recreation Building in 1940. Private colleges throughout Wisconsin were the recepient of his gifts. His mother CLARA MERRIMAN SHATTUCK[Q] donated Shattuck Park in 1915.

The Sherry family came to Neenah in 1849. HUGH SHERRY[R] built a flour mill in 1856 and his son HENRY SHERRY[S] later had saw milling interests throughout the Midwest. He was one of Wisconsin's best known lumbermen and was responsible for much of Neenah's residential and commercial development. He was also founder of Park Falls, Wisconsin.[58]

ROBERT SHIELLS[T] came to Neenah in 1861 from Scotland and established the First National Bank of Neenah in 1865, later becoming its president. As president of the Library Association, he acquired a Carnegie grant for the construction of the public library in 1904.

CHARLES R. SMITH[U], a native of Menasha, was the son of Menasha Wooden Ware Company founder Elisha D. Smith. As president of the company, C.R. Smith was responsible for expanding its business throughout the United States. He was also the founder of the Wisconsin Northern Railroad and Ladysmith, Wisconsin.[59]

EDWARD SMITH[V] came to Neenah in 1850 and engaged in merchandizing. Later he became the partner in a flour mill with John Proctor, and in 1865 became one of the founders of the Neenah Paper Mill. In 1872 he helped organize the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the following year was elected Neenah's first mayor.[60] His brother HIRAM SMITH[W] came to Neenah in 1854 and began a lifelong partnership with D.C. Van Ostrand which culminated in the formation of the Manufacturers' National Bank (Marine National Bank).

JOHN STEVENS came to Neenah in 1853 from Wales. Working his way up in the flour industry, he perfected the use of steel rollers in the milling of flour. After obtaining patents for their manufacture, he sold them and retired in 1881.[61]

JOHN STRANGE came to Menasha in the 1860's and through various business associations developed interests in the lumber and paper industry, founding the John Strange Paper Company in 1888. Strange purchased Governor Doty's log home on the Island and the adjacent residence, and in 1908 he was elected Lieutenant Governor.

ALEXANDER SYME[X] came to Menasha in 1850's as a miller. By the 1870's he had expanded his interests to include two barrel factories in Appleton and into speculating in Milwaukee wheat.[62] At the height of his success in the flour industry, he moved to Neenah.

DEWITT C. VAN OSTRAND[Y] came to Neenah in 1850 and later entered into several partnerships with Hiram Smith, including the operation of the Neenah Paper Mill, the Neenah Stove Works, and the Manufacturers' National Bank. His first business venture in the area was shipping on the Fox-Wisconsin waterway.[63]

ERNST F. WIECKERT[Z] came to Neenah from Germany in 1868. In 1874 he bought a planing mill from Henry Sherry. Better known as the Neenah Planing Mill, the firm produced woodwork for many buildings in Neenah, including the City Hall, the Havilah Babcock House and the F.J. Sensenbrenner house, as well as many factories in the valley.[64]

EDWIN WILLIAMS[aa] moved to Neenah from Menasha in 1888 after teaching and being superintendent of its public schools. Pursuing the same occupation in Neenah, he became mayor in 1894 and state assemblyman in 1898. The year before, he was one of the founders of the Equitable Fraternal Union (Equitable Reserve Association) and was its president for many years.

GEORGE WHITING came to Neenah in 1864 and began his connection with the paper industry in 1874 at the Winnebago Paper Company. In 1882 he went into business with the Gilberts, but continued on his own in 1887. Whiting became mayor of Neenah, a member of the governor's staff in 1888 and was generous to local churches and universities.

a. Emil Aderhold House, 1909; 304 Oak Street (41-36A).
b. William Arnemann House; 622 Isabella Street (52-15A).
c. Havilah Babcock House (NRHP 1974), 1883; 537 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-20).
Badger Mill, 1884; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-8); altered.
Bergstrom Brothers Stove Works, 1857; (700) Main Street (5-22); altered.
Reliance Flour Mill, 1868; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-8); altered.
d. Bergstrom Brothers Stove Works, 1857; (700) Main Street (5-22); altered.
Bergstrom Paper Company Mills, 1915; (200) W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-21).
e. Bergstrom Brothers Stove Works, 1857; (700) Main Street (5-22); altered.
George O. Bergstrom House, 1894; 579 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-16).
f. John N. Bergstrom House, 1930; 165 N. Park Avenue (1-11); altered.
g. Badger Mill, 1884; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-8); altered.
C.B. Clark Carriage House, 1877; (500) E. Doty Avenue (3-32); altered.
C.B. Clark House, 1877; 583 E. Wisconsin Avenue (47-21); altered.
h. C.B. Clark Jr. House, 1926; 617 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-4).
Neenah Opera House, 1902; 116 E. Wisconsin Avenue (4-3); altered.
Recreation Building and Pool, 1940; (600) S. Park Avenue (43-13).
Wing-Clark Boathouse, 1930; (200) N. Park Avenue (54-9).
i. S.A. Cook Armory, 1906; 526 N. Commercial Street (5-19).
j. Danielson-Williams House, 1882; 630 W. Winneconne Avenue (46-35); altered.
McDermott & Company Grocer, 1892; 125 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-28).
k. John R. Davis Sr. House, 1886; 415 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-25).
Winnebago Paper Company Office, 1893; 225 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-20).
l. Grand Loggery (NRHP 1973), 1845; Doty Park (6-6); moved.
m. Albert Eisenach House, 1879; 612 Main Street (2-27).
n. Syme-Gilbert House, 1882; 910 E. Forest Avenue (6-15).
o. Gilbert-Lachmann House, 1904; 1010 E. Forest Avenue (6-12).
Theodore Gilbert House, 1895; 324 Ninth Street (49-31).
p. Watkin Gittens House, 1885; 405 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-27).
q. Frank W. Hawks House, 1904; 433 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-24).
r. Myron Haynes House, 1874; 323 W. North Water Street (53-26A); altered.
s. Loos' Bakery and Residence; 307 N. Commercial Street (5-15); altered.
Herziger Block, 1895; 301 N. Commercial Street (5-15).
t. Parklawn District; See APPENDIX II, TABLE Ia.
u. The Doty, 1912; 302 N. Commercial Street (5-21).
Herziger's Buffet Sample Rooms, 1903; 300 N. Commercial Street (5-21).
Neenah Opera House, 1902; 116 E. Wisconsin Avenue (4-3); altered.
v. C.W. Howard House, 1892; 409 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-26).
w. George Jagerson House, 1915; 251 E. Wisconsin Avenue (50-16).
x. John Jamison House, 1874; 314 W. Forest Avenue (3-28); altered.
y. Danish Lutheran Church, 1904; 518 Isabella Street (3-2); altered.

Danish Lutheran Church Parsonage; 524 Isabella Street (3-3).
Jersild Knitting Company, 1900; (400) N. Commercial Street (5-20).
Weber-Jersild House, 1886; 331 E. Wisconsin Avenue (47-17).

z. Judge J.C. Kerwin House, 1885; 516 E. Forest Avenue (6-23).

A. Kimberly Double House, 1849; 404 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-30).
Reliance Flour Mill, 1868; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-8); altered.

B. Hardwood Products Factory, 1911; 164 N. Lake Street (6-18).
Dan Kimberly House, 1929; 569 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-17).
Pfeiffer-Kimberly House, 1915; 616 E. Forest Avenue (34-29); altered.

C. Badger Mill, 1884; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-8); altered.
Kimberly High School, 1907; 410 S. Commercial Street (2-31).
J.A. Kimberly Carriage House, 1874; 408 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-31); altered.
J.A. Kimberly House, 1874; 410 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-32); altered.
Reliance Flour Mill, 1868; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-8); altered.

D. W.Z. Stuart House, 1890; 210 Elm Street (2-10); moved.

E. Kimberly Lighthouse, 1944; Kimberly Point Park (1-7).

F. Gilbert-Lachmann House, 1904; 1010 E. Forest Avenue (6-12).
Edmund Lachmann House; 415 Park Drive (43-31).

G. Ernst Mahler House, 1921; 1450 E. Forest Avenue (6-24).

H. T.T. Moulton House, 1879; 332 Fourth Street (5-36); altered.

I. Neenah Paper Company Mills, 1874; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-10).
A.W. Patten House, 1875; 205 W. Doty Avenue (32-26); altered.

J. Gilbert-Lachmann House, 1904; 1010 E. Forest Avenue (6-12).

K. Harrison Reed Barn, 1847; 700 S. Park Avenue (1-2); altered.

L. Dr. Nathaniel Robinson House; 302 Main Street (39-20); altered.

M. Charles Schultz & Son Cigars, 1912; 112 N. Commercial Street (5-6).
Charles Schultz House, 1916; 113 Elm Street (32-5).

N. F.J. Sensenbrenner House, 1901; 402 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-29).

O. Franklyn C. Shattuck House, 1893; 547 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-19).
Badger Mill, 1884; (100) N. Commercial Street (5-8); altered.

P. Greenwood-Shattuck House, 1907; 324 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-34).
Doty Park Community House and Bridges, 1928; Doty Park (6-4), (6-3).
Neenah High School, 1928; (600) Division Street (32-1); altered.
Recreation Building and Pool, 1940; (600) S. Park Avenue (43-13).

Q. Shattuck Park Pavillion, 1915; Shattuck Park (3-37).

R. Sherry-Smith House, 303 S. Church Street (2-13); altered.

S. Seatoft's Hardware Store, 1888; 126 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-13).
Henry Sherry House, 1883; 527 E. Wisconsin Avenue (1-22).
Sherry's Post Office Block, 1884; 139/141/143/145 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-24).
Unknown, 1883; 111/113/115 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-32).

Wilde Company Druggists, 1881; 121/123 W. Wisconsin Avenue (47-8).

T. Robert Shiells House, 1885; 243 E. Doty Avenue (2-4); altered.

U. C.R. Smith House, (NRHP 1979), 1891; 824 E. Forest Avenue (6-34); altered.

V. Sherry-Smith House; 303 Church Street (2-13); altered.

H.C. Jasperson's Feed Store, 1886; 203 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-23).

W. National Manufacturers' Bank, 1875; 109 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-33).

Hiram Smith House; 336 Main Street (3-9); altered.

X Syme-Gilbert House, 1882; 910 E. Forest Avenue (6-15).

Y. National Manufacturers' Bank, 1875; 109 W. Wisconsin Avenue (4-33).

D.C. Van Ostrand House; 413 S. Church Street (2-16).

Z. Ernst F. Wieckert House, 1881; 303 High Street (52-5A); altered.

aa. Equitable Fraternal Union Building, 1909; 116 S. Commercial Street (5-4).

Footnotes

1. Alice Smith, Millstone and Saw (Madison, 1966); p. 3.
2. P.V. Lawson, History of Winnebago County (Chicago, 1908); pp. 358-360.
3. Alice Smith, James Duane Doty (Madison, 1954); p. 303.
4. Smith, Millstone and Saw; p. 17.
5. Ibid.; 71.
6. Ibid.; 64.
7. Charles Glaab and Lawrence Larsen, Factories in the Valley (Madison, 1969); pp. 27-28.
8. Smith, Millstone and Saw; p. 76.
9. Glaab and Larsen; p. 79.
10. Ibid.; pp. 85-86.
11. Ibid.; p. 285.
12. Smith, Millstone and Saw; p. 23.
13. Ibid.; pp. 54-55.
14. Forrest McDonald, Let There Be Light (Madison, 1957); pp. 44-45.
15. Glaab and Larsen; p. 239.
16. Ibid.; pp. 235-241.
17. Ibid.; p. 225.
18. Interviews with Art Larsen, Harris Evans, Mabel Kimberly Gilbert, Henry Adams, John Stevens, Stanley Severson and other residents of Neenah, collected since 1976.
19. Richard Harney, History of Winnebago County (Oshkosh, 1880); pp. 200-201.
20. S.F. Shattuck et.al., A History of Neenah (Menasha, 1958); pp. 213-214.
21. Ibid.; pp. 216-218.
22. Ibid.; p. 394.
23. Frances Floore, "Pioneering in Home Economics Education in Wisconsin"; Journal of the American Dietetic Association, vol. 30, no. 8; August 1954; pp. 783-785.
24. Shattuck; p. 403.
25. Ibid.; p. 83.
26. Ibid.; pp. 194-212.
27. Harney; pp. 208-209.
28. Ibid.
29. Smith, Millstone and Saw; pp. 88 and 94.
30. Glaab and Larsen; pp. 201-203.
31. Ibid.; pp. 205-206.
32. S.F. Shattuck and Willard Luedtke, Arthur Shattuck (Menasha, 1961); p. 160.
33. Shattuck; pp. 376-382.

34. Ibid.; pp. 377-379.
35. Ibid.; p. 292.
36. Glaab and Larsen; pp. 46-47.
37. Julie G. Gilbert, Ferber (New York, 1978); pp. 329-32.
    Edna Ferber, Come and Get It (New York, 1936); p. 26.
38. G.A. Cunningham, History of Neenah (Neenah, 1878); p. 62.
39. Evinced by Bungalows surveyed.
40. Chicago Art Institute, Burnham Library; Index to Art Periodicals, Smith & Childs and William Jones Smith.
41. Diane Filipowicz, "Eschweiler Thematic Resources of Marathon County" (Madison, 1979); p. 3.
42. "Sidney Lovell", Monthly Bulletin of the Illinois Society of Architects; vol. 23, no. 8; Oct.-Nov. 1938.
43. "Robert A. Messmer", Milwaukee Journal; January 18, 1943.
44. Mark Peisch, Chicago School of Architecture (New York, 1964); p. 139.
45. Twin City News Record; June 13, 1956; p. 1, col. 6.
46. Shattuck; p. 93.
47. Neenah Daily Times; September 7, 1919; p. 1, col. 6.
48. Shattuck; p. 49.
49. Andrew Sarris, Interviews with Film Directors (Indianapolis, 1967); p. 186.
50. Glaab and Larsen; pp. 90-91.
51. Shattuck; p. 408.
52. Interview with John Pinkerton of Menasha, whose father was general manager of Jersild Knitting Company, in the fall of 1981.
53. Helen Kimberly Stuart; unpublished memoirs in the possession of Peter Adams.
54. Neenah Daily Times; March 26, 1913; p. 1, col. 6.
55. Glaab and Larsen; p. 103.
56. Ibid.; p. 143.
    Smith, Millstone and Saw; p. 11.
57. Daily News Times; April 27, 1928; p. 1, col. 1.
58. Neenah Daily News; November 7, 1919; p. 8, col. 4.
59. Peter Adams, "Charles R. Smith House Nomination" (Madison, 1979); p. 8/1.
60. Glaab and Larsen; p. 136.
61. Ibid.; pp. 141-142.
62. Ibid.; pp. 136-137.
63. Ibid.; pp. 134-137.
64. William Titus, History of the Fox River Valley (Chicago, 1930); p. 487.

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The following sources were used in preparing the preceeding themes on the history of Neenah. Shattuck's A History of Neenah was particularly helpful in that the second half of the book is arranged by theme (industry, labor, city government, etc.). The books by Glaab and Larsen, and by Alice Smith were essential to appreciating the major forces shaping the development of the community.

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Harney, Richard; History of Winnebago County; Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Allen & Hicks Book Printers, 1880.

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Smith, Alice; Millstone and Saw; Madison, Wisconsin; State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1966.

_____; The History of Wisconsin; Madison, Wisconsin; State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973.

Titus, William A.; History of the Fox River Valley; Chicago, Illinois; S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1930; three volumes.

P.V. Lawson's history is of use if approached with caution. Much of his biographical material seems to have been written from his memory of personal acquaintances. Dates are often inaccurate.

Some sources were particularly useful for the development of a particular historical theme:

Anonymous; A Century of Worship and Service; Neenah, Wisconsin; published privately, 1948.

A history of the First Presbyterian Church, this book provides an excellent background to the establishment of religious services in Neenah, including a map in the frontispiece locating where several early churches once stood.

Anonymous; Four Men and a Machine; Neenah, Wisconsin; published privately, 1947.

This history of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation provides the internal picture of the company's rapid growth and success. Read in conjunction with Glaab and Larson's chapters on the paper industry, one can easily see how this company shaped a major Wisconsin industry.

Cloak, Evelyn Campbell; Glass Paperweights of the Bergstrom Art Center; New York City, New York; Crown Publishers, 1969.

The history of the Art Center and some biographical information on the Bergstorms came from this source.

Cunningham, G.A.; History of Neenah; Neenah, Wisconsin; Gazette Printing Company, 1878.

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McDonald, Forrest; Let There Be Light; Madison, Wisconsin; American History Research Center, 1957.

This book was used to clarify the history of the interurban electric street car system in the Fox River Valley. The primary focus of the text is the development of electricity in Wisconsin. Sources used to establish the role of the Park Place District in the writing of Come and Get It by Edna Ferber, and the making of the movie by Howard Hawks, include the following:

Ferber, Edna; Come and Get It; Garden City, New York; Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1936.
Gilbert, Julie Goldsmith; Ferber, A Biography; Garden City, New York; Doubleday and Company, 1978.
Marx, Arthur; Goldwyn: A Biography of the Man Behind the Myth; New York, New York; W.W. Norton and Company, 1976.
Sarris, Andrew; Interviews With Film Directors; Indianapolis, Indiana; Bobbs--Merril Inc., 1967.

All of these sources and others helped to build biographical sketches of Notable Persons. Titus' history had the most reliable and diverse biographies. Additional information came from obituaries found in local newspapers, including the Twin City News-Record, the Daily News-Times, the Neenah Daily Times, the Neenah Gazette, and the Daily News. A major source for data on architects was the Intensive Historic Survey for the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. This provided background information on Auler, Brown and Waters. Data on the firm of Childs & Smith came from the Burnham Library Index to Art Periodicals in Chicago, and the Historic Structures Survey conducted by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield. These same sources provided information on Lovell along with the following:

Anonymous; "Sidney Lovell"; Monthly Bulletin of the Illinois Society of Architects; vol. 23, no. 8; Oct.-Nov., 1938.

The following sources provided information on Ferry & Clas, Messmer, Eschweiler, Keck and Tallmadge, respectively:

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Anonymous; "Robert A. Messmer"; Milwaukee Journal, January 18, 1943; State Historical Society of Wisconsin Necrology; vol. 48, p. 148.
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Peisch, Mark L.; Chicago School of Architecture; New York City, New York; Random House, 1964.

Additional information on architects came from the Historic Preservation Division's inventory of architects.

Sources used in the discussion of architecture in Neenah included the following:

Blumenson, John J.-G.; Identifying American Architecture; Nashville, Tennessee; American Association for State and Local History, 1977.
Whiffen, Marcus; American Architecture Since 1780; Cambridge, Massachusetts; M.I.T Press, 1969.



METHODOLOGY

EMPLOYEES OF THE BADGER-GLOBE MILL

Ca. 1880

Courtesy of the Neenah Public Library

In order to accomplish the primary and secondary goals established for this project (See INTRODUCTION), the survey work was divided into four phases. The first phase identified those properties to be examined and evaluated. The second phase examined each property for owners, age, use, architect and architectural style. The third phase evaluated districts and individual properties for potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Finally, the fourth phase compiled the results of the preceding phases for state and local use. The procedures for each of these phases followed those recommended by the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Identification Phase

The Identification Phase began with a list of those properties on the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places (1977 "Windshield" Survey). Inventory cards from this project were copied and corrected. Those properties demolished since 1977 were stricken from the inventory and those extensively altered were scheduled to be re-photographed.

Additional properties were then listed on the inventory by means of a street-by-street reconnaisance using the following general criteria:

1) Architectural integrity
2) Use and style
3) Neighborhood continuity
4) Visual impact
5) Known historical significance

The condition of each property was noted, as were special features and alterations. Properties listed on the completed inventory were then mapped in order to identify potential historic districts. These districts were then

reviewed by Barbara Wyatt of the Historic Preservation Division.

In the Identification Phase, volunteers were assigned to photograph each new listing and find the name and address of the current owner in the City Assessor's records.

Examination Phase

The Examination Phase began with the preparation of an Intensive Survey Form for each property on the inventory. The current owner, condition, special features and alterations were entered to these forms. The City Assessor's records were then consulted for an estimated construction date for each property. These dates were then checked against city and county directories. The original owner and his or her occupation as listed in the directories were also noted on the forms. The Neenah Tax Records were then referred to in order to further verify the age and original owner. Those properties of undeterminable age and ownership were eliminated from further historical research.

A list of original owners was compiled next. Each name was entered onto a separate data sheet along with the address of the associated property and its construction date. Local cemetery records were consulted, death dates entered and local newspapers searched for obituaries. Data from these obituaries were noted on the data sheets, as was any information found in secondary resources (histories, newspaper articles, etc.). Each sheet was then attached to the corresponding Intensive Survey Form.

Current property owners were selectively contacted for information on the architect of their property. Particular emphasis was given to those properties within identified districts. In consultation with Diane Filipowicz of the Historic Preservation Division, each property on the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places was reviewed for its architectural style, integrity and possible

significance. On the basis of her comments, all remaining properties were reviewed by the Primary Investigator.

Volunteers also participated at various stages throughout this phase of the project, assisting in the gathering and control of data.

Evaluation Phase

The Evaluation Phase began by compiling statements of architectural and historical significance on the Intensive Survey Forms. Statements of architectural significance contained a description of key features, style and architectural integrity as appropriate. Statements of historical significance contained a biographical sketch of the original owner and the use of the property. The inventory was then sorted into district or individual property status.

Districts were re-evaluated at this point on the basis of the properties they contained. Within each district properties were identified as pivotal, contributing or non-contributing depending on the strength of their historical and architectural statements, and their relationship to other properties in the district. Those districts with a large proportion of correlating pivotal properties were then named and a statement of significance prepared for the district. Those districts with a small number of correlating pivotal properties were disregarded and the properties were returned to the individual property status. Each remaining district was then evaluated for its potential eligibility to the National Register and its national, state or local significance.

Individual properties were then considered on their separate merits. Those properties of strong historical and architectural significance were determined to be potentially eligible to the National Register. Those properties of strong architectural significance alone were considered potentially eligible if the style and integrity were outstanding or the best example in the city. Those

properties of strong historical significance alone were considered potentially eligible if the original owner or use associated with it were vital to the appreciation of local or regional history. All three types were evaluated for their national, state or local significance.

Those individual properties of strong historical significance but severely altered architecturally, were evaluated to be of unknown eligibility. Those districts and individual properties of strong historical and architectural significance but less than fifty years old were also evaluated to be of unknown eligibility.

Compilation Phase

The Compilation Phase began by preparing Inventory Cards, final Intensive Survey Forms and District Survey Forms for each property and district. Black and white photographs were attached to each Inventory Card and contact prints were attached to each Intensive Survey Form and District Survey Form. The Inventory Cards, Intensive Survey Forms and District Survey Forms were returned to the Historic Preservation Division for permanent record, and a xerox copy of each Intensive Survey Form and District Survey Form was put on file in the Neenah Department of Community Development office.



RESULTS

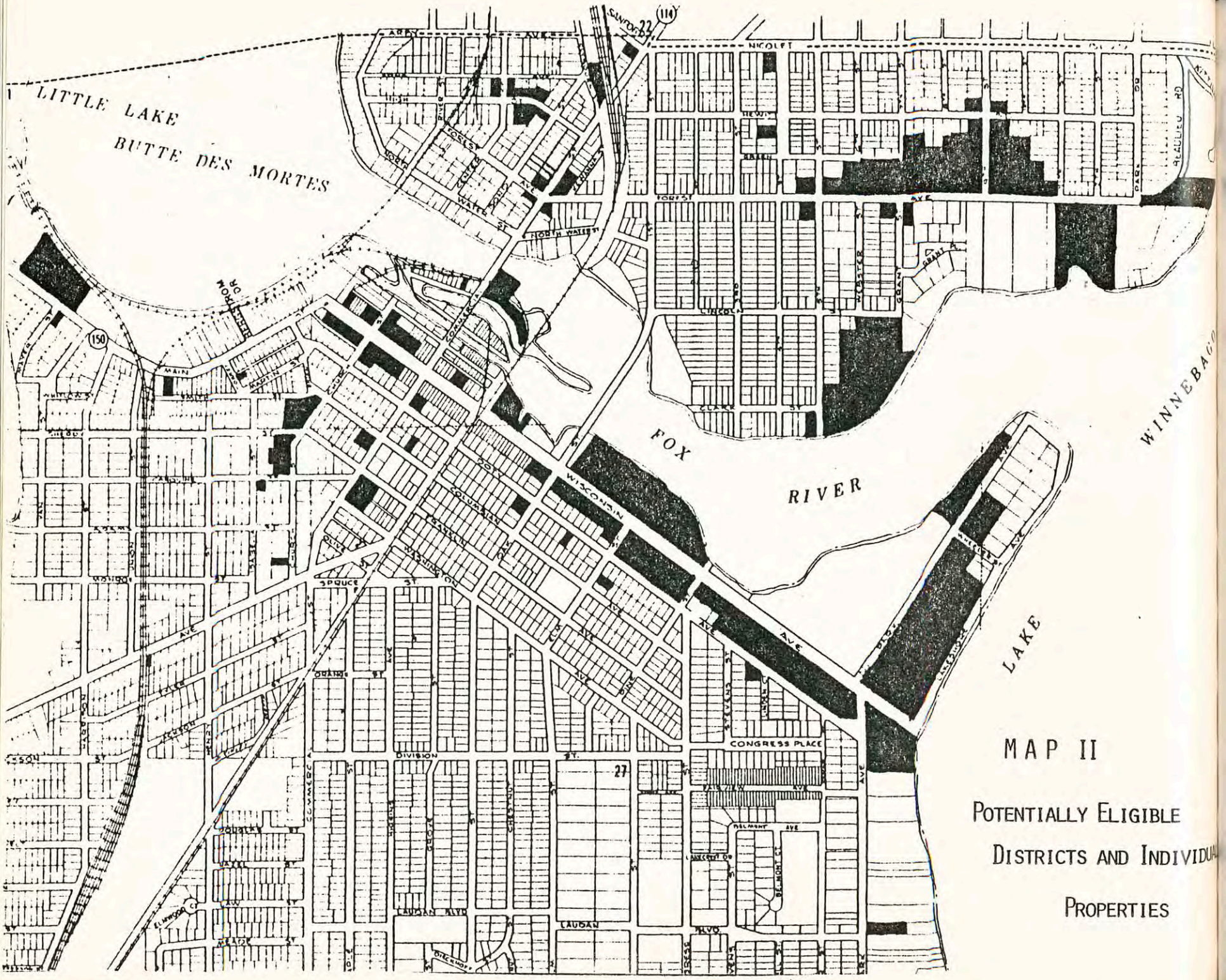
WEST WISCONSIN AVENUE LOOKING NORTH

Ca. 1890

Courtesy of George and Ila Arndt

Out of approximately 7,700 properties within the city limits, 1,087 were listed on the inventory for examination, evaluation and compilation (See APPENDIX I for a complete listing). From this inventory 172 properties were identified by the Primary Investigator as potentially eligible to the National Register (See MAP II). More than 83% of those properties were within six inter-related districts. An additional 232 properties of "unknown" eligibility were also identified by the Principal Investigator. These included severely altered properties of current historical significance, well-preserved properties of undetermined architectural significance, properties potentially eligible in the near future, and properties needing additional research (See APPENDICIES II and III).

Those districts and individual properties identified as potentially eligible at the present time are discussed on the following pages. The contents of this section do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of the Department of the Interior or the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.


LITTLE LAKE
BUTTE DES MORTES
FOX
RIVER
WINNEBAGO
LAKE
MAP II
POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE
DISTRICTS AND INDIVIDUAL
PROPERTIES

Park Place District

The Park Place district is the largest and most significant. A total of 69 properties are within its boundaries, and it contains the city's greatest concentration of architecturally and historically significant properties. Developed in the vicinity of Riverside Park from which it derived its name, the area was a popular neighborhood for three generations of Neenah's leading industrialists and merchants. The homes in this district include those of the founders of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, world-famous concert pianist Arthur Shattuck and Hollywood film director Howard Hawks. The Park Place District was also the setting of Edna Ferber's book Come and Get It, later a film directed by Hawks.

The Park Place district is of state significance. The residents of this district were the single most influential people in the growth and development of the Fox River Valley as a center for paper manufacturing. Their homes are also representative works of some of Wisconsin's most noted architects including William Waters, Ferry & Clas, A. C. Eschweiler, and Van Alyea & Spinti. As the setting of a novel and film, the Park Place District has the added distinction of playing a role in the history of American literature and cinema. Two properties within this district are already listed on the National Register. (See MAP III and TABLE I).

The particular feature of the Park Place District is the concentration of properties associated with the founders of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation and their families. The first of these is the Kimberly Double House at 404 E. Wisconsin Avenue. This is the oldest frame building in the city At 410 E. Wisconsin Avenue is the home of J.A. Kimberly, one of the company's four founders. His partners lived at 537 E. Wisconsin Avenue (Havilah Babcock House, NRHP 1974), 547 E. Wisconsin Avenue (Franklyn C. Shattuck House, NRHP 1978), and

583 E. Wisconsin Avenue (C.B. Clark House). This last house was moved to its present location from 561 E. Wisconsin Avenue and was extensively remodeled. The Caroline Hubbard Clark House at 561 E. Wisconsin Avenue was completed by the widow of C.B. Clark. The children of the founders lived at these addresses and at 617 E. Wisconsin Avenue (C.B. Clark Jr. House), 324 E. Wisconsin Avenue (Greenwood-Shattuck House), 220 N. Park Avenue (Edward Beals House) and 433 E. Wisconsin Avenue (Frank W. Hawks House).

Properties associated with Kimberly-Clark president F.J. Sensenbrenner and his family include 402 E. Wisconsin Avenue (F.J. Sensenbrenner House) 173 N. Park Avenue (George Gilbert House), 223 N. Park Avenue (James Bergstrom House) and 256 N. Park Avenue (Gaylord-Sensenbrenner House). The R.W. Lyons House at 447 E. Wisconsin Avenue and the J. Fredrick Hunt House at 603 E. Wisconsin Avenue were built by other executives in the company. Houses associated with other paper industry leaders include 143 N. Park Avenue (Gaylord-Wing House), 157 North Park Avenue (D.W. Bergstrom Jr. House), 165 N. Park Avenue (John N. Bergstrom House), 409 E. Wisconsin Avenue (Charles W. Howard House), 415 E. Wisconsin Avenue (John R. Davis Sr. House) and 620 E. Wisconsin Avenue (Albert C. Gilbert House).

MAP III

PARK PLACE DISTRICT

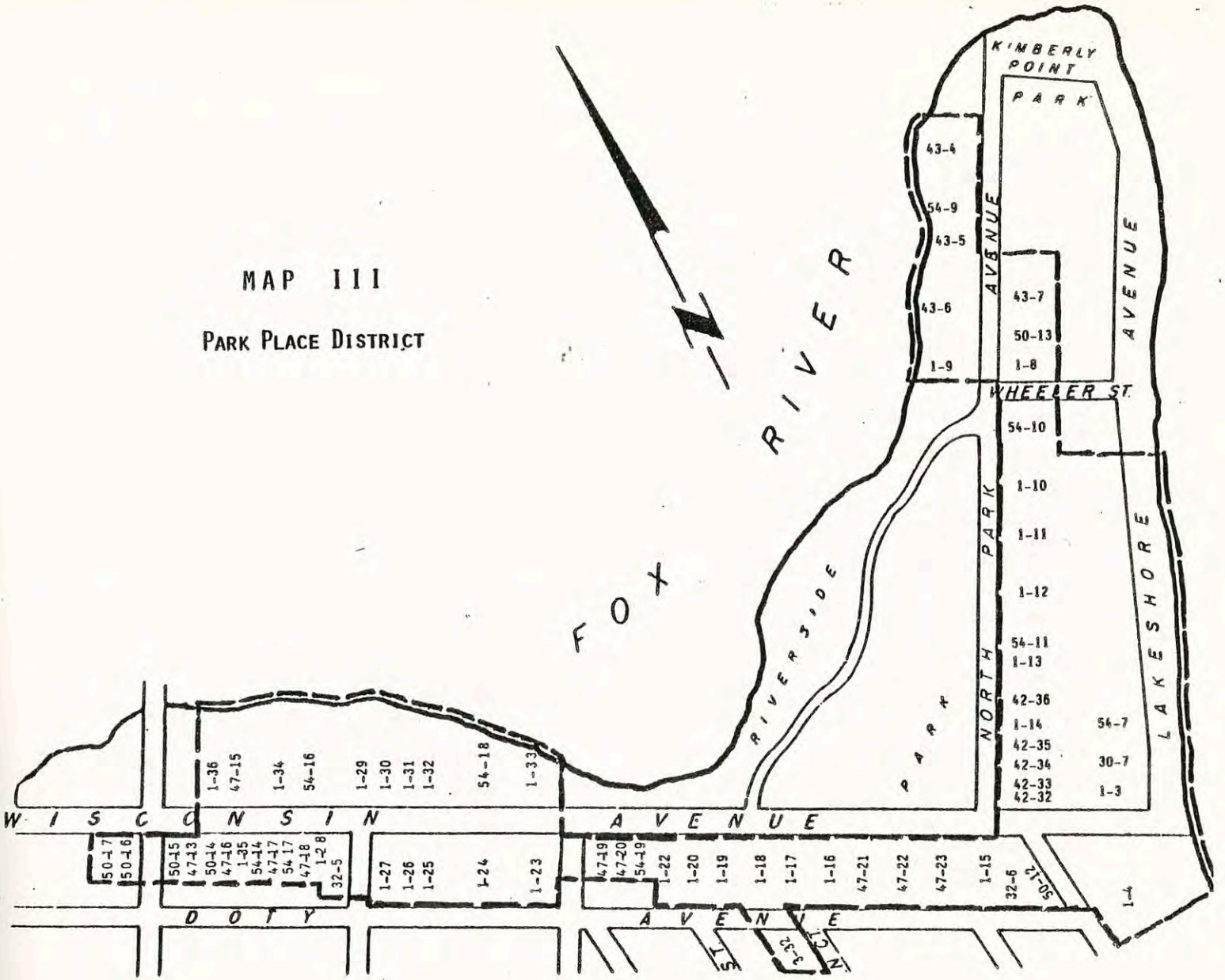


TABLE I

Park Place District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
EAST DOTY AVENUE						
(500)	C.B. Clark Carraige House	1877	3-32	P	Italianate[a.]	Waters
632	Charles T. Banks House	1959	55-1	N		
636	J. Fredrick Hunt Guest House	1949	32-6	P	French Period	Kelly
ELM STREET						
113	Charles Schultz House	1916	32-5	C	Bungalow	
LAKESHORE DRIVE						
114	Stephen R. Davis House	1952*	39-7	P	Colonial Period	
132	Charles Dezemler House	1968	54-8	N		
146	Robert Neff House	1964*	54-7	N		
NORTH PARK AVENUE						
105	Edley Payne House	1887	42-32	P	Late Italianate[a.]	
109	Richard Jaegerson House	1922	42-33	C	Builders'	
111	Charles Watts House	1901	42-34	C	Late Queen Anne	
113	Dr. Orrin Thompson House	1921	42-35	C	Builders'	
115	Hans Hanson House	1913	1-14	P	Builders'	
117	Katheryn Lachmann House	1914	42-36	C	Builders'	
143	Gaylord-Wing House	1918	1-13	P	Eclectic Period	Childs & Smith
147	Robert Kay House	1958*	54-11	N		
157	D.W. Bergstrom Jr. House	1922	1-12	P	Jacobean Period	Eschweiler
165	John N. Bergstrom House	1930	1-11	P	Tudor Period[a.]	Eschweiler
173	George Gilbert House	1934	1-10	P	Tudor Period	Van Alyea & Spinti
181	J. James Davis House	1967*	54-10	N		Kelly
(200)	Wing-Clark Boathouse	1930	54-9	P	Shingle Style	
209	George D. Barnes House	1928	1-8	P	Georgian Period	Auler
219	Ralph Barnes House	1928	50-13	C	Bungalow	
220	Edward Beals House	1911	1-9	P	Arts & Crafts	Eschweiler
223	James Bergstrom House	1911	43-7	P	Colonial Revival	
236	A.E. Rhoades House	1911	43-6	C	Builders'[a.]	
240	Irving Stafford House	1939*	43-5	P	Colonial Period	Van Alyea & Spinti
256	Gaylord-Sensenbrenner House	1932	43-4	P	Colonial Period	Van Alyea & Spinti

TABLE I
Park Place District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
SOUTH PARK AVENUE						
111	Harry Burstein House	1932	50-12	C	Tudor Period[a.]	
EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE						
247	Jap J. Dau House	1903	50-17	P	Late Queen Anne[a.]	
251	George Jagerson House	1915	50-16	P	Arts & Crafts	
301	Ida Ward House	1901	50-15	C	Late Queen Anne[a.]	
307	George Madsen House	1915	47-13	P	Arts & Crafts	
308	Gottfried Ulrich House	1894	1-16	P	Queen Anne/Shingle	
309	A.F.S. Lyons House	1916	50-14	C	Builders	
314	Frederick Elwers House	1894	47-15	P	Late Queen Anne[a.]	
315	Catharine Wing House	1919	47-16	C	Bungalow	
319	Conrad Schmid House	1915	1-35	C	Bungalow	
323	Zilpha Plummer House	1920*	54-14	C	Bungalow	
324	Greenwood-Shattuck House	1907	1-34	P	Tudor Period	
331	Weber-Jersild House	1886	47-17	P	Late Queen Anne	
332	John Studley House	1928*	54-16	C	English Period	
335	Gustav Kalfahs House	1928*	54-17	C	Colonial Period	
339	John Thompson House	1892	47-18	C	Vernacular	
345	Hans Gram House	1887	1-28	P	Queen Anne/Italianate	
402	F.J. Sensenbrenner House	1901	1-29	P	Colonial Revival	
404	Kimberly Double House	1849	1-30	P	Greek Revival	
405	Watkin Gittens House	1885	1-27	P	Queen Anne/Italianate	
408	J.A. Kimberly Carriage House	1874	1-31	P	Vernacular[a.]	
409	Charles W. Howard House	1892	1-26	P	Queen Anne/Shingle	Waters
410	J.A. Kimberly House	1874	1-32	P	Italian Villa[a.]	
414	Dr. Eugene Schrang House	1973	54-18	N		
415	John R. Davis Sr. House	1886	1-25	P	Queen Anne/Shingle	
416	Gertrude Hardin House	1916	1-33	P	Colonial Revival	
433	Frank W. Hawks House	1904	1-24	P	Shingle Style	
447	R.W. Lyons House	1940	1-23	P	English Period	
501	Henry Krueger House	1925	47-19	C	Colonial Period	
505	Veneta Thompson House		47-20	C	Arts & Crafts	
509	Albert Schultz House	1958*	54-19	N		
527	Henry Sherry House	1883	1-22	P	Eclectic	Waters

TABLE I
Park Place District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE (cont'd)						
537	Havilah Babcock House**	1883	1-20	P	Queen Anne	Waters
547	Franklyn C. Shattuck House**	1893	1-19	P	Colonial Revival	Ferry & Clas
561	Caroline H. Clark House	1894	1-18	P	Chateauesque	Ferry & Clas
569	Dan Kimberly House	1929	1-17	P	Tutdor Period	Peacock & Frank
579	George O. Bergstrom House	1894	1-16	P	Queen Anne/Shingle	
583	C.B. Clark House	1877	47-21	P	Italian Villa[a.]	Waters
587	William Brown House	1920	47-22	C	Bungalow	
591	Fredrick Nielsen House	1920	47-23	C	Bungalow	
603	J. Fredrick Hunt House	1939*	1-15	P	French Period	
617	C.B. Clark Jr. House	1926	1-4	P	Neo-Georgian	Childs & Smith
620	A.C. Gilbert House	1918	1-3	P	Arts & Crafts	Childs & Smith

NOTES: P = Pivotal;
C = Contributing;
N = Non-contributing;
* = Estimated Date of Construction
** = Listed on National Register
a. = Altered

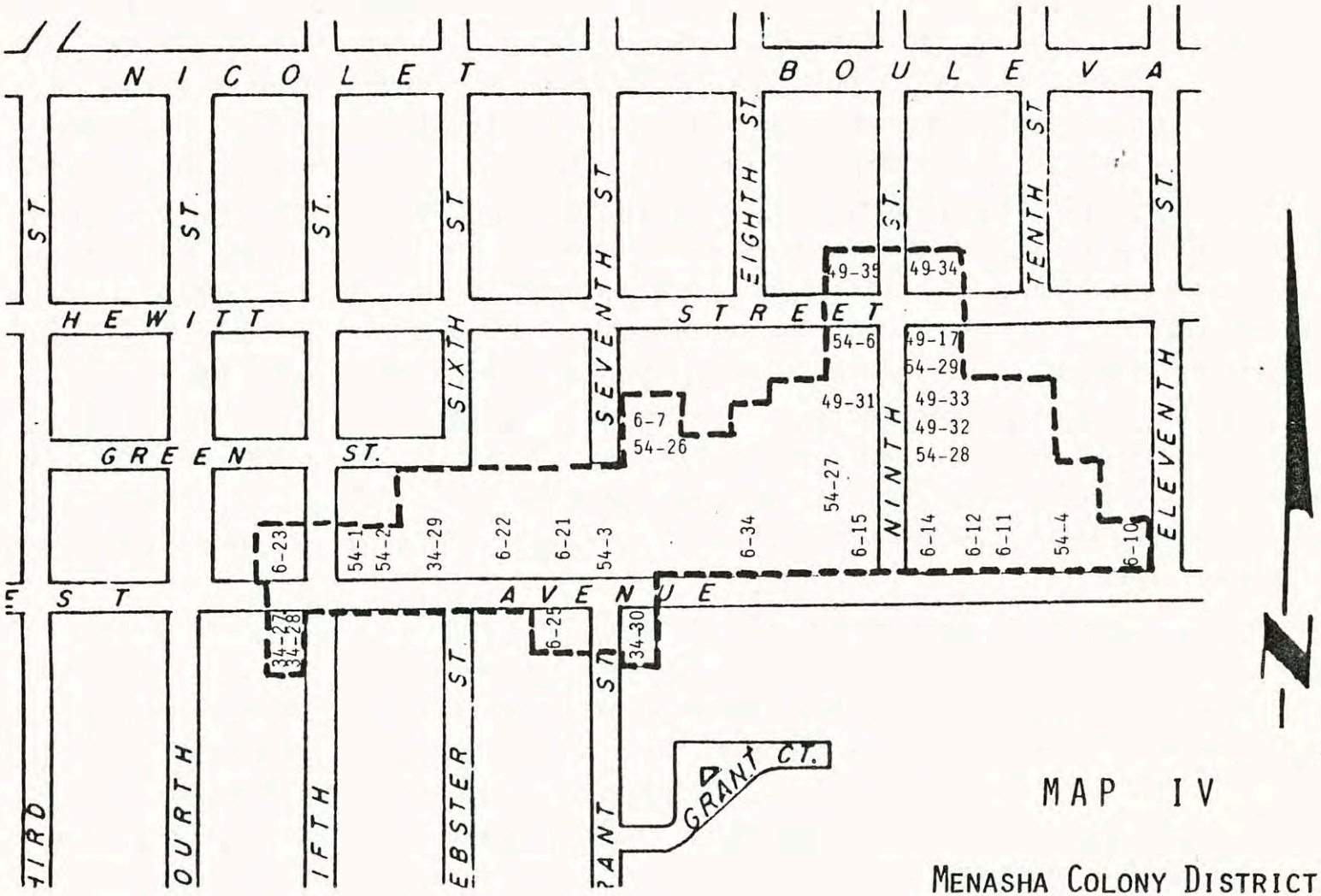
Menasha Colony District

The Menasha Colony District is the second largest district in terms of area covered. It contains 29 properties within its boundaries and is an important historical compliment to the Park Place District. The Menasha Colony District is an area of Neenah originally developed by prominent Menasha industrialists who wanted to live in proximity to their milling interests as well as the social milieu of Neenah. The development of this district added to the social and economic stratification of the two cities and helped give rise to the impression that Neenah was a city of mill owners while Menasha was a city of mill workers.

The Menasha Colony District is of local significance. The residents of this district for the most part did not extend their influence beyond the Fox River Valley. Their homes while large and impressive are not known to be representative works of noted architects. Nevertheless, the Menasha Colony District is the most notable neighborhood on Doty Island and would be considered the most significant historic district in Menasha were it within its city limits. One property in the Menasha Colony District is listed on the National Register. (See MAP IV and TABLE II)

The most striking feature of the Menasha Colony district is the number of homes associated with the business leaders of Menasha. Those properties associated with the Whiting and Gilbert families include 620 E. Forest Avenue (Barnes-Whiting House), 910 E. Forest Avenue (Syme-Gilbert House), 1010 E. Forest Avenue (Gilbert-Lachmann House) and 324 Ninth Street (Theodore Gilbert House). Those properties associated with the Smith family of the Menasha Wooden Ware Company are 706 E. Forest Avenue (Henry Smith House), 824 E. Forest Avenue (Charles R. Smith House, NRHP 1979), 1002 E. Forest Avenue (Bacon-Johnson House) and (300) Seventh Street (Smith Family Indoor Tennis Court). Other properties associated with Menasha industrialists or businessmen include the Judge J.C.

Kerwin House at 516 E. Forest Avenue, the Lyall Pinkerton House at 325 Ninth Street and the Harry DeWolf House at 402 Ninth Street.



MAP IV

MENASHA COLONY DISTRICT

TABLE II

Menasha Colony District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
EAST FOREST AVENUE						
513	Harry F. Williams House	1930	34-27	C	Tudor Period	
516	Judge J.C. Kerwin House	1885	6-23	P	Eclectic	
517	Henry Jung House	1928	34-28	C	Bungalow	
604	Aksel B. Jorgensen House	1954*	54-1	N		
608	Eugene Krueger House	1952*	54-2	N		
616	Pfeiffer-Kimberly House	1915	34-29	P	Arts & Crafts[a.]	
620	Barnes-Whiting House	1885	6-22	P	Queen Anne[a.]	
706	Henry S. Smith House	1892	6-21	P	Queen Anne/Shingle	Waters
711	Ellis Jennings House	1893	6-25	P	Queen Anne[a.]	
803	Dr. Truman Seiler House	1924	34-30	C	Builders'	
804	William Wright House	1942*	54-3	N		
824	Charles R. Smith House**	1891	6-34	N	Eclectic[a.]	
910	Syme-Gilbert House	1882	6-15	P	Eclectic	
1002	Bacon-Johnson House	1919	6-14	P	Arts & Crafts	
1010	Gilbert-Lachmann House	1904	6-12	P	Late Queen Anne	
1102	Perry Lindsley House	1893	6-11	P	Late Queen Anne	Waters
1106	Louis T. Jourdain House	1924*	54-4	C	Builders'	
1112	Willard Bellack House	1937	6-10	P	International Style	Keck
HEWITT STREET						
913	George Sande House	1952*	54-6	N		
SEVENTH STREET						
(300)	Smith Family Indoor Tennis Courts	1928	6-7	P		
331	Fred K. Disch House	1980	54-26	N		
NINTH STREET						
320	Syme-Gilbert Carriage House	1883	54-27	C	Vernacular[a.]	
321	C. Everton Cass House	1956*	54-28	N		
324	Theodore Gilbert House	1895	49-31	P	Shingle Style	
325	Lyall Pinkerton House	1898	49-32	P	Colonial Revival	

TABLE II
Menasha Colony District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
NINTH STREET (Cont'd)						
329	Kenneth Craig House	1956*	49-33	N		
335	Max Kuchenbecker House	1928*	54-29	C	Colonial Period	
339	Otto Lieber House	1924*	49-17	C	Tudor Period	
401	Dr. Matthias Pitz House	1926	49-34	C	Period	Brown
402	Harry DeWolf House	1896	49-35	P	Late Queen Anne[a.]	

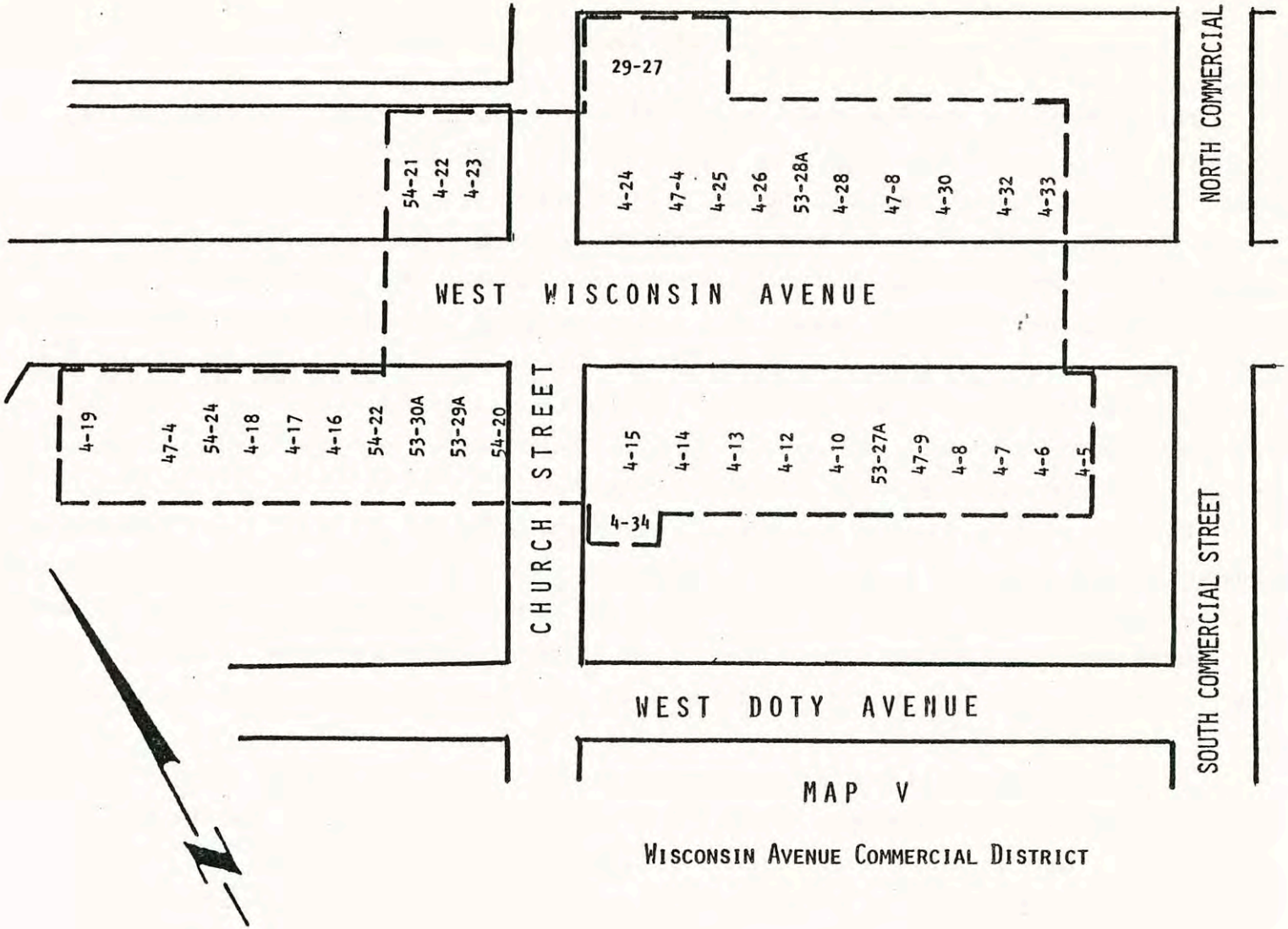
NOTES:
P = Pivotal
C = Contributing
N = Non-contributing
* = Estimated Date of Construction
** = Listed on the National Register
a. = Altered

Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District

The Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District is the third largest district and contains 38 properties. Begun by the flour millers to capture the trade of local wheat farmers, this central shopping area was established near the mills at the heart of the city. With the growth of paper, industrialists began to dis-associate themselves from local commerce. During the 1880's and 1890's, this district reached its peak under the leadership of an emerging merchant class. As with the Menasha Colony District, the Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District compliments the Park Place District. More than one fourth of all the buildings and businesses on West Wisconsin Avenue were built or operated by individuals living on East Wisconsin or North Park Avenue.

The Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District is of local significance. While somewhat altered and generally undistinguished architecturally, the buildings maintain a united integrity that typifies 19th century commerce in Wisconsin. Its location also establishes the close relationship between commerce, industry and leadership during the second half of the last century (See MAP V and TABLE III).

Many stores in the Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District were either built or operated by individuals who built homes in the Park Place District. In particular, Henry Sherry was responsible for the construction of 111/113/115 W. Wisconsin Avenue, 121/123 W. Wisconsin Avenue, 126 W. Wisconsin Avenue and 137/-139/141/145 W. Wisconsin Avenue which was also known as Sherry's Post Office Block. Those properties associated with merchants who built homes in Park Place include 110 W. Wisconsin Avenue (Kalfahs' Dry Goods Store), 112 W. Wisconsin Avenue (Dau & Madsen Clothiers), 118 W. Wisconsin Avenue (Hanson Brothers Clothiers), and 124 W. Wisconsin Avenue (Ulrich's Meat Market).



Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District

TABLE III

Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
NORTH CHURCH STREET						
109	A.C. Haufe Harness Shop	1913	29-27	C	Vernacular	
SOUTH CHURCH STREET						
110	Sorensons Morgue and Chapel	1912	4-34	C	Neo-Gothic	
WEST WISCONSIN AVENUE						
106	Marsh Brothers Pharmacy	1920	4-5	C	20th Century Classical	
108	Kuehl Groceries	1926	4-6	C	20th Century Classical	
109	Manufacturers' National Bank	1902	4-33	P	Neo-Classical	
110	Kalfahs Dry Goods Store		4-7	C	20th Century Classical	
112	Dau & Madsen Clothiers		4-7	C	20th Century Classical	
111	Thomsen Bros. Confectionary	1883	4-32	P	High Victorian Cothic	
113	Nelsons Jewelry	1883	4-32	P	High Victorian Gothic	
115	J.G. Thomas, Barber	1883	4-32	P	High Victorian Gothic	
114	Weber Clothing Company	1926	4-8	C	20th Century Classical	
116	Drahiem & Pingle Sample Rooms	1875	47-9	C	19th Century Classical	
117	Meyers Booterie	1924	4-30	C	Vernacular	
119	Haertl Jewelers	1924	4-30	C	Vernacular	
118	Hanson Brothers Clothiers	1888	53-27A	P	19th Century Neo-Classical	
120	The Jandrey Company	1916	4-10	P	Prairie School	
121	Wilde Company Druggists	1881	47-8	C	High Victorian Gothic	
123	Denningers Photo Studio	1881	47-8	C	High Victorian Cothic	
124	Ulrich's Meat Market	1881	4-12	C	Late Italianate	
125	McDermott & Co. Grocer	1892	4-28	P	Queen Anne	Waters
126	Seatoft's Hardware Store	1888	4-13	C	19th Century Classical	
127	Livermore's Bakery	1893	53-28A	C	High Victorian Gothic	
128	Redner Automobile Co.	1918	4-14	C	Vernacular	
130	Hoffman Groceries	1922	4-14	C	Vernacular	
131	George Schmidt & Son Cigars	1893	4-26	P	Vernacular	

TABLE III
Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
WEST WISCONSIN AVENUE (Cont'd)						
132]	Sorenson & Son Furniture	1858	4-15	P	Vernacular	
134	Thompson's Columbian Sample Rooms	1858	4-15	P	Vernacular	
133	Forrest & Snell, Dressmakers	1894	4-25	C	Vernacular	
135	Neenah Daily News Office	1891	47-7	P	Vernacular	
137]	U.S. Express Company	1884	4-24	P	Queen Anne	
139]		1884	4-24	P	Queen Anne	
141]	Savings Bank	1884	4-24	P	Queen Anne	
143]	Wheeler & Jennings Lumber Co.	1884	4-24	P	Queen Anne	
145	U.S. Post Office	1884	4-24	P	Queen Anne	
200			54-20	N		
202]	H.J. Frank Co. Creamery	1913	53-29A	C	Vernacular	
204		1913	53-29A	C	Vernacular	
203	H.C. Jasperson's Feed Store	1886	4-23	C	Vernacular	
205	Northwestern Distributing Co.	1934	4-22	P	Art Deco	
206	Carl Clausen, Boots & Shoes		53-30A	N		
207			54-21	N		
208			54-22	N		
210	Outagamie County Produce Co.	1875	4-16	P	Vernacular	
212	Sorenson's Badger Furniture Co.	1893	4-17	P	Vernacular	
214]	Rasmus Nelson's Meat Market	1878	4-18	P	19th Century Classical	
216		1878	4-18	P	19th Century Classical	
218			54-24	N		
220]	Badger Paint Store	1927	47-4	C	Vernacular	
222]	Exide Battery & Tire Store	1927	47-4	C	Vernacular	
224	Radio Lunch Counter	1927	47-4	C	Vernacular	
228	Bookland		55-2	N		
230	Motor Inn Garage	1916	4-19	P	Arts & Crafts	

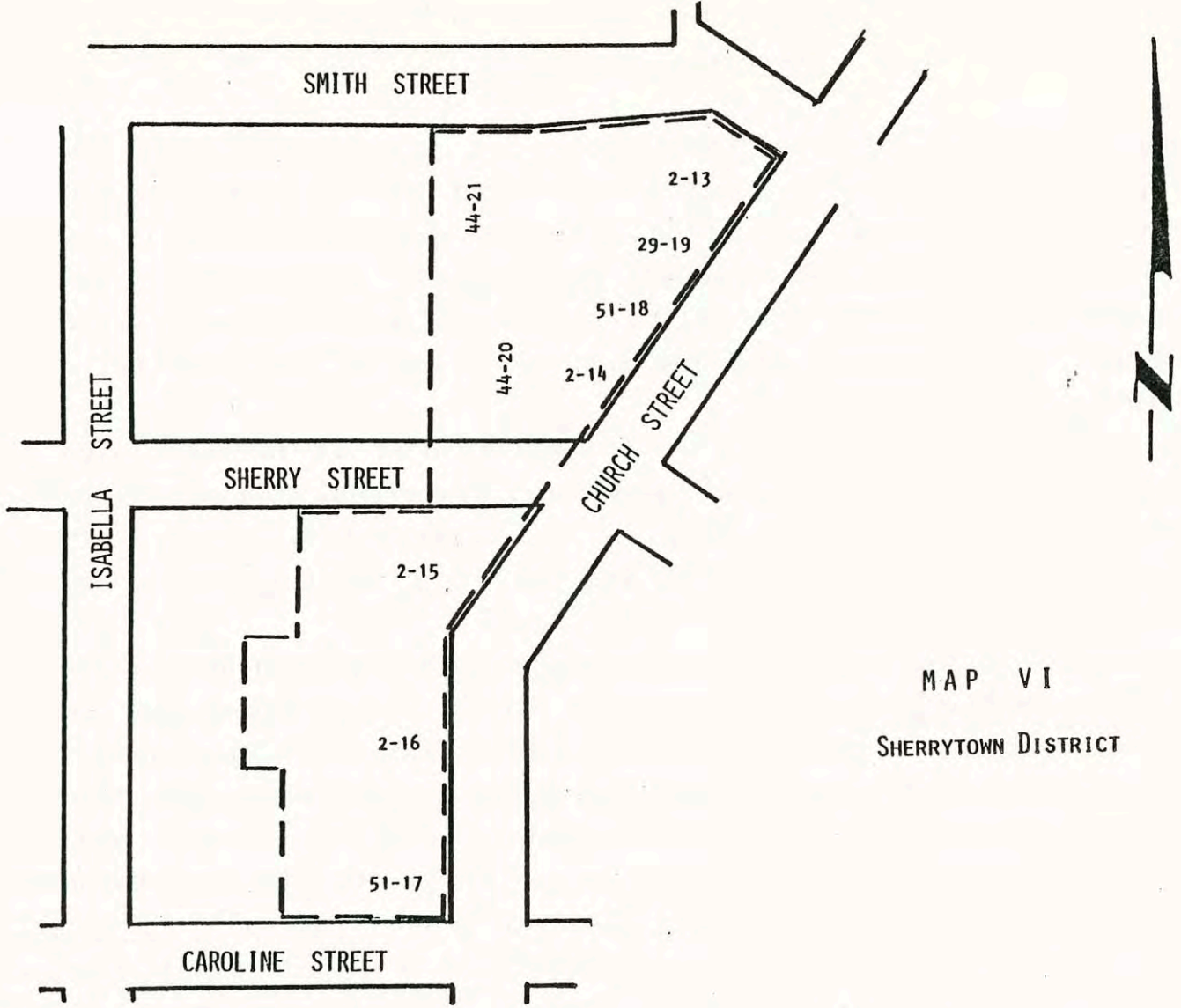
NOTES:
P = Pivotal
C = Contributing
N = Non-contributing
] = Connected in a single building

Sherrytown District

The Sherrytown District is the largest of three small districts. It contains 9 properties and is the only a segment of a once larger neighborhood disrupted by past commercial expansion. The Sherrytown District is part of Neenah's oldest neighborhood where pioneer flour millers and paper manufacturers first lived. Within sight of the mills, stores and banks, this district was later abandoned by the local industrialists in favor of the more rural Park Place District.

The Sherrytown District is of local significance. It is associated with Henry Sherry, one of the area's most prominent lumbermen. The district helps establish the parameters of the village and the close relationship of its many parts. The district is also defined by the only turn-of-the-century limestone curbs left in the city (See MAP VI and TABLE IV).

This district, while small, has two of the most distinguished properties in the city. These are the Sherry-Smith House at 303 S. Church Street and the D.C. Van Ostrand House at 413 S. Church Street. The first was built by pioneer miller Hugh Sherry and is an good example of a brick Greek Revival home. The second was built by miller, manufacturer and banker Dewitt Clinton Van Ostrand, and it is the best example of Italianate architecture in the city. The neighborhood of which this district was a part was also cited in Glaab & Larson's Factories in the Valley, as an example of the ethnic homogeneity in Neenah's neighborhoods. Those properties with ethnic associations include 311 S. Church (Heywood-Sorenson House), 419 S. Church Street (Nels Winter House) and 212 Smith Street (William Gerhardt House).



MAP VI

SHERRYTOWN DISTRICT

TABLE IV

Sherrytown District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
SOUTH CHURCH STREET						
303	Sherry-Smith House	1864*	2-13	P	Green Revival[a.]	
307	Charles F. Smith House	1915	29-19	P	Bungalow	
311	Heywood-Sorenson House	1893	51-18	P	Queen Anne[a.]	
319	George Wilcox House	1867*	2-14	P	Italianate[a.]	
403	W.N. Conover House	1883	4-15	P	Eclectic	
413	D.C. Van Ostrand House	1870*	2-16	P	Italianate	
419	Nels Winter House	1886	51-17	P	Late Italianate[a.]	
SHERRY STREET						
205	Henry Frank House	1910	44-20	P	Colonial Revival	
SMITH STREET						
212	William Gerhardt House	1913	44-21	P	Bungalow	

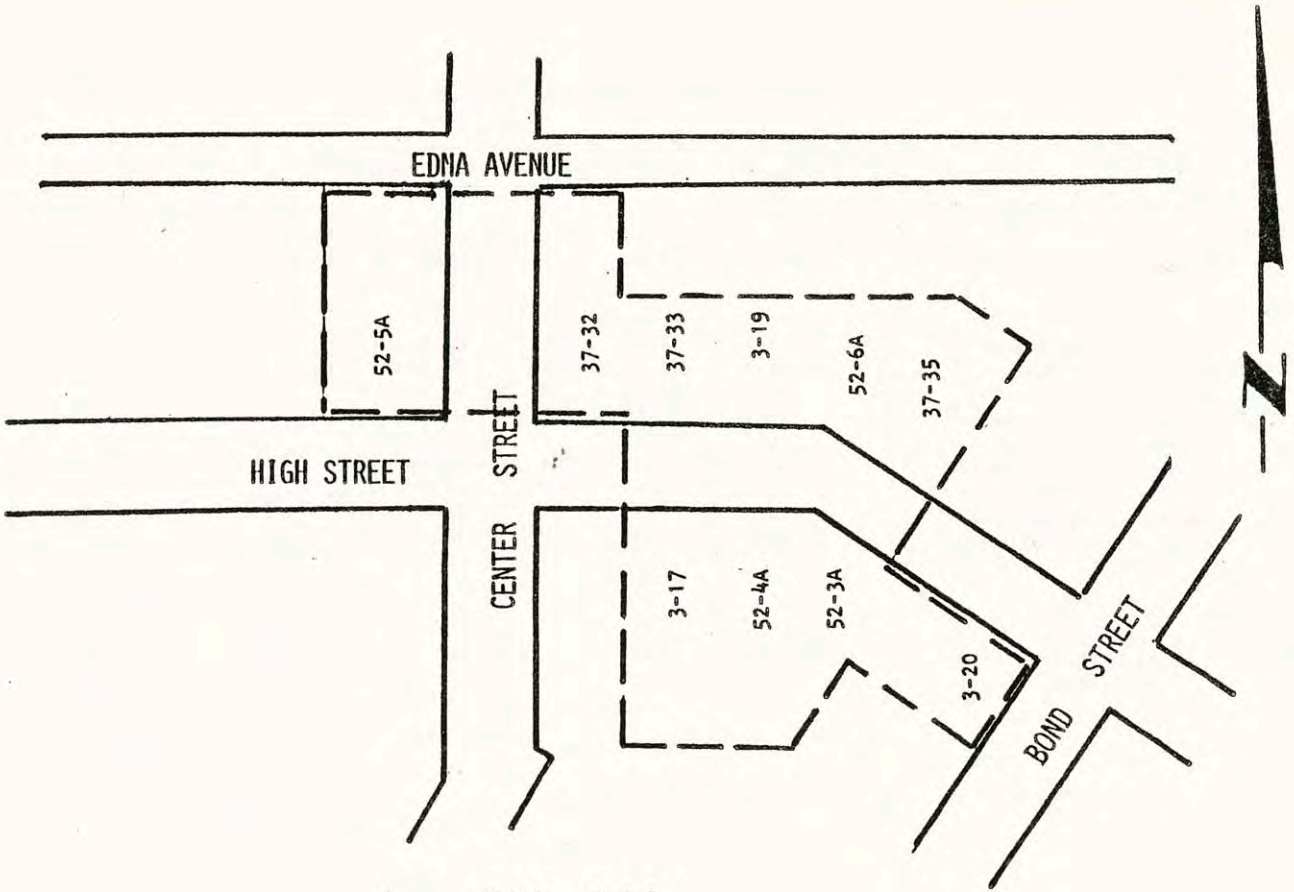
NOTES: P = Pivotal
* = Estimated Date of Construction
[a.] = Altered

Island City Residential District

The Island City Residential District contains 10 properties and is a part of what became a semi-independent community on Doty Island. Roughly defined by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Fox River, this area was populated by some of the leading foreign-born citizens of Neenah. Separated by the railroad traffic on one side and the river and mills on the other, this area developed its own churches, shopping district and social structure.

The Island City Residential District is of local significance. It establishes Neenah's ethnic mix, the 19th century merchant class and the interaction of commerce, industry and topography with community demographics (See MAP VII and TABLE V).

Those properties with ethnic/merchant associations include 238 Bond Street (Joseph Patzel House), 210 High Street (Carl Jersild House), 213 High Street (Callahan-Hauser House), 219 High Street (Hanson-Jasperson House), 220 High Street (William Stridde House) and 303 High Street (Ernst F. Wieckert House).



MAP VII

ISLAND CITY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

TABLE V

Island City Residential District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
BOND STREET						
238	Joseph Patzel House	1883	3-20	P	Late Italianate[a.]	
HIGH STREET						
209	Girvan Warner House	1914	37-25	C	Builders'[a.]	
210	Carl Jersild House	1914	52-3A	P	Builders'	
211	Evan Evans House	1875	52-6A	C	Vernacular[a.]	
213	Callahan-Hauser House	1898	3-19	P	Late Queen Anne	
214	Thomas Brady House	1893	52-4A	C	Eclectic	
219	Hanson-Jasperson House	1875	37-33	P	Vernacular	
220	William Stridde House	1874	3-17	P	Italianate	
225	Valentine Brown House	1883	37-32	C	Late Italianate[a.]	
303	Ernst F. Wieckert House	1881	52-5A	P	Eastlake[a.]	

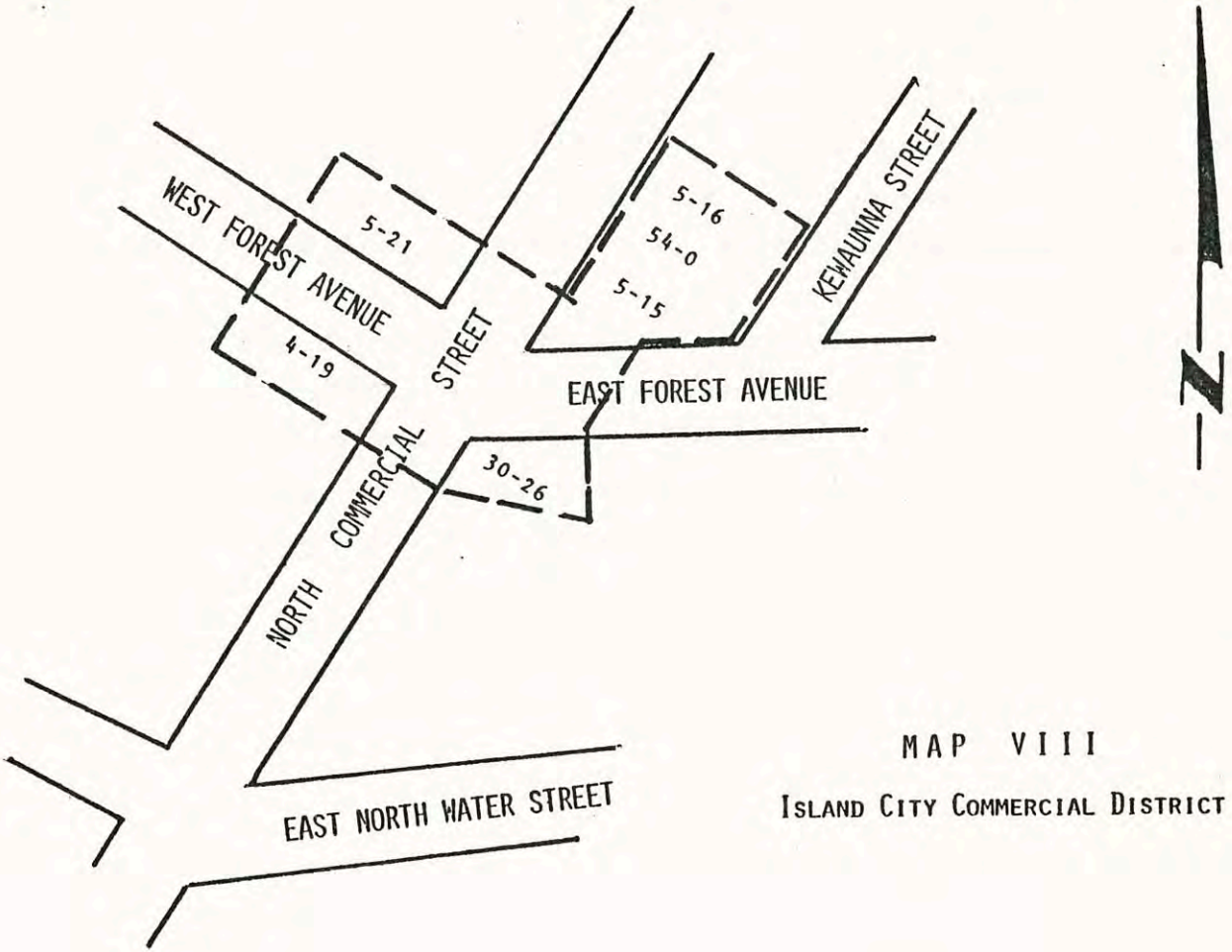
NOTES: P = Pivotal
C = Contributing
a. = Altered

Island City Commercial District

The Island City Commercial District is the smallest district in the city containing only 7 properties. It is at the center of the shopping area that was developed to serve the semi-independent community on Doty Island.

The Island City Commercial District is of local significance (See MAP VIII and TABLE VI).

The particular feature of this district is that most of the buildings were either built or operated by a member of the Herziger family. Those properties include 300 N. Commercial Street (Herziger's Buffet Sample Rooms), 301/303 N. Commercial Street (Herziger Block), 302 N. Commercial Street (The Doty Theater), 303 N. Commercial Street (Augustinus Loos Bakery) and 311 N. Commercial Street (Charles Herziger's Saloon).



MAP VIII

ISLAND CITY COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

TABLE VI

Island City Commercial District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET						
220	Tauber's Meat Market	1923	4-19	P	Neo-Classic/Art Deco	
221	John Stilp's Groceries	1894	30-26	C	Vernacular[a.]	
300]	Herziger's Buffet Sample Rooms	1903	5-21	P	Late Queen Anne	
302]	The Doty Theater	1912	5-21	P	Arts & Crafts	
301]	Larson's Barber	1895	5-15	P	Eclectic	
303]	Jacob & Son Groceries	1895	5-15	P	Eclectic	
307	Augustine Loos' Bakery		5-15	P	Vernacular[a.]	
309	Corr Opticians	1958	54-0	N		
311	Charles Herziger's Saloon	1888	5-16	C	Eclectic	

NOTES: P = Pivotal
C = Non-Contributing
a. = Altered
] = Connected in a single building

Individual Properties

In addition to the preceeding six districts, there are 28 individual properties potentially eligible to the National Register (See TABLE VII). The following properties were identified for their architectural and historical significance:

---The WHITING BOATHOUSE is a stucco Mediterranean Ecléctic building designed by Fluor Brothers of Oshkosh and Robert M. Messmer of Milwaukee. Begun in 1932 as a second home hideaway for Frank Whiting, president of the George A. Whiting Paper Company, it epitomizes the extravagant lifestyle that the paper industry supported at one time. (Local)

---The NEENAH PAPER COMPANY OFFICE BUILDING is a stone Neo- Georgian office building attached to the NEENAH PAPER COMPANY MILLS, a complex of yellow brick Vernacular industrial buildings and one red brick industrial building with Art Deco trim. Begun in 1874 as the Patten Paper Mill, this complex depicts the continued prosperity of the paper industry and includes the oldest paper mill still standing in Neenah. It is the only part of the mill district which has retained its original appearance and still reflects the aesthetic values of its owners and management. (Local)

---The CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN DEPOT is a red brick Victorian Romanesque train station similar to the South Milwaukee Depot. Built in 1892 by C.S. Frost and larger than the depots at Oshkosh or Appleton, it was constructed during the 19th century peak of the paper industry and reflects the importance of the commercial connection with Chicago. (Local)

---The S.A. COOK ARMORY is a red brick Medieval armory with crennelated corner towers. Built in 1906 by S.A. Cook (industrialist, mayor and congressman), it was headquarters of Company I of the old "First Wisconsin" infantry regiment and reflects the patriotic spirit of Neenah and Menasha. (Local)

---The KIMBERLY HIGH SCHOOL is an orange brick school building in the Gothic tradition of Eastern colleges. Built in 1907 it was the city's first formal high school building and is named for Kimberly-Clark founder J.A. Kimberly, who was then Superintendent of Schools. (Local)

---DOTY PARK was given to the city by C.B. Clark in 1922 and developed by the Park Department under the direction of S.F. Shattuck. In 1928 Elizabeth Thuerer of Appleton landscaped the park and the stone and stucco structures were designed by Foeller, Schober & Boerner of Green Bay. The grand opening included the first outdoor dramatic production north of Milwaukee. (Local)

---The ERNST MAHLER HOUSE is a half-timbered Tudor Period house designed by Childs & Smith of Chicago and A.C. Eschweiler of Milwaukee. Begun in 1921 it is one of five "Great Houses" built between Oshkosh and Appleton and was the home of the perfector of Cellucotton and the founder of the Institute of Paper Chemistry. (State)

---The HIRAM SMITH HOUSE is one of a small number of Octagon houses built in the United States. A radical departure from the architecture of their day, most of these houses are found in New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Its builder was a founder of the first paper mill in Neenah and the Manufacturers' National Bank (Marine National Bank). (State)

---SHATTUCK PARK was donated to the city by Mrs. F.C. Shattuck and included a stucco Arts and Crafts Neo-Grecian pavillion patterned after early 19th century Green Revival market buildings. Built in 1915 it was designed by Clare Hosmer. (Local)

---The DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH PARSONAGE is a brick Vernacular house. Built in 1872 it is the oldest church-related building in the city (and the only building with strong ethnic associations) in its original condition. (Local)

---The NEENAH OPERA HOUSE is a red brick early Prairie School theater building. Built in 1902 it was designed by Sidney Lovell of Chicago. The opera house was the first community project supported by Neenah's great industrial wealth. (Local)

---The WINNEBAGO PAPER COMPANY OFFICE BUILDING is a red brick Richardsonian Romanesque building. Built in 1893 at the height of the paper industry in the 19th century, it is one of two Romanesque buildings in the city. (Local)

The following independent properties are of architectural significance only:

---The P.H. MILLER HOUSE is a brick, late Gothic Revival cottage with highly decorated gable ends and ornamented window caps. It was built in 1878 by a shopkeeper and is the only one of its kind in the City. (Local)

---The JOHN TESSENDORF HOUSE is a late Italianate frame house with a Stick Style porch. It was built in 1888 by an engineer for the Wieckert Lumber Company and is the best preserved in Neenah. (Local)

---The NELS JENSEN HOUSE is a brick Vernacular house with Italianate and Second Empire features. It was built in 1877 for a miller turned justice of the peace and is in an excellent state of preservation. (Local).

---The EQUITABLE FRATERNAL UNION BUILDING is a limestone Neo-Classical commercial building of grand proportions. It was built in 1909 and was designed by William Waters of Oshkosh. (Local)

---The U.S. POST OFFICE is a brick Neo-Georgian post office of distinguished design. Built in 1916 it was the work of William A. Wetmore. (Local)

---The HENRY PAEPKE HOUSE is an Irregular Queen Anne Vernacular frame house with applied Stick Style features. It was built in 1885 by a local building contractor. It is the only house in the City with strong stick style influence. (Local)

---The REV. HIRAM MARSH HOUSE is a frame Greek Revival house. It was built for a pioneer minister of the First Presbyterian church, and is the least altered example in Neenah. (Local)

---The W.Z. STUART HOUSE is a late Queen Anne-Shingle Style frame house with an added enclosed porch. Built in 1890 for an executive of Kimberly--Clark, it was later moved from Wisconsin Avenue. (Local)

---The CARLTON R. SMITH HOUSE ("Open Meadow") is a grand frame Colonial Revival Period house. It was built in 1926 for the grandson of the founder of Menasha Wooden Ware Company (Menasha Corporation). (Local)

---The ALBERT EISENACH HOUSE is a brick Italianate-Victorian house. It was built in 1879 for a local brickmaker and remains unaltered. (Local)

---The LOUIS JOURDAIN HOUSE is a frame Queen Anne house with highly decorated Stick Style gable ends. It was built in 1888. (Local)

The following independent properties are of historical significance only:

---The RELIANCE MILL is a stone industrial building with an altered parapet. It was built in 1868 by John Kimberly, J.A. Kimberly and Havilah Babcock, and is the only flour mill still standing in Neenah. It was the largest single flour mill ever built in Neenah and was later incorporated into the Badger Paper Mill. (State)

---The GRAND LOGGERY is a dog-run style double log house. Built in 1845 for Governor Doty, it was the focal point of Neenah's early settlement. It was moved to Doty Park in 1926 and reconstructed in 1948. The Grand Loggery is already listed on the National Register. (State)

---The BERGSTROM BROTHERS' STOVE WORKS is a brick and stone Vernacular industrial building. Begun in 1857 as Moore and Wells' "Neenah Stove Works", it is the oldest industrial building in the city. (Local)

---The HARRISON REED BARN was built in 1847 and is the oldest structure still standing in the city. Its builder was the founder of the Milwaukee Sentinel, brother of Mrs. Alexander Mitchell and later governor of Florida. He was also one of the founders of the Republican Party. (State)

---The WISCONSIN CENTRAL CROSSING HOUSE is reputed to be last switching house on the Soo Line. (Local)

TABLE VII

Individual Properties

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
CAROLINE STREET						
216	P.H. Miller House	1878	2-37	A	Late Gothic Revival[a.]	
SOUTH CHURCH STREET						
619	John Tessendorf House	1888	2-34	A	Late Italianate	
CLARK STREET						
515	Whiting Boathouse	1932	6-2	A	Eclectic	Messmer
EAST COLUMBIAN AVENUE						
112	Nels Jensen House	1877	4-36	A	Vernacular	
NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET						
(100)	Reliance Flour Mill	1868	5-8	H	Vernacular[a.]	
(100)	Neenah Paper Company Office Bldg.		5-10	A/H	Neo-Georgian	
(100)	Neenah Paper Company Mills	1874	5-11	A/H	Vernacular	
500	Chicago & Northwestern Depot	1892	3-23	A/H	Victorian Romanesque	Frost
526	S.A. Cook Armory	1906	5-19	A/H	Medieval	
SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET						
116	Equitable Fraternal Union Bldg.	1909	5-4	A	Neo-Classical	Waters
307	U.S. Post Office	1916	2-32	A	Neo-Georgian[a.]	Wetmore
410	Kimberly High School	1907	2-31	A/H	Collegiate Gothic	
EAST DOTY AVENUE						
251	Henry Paepke House	1885	2-5	A	Queen Anne/Stick[a.]	
329	Rev. Hiram Marsh House		2-7	A	Greek Revival	
DOTY PARK						
	Community House	1928	6-4	A/H	Tudor Period	Foeller, Schober & Boerner
	Bridges	1928	6-3	A/H		Foeller, Schober & Boerner
	Grand Loggery**	1845	6-6	H	Primitive	

TABLE VII
Individual Properties

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
ELM STREET						
210	W.Z. Stuart House	1890	2-10	A	Queen Anne/Shingle	
EAST FOREST AVENUE						
1205	Carlton R. Smith House	1926	34-35	A	Colonial Period	
1450	Ernst Mahler House	1921	6-24	A/H	Tudor Period	Childs & Smith
MAIN STREET						
336	Hiram Smith House		3-9	A/H	Octagon[a.]	
612	Albert Eisenach House	1879	2-27	A	Italianate/Victorian	
(700)	Bergstrom Bros. Stove Works	1857	5-22	H	Vernacular[a.]	
NICOLET BOULEVARD						
417	Louis Jourdain House	1888	5-32	A	Queen Anne[a.]	
SOUTH PARK AVENUE						
700	Harrison Reed Barn	1847	1-2	H	Grcen Revival[a.]	
SHATTUCK PARK						
	Pavillion	1915	3-37	A/H	Arts & Crafts	Hosmer
TORREY STREET						
307	Danish Lutheran Church Parsonage	1872	3-7	A/H	Vernacular	
WEST WINNECONNE AVENUE						
(400)	Wisconsin Central Crossing House		6-19	H	Vernacular	
EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE						
116	Neenah Opera House	1902	4-3	A/H	Prairie School[a.]	Lovell
WEST WISCONSIN AVENUE						
225	Winnebago Paper Co. Office Bldg.	1894	4-20	A/H	Richardsonian Romanesque	

NOTES:
A = Architectural Significance
H = Historical Significance
** = Listed on National Register
a. = Altered



RECOMMENDATIONS

DEIDRICK WALDEMAR BERGSTROM SR. HOUSE
(Demolished in 1966)

Ca. 1893

Courtesy of George and Ila Arndt

The purpose of this section is to recommend a three-step course of action aimed at preserving the historical and architectural heritage of the community. The first step is to educate the general public regarding the Intensive Survey and its results. The second step is to nominate the Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District to the National Register. The third and final step is to formulate a landmarks commission ordinance tailored to the districts and the individual properties identified in the survey. Steps one and two fulfill the requirements of the original agreement made with the Historic Preservation Division. Step three, however, provides for the long-range use of the survey and the integration of historic preservation into private and public planning. Each step is recommended on the basis of a growing demand for historic preservation in Neenah.

Historic Preservation In Neenah

Historic preservation became a community concern in 1966 when the D.W. Bergstrom Sr. House was demolished to make way for the new post office. Citizens throughout the community were shocked by the destruction of this fine home and the disruption of a residential neighborhood. Historic preservation as a political issue began not long afterwards in 1972, when a group of citizens initiated an effort to save the old City Hall. With only a dim awareness of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places, these citizens tried to transform a growing nation-wide movement into local action. Their five year effort preserved only the City Hall Clocktower, but through their effort they identified the depth of community concern for preserving the functional reminders of the past.

The high visibility of their concern stimulated other private preservation

efforts: in 1973 the Grand Loggery was entered on the National Register, followed by the Havilah Babcock House in 1974, the Franklyn C. Shattuck House in 1978 and the Charles R. Smith House in 1979. In 1978 the Havilah Babcock House also underwent a two-year restoration of its roof and chimneys by means of a matching grant-in-aid from the National Register grant program. The Neenah Historical Society, as a barometer of this momentum, grew from 25 members in 1977 to 250 in 1980.

Also, 1980 marked the beginning of the Neenah Historical and Architectural Survey and Nomination Project. Its purpose was to conduct an intensive survey of the city's historical and architectural resources, to nominate the downtown commercial district to the National Register and to integrate historic preservation into public and private planning. Funded with a matching grant-in-aid from the National Register, the project combined the diverse interests and objectives of the Neenah Department of Community Development, the Neenah Downtown Business Association and the Neenah Historical Society.

Pooling their resources under the direction of the Department of Community Development, each contributed towards establishing initial preservation goals for the community. The Department of Community Development sought a comprehensive list of districts and independent properties eligible to the National Register in order to facilitate its compliance with the National Preservation Act in regard to the use of federal funds. The merchants sought downtown nomination in order to utilize the tax incentive program as a means to encourage downtown redevelopment. Finally, the Neenah Historical Society saw the project as a way to identify local landmarks.

The historic preservation movement in Neenah has grown steadily, to the point where it has incorporated the support of community leaders who once opposed the preservation of the clocktower. It has progressed from the identification of community concern to the identification of historical and

architectural resources. Now the movement is entering a new phase of development. Neenah's historic commercial buildings are becoming a keystone to downtown redevelopment. The historic preservation movement in Neenah has identified its historical and architectural resources as potential economic assets, as well as a rallying point for community solidarity.

A part of this new phase is the formation of a landmarks commission ordinance. When enacted a landmarks commission ordinance would establish a commission of citizens directed to supervise the preservation of locally designated landmarks. The commission would also serve to educate the public, promote additional preservation legislation, coordinate preservation efforts and raise funds for special preservation projects. In addition to these functions, a landmarks commission ordinance would be an important instrument in equalizing the distribution of preservation benefits within the community.

The primary source of preservation benefits is currently through the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is a list of properties of clear historical and architectural significance from a national perspective. Listing on the register is essential to be eligible for current tax credits for rehabilitating historic structures, but only depreciable investments are allowable. Residential restorations such as those recently made to the Charles R. Smith House and the Franklyn C. Shattuck House have no recourse to these tax credits. Similarly, no grants-in-aid will be available due to current federal cut-backs.

A landmarks commission, however, makes its own determination of what is important to the community and can employ additional means to encourage residential and commercial investment. In cooperation with other city offices, the commission can have at its disposal preservation zoning, subdivision controls and revolving funds to preserve and rehabilitate landmarks. Through the application of these controls, property owners can be assured that their

investment will be protected and supported by the community.

Recommendation I: Public Education

Upon the submission of the Intensive Survey Report to the Historic Preservation Division and the Neenah City Council, the Neenah Department of Community Development should arrange public meetings in order to present the results of the survey to the community. One of these meetings should be specifically set aside for the owners of properties identified as potentially eligible to the National Register. A special meeting should also be arranged for city employees, civic leaders, members of the Chamber of Commerce, local bankers, school teachers and realtors. A seminar on the National Register and the nomination process should follow for those property owners interested in having their properties nominated. This seminar should be arranged by the Neenah Historical Society in cooperation with the Department of Community Development and the Historic Preservation Division.

Recommendation II: Commercial District Nomination

At the conclusion of the public meetings, the Primary Investigator should assist the Department of Community Development in submitting the Wisconsin Avenue Commercial District to the National Register. This assistance should consist of completing the nomination forms, preparing maps and taking additional pictures and slides as necessary. In consultation with the property owners and the downtown merchants, the Department of Community Development should determine if any additional commercial properties should be nominated along with the district. Among those properties that should be considered for their downtown or commercial orientation are the following:

Neenah Opera House; 116 East Wisconsin Avenue
Equitable Fraternal Union Building; 116 South Commercial Street
Winnebago Paper Company Office Building; 225 West Wisconsin Avenue
U.S. Post Office Building; 307 South Commercial Street
Island City Commercial District
Chicago & Northwestern Depot; 500 North Commercial Street
Wisconsin Central Switching House; (400) West Wisconsin Avenue
Northern Pacific Hotel; 432 Sherry Street

Recommendation III: Landmark Commission Ordinance

Concurrent with the preceeding step, the Mayor should appoint an ad hoc citizens committee to formulate a landmarks commission ordinance. Appointments should attempt to include an architect, a downtown merchant, a realtor, a banker, a lawyer, a building contractor and at least one representative from each historic residential district. Ex Officio members should include the Mayor or a member of the Common Council, a staff person from the Department of Community Development, the City Attorney and a member of the Neenah Historical Society. The Department of Community Development should prepare a folder of study materials for each committee member. Included in these materials should be the Intensive Survey, The Constitutional and Statutory Validity of a Municipal Historic Preservation Ordinance in Wisconsin (Center for Public Representation, Inc.) and sample ordinances from Wisconsin cities with successful historic preservation programs.

The citizens committee should recommend what role a Neenah landmarks commission would play in the community in relationship with national, state and local agencies. The committee should also recommend for Council adoption the following ordinance provisions: 1) a statement of purpose; 2) a definition of terms; 3) the makeup and term of commissioners; 4) the powers and duties of the commission; 5) the criteria and procedures for designating an historic district;

6) the criteria and procedures for designating landmarks; 7) provisions for recognition and marking of landmarks and districts; 8) regulation of altering designated landmarks; 9) methods of enforcement; and 10) other duties and powers.

Until the committee completes its work, all publically financed improvements involving the alteration or demolition of districts or individual properties identified in the Intensive Survey should be postponed. These improvements include the widening of Church Street and the demolition of the Doty Park pavillion. Privately financed alterations or demolitions, however, would not be affected. Efforts should be made to encourage these private individuals to refrain from any such action until the committee has completed its work.

Conclusion

The success of the historic preservation movement in Neenah is dependent upon public support of private effort. While the nomination of the downtown commercial district offers new opportunities for commercial building renovation, the long-term success of historic preservation lies in the creation of a landmarks commission ordinance.



APPENDICES

HELEN HOWARD AT THE HENRY SHERRY HOUSE

Ca. 1890

Courtesy of Avery Sherry

APPENDIX I

INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES SURVEYED

Intensive Survey Forms for each of the following sites are on file with the Neenah Department of Community Development and the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Additional information on any of these sites may be obtained by consulting the Intensive Survey Forms at either of these locations.

KEY:	*	Site listed on the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places (1977 "Windshield" survey).
	(000)[0]	Unnumbered site identified by block location and footnote.
	(NRHP)	Site listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
	000] 001] 003]	Site has a divided structure.

ABBEY AVENUE:

-124 *128

ADAMS STREET:

*208 -423
-214 -427
-316 -428
-322 -502
-408 -508
-409 -512
-412 -520
-416 (600)[1].
-417 -606

AUSTIN AVENUE:

-108 -112

BOND STREET:

-112 -234
-118 *238
-200 -300
-209 -306
*210 -310
-214 -314

BRIEN STREET:

-214

BURR AVENUE:

-521 -529
-525

CAROLINE STREET:

-103 -317
-111 -321
*120 -404
*212 -408
-213 -409
*216 -412
-217 -413
*300 -430
-305 0434
-307 -517
-308 -604
-316 -606

CECIL STREET (East):

-504 -520
-508 -524
-512 -528
-516

CENTER STREET:

-104 -220
-109 *226
-112 -320
-206 -325
-208 -326
-212 -327
-213 -328
-215

CHESTNUT STREET:

-510 -735

CHESTNUT STREET (Cont.):

-523 -739
-527 -740
-536 -745
-537 -749
-540 -753
-542 -756
-546 -757
-549 -760
-554 -761
-580 -764
-590 -765
-600 -768
-641 -770
-671 -772
-724 -774
-728 -776
-732 -778

CHURCH STREET (North):

-109

CHURCH STREET (South):

*110 -419
*200 *500
-302 *504
*303 -522
-307 -524
-311 -528
*319 *619
*403 -623
*413

CLARK STREET:

*303 -504
-309 -508
-315 -514
-416 *515
-418

CLYBOURN STREET:

-206 -214

COLUMBIAN AVENUE (East):

*112 -405
-119 -414
-216 -415
-242 -424
-251 -425
-255 -430
-312 -435
-317 -436
-318 -440
-322 -442
-330 -446
-346 -505

COLUMBIAN AVENUE (West):

*110
-124]
126]
128]
130]

COMMERCIAL STREET (North):

*(100)[2.] -306
*112 -309
-114 -310
-115] *311
117] -315
119] -317
-121 -319
*131 -326
-133 -327
-135 *(400)[3.]
-200 -410
*220 *500
-221 -517
*300] *526
302]
*301]
303]
307]

COMMERCIAL STREET (South):

*116 -635
*(200)[4.] -636
*201 -702
*304 -705
*307 -709
*410 -726
-424 -738
-426 -754
-433 -757
-447 -760
-459 -774
-464 -801
*502 -809
-515 -810
-520 -838
-534 -895
-601] -912
607] -1015

CONGRESS PLACE:

-701 *726
-712 -730

CONGRESS STREET:

-217 -645
*300 -660
-312 -683
-316 *707
*400 -712
-411 -734
-613 -746
-642 -1094

DENHARDT AVENUE:

-126 -164
-141

DIVISION STREET:

-117 (600)[5.]
-324 -610
-511

DOTY AVENUE (East):

-205 *329
*207 -331
-217 -335
-227 -345
-229 -423
-230 -433
-239 -437
*243 *(500)[6.]
*244 -615
*251 -629
-303 -632
-313 -636
-319

DOTY AVENUE (West):

-205 -213
-209 -215

DOTY PARK:

*Community House
*Bridges
*Grand Loggery (NRHP-1973)

DOUGLAS STREET:

-113 -130
-114 -134
-118 -137

EDNA AVENUE:

*223 -420
-311

ELEVENTH STREET:

-303 -324
-315 -416

ELM STREET:

-113 -741
-117 -745
*202 -749
-207 -753
*210 -757
-432 -761
-518 -765
-525 -769
-605 -773
-613 -777
-733

FIFTH STREET:

-120 *219
-142 -224
-143 -248
-200 -409
-201 -410
-205 -417
-211 -425
-216

FIRST STREET:

-203 -233
-213 -235
-216 -239
-219 -240
-220 -246
-222 -315
-225 -331
-229 -400

FOREST AVENUE (East):

-122 -616
-128 *620
-158 *706
(200)[7.] *711
-214 -803
-220 *824 (NRHP-1979)
-224 *910
-303 *1002
-304 *1010
-306 *1102
-313 -1106
-317 *1112
-410 -1205
-415 -1206
-416 -1210
-419 -1306
-501 *1310

FOREST AVENUE (East-Cont.):

-505 -1314
-513 *1450
*516
-517
-604
-608

FOREST AVENUE (West):

-109 *(300)[8.]
-211 *303
-215 -304
-220 *314
-300 -324

FOURTH STREET:

-131 -247
*216 *332
-217 *337
-220 -343
-224 -408
-231 *415
-234 *423
-244

FRANKLIN AVENUE (East):

*112 -312
*120 -314
-124 -321
-126 *349
-128 -415
-211 -430
-215 -433
-225 -441
-229 -510
-248 -512
*252

FRANKLIN AVENUE (West):

-117

GRANT STREET:

-100 -222
-206

GREEN PARK:

-Pavillion

GREEN STREET:

-413

GROVE STREET:

-523 -540
-527 -544
-531 -560
-535 -572
-539 -644

GRUENWALD AVENUE:

-125 -180
-166

HARRISON STREET:

*112 -314
-115 -320
-116 -324
-117 -407
-123 -414
-128 -415
-137 -418
-201 -716
-205 -720
-209 -724
-211

HENRY STREET:

-407 -804
-411 -808
-505 -819
-603 -901
-611 -909
-617 -1109
-711 -1712

HEWITT STREET:

-207 -508
-215 -609
-216 -613
-308 -703
-309 -809
-312 -900
-317 -913
-322 -1111
-401 -1202
-410 -1302
-504 -1312

HIGGINS AVENUE:

-601 -737
-611 -801
-620 -805
-621 -809
-624 -813
-625 -818
-628 -821
-630 -841
-631 -849
-634 -853
-702 -879
-706 -899
-709 (900)[9.]
-726 -954
-730

HIGH STREET:

-113 (300)[10.]
-209 -303
-210 -305
-211 -307
*213 -411
-214 -416
-219 -424
*220 -425
-225 -429

ISABELLA STREET:

*403 *518
-407 *524
-412 -605
-417 -615
-508 -621
*509 -622
-510

JACKSON STREET:

-114 -159
-117 -615
-124 -619
-133 -623
-137 -628
-142 -637
-150 -642
-154

KIMBERLY POINT:

*Lighthouse

LAKE STREET (South):

-88 -216
-92 -436
-93 -618
-200 -627
-212

LAKE STREET (North):

-111 *164
*140

LAKESHORE DRIVE:

-114 -256
-132 -260
-146 -270
-234

LAUDEN BOULEVARD:

*119 -664

LENNOX STREET:

-120

LINCOLN STREET:

-512 -620
-612 -710

LINDEN COURT:

-217

MCKINLEY STREET:

-141 -151

MAIN STREET:

-116 -414
-200 -512
-208 -604
-210 -608
-231 *612
-238 -618
-245 -630

MAIN STREET (Cont.)

-301 *(700)[11.]
-302 -714
-315 716
*319 -722
-326 -729
*330 -815
-406 -841

MAPLE STREET:

-525 -628
-617 -637

MARTENS STREET:

-209 -231
-219

MAYER STREET:

-127

MONROE STREET:

-307 -411
-310 -421
-318 -427
-322 -428
-402 *609
-407 -610
-408

NICOLET BOULEVARD:

-209 -511
-309 -601
-311 -907
-313 -1009
-317 -1109

NICOLET BLVD. (cont.)

-407 -1205
-411 -1213
-413 -1213
*417 -1309
-503 -1313

NINTH STREET:

-320 -401
-321 -402
-324 -412
-325 -417
-329 -427
-335 -428
-339

NORTH WATER STREET (East):

-103 -162
*124 -175
-161

NORTH WATER STREET (West):

-205 -401
-213 -414
-215 -507
-307 -510
-311 -514
-317 *515
-323 *519

OAK STREET:

-112 -563
-113 -567
*118 -571
-216 -575

OAK STREET (cont.)

-304 -579
-312 -583
-503 -609
-504 -615
-505 -619
-507 -621
-510 -624
-517 -640
-541 -645
-547 -652
-549 -653
-550 -656
-551 -664
-555 -671
-558 -674
-685
-686
-760
-772
-780

OLIVE STREET:

-110 -121
-114 -125
-118

PARK AVENUE (North):

-105 -181
-109 (200)[12.]
-111 *209
-113 -219
*115 *220
-117 -223
*143 -231
-147 -236
*157 -240
*165 -256
*173 -266

PARK AVENUE (South):

-111
(200)[13.]
-215
-217
(600)[14.]
*700
-717
-726
-736
-804

PARK DRIVE:

-314
-318
-324
-328
-329
-330
-333
-337
-338
*409
-410
-414
-415
-418
-419
-423

PINE STREET:

-306
-317
-403

PLUMMER AVENUE:

-120
-142

RIVER STREET:

-111
-115
-210
-302

SECOND STREET:

-217
-228
-230
-314
-321
-409
-415
-431

SEVENTH STREET:

*(300)[15.]
-331
-332
-416
-420
-424

SHATTUCK PARK:

*Pavillion

SHERRY STREET:

-205
-211
-309
-310
-317
-320
-321
-406
-412
-418
-419
-421
-425
-427
*432
*434
-510
-517
-520
-521
-611
-616

SIXTH STREET:

-326
-330
-406
-420
-424

SMITH STREET:

-201
-212
-213
-214
-217
-219
-224
-225
*318
-322
-344

SPRUCE STREET:

-109
-119
-127

STEVENS STREET:

-200
-209
-220
-225
-233
-245

TENTH STREET:

-402
-416

THIRD STREET:

-33
-115
-119
-123
-127
-205
*209
-213
-220
-227
-240
-247
-250
-251
-309
-320
-332
-411
-426

TORREY STREET:

-304
*307

TWELFTH STREET:

-313
-321

TYLER STREET:

-113
-116
-118
-134
-138
-144
-153
(200)[16.]
-208
-221

UNION STREET:

-121
-129
-221
-323

VAN STREET:

*112
-128
-203
-207
-215
-308
-311
-312
-315
*(400)[17.]
*601

WASHINGTON AVENUE:

-115
-123
-128
-211
-221
-227
-228
-236
-244
-245
-340
-414
-423
-426
-529

WEBSTER STREET:

-206
-207
-211
-217
-218
-219
-229
-237

WHITLOW STREET:

-109
-111
-114
-115

WINNEBAGO HEIGHTS:

-658

WINNECONNE AVENUE (East):

-201 -205

WINNECONNE AVENUE (West):

-206 -404
-210 *423
-216 -424
-222 *425
-303 -608
-306 -610
-318 -630
-319 -632
*321 -714
*(400) 18. -759
*401

WISCONSIN AVENUE (East):

*104 *405
*116 *408
*118 *409
*211 *410
*241 -414
-247 *415
-251 *416
-301 *433
-307 *447
*308 -501
-309 -505
-314 -509
-315 *527
*319 *537 (NRHP-1974)
-323 *547 (NRHP-1978)
*324 *561
-331 *569
-332 *579
-335 -583
-339 -587
*345 -591
*402 *603
*404] *617
406] *620

WISCONSIN AVENUE (West):

*100 -135
*106 *137]
*108 139]
*109 141]
*110] 143]
112] 145]
*111] *(200) 19.
113] -200
115] -202]
*114 204]
-116 *203
*117] *205
119] -206
-118 -207
*120 -208
-121] *210
123] *212
*124 *214]
*125 216]
*126 -218
-127 -220]
*128 222]
*130 224]
*131 *225
*132] -228
134] *230
*133

WRIGHT AVENUE:

-201

- FOOTNOTES -

1.	Adams Street	600 Block	McKinley School
2.	Commercial Street (North)	100 Block	Kimberly-Clark, Neenah Paper Mills
3.	Commercial Street (North)	400 Block	Jersild Knitting Mills
4.	Commercial Street (South)	200 Block	City Hall Clocktower
5.	Division Street	500 Block	Neenah High School (Shattuck)
6.	Doty Avenue (East)	500 Block	C.B. Clark Carriage House
7.	Forest Avenue (East)	200 Block	Roosevelt School
8.	Forest Avenue (West)	300 Block	Milwaukee & Northern Depot
9.	Higgins Avenue	900 Block	Wilson School
10.	High Street	300 Block	Standard Gas Storage Depot
11.	Main Street	700 Block	Bergstrom Brothers Stove Works
12.	Park Avenue (North)	200 Block	Wing-Clark House
13.	Park Avenue (South)	200 Block	Water Works
14.	Park Avenue (South)	600 Block	Recreation Building and Pool
15.	Seventh Street	300 Block	Smith Family Tennis Courts
16.	Tyler Street	200 Block	Fox River Cold Storage
17.	Van Street	400 Block	Fifth Ward Voting House
18.	Winneconne Avenue (West)	400 Block	Wisconsin Central Crossing House
19.	Wisconsin Avenue (West)	200 Block	Bergstrom Paper Mill

APPENDIX II

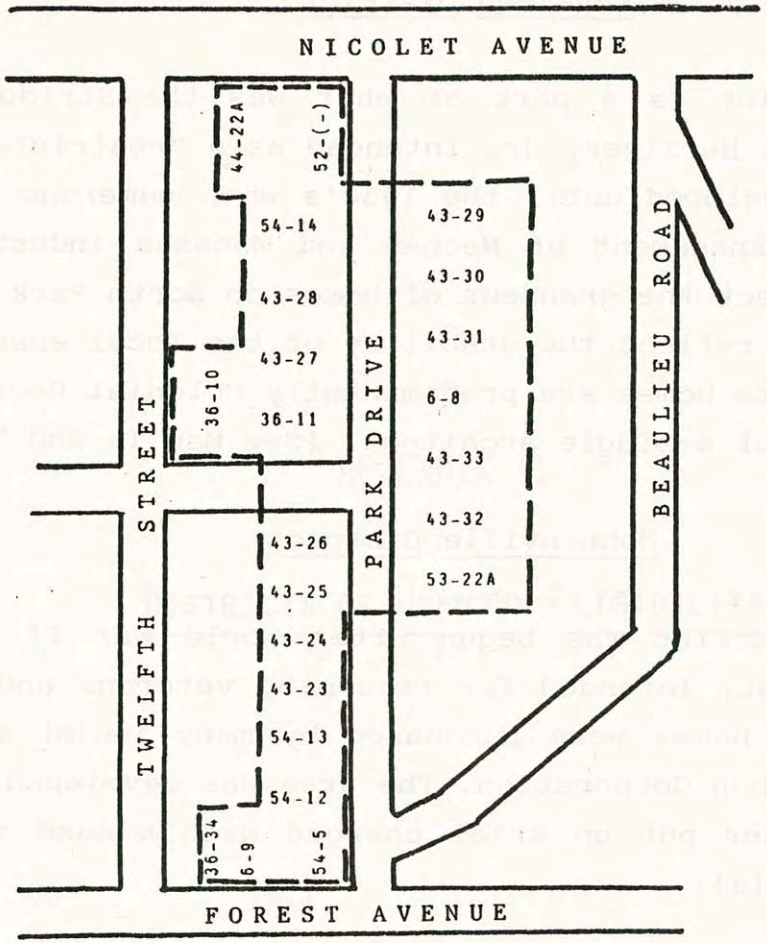
DISTRICTS OF UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY

Parklawn District

The Parklawn District is a part of what was the Stridde-Herziger Farm, platted in 1928 by Louis Herziger, Jr. Intended as a "restricted" neighborhood, this area remained undeveloped until the 1930's when numerous homes were built by the growing middle-management of Neenah and Menasha industry. Some of the homes on Park Drive reflect the grandeur of homes on North Park Avenue (See Park Place District), and all reflect the stability of the local economy that existed during the Depression. The homes are predominantly Colonial Revival Period homes and are mostly the work of a single architect. (See Map Ia and Table Ia).

Bohnenville District

The Bohnenville District was begun after World War II and was Neenah's first "tract" development. Intended for returning veterans and financed by the federal government, the homes were purchased by many junior executives of the Kimberly-Clark and Marathon Corporation. The area was developed by Arthur Bohnen of Chicago, who was later put on trial charged with misuse of federal funds. (See Map IIa and Table IIa)



MAP IA

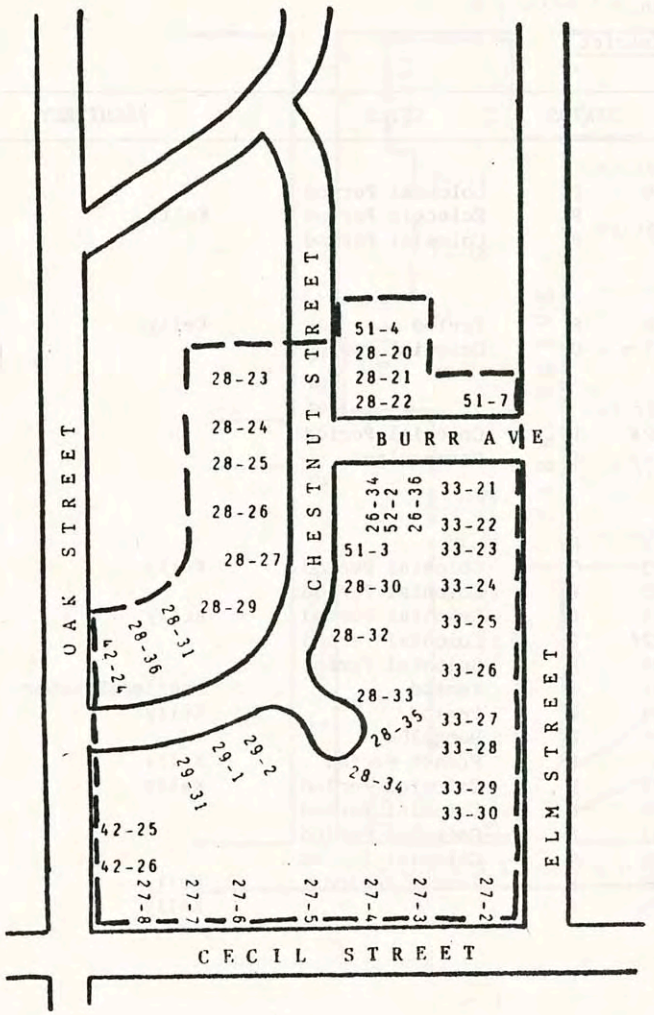
PARK LAWN DISTRICT

TABLE Ia.

Parklawn District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
EAST FOREST AVENUE						
1306	Gaylord Loehning House	1939*	36-34	P	Colonial Period	
1310	Theodore Yonan House	1935	6-9	P	Eclectic Period	Kelly
1314	Agart Wiberg House	1934*	54-5	P	Colonial Period	
HEWITT STREET						
1302	Finley Martin House	1939*	36-10	P	Period	Kelly
1312	Harold Wieckert House	1942*	36-11	C	Colonial Period	
NICOLET BOULEVARD						
1309	H.M. Ostertag House	1934	41-22A	P	Colonial Period	
1313	Stridde-Herziger Farmhouse		52-(-)	P	Vernacular	
PARK DRIVE						
314	John D. Hofman House	1950*	54-12	N		
318	Charles Morton House	1942*	54-13	C	Colonial Period	Kelly
324	Palmer McConnel House	1939*	43-23	P	Colonial Period	
328	Walter Werner House	1939*	43-24	P	Colonial Period	Kelly
329	Dan Hardt House	1939*	53-22A	P	Colonial Period	
330	Arthur Haslow House	1939*	43-25	P	Colonial Period	
333	Roy Sund House	1939*	43-32	P	Period	Foeller,Schober & Boerner
337	Hubert Reimer House	1939*	43-33	P	Period	Kelly
338	Mathew Holverson House	1934*	43-26	P	Bungalow	
409	James P. Keating house	1939*	6-8	P	French Period	Kelly
410	John F. Owen Hosue	1940	43-27	P	Colonial Period	Kelly
414	Howard Bloom House	1956*	43-28	C	Colonial Period	
415	E.J. Lachmann House	1934*	43-31	P	Colonial Period	
418	Gilbert H. Krueger House	1939*	54-14	C	Colonial Period	
419	Frank Boeren House	1939*	43-30	P	French Period	Kelly
423	Fred Deutch House	1952*	43-29	P		Kelly

NOTES:
P = Pivotal
C = Contributing
N = Non-contributing
* = Estimated Date of Construction



MAP IIA.

BOHNENVILLE DISTRICT

TABLE IIa.

Bohnenville District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
BURR AVENUE						
521	Edward Rightor Jr. House	1954*	26-34	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
525	George Minor House	1948	52-2	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
529	Ernest Adams House	1952*	26-36	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
EAST CECIL STREET						
504	Edward Burch House	1948*	27-8	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
508	Richard Nelson House	1948*	27-7	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
512	Harold Sperka House	1948*	27-6	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
516	John Nelson House	1948*	27-5	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
520	Frank Wilton House	1948*	27-4	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
524	George Koons House	1948*	27-3	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
528	William Cramer House	1948*	27-2	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
CHESTNUT STREET						
724	Winfred Graebner House	1952*	51-4	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
728	Joseph Kelly House	1952*	28-20	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
732	Paul L. Lewis House	1952*	28-21	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
735	T.S. Armour House	1952*	28-23	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
739	Melvin Nield House	1948*	28-24	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
740	Robert Shimmin House	1948*	28-22	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
745	Michael Lockery House	1952*	28-25	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
749	Donald Casey House	1952*	28-26	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
753	Stuart Knowlton House	1952*	28-27	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
756	John Blair House	1948*	51-3	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
757	Richard Kelly House	1952*	28-29	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
760	Oliver Thomsen House	1948*	28-30	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
761	James McNevins House	1948*	28-31	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
764	John Nash House	1948*	28-32	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
765	Glenford Robb House	1952*	28-36	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
768	John R. Whitney House	1948*	28-33	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
770	Wayne Williams House	1948*	28-34	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
772	Howard Angermeyer House	1948*	28-35	P	Minimalist	Bohnen

TABLE IIa.
Bohnenville District

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
CHESTNUT STREET (cont'd)						
774	Richard Blackburn House	1948*	29-2	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
776	Sheldon Brooks House	1948*	29-1	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
778	Walter Dixon House	1948*	29-3	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
ELM STREET						
733	Herbert Harker House	1948*	51-7	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
741	Lawrence Allen House	1948*	33-21	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
745	Edward Jandrey House	1948*	33-22	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
749	Henry Tollette House	1948*	33-23	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
753	Susanne Lancaster House	1948*	33-24	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
757	Charles Lee House	1948*	33-24	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
761	Lee Heroman Hr. House	1948*	33-26	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
765	John Snyder House	1948*	33-27	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
769	Robert Shockley House	1948*	33-28	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
733	Lawrence Hopkins House	1946*	33-29	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
777	Carl S. Marty House	1948*	33-30	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
OAK STREET						
760	William Wilson House	1952*	42-24	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
772	William Mowry Jr. House	1948*	42-25	P	Minimalist	Bohnen
780	Joseph Ryan House	1952*	42-26	P	Minimalist	Bohnen

NOTES: P = Pivotal
* = Estimated Date of Construction

APPENDIX III

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES OF UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY

TABLE Ib.

Altered Properties of Current Historical Significance

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
CAROLINE STREET						
300	Norwegian M.E. Church		3-4		Romanesque-Gothic	
CHESTNUT STREET						
600	Welsh M.E. Church	1874	28-16		Vernacular	
NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET						
(100)	Badger Mill	1884	5-8		Vernacular	
EAST DOTY AVENUE						
230	J.N. Stone House	1876	32-19		Italianate	
243	Robert Shiells House	1885	2-4		Italianate/Victorian	
WEST FOREST AVENUE						
314	John Jamison House	1874	3-28		Italianate	
WEST NORTH WATER STREET						
323	Myron Haynes House	1874	53-26A		Gothic Revival	
FOURTH STREET						
332	T.T. Moulton House	1879	5-36		Italianate/Victorian	

TABLE IIb.

19th Century Properties of Undetermined Architectural Significance

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
CAROLINE STREET						
111	Albert Leavens House	1895	51-16		Late Queen Anne	
CENTER STREET						
320	Charles Williams House	1893	53-17		Vernacular	
CLARK STREET						
514	A.M. Young House	1876	29-34		Vernacular	
EAST COLUMBIAN AVENUE						
317	Charles Paul House	1874	53-3A		Vernacular	
SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET						
(304)	Charles Stridde House	1877	2-33		Italianate	
636	Charles Tessendorf House	1880	31-32		Vernacular	
EAST DOTY AVENUE						
244	Fred Goodman House	1877	2-2		Italianate	
ELM STREET						
202	Mathew-Leavens House	1899	2-10		Late Queen Anne	
EAST FRANKLIN AVENUE						
112	William Krueger House		2-30		Italianate	
120	Servis-Sorenson House	1875	2-29		Italianate	
HARRISON STREET						
112	Alexander Moore House		2-24		Italianate	

TABLE IIb. (Cont'd)
19th Century Properties of Undetermined Architectural Significance

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
HIGGINS AVENUE						
634	Enga Pingel House	1893	52-19A		Vernacular	
ISABELLA STREET						
403	Louis Paul House	1886	3-6		Italianate/Victorian	
622	William Arnemann House		52-15A		Queen Anne	
MAIN STREET						
714	Lars Nelson House	1897	39-31		Vernacular	
OLIVE STREET						
125	Albert Simpson House	1876	42-31		Vernacular	
PINE STREET						
403	Henry Owens House	1899	50-19		Queen Anne	
SHERRY STREET						
412	Mrs. T.O. Lyng House	1881	44-5		Queen Anne/Shingle	
UNION STREET						
121	William Silsdorf House	1879	45-12		Vernacular	
WASHINGTON AVENUE						
128	S.J. Chalfont House	1893	45-24		Vernacular	
340	Ed Erdman House	1893	46-3		Vernacular	
WEST WINNECONNE AVENUE						
321	D.L. Kimberly House		5-25		Italianate	

TABLE IIIb.

20th Century Properties of Undetermined Architectural Significance

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
CAROLINE STREET						
316	Martin Hanson House	1914	51-14		Bungalow	
321	Olaf Myhre House	1916	51-15		Bungalow	
517	Ralph Dietz House	1915	27-23		Vernacular	
CHESTNUT STREET						
580	George Blohm House	1913	51-5		Colonial Revival	
CHURCH STREET						
524	John Schneller House	1908	53-15A		Colonial Revival	
CLARK STREET						
303	Mayhew Mott House	1913	5-29		Bungalow	
EAST COLUMBIAN AVENUE						
119	Charles Sorenson Jr. House	1931	29-17		Period	
318	Lloyd McCrary House	1924	29-10		Colonial Period	
NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET						
112	Charles Schultz & Son	1912	5-6		Beaux Art	
131	J.W. Hewitt Machine Co.	1930	5-12		Art Deco	
(400)	Jersild Knitting Co.	1918	5-20		Vernacular	
SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET						
426	Bert Wettlaufer House	1914	30-18		Bungalow	
760	Henry Johnson House	1922	51-51		Bungalow	
EAST DOTY AVENUE						
227	Frank Chadek House	1930	32-17		English Period	
345	Dr. Arthur Johnson House	1928	32-12		Tudor Revival Period	

TABLE IIIb.
20th Century Properties of Undetermined Architectural Significance

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
ELEVENTH STREET						
303	William Nelson House	1929	50-30		Tudor Period	
315	Richard Roudebush Hosue	1931	50-31		French Period	
FIRST STREET						
222	James Webb House	1929	47-28		Bungalow	
EAST FOREST AVENUE						
214	Charles Schmidt House	1917	33-9		Bungalow	
220	Charles Sund House	1916	33-10		Bungalow	
304	William Veitch House	1904	33-15		Late Queen Anne	
313	Stephen Morgan House	1904	33-15		Late Queen Anne	
416	P.J. Hanson House	1907	51-25		Late Queen Anne	
FOURTH STREET						
343	Charles Krutz House	1919	49-14		Bungalow	
HENRY STREET						
1109	Natural Fiber Textile Co.	1920	52-26A		Vernacular	
HEWITT STREET						
504	Keephas Hansen House	1918	52-1A		Bungalow	
1111	Henry Christian House	1930	36-12		Colonial Period	
1202	Edward Christoph House	1931	36-9		English Period	
HIGGINS AVENUE						
624	Edward Klawitter House	1926	52-20A		Bungalow	
630	Frank Hardt House	1902	52-18A		Late Queen Anne	
ISABELLA STREET						
615	Alfred J. Danke House	1924	38-10		Bungalow	

TABLE IIIb.
20th Century Properties of Undetermined Architectural Significance

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
NORTH LAKE STREET						
111	John Sorenson House	1926	39-36		Bungalow	
164	Hardwood Products Factory	1911	6-18		Vernacular	
LAKESHORE DRIVE						
260	John McNaughton House	1931	39-9		Colonial Period	
LINDEN COURT						
217	William Kuether House	1916	39-10		Vernacular	
MAIN STREET						
326	John Koepsel House	1929	52-9A		Period	
729	Ed Meyer House	1914	39-33		Bungalow	
NINTH STREET						
428	Dr. A.W. Anderson House	1926	50-27		Period	
WEST NORTH WATER STREET						
311	Louis DuBois House	1914	41-8A		Builders'	
317	Robert Law House	1913	41-9A		Bungalow	
NICOLET BOULEVARD						
309	George Paul House	1917	40-33		Bungalow	
311	Eaton Sizer House	1925	40-32		Bungalow	
1009	Charles Beyer House	1923	40-22		Bungalow	
OAK STREET						
118	German Lutheran Church	1909	2-6		Neo-Gothic	
304	Emil Aderhold House	1909	41-36A		Builders'	
549	William Ducat House	1926	41-25A		Bungalow	
555	Julius Herzfeldt House	1920	42-1		Bungalow	
SHERRY STREET						
310	Herman Jennejohn House	1916	44-2		Bungalow	
517	Christian Nielsen House	1910	44-12		Bungalow	

TABLE IIIb.
20th Century Properties of Undetermined Architectural Significance

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
TWELFTH STREET						
313	Charles Eubank House	1929	54-30		Tudor Period	
321	Robert Brooks House	1929	54-31		Period	
VAN STREET						
112	Charles Block House	1912	2-26		Bungalow	
(400)	Fifth Ward Voting House	1914	2-22		Vernacular	
WASHINGTON AVENUE						
115	Frank Schneller House	1914	45-32		Arts & Crafts	
123	John Kuehl House	1919	45-31		Arts & Crafts	
211	Henry Ritten House	1927	45-30		Arts & Crafts	
426	William Pearson House	1923	46-5		Bungalow	
WHITLOW STREET						
114	Edward Nielsen House	1923	46-17		Bungalow	
EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE						
118	Weinke Bros. Grocers	1925	4-2		Vernacular	
211	Donovan-Smith Medical Offices	1926	3-36		Neo-Classical	
241	Masonic Temple	1925	1-37		Neo-Classical	
WEST WISCONSIN AVENUE						
(200)	Bergstrom Paper Mills	1915	4-21		Vernacular	

TABLE IVb.
Properties of Future Eligibility Potential

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
CHESTNUT STREET						
641	Richard Bell House	1939*	53-33A		Arts & Crafts Period	
671	Lawrence Loehning House	1939*	28-28		Colonial Period	
SOUTH CHURCH STREET						
200	First Presbyterian Church	1951	10-28		Neo-Gothic	Tessler & Setter
SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET						
201	First M.E. Church	1938	10-29		English Neo-Gothic	Haeuser
1015	Lake Road Lanes	1948	51-35		Vernacular	
CONGRESS PLACE						
701	Dr. R.H. Quade house	1942*	31-15A		Neo-Georgian	
712	William Beerman House	1942*	31-1A		Colonial Period	
726	Maynard Reierson House	1958*	3-35		Wrightian	
730	Dr. F.N. Pansch House	1954*	31-0A		Period	
CONGRESS STREET						
300	Max Schalk House	1939*	3-33		Neo-Colonial Period	
312	Harold Bialkowsky House	1939*	50-0		Colonial Period	
316	Harvey Schwartz House	1939*	50-1		English Period	
400	Karl Koehler House	1939	3-34		Neo-Colonial Period	
645	Otto Lieber House	1942*	50-4		Colonial Period	
712	Keith Martiny House	1948	50-7		Minimalist	
734	Fred Schnetzer House	1939*	50-8		Period	
DIVISION STREET						
610	St. Margaret-Mary Church	1932	50-18		Neo-Gothic	Foeller-Schober& Boerner
EAST DOTY AVENUE						
319	George Heckner House	1939*	32-23		Colonial Period	

TABLE IVb.
Properties of Future Eligibility Potential

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
ELEVENTH STREET						
416	Henry Werner House	1938*	50-33		Period	
ELM STREET						
613	Gerald Stecker House	1940	51-8		Colonial Period	
WEST FOREST AVENUE						
303	Earl Brown House	1935	3-29		Mission Period	
GRANT STREET						
100	John Catlin House	1939	53-21A		Wrightian	Frazier & Raffery
GROVE STREET						
644	Lester Mais House	1934	35-29		Arts & Crafts	
HENRY STREET						
1712	Reuben Page House	1954	52-33A		Wrightian	
HIGGINS STREET						
(900)	Wilson School	1948	52-34A		Colonial Period	Foeller Schoeber & Boerner
KIMBERLY POINT PARK						
	Kimberly Lighthouse	1944	1-7		Vernacular	
SOUTH LAKE STREET						
92	Harold Novakofski House	1948*	38-29		Wrightian	
LENNOX STREET						
120	Fred T. Kampo House	1952*	39-1		Wrightian	
NICOLET BOULEVARD						
1205	Edward Hopfensperger House	1933	41-20A		Colonial Period	

TABLE IVb.
Properties of Future Eligibility Potential

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
NINTH STREET						
417	William Block House	1932	50-25		Tudor Period	
OAK STREET						
510	Christian Jensen House	1934	41-30A		Bungalow	
617	Henry Alferi House	1939*	42-20		Period	
STEVENS STREET						
209	Forrest Werling House	1940	44-34		Colonial Period	
220	Thad Epps House	1940	44-36		Colonial Period	
225	Paul Bowman House	1940	45-33		Colonial Period	
245	S.E. Severson House	1940	45-35		Colonial Period	
TENTH STREET						
416	George Gibson House	1932	50-29		Bungalow	
WEBSTER STREET						
207	Aksel Jorgenson House	1933	46-14		Tudor Period	
211	Arthur Schultz House	1939*	46-13		Tudor Period	
217	Harold Ginke House	1932	46-12		Period	
219	Walter Russell House	1934	46-10		English Period	
WEST WINNECONNE AVENUE						
303	Henry Fass House	1935	46-26		Tudor Period	

NOTES: * = Estimated Construction Date

TABLE Vb.

Properties Needing Further Research

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
ADAMS STREET						
316	Jacob Hanson House	1906	51-19		Late Queen Anne	
CAROLINE STREET						
120	Unknown		2-19		Vernacular	
434	Unknown		27-22		Vernacular	
CONGRESS STREET						
613	Unknown		50-2		Queen Anne/Shingle	
CHESTNUT STREET						
537	Unknown		51-6		Greek Revival	
EAST DOTY AVENUE						
423	Unknown		32-11		Late Queen Anne	
WEST DOTY AVENUE						
215	Unknown		32-29		Vernacular	
ELEVENTH STREET						
324	Unknown		50-32		Queen Anne	
FIFTH STREET						
219	L.J. Chase House	1876	6-5		Italianate	
EAST FOREST AVENUE						
122	Unknown		33-7		Italianate	

TABLE Vb.
Properties Needing Further Research

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
WEST FOREST AVENUE						
220	Unknown		34-23		Italianate	
304	Unknown		34-25		Greek Revival	
FOURTH STREET						
337	Barth-Law House	1875	5-35		Greek Revival	
EAST FRANKLIN AVENUE						
441	Unknown		34-4		Bungalow	
NORTH LAKE STREET						
140	Unknown		6-17		Vernacular	
MAIN STREET						
210	Walters' Brothers Hotel	1910	39-15		Beaux Arts	
231	Unknown	1912	39-17		Vernacular	
WEST NORTH WATER STREET						
307	Unknown		41-7A		Italianate	
515	Unknown		3-14		Colonial Revival	
519	Unknown		3-15		Italianate	
SECOND STREET						
431	Unknown		48-14		Queen Anne	
SHERRY STREET						
432	Northern Pacific Hotel	1892	2-20		Vernacular	
510	Dr. J.R. Barnett House		44-7		Greek Revival	
WASHINGTON AVENUE						
236	Unknown		45-26		Vernacular	

TABLE Vb.
Properties Needing Further Research

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	CODE	STATUS	STYLE	ARCHITECT
WEST WINNECONNE AVENUE						
423	Unknown		5-24		Late Gothic Revival	
425	Unknown		5-23		Greek Revival	
610	Unknown		46-33		Queen Anne	

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