55-09-21754-05

HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

• City of Menasha, Winnebago County •



Prepared for:

Menasha Landmarks Commission
Menasha, Wisconsin

Prepared by:

HERITAGE RESEARCH, LTD.

31 August 2009

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Heritage Research, Ltd. would like to thank the City of Menasha and the Menasha Landmarks Commission (the names of whom are listed on the following page) for their assistance throughout the project. We also want to thank the Menasha Historical Society (MHS) in general, and specifically, MHS President Nancy Barker, MHS Resource Center Director Katie LaMore and MHS Resource Center Assistant Director Jean Chew.

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CITY OF MENASHA
LANDMARKS COMMISSION

The Menasha Landmarks Commission was established in October 1995. In creating this commission, the Common Council declared as a matter of public policy that the "protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of improvements of special character, special historic interest or value is a public benefit in that such protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and continued use is believed to:

- serve as support and stimulus of business and industry and strengthen the city's economy;
- safeguard Menasha's historic and cultural heritage;
- stabilize and improve property values;
- foster civic pride in accomplishments of the past;
- promote the use of historic structures and sites for the education and enjoyment of Menasha's residents; and
- integrate the modern environment with historic buildings and sites."

The Landmarks Commission has broad responsibilities for managing the city's historic resources. These responsibilities include:

- Listing structures eligible for specially designated landmarks status.
- In cooperation with the Plan Commission, preparing a Historic Preservation Plan.
- Working with the state Historic Preservation review board to enroll designated properties in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Recommending the acquisition of appropriate properties.
- Establishing markers for historic sites and districts.
- Promoting public education, interest and support for the preservation and enhancement of historic features.

The current (Summer 2009) Landmarks Commission consists of the following members:

Joe Weidert, Chair
Patty Rudolph, Vice Chair
Charlie Cross
Kristi Lynch
Mary Nebel
Bernie Zimmerman
Alderman Mike Taylor
Greg Keil, Community Development Director, City of Menasha

We would also like to thank the following former commission members (those who sat on the commission at the beginning of the project in Fall 2008): Christopher Evenson, Alderman Jason Parmenter and Former Associate Planner for the City of Menasha, Jessica Beckendorf.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project is to provide an updated survey (to one previously completed by Peter J. Adams & Associates between 1984 and 1986) of the architectural and historical resources located within the City of Menasha. This material may be useful in the development of local preservation plans; to identify buildings, structures, sites and historic districts that meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and to increase public and private sector awareness of the community's historical and architectural heritage.

Funded in part through a National Park Service grant-in-aid administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS), the City of Menasha contracted with Heritage Research, Ltd., to conduct a resurvey of the city within a specific Scope of Work (found in the Introduction & Survey Methodology). At the beginning of the project, a total of 1,174 properties had been previously surveyed in the City of Menasha. Following a review with WHS staff of all 1,174 properties, it was determined that 421 properties did not meet survey requirements (retain sufficient integrity) at the time of their survey. As a result, those 421 properties (which are listed in Appendix F), have been deleted from the WHS inventory. In addition, 79 properties were determined to be no longer extant (demolished since last date of survey and they are listed in Appendix G). Of the 692 structures included in this survey inventory, 158 have been altered to a point that they no longer meet survey criteria. Therefore, the total number of structures that are considered to be "surveyable" at this time stands at 534--70 of which are new to the inventory as of this year.

Among the resources surveyed, four historic districts and thirty-three individual properties were considered for National Register eligibility and are discussed in this report. All four of the historic districts were found to be potentially eligible for the National Register. Of the thirty-three individual properties, twenty-five were found to be potentially eligible, while six require additional research before a final determination can be made. The remaining two properties (or components thereof) have not reached fifty years of age and should be re-evaluated when they come of age.

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INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In 2008, the City of Menasha applied for, and received, a historic preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service–a grant administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The objective was to provide an updated survey (a previous survey was completed by Peter J. Adams & Associates between 1984 and 1986) of the architectural and historical resources located within the City of Menasha. The ultimate purpose of such a survey is to identify those historic districts and/or individual properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Consequently, Heritage Research, Ltd., a historical/environmental consulting firm in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, was contracted to conduct a resurvey of the city within a specific Scope of Work. Ms. Traci E. Schnell, M.A., Senior Architectural Historian, served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Schnell was assisted by Project Historian Brian J. Faltinson, M.A.

In order to understand the Scope of Work for this project, it is necessary to review the 1986 report results/recommendations. As a result of the 1984-86 survey, a total of 1,017 properties were identified as having enough visual or historical interest to merit a photograph and a survey card placed on file at the WHS, along with the 139 previously surveyed properties (surveyed by the Wisconsin Historical Society).The 1984-86 survey report included general contextual research which established the historical evolution of the city, while additional chapters addressed the following community-related themes: Agriculture; Art; Commerce; Education; Government; Historic Native Americans; Immigration and Settlement; Industry; Planning and Landscape Architecture; Recreation and Entertainment; Religion; Social and Political Movements; Transportation; Architectural Styles; Building Forms; Builders and Architects; and Notable People. Results of that survey identified six potentially eligible historic districts, as well as nine potentially eligible individual properties. Of those six identified districts, two were listed in 1984 and two were not yet fifty years of age. Of the nine potentially eligible, individual properties, two were listed in 1984 and 1985. As of 1986, a significant number of potentially eligible, individual properties had not yet reached fifty years of age and another significant grouping of properties had been identified for thematic National Register nominations regarding architectural style (please note that thematic National Register nominations were discontinued by the Park Service some years ago).

Twenty-three years have passed since the 1986 survey was completed. As one might expect after the passing of over two decades, a number of alterations may have occurred to those properties that had previously been identified as potentially eligible or, worse, they may have been demolished. As well, there was also the possibility of rehabilitation and/or restoration; hence the resurvey efforts of 2008-09. Since 1986, the number of previously surveyed properties in Menasha on file at the WHS total 1,174. In order to provide the most usable document for the City of Menasha, the Scope of Work for the resurvey was defined in our 2008 proposal as follows (and comments follow if appropriate):

A. Review all of the Menasha inventory cards in possession of the Division of Historic Preservation to ensure that potentially eligible properties were not overlooked by the 1986 survey. In addition, all cards will be reviewed to ensure that they meet current survey criteria (this evaluation will be done with Division of Historic Preservation staff).

    **Please note that as a result of this review, 421 properties were found to not meet current survey requirements and, as a result, were deleted from the inventory.

B. Obtain demolition information held by the City of Menasha and update the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) accordingly.

    **The City of Menasha did not have an exhaustive list of properties demolished since circa 1986, therefore demolition information was determined per field check. The addresses of those 79 demolished properties are listed in Appendix G of this document.

C. Field-check and re-evaluate all properties that are identified in the WHPD as being eligible for listing in the National Register.

D. Photograph any properties that have been entered into the WHPD that do not already have accompanying photographs.

E. Re-evaluate the previously identified historic districts known as Kinzie Court, Lake Road, Naymut Street and Smith Park.

F. Create a new Recommendations Chapter that will include a new list of potentially eligible properties. Included in the recommendation discussions will be a short architectural description, associated historical information, as well as a brief paragraph that will clearly substantiate the property's eligibility or ineligibility. For ease of reference, a photo of the resource will also be included with the discussion.

G. Prepare reconnaissance survey cards for all re-inventoried properties for which the appearance has changed since it was last surveyed. This will include those structures that are individually listed in the National Register, as well as those located within listed historic districts. These survey cards will be given to the WHS; an additional set can be provided to the City of Menasha if requested. Digital photos will also be burned to a disk and supplied to the WHS so that they can download them to the WHPD. An additional disk (or disks) will be provided to the City of Menasha.

    **Actual physical reconnaissance survey cards were not made for this project as they are no longer required for this type of survey. The database that is maintained by the WHS is fully digitized and, therefore, photo images were supplied to the WHS per their specifications.

H. Map locations of all inventoried properties. Surveyed structures will be mapped on a (or a

number of) City of Menasha map(s), as deemed appropriate by the City and the consultant.

I. Amend the 1986 report as appropriate. While it appears that most of the context chapters were covered in the previous report, additional context chapters may be created if additional resources are discovered. Expansion of the architects and builders chapter (regarding biographical information) is suggested.

**Based on the survey inventory, no additional context chapters were deemed necessary. All building types were covered in the 1986 survey report. Although expansion of the architects and builders chapter was, indeed, recommended at the time of the project proposal, very few names of architects were found as a result of the resurvey effort. Unfortunately the City of Menasha does not retain any early building permits that would otherwise provide the names of architects and/or builders.

Prior to beginning the resurvey effort, a public meeting was held on 27 October 2008 to alert the general public about the project and to compile any historical information that was offered by the local population. Unfortunately, little information was garnered through that effort.

Following the field-check of all of the aforementioned properties, property-specific research was done for all those resources identified by the Heritage Research staff as potentially eligible (and as approved by WHS staff). Historic names, dates of construction and general historical information offered in the 1986 report were generally assumed to be correct for this report, unless otherwise noted. As cited above, the City of Menasha does not retain any early building permits and, therefore, most dates of construction were gleaned through available tax rolls and city directory information.

The following report, therefore, consists of a new recommendations "chapter," as well as various appendices that include a complete property inventory list and historic district maps. In addition, plans held at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive (WAA), which is housed in the Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, were reviewed to ascertain which additional architects, if any, worked in the City of Menasha. Appendix I of this document includes the WAA information. Photographs were taken of each and every property surveyed.

Results of the 2008-09 resurvey are summarized as follows:

A total of 692 resources were inventoried as part of this project (See Appendix E for full inventory list). Of those 692, 158 no longer meet survey criteria. That means that enough alterations have been made to the exterior of the resource such that it no longer retains sufficient integrity for survey and they are identified in Appendix E as "UPDATE ONLY." Therefore, this survey includes a total of 534 resources that currently meet current survey standards. Of those 534 resources, 70 are considered to be new to the survey inventory and are identified as "NEW" in Appendix E.

Of the four historic districts that were identified in the earlier Adams & Associates survey (and not subsequently listed in the National Register of Places), two of them have suffered alterations and/or

other issues of integrity loss such that they are not considered to be potentially eligible at this time. They include the Lake Road and Smith Park historic districts. Although those districts are no longer considered potentially eligible at this time, please note that some structures within those two districts are considered to be individually eligible. As well, alterations and/or demolitions have also occurred within the 1986 boundary delineated for the Naymut Street Historic District. Despite that fact, the boundary has been redrawn and a smaller Naymut Street Historic District is still considered potentially eligible for the Register. Finally, the Kinzie Court Historic District, which had not yet reached fifty years of age in 1986, is, at this time, still considered potentially eligible and has since been renamed the Kinzie Court-Carver Lane Residential Historic District in order to encompass both of the streets that comprise the district. And finally, as of this year, two additional residential districts were identified and are considered to be potentially eligible.

Furthermore, this survey identified thirty-three potentially eligible individual properties in the Recommendations section. Of those thirty-three discussed, twenty-five were indeed determined potentially eligible, while six require additional research before a determination can be made. Finally, two properties (or components thereof) have not yet reached fifty years of age and, therefore, should be re-evaluated once they "come of age." Please see the Recommendations Chapter that follows for further discussion.

RECOMMENDATIONS LIST

Of the 692 resources inventoried and photographed for this survey, thirty-three individual properties were thought to offer a sufficient degree of historical intrigue and/or architectural integrity to suggest potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Those thirty-three resources, as well as four districts (all of which combine to total 108 resources), are listed below. Expanded discussions of each district and all individual properties follows the list.

Districts

Name	Appendix	Evaluation
Elm & Keyes Street Residential Historic District	Appendix A	Potentially Eligible
Elm Street Residential Historic District	Appendix B	Potentially Eligible
Kinzie Court-Carver Lane Residential Historic District	Appendix C	Potentially Eligible
Naymut Street Historic District	Appendix D	Potentially Eligible

Individual Properties

Address	Name	Evaluation
430 Ahnaip Street	Gilbert Paper Company Office	Potentially Eligible
1045 Brighton Drive	Dr. Harold O. & Mildred Hansen Residence	Potentially Eligible
1059 Brighton Drive	William & Majel Kellett Residence	Potentially Eligible
98 Broad Street	Adolph & Mathilde Wahle Residence	Potentially Eligible
300 Broad Street	Trinity Lutheran Church & School	Potentially Eligible
357-359 Broad Street	First Congregational Church & Parsonage	Potentially Eligible
712 Broad Street	George & Catherine Stein Residence	Potentially Eligible
Curtis Reed Plaza	George Banta Publishing Company	Further Research Necessary
105 Ice Street	Jefferson Elementary School	Potentially Eligible
255-59 Kaukauna Street	William Schmidt Tenements	Further Research Necessary
640 Keyes Street	WWI Soldiers' & Sailors' Memorial Building	Potentially Eligible
836 Keyes Street	George R. Jr. & Margaret Banta Residence	Potentially Eligible
275 Lake Road	Donald G. & Doris Turner Residence	Potentially Eligible
335 Lake Road	Dr. Frederick & Barbara Jensen Residence	Potentially Eligible
411 Lake Road	Chester & Margaret Shepard Residence	Potentially Eligible
57 Manitowoc Street	Menasha Water Works	Further Research Necessary
312-324 Nicolet Boulevard	St. Patrick's Catholic Church Complex	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
444 Nicolet Boulevard	Rudolph M. & Barbara Sensenbrenner Residence	Potentially Eligible
338 Park Street	Franklin D. & Edna Lake Residence	Potentially Eligible
805 Racine Street	Edward & Mary Schrage Residence	Potentially Eligible
100 River Street	George Whiting Paper Company	Potentially Eligible
199 River Street	Menasha Municipal Utilities Plant	Further Research Necessary
540 River Way	Philip & Marian Arft residence	Potentially Eligible
52 Tayco Street	John & Sarah Mitchell Residence	Potentially Eligible
226 Washington Street	St. Thomas Episcopal Church	Potentially Eligible
350 Willow Lane	DeVooght Family Residence	Potentially Eligible
410 1st Street	Orville J. & Delilah Hall Residence	Potentially Eligible

413 1st Street	Edwin & Frances Richardson Residence	Further Research Necessary
509 1st Street	Josiah Plummer Residence	Potentially Eligible
522-528 2nd Street & 200 Appleton Street	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Complex	Potentially Eligible
626-628 5th Street & 516 DePere Street	St. John the Baptist (Polish) Catholic Church Complex	Further Research Necessary
420 7th Street	Menasha High & Vocational School	Potentially Eligible
473 7th Street	St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church	Not Yet 50 Years of Age

RECOMMENDATIONS DISCUSSION

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Name	NRHP Evaluation
Elm & Keyes Street Residential Historic District	Potentially Eligible



204, 208 & 212 Elm Street (left to right)



510, 514 & 518 Keyes Street (left to right)

Like the Elm Street Residential Historic District (discussion to follow), the Elm & Keyes Street Residential Historic District is comprised of a distinct grouping of homes that exhibit the size, form and massing, as well as the minimal stylistic detailing that suggests they are the direct product of, or derived from, a plan book or catalogue produced either locally, regionally or nationally. Dating between 1927 and 1932, this cluster of thirteen, two-story, single-family homes are found around the intersection of Elm and Keyes streets. All but one house retain its original, attached, one-car garage (See Appendix A for resource list and district map). Of the thirteen, four of them (201, 205 and 212 Elm, as well as 510 Keyes) appear to be essentially the same size plan with a Dutch Colonial Revival exterior. The primary difference between them is the gabled entrance which varies between open or enclosed, with one of them being enlarged since it was built. Both 510 Keyes and 201 Elm have 624 square feet on each floor, as well as three bedrooms and one bath. 205 and 212 Elm both have three bedrooms and one-and-one-half baths, and would also be identical in square footage; however, 212 has a modest entrance addition. Two, additional, Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses are located at 209 Elm and 608 Keyes. Regarding the former, that example appears to be the same plan as the previous four, but turned so that the gambrel end faces the street. Finally, 608 Keyes appears to have started as the same plan as the previous five, but enlarged/extended with an additional bay.

Of the remaining seven, the following four also appear to be similar in plan: 204 and 208 Elm, as well as 514 and 604 Keyes. Two of the four (204 Elm and 514 Keyes) are side-gabled with shed-roofed dormers on either side, while the two others have been rotated so that the gabled end is facing the street. Indeed, 208 Elm and 514 Keyes have the same square footage on each floor; however,

both 204 Elm and 604 Keyes have additions to the rear.

Two of the thirteen (518 and 612 Keyes) appear to skew slightly from the aforementioned homes and each features a dominant chimney along its street-facing facade (as did the previously described 604 Keyes) and exhibits modest Tudor Revival styling. The final example is a modest, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style home, that retains its original clapboard siding and multiple-light windows. This house, as well as the Dutch Colonial Revival examples, is very similar to those designed by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, which was established in Minnesota in 1919 and for which examples are found in *Your Future Home* (1923, reprinted in 1992).[1]

The thirteen homes are located within two subdivision plats. Those along the west side of Elm Street and west of Elm along Keyes Street, are within the Grove Park Subdivision, which was originally owned and platted by Menasha businessman Frank E. Grove. The homes east of Elm are in F. O. Heckrodt's Subdivision, which was owned and platted by Frank O. Heckrodt, the secretary of Onward Manufacturing Company. Based on a quick review of the original owners within this proposed historic district, the neighborhood was a mixture of business owners and professionals, as well as both white and blue-collar workers. Although not confirmed, it is likely that many, if perhaps not all, of the homes in this subdivision were constructed by local builder Edward F. Dornbrook. At least two of them are confirmed to have been built by Dornbrook–514 and 604 Keyes.[2]

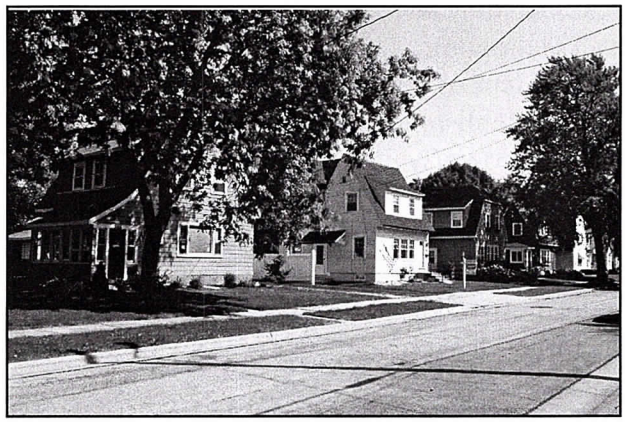
No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B. Regarding Criterion C, the houses do not exhibit any significant stylistic characteristics other than the fact that they resemble plan book or catalogue designs from the 1920s. Some alterations have been made to the homes, including window and siding replacement, and additions. Although not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, the district holds potential under Criterion A: History, for its association with the era of the plan book and/or catalogue design. However, further research is, indeed, needed to further substantiate from what source the designs originated.

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[1]Tax Rolls, City of Menasha, 1926 to 1933, Tax books (albeit a limited run) located at the Menasha Historical Society Resource Center (hereafter cites as MHSRC), Menasha, WI; Assessor's records, City of Menasha, Available online at www.apraz.com, Accessed April-June 2009; *Neenah-Menasha, Wisconsin, Community Directory* (Neenah, WI: E.G. Zabel, 1928); *Neenah-Menasha, Wisconsin, City Directory* (Neenah, WI: E.G. Zabel, 1931); Books available at both the Neenah and Menasha Public Library, some digitized and available online at the University of Wisconsin Digital Collections at http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu; additional volumes available online from the Oshkosh Public Library at www.oshkoshpubliclibrary.org/citydirs.html; The Architects' Small House Service Bureau, *Your Future Home*, reprint of the 1923 edition (Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects, Inc., 1992), ix, x, xi and xxi.

[2]Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1926, 1926 with updates to 1948); *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, Various dates checked between 1928 and 1934; Tax Rolls, City of Menasha, 1926-1933. According to Menasha Historical Society President Nancy Barker, her house, which is located immediately adjacent to the proposed district (at 506 Keyes Street) was also designed by Edward Dornbrook and was built at the same time as the homes in the proposed district, Nancy Barker, MHS President, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, July 2009, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI. As a result of alterations made to 506 Keyes, it was drawn out of the proposed historic district boundary.

Name	NRHP Evaluation
Elm Street Residential Historic District	Potentially Eligible



366, 370, 374, 378 & 382 Elm Street (left to right)



402, 398, 394 & 390 Elm Street (right to left)

Similar to, and located south of the previously discussed Elm & Keyes Street Residential Historic District, this Elm Street grouping is a collection of homes that exhibit the size, form and massing, as well as the minimal stylistic detailing that suggests they are the direct product of, or derived from, a plan book or catalogue. This district, which includes ten, two-story, single-family homes, is linear in arrangement and is located along the east side of Elm Street (from 366 to 402), just north of Nicolet Boulevard (See Appendix B for resource list and district map). The ten homes all appear to have been constructed between 1920 and 1921.[3]

The floor plans for six of the ten homes (366, 370, 394, 398 and 402 Elm) appear to remain unchanged from their date of construction; five of the six maintain 575 square feet on each floor, while a larger plan (390 Elm) includes 825 square feet on each floor. The remaining four houses appear to have had modest additions. As originally built, all but 390 Elm (which had four bedrooms) would have had three bedrooms and one bathroom. Of the ten, three (382, 386 and 390) feature a gambrel roof line, five are topped with a double gable, and the remaining two (374 and 402) feature a clipped gable (although it is possible that the clipped gable examples were originally double gables that have been altered). All ten include shed-roofed dormers along one or both roof planes. Like the examples in the similar district to the north, the "front" of the houses are rotated so that it appears the floor plans are different from each other. Originally the homes were sheathed with either clapboard or wooden shingles. Today, some retain their original shingling; however, the rest have been resheathed with vinyl or aluminum, while one example is covered with stucco. The majority

[3]Tax Rolls, City of Menasha, 1919, 1921-22. Note that the 1920 volume is not available at the MHSRC but is on file at the Area Research Center, UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI.

of the homes also retain, at least to some degree, their multiple-light windows.[4]

The ten homes are located in the Schubert Land Company Re-Plat. The 1921 tax roll cite a number of different owners for the ten lots and they include the following: Banta Publishing Company; Home Building (Association)[5]; Menasha Building Association; Menasha Wooden Ware; and a B. Sharpless. The 1920-21 city directory indicates that all of the homes were rentals for at least one year and, aside from one house that was rented by the president of his own manufacturing firm, the remainder were occupied by employees of either Banta Publishing Company, Menasha Wooden Ware Company or the Menasha Printing and Carton Company (which was a division of Menasha Wooden Ware). While the construction of the ten homes appears to have been a response to the nationwide housing shortage of the period, it does not seem to be an initiative of any single company (i.e., company-built housing). However, further research may identify that it was an initiative of the City of Menasha or, perhaps, a group of the city's industrialists. By no later than 1928, all appear to have been individually purchased and owner-occupied.[6]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, and similar to the argument made for the previous district, the houses do not exhibit any significant stylistic characteristics other than a curious double-gabled roof line, as well as the fact that they all appear to derive from a limited breadth of plans. Again, like the proposed Elm & Keyes Street District described previously, a degree of alteration has occurred to most of the homes. Although not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, the District does hold potential under Criterion A: History for its association with the era of the plan book and/or catalogue design. However, further research is, indeed, needed to further substantiate from what source the designs originated, as well as to determine if this grouping of homes was, perhaps, the result of a city initiative or another group of individuals.

Name	NRHP Evaluation
Kinzie Court-Carver Lane Residential Historic District	Potentially Eligible

Although not yet fifty years of age, the Kinzie Court Historic District, as it was previously identified,

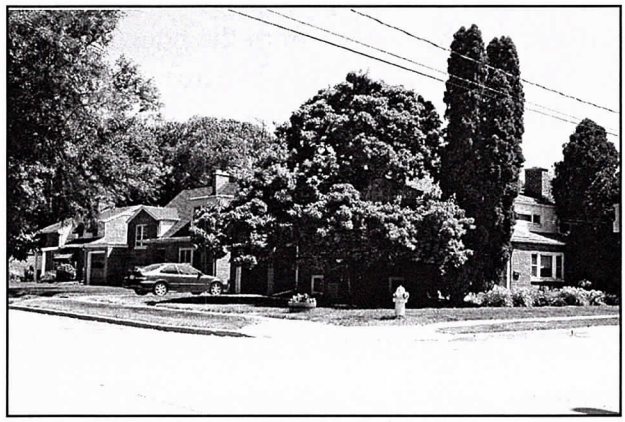
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[4]Assessor's Records, City of Menasha; Original sheathing materials of the homes obtained through comparison with information from the 1986 Menasha survey report, Peter James Adams and Associates, "Menasha, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, Intensive Survey Report (August 1986) and hereafter cited as Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report. Results of that survey recorded on the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), Accessible online to the public at www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi.

[5]Please note that tax rolls simply identify the owner as "Home Building," Home Building *Association* is assumed.

[6]*Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.*, 1926; Tax Roll, City of Menasha, 1921, 1927, 1928; *Sterling's Menasha, Wisconsin Directory, 1920-21* (Neenah, WI: Wisconsin Citizen Printing, 1920); *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, 1924. After reconciliation, there appears to be a discrepancy between the addressing on the Sanborn maps, the addressing in the city directories, and the footprints of the homes in the district. Today, the addressing of the homes run from 366 to 402 Elm; however, historically, they appear to have run from 378 to 414 Elm.

was recommended as potentially eligible in the 1986 survey. The earlier report enumerated forty-two, 1940s, Contemporary-style, brick and board-sided, single-family homes that were designed for returning servicemen by Chicago architect Arthur Bohnen. Following review, there are actually forty-five, Bohnen-designed homes within the District and it has been renamed Kinzie Court-Carver Lane to include the second street, upon which a greater number of homes are actually located (Please see Appendix C for a resource list and district map). It is unclear as to how many homes were ultimately planned for the Menasha neighborhood; however, a newspaper article from January 1946 suggests that it may have been as many as 140. Most homes appear to have been completed between 1946 and 1948. But note that just four addresses of the homes (along with occupants) are listed in the 1946 Menasha city directory (they include 748, 749 and 750 Carver Lane and 701 Kinzie Court).[7]



Northeast Corner Kinzie Court & 7th Street



Carver Lane: View to Southeast

Bohnen was born in Minnesota in February 1900, the son of Carl Bohnen, a portrait painter and his wife Lottie (Johnson). Arthur graduated from the University of Minnesota and married his first wife Gladys circa 1927. In 1930, they were living with Arthur's mother and siblings in Chicago, where Arthur was in co-op housing sales. Gladys died six months after their daughter Miranda was born in 1933 and, six years later, he remarried to Dorothy Murial Clarke. In 1934, he served as the secretary of the Metropolitan Housing Council and then named a consultant to the housing division of the Public Works Administration (PWA). After World War II, Bohnen ran building companies in both Chicago and Neenah-Menasha, the latter of which was responsible for the construction of the two, separate, Bohnen-designed neighborhoods in both Neenah and Menasha. His firm was called the "Compleat House Co." Based on a cursory review of the local Menasha newspaper, Arthur Bohnen was a somewhat frequent "expert" speaker at the "Plan Your Home Club" meetings that were held in late 1945 to 1946. It was at that time that construction on the subject collection of homes began. Federal funds reportedly were utilized to construct this low-cost housing development, which was to be for returning servicemen. However, the homes ended up too costly for veterans and, like the similar development in Neenah, a significant number of homes in the

[7]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; "140 New Homes in Present Plan," *Menasha* (WI) *Record*, 31 January 1946, 1; "House Planning is Club Topic," *Menasha Record,* 11 April 1946, 1/5; "Approve Neenah New Home Sites," *Menasha Record*, 12 April 1946, 1/3; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, 1946.

Kinzie Court-Carver Lane neighborhood were purchased by employees of Kimberly-Clark and Marathon Paper Corporation.[8]

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the homes exhibit a modicum of contemporary styling that, in 1986, was suggested as influenced by the International Style movement. Although the homes do exhibit a hint at "modern" styling, they do not represent any particular style. In addition, and since last surveyed, a degree of alterations (including some siding and window replacement) have been made in the District. Based on the lack of distinct styling, combined with the alterations, the District is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C. However, across the board (and compared to the similar development in neighboring Neenah), the District has retained a good degree of its original integrity and the majority of the original, single-car garages that extend from the houses remain extant. Although not substantiated at this time as the City of Menasha's first true subdivision development (like it was in Neenah), the grouping of homes do stand as a testament to city planning, as well as initiatives to construct low-cost housing for returning veterans (albeit, in the end, a failed attempt at the latter) and is, therefore, considered to be potentially eligible in regard to Criterion A: History/Planning and Development.

Name	NRHP Evaluation
Naymut Street Residential Historic District	Potentially Eligible



348, 354 & 356 Naymut Street (left to right)



339 & 347 Naymut Street (right to left)

In 1986, the Naymut Street Residential Historic District was considered to be potentially eligible as a collection of architecturally significant homes in which prominent Menasha citizens resided. At

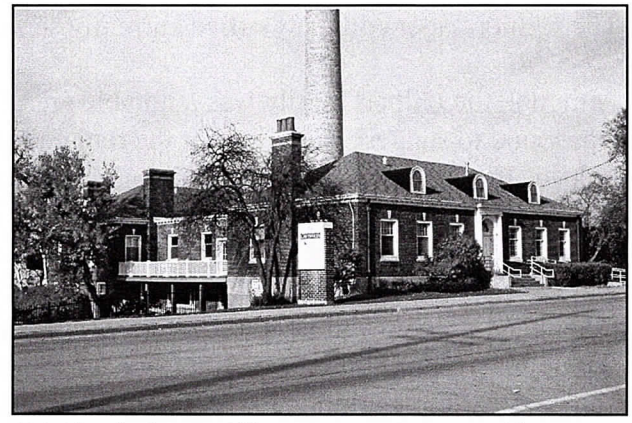
[8]"Arthur Bohnen," obituary, *Chicago Tribune*, 2 February 1978; 1930 U.S. Census information, Available online at www.Ancestry.com. Accessed in April 2009; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, 1946 to 1952; "Plan Your Home Club," *Menasha Record*, 4 January 1946, 3; The Arthur Bohnen Papers, 1918-1977, are located in the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York, guide to papers located at http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/ead/htmldocs/RMM03195.html. Please note that the guide does not specifically identify either the Menasha or Neenah projects in the breakdown.

that time, the District was drawn to include fifteen properties, of which two were considered as non-contributing elements. Upon review, two of the original thirteen properties are no longer extant. Additionally, a number of other homes have undergone alterations that have affected the larger, proposed District, such that the District has been reduced in size to eight homes, all of which are considered to be contributing (See Appendix D for list of resources and district map). The Period of Significance for the resultant district, which extends from 338 to 359 Naymut Street (four houses on each side of the street), is from circa 1875 to circa 1913. Within this district, and the earliest home of the eight, is believed to be the Leander J. & Phoebe Noble Residence at 347 Naymut Street. The district also includes the George and Ellen Banta Residence (348 Naymut Street), which was individually listed in the National Register in 1997. Additional styles represented in the District include Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Queen Anne.[9]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. The Naymut Street Residential Historic District remains the best collection in the City of minimally altered homes that exhibit high architectural styling and is, therefore, eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. With regard to Criterion B: Significant Persons, the district is a collection of homes owned by some of Menasha's most prominent citizens and may offer further eligibility in that regard.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
430 Ahnaip Street	59514 & 59623	Potentially Eligible



430 Ahnaip Street: Gilbert Paper Company Office

Once part of the greater Gilbert Paper Company property along the Menasha Canal, the office and gatehouse, as well as the former powerhouse, still remain extant to date. Both the office and gatehouse are Georgian Revival in styling and are sheathed with red brick. The office is two stories in height; the lower level of which is constructed of concrete and used for parking. The original office block is that which is adjacent to Ahnaip Street and was completed in 1919. This section is topped with a hipped roof that carries three, round-arched dormers with original multiple-light sashes. The primary facade (facing southeast) has a central doorway set within a classical surround with columns to either side and a fanlight transom with tracery above. A series of three, regularly placed windows are located to either side of the door and each are topped with a brickwork lintel with a keystone; wooden dentils line the roof's eave. The windows themselves are eight-over-twelve sash examples.

[9]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; *Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.*, 1906, 1913, 1926, 1926 (updated to 1948).

Behind the original block is an addition that was added by no later than 1926 and, with the front block, forms the letter "H". Dormers along this section are also round-arched, multiple-light examples, while the sash windows along the first floor are one-over-one-light replacements. Wooden panel-and-glass, overhead garage doors remain intact along the visible east side of the building. Three, wide brick chimneys are located along the west side of the structure.[10]

The gatehouse is located to the east of the office, on the east side of the property's main driveway. Largely shielded by trees and bushes, the one-story, hipped-roof structure features dentil trim at the roof's eave and rises from a concrete foundation. A three-sided bay is visible along its west side and windows throughout the building are one-over-one-light sash examples.

The Gilbert Paper Company was established in 1887 by William Gilbert Sr. and his sons William Jr., Albert, Theodore and George. Gilbert Jr. had previously been in business with George A. Whiting, who operated the George Whiting Co. paper mill on River Street in Menasha. The Gilbert concern was built on the Lawson Canal the year of the canal's completion and was the third paper-manufacturing operation in the city. Designed by the Chicago firm of Childs & Smith, the front portion of the office was completed in 1919 and the rear by no later than 1926. The gatehouse to the northeast was also completed by 1926. In 1960, the firm was purchased by the Mead Corporation and, in 2001, by the Fox River Paper Company. Information from the 1986 survey indicates that throughout its history, the company produced "higher quality, cotton-fibre content papers including bond, ledger, index and onion skin papers." The complex, which once included a significant number of buildings and associated additions, is currently under demolition as the site is being prepared for redevelopment. At this time, the office, gatehouse and the former powerhouse are planned to remain. The former paper company office currently serves as the law offices for a number of attorneys.[11]

Although the Gilbert family was a notable area family and involved in local industry, no evidence was found to suggest eligibility for the remaining buildings under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Indeed, the majority of the Gilbert family actually resided on the south, Neenah side of Doty Island. While the Gilbert concern was one of the major companies that fueled the community's economy and provided for a substantial number of area jobs, the complex has, to date, been largely demolished and the remaining office, gatehouse and powerhouse do not appropriately reflect the company's long-standing contributions to the city's economy. As a result, the remaining Gilbert Company buildings are not eligible for the Register under Criterion A: History. However, the 1919-1926 company office building is a very good example of the Georgian Colonial Revival style of architecture and is eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

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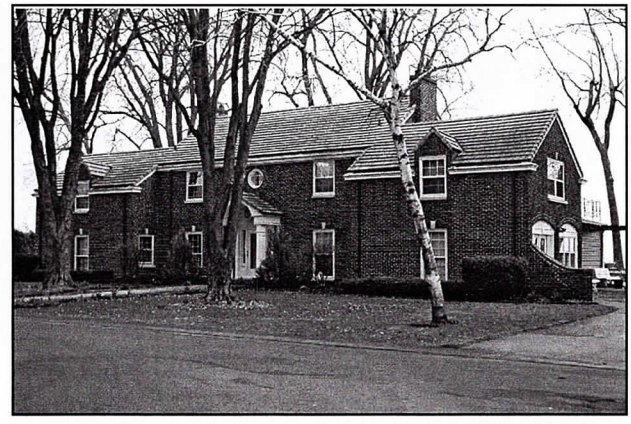
[10]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; *Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.*, 1926, 1926 (updated to 1948).

[11]"German Shell Burst," *The Oshkosh* (WI) *Daily Northwestern,* 9 August 1918, 11/3, note that story continues with other Menasha news, including the citation that Childs & Smith designed the original office block; Charles N. Glaab and Lawrence H. Larsen, *Factories in the Valley, Neenah-Menasha, 1870-1915* (Madison, WI: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1969), 121, 152; Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1045 Brighton Drive	60209	Potentially Eligible

Symmetrical in form, and oriented on a northeast/southwest axis, this two-story, red brick, Colonial Revival-style house consists of a central gabled block and flanking gabled wings that project slightly from the central section. Low, shaped wingwalls extend from both gabled wings and one-story, flat-roofed wings extend from the rear of the gabled wings. Regarding the central block, the primary entry, which includes sidelights, is sheltered by an open, gabled overhang; above the entry is a single round window. Windows throughout the house are six-over-six-light examples and are symmetrically arranged. A soldier brick header with a central keystone tops most of the windows, while a plain stone sill is located below. A brick chimney extends from both gabled endwalls of the central block and the roof is covered with slate shingles. The northeast wing contains a two-car garage.

Dr. Harold O. Hansen, a Wisconsin-born dentist living in Oak Park, Illinois, built this house in 1937 as a summer home for his family. Prior to the construction of the home, a more modest building was located here. According to an interview with a Hansen family member, they considered the house as their "hunting and fishing retreat in the North Woods." A short piece in the *Appleton Post-Crescent* reported in August of 1937 that the house was to include seven rooms and two large porches; the cost was estimated at $12,000. The house remained in the Hansen family into the late 1990s.[12]



1045 Brighton Drive: Dr. Harold O. & Mildred Hansen Residence

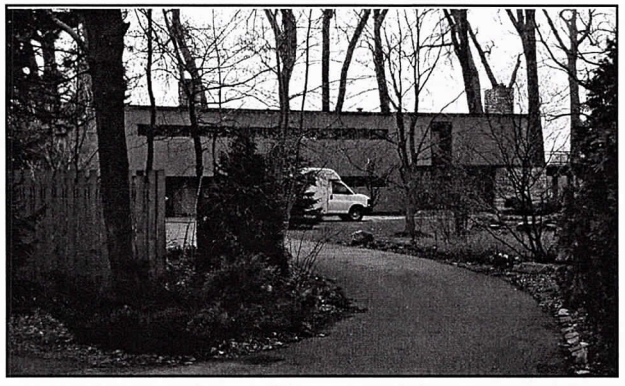
No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under either Criterion A: History or B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Dr. Harold O. & Mildred Hansen Residence is a very good and intact example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. While there are indeed, a handful of larger and grander, Colonial Revival-style buildings in the City of Menasha, this house was built with the intent to serve as a summer/vacation home and was, therefore, designed on a smaller scale. Despite the home's smaller scale, the Colonial Revival-style characteristics--including overall symmetry, a formal entrance with sidelights and a fanlight, and multiple-light windows--remain intact and render the house as potentially eligible.

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[12]"Oak Park Man Building Residence on Lake Shore," *Appleton* (WI) *Post-Crescent*, 26 August 1937, 16/3; Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, various dates reviewed through 1999.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1059 Brighton Drive	60218	Potentially Eligible

This two-story, International Style house is partially sheathed with a stone veneer on the first floor, while the remainder is comprised of wood (specifically red fir) and glass. Although appearing strictly rectilinear from the front (the Brighton Drive-facing elevation) through its dominant bands of windows along both the first and second floors, the home curves ever-so-slightly along its shoreline-facing facade. Although providing for great views of the lake through the large expanses of glass of the rear elevation, the house was built for function and efficiency and included at its completion the following: clothes chute; dumb waiter; self-storing storm windows; radiant heating; storage walls; recessed flourescent lighting and an intercom system.


1059 Brighton Drive: William & Majel Kellett Residence

Designed by George Fred Keck and dubbed by Keck as "The House of Tomorrow," this house was built on Winnefox Point in 1940 at an approximate cost of $14,000 for William Kellett. Kellett, born in Neenah in 1899, received his degree in chemical engineering from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1922. While off from college for the summer, he was employed at Kimberly-Clark, where he continued to work after graduation. Kellett worked his way up from manager to vice president of manufacturing and, ultimately, to president of the company. During his career, he received a number of patents for innovations in the paper-making industry. Outside of work and among other positions, he served as a director of the First National Bank of Neenah and president of the Menasha School Board. After his retirement in 1965, he was voted in 1970 "Wisconsinite of the Year" and in 1995, was inducted into the Paper Industry Hall of Fame. Kellett died in 1997, at the age of 98.[13]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. However, the William & Majel Kellett Residence is considered to be potentially eligible for Criterion B: Significant Persons, as well as Criterion C: Architecture. Regarding the latter, the Kellett house is an excellent and intact example of the International Style of architecture and was designed by renowned architect George Fred Keck. The Kellett home is the only example of Keck's work in Menasha and is one of only two examples in the city of the International Style. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, William Kellett was a notable Menasha citizen that was known for his local contributions, as well

[13]"Home Building in Menasha for 1939 Sets New Record," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 3 January 1940, 18/5; Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; Mrs. James W. Smith and Mrs. Jerry Clawson, "Rugged Stone, Woods, Combine with Fragile Glass For Sleek Modernity in the William Kellett Home," unidentified newspaper clipping, 20 September 1962, 3, Clipping in "Houses" File at the MHSRC; "What Houses Will be Like After the War," *House Beautiful*, 84 (July-August 1942): 30, 72.

as his statewide involvement, as evidenced by his being named "Wisconsinite of the Year" in 1970.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
98 Broad Street	60246	Potentially Eligible

Constructed of orange brick, this gabled ell house is comprised of a two-story, front-facing wing and a one-and-one-half-story ell wing to the east. An additional gabled wing extends from the rear of the ell wing and a wraparound porch with plain columnar supports connects all three wings. The essentially Greek Revival-style main block features regular fenestration, with the doorway and overhead transom being offset at the right (east). Aside from a single, six-over-six example, the remaining segmental-arched openings of the two-story block contain one-over-one replacements, are topped with soldier brick heads and underscored with simple stone sills. However, windows located in the remaining two wings retain their original six-over-six or other multiple-light sashes. Compared to the 1985 survey photo on file, the only apparent change to the house appears to be the replacement of the front door.[14]


98 Broad Street: Adolph & Mathilde Wahle Residence

According to research done as of the 1986 survey report, the house was built between 1870 and 1874 by Adolph Wahle. Wahle was born in Germany and, according to his 1896 passport application, he came to Menasha in July 1867. The following year, he married Mathilde Muhlenbein. At one point, Wahle partnered with Alexander McGinty and together they ran the Coral (flour) Mill; in 1879, they expanded milling operations to Marinette. Two years later, Wahle, along with McGinty, would receive a patent for an improvement in roller-grinding milling of cereals. After selling the Coral Mill to Alexander Syme, Whale operated a flour and feed store on Chute Street. Wahle died in 1901.[15]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although Wahle was a relatively early industrialist in the city, no evidence was located that might otherwise suggest the

[14]Survey photo from 1985 on file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society (hereafter cited as DHP, WHS).

[15]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; Passport application for Adolph Wahle, Available online at www.Ancestry.com, Accessed in June 2009; *Menasha* (WI) *Evening Breeze*, 27 May 1901, 3/5; Menasha Press, *Semi-Centennial Edition of the Menasha Press* (Menasha, WI: *The Press*, 1898), nonpaginated, Available online at http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/WI.MLHSouvenir; U.S. Census information, 1870-1880, 1900, Available online at www.Ancestry.com; "Roller Grinding Mill (for cereals)," Patent No. 250,564, filed on 20 July 1881; received on 6 December 1881, Available online at www.google.com/patents.

home's eligibility in regards to Criterion B: Significant Persons. Finally, however, the house is a very good and intact, early example of a gabled ell house in the City of Menasha. Although a few good examples do still exist throughout the community, this is among the top three examples, if not the best. Based on its significant degree of integrity, the Adolph & Mathilde Wahle Residence is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
300 Broad Street	60324	Potentially Eligible


300 Broad Street: Trinity Lutheran Church & School

Trinity Lutheran Church & School is located at the corner of Tayco and Broad streets, with the entrance facade oriented to Broad Street. The original 1952-53 portion of the structure, which is sheathed with Fond du Lac limestone and trimmed with Bedford limestone, is comprised of a gabled church wing that is anchored by a three-story tower entry at its east end and a one-story, gabled entry at its west end. A stone-trimmed, double-door entry is located within the tower that features stepped buttressing at its corners and a crenelated parapet. The belfry is home to the three bells that formerly hung in the belltower of the congregation's earlier 1893 church. The church's side walls are divided into five sections by a single pilaster and each section carries a pair of rectangular stained-glass windows that were designed by the Willet Stained Glass Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Extending from the church proper to the east is an original, two-story, classroom wing that carries a band of windows on each of the upper two levels; the parapet of this section is also modestly crenelated. A 1957, one-story, Contemporary-style classroom wing extends further to the east and is also sheathed with limestone, while a 2003 school addition is located to the rear (north) of the church proper and the 1957 wing.[16]

Trinity Lutheran Church was established in 1857 and affiliated with the Wisconsin Synod. Although a site on Doty Island was first chosen, construction of the first church actually occurred in 1863 on the south side of Chute Street. In 1893, a second church was erected across the street and remains extant at 336 Chute Street. In 1917, a parish hall (since remodeled for residential use) and a parsonage (still extant) were constructed at 339 and 335 Broad Street, respectively. Between 1940 and 1941, lots were purchased at the corner of Broad and Tayco streets for the eventual construction of a new church and school wing.[17]

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[16]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; Datestones on building.

[17]"95th Anniversary of Menasha Trinity Church to be Observed," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 10 October 1952,

Original plans for the church and school were completed by Milwaukee architect Hugo C. Haeuser. However, following his death on 19 October 1951, revised drawings were executed by Edgar A. Stubenrauch of Sheboygan. A rather significant event occurred in 1951 when, after a year of debate, the congregation voted 149-8 to leave the Wisconsin Synod and affiliate with the Missouri Synod. Groundbreaking ceremonies for the new church occurred in May 1952 and the cornerstone was laid on 14 September 1952. Dedication of the $256,000 building occurred in August 1953. Each of the four classrooms could seat forty students, while the church's seating capacity was identified to accommodate "slightly under 500 people." The one-story school addition to the east was added in 1957, while a more recent addition was made to the rear (north) in 2003.[18]

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, Trinity Lutheran Church is a very good example of a Post-World War II church, that continued to embrace the traditional Gothic Revival styling of the earlier eras, but also incorporated a more restrained, contemporary design–including the original, attached school wing. Although a very recent school wing has been added to the rear of the building, it is just that–located to the rear and not visible from the church and school's primary facade. Therefore, the Trinity Lutheran Church & School is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, with regard to Criterion Consideration A for religious-owned properties.

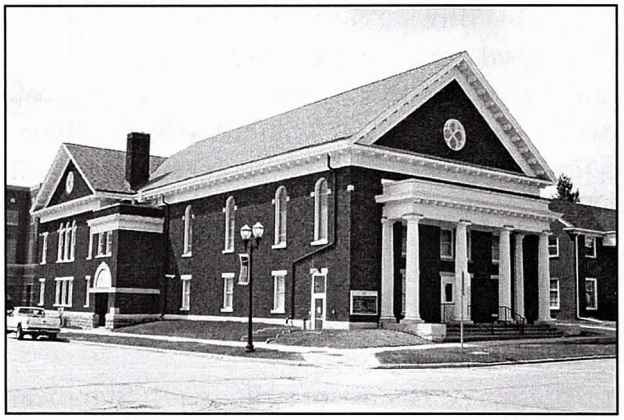
Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
357-359 Broad Street	60340, 60342	Potentially Eligible

Located immediately adjacent to each other, the former First Congregational Church & Parsonage are both examples of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. The parsonage (357 Broad), which was completed in 1953[19], is a two-story, brick-faced, side-gabled structure that features a two-story, gabled portico with four, wooden and fluted column supports. The central entry, which rests within a wooden surround with a scrolled, broken pediment, is flanked by a single, six-over-nine-light window. Similar windows are located throughout the first floor, while the second-floor fenestration is comprised of six-over-six examples.

Clipping in the Trinity Lutheran Church file, MHSRC; Photos of the parish hall and parsonage in church scrapbook, from which copies were made and placed on file at the MHSRC.

[18]"Your Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church and Christian Day School, Menasha, Wisconsin," Promotional information for church-building program, undated, includes a drawing with Haeuser's name on it, as well as basement, first and second-floor plans; "Pastor Blasts Wisconsin Synod As His Congregation Joins Missouri," *The Milwaukee Lutheran*, May 1951; "Trinity Lutheran of Menasha Dedicates New $256,000 Church, School Building," *Lutheran Journal* (Minneapolis, MN), August 1953, all materials (copied from church scrapbook) located in the Trinity Lutheran Church file at the MHSRC.

[19]Dedication services for the building occurred on 4 October 1953, "First Congregational Church," Typescript, in First Congregational Church file at the MHSRC.



359 Broad Street: First Congregational Church



357 Broad Street: First Congregational Church Parsonage

The Colonial Revival-style church structure consists of the main front-gabled wing, along with a side-gabled wing extending from the rear, as well as a two-story, flat-roofed entry. A two-story portico comprised of four, fluted Doric columns that support an entablature is further surmounted by a dentiled cornice that fronts the building and shelters the primary entrance. Rectangular sash windows are symmetrically arranged around the entryway and, topping the structure is a full pediment lined with oversized dentils under the eave. A round window with quatrefoil tracery is located in the center of the pediment. Additional rectangular windows line the lower level of the church's side walls, while the upper windows are round-arched examples. Both the side entrance and rear wing carry mostly rectangular sash windows.

After meeting at various locations for about two years (the first location of which was in Knight's Hotel bar room), the First Congregational Church was formally organized in February 1851; however, an actual house of worship was not constructed until 1858. The congregation's first location was at the site of the existing St. Mary's Catholic Church (at 2nd & Appleton streets). Unhappy with the lack of the city's expansion in a northerly direction, the congregation chose to sell their church building to the German Catholic congregation of St. Mary's and build anew closer to "downtown." Their new red church on Broad and Milwaukee streets was dedicated in 1868. In 1926-27, an addition designed by Auler & Jensen of Oshkosh was made to the rear/south end of the church, the entire structure was veneered with red brick and Colonial Revival-style elements were applied. Dedication of the newly remodeled church, which now included Sunday School rooms, a ladies' parlor and a gymnasium, occurred on 19-20 June 1927. In 1953, a new rectory was built next door, west of the church. Seven years later, Congregational Christian churches merged with the Evangelical and Reformed Church and the resultant denomination was the United Church of Christ (U.C.C.). On 2 July 1967, the final service was held in the Broad Street church, as the new church, located on Nicolet Boulevard in Neenah, was ready for use the following week (the new congregation was named the Congregational United Church of Christ). Since that time, the Broad Street church and parsonage has been utilized by Evangel Community Church, which restored the

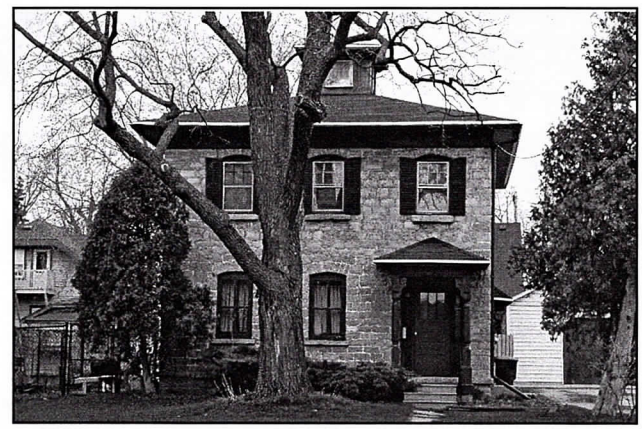
building's stained-glass windows last year.[20]

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Originally built in 1868, the subject church structure was completely remodeled in 1926-27 to its Colonial Revival-style appearance by the noted Oshkosh firm of Auler & Jensen. Although the church no longer serves the First Congregational community (as a new facility was built on Nicolet Boulevard in 1967), the building has remained significantly intact and is considered, along with the neighboring parsonage, as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, with regard to Criterion Consideration A, for religious-owned properties.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
712 Broad Street	60693	Potentially Eligible

This two-story Italianate house is constructed of stone and topped with a hipped roof with overhanging eaves; a cupola rises from the center of the roof. An open, hipped-roof porch with thick, carved wooden supports shelters a doorway with sidelights. Two, two-over-two-light sashes are located adjacent to the entry and along the first floor, while the upper level is comprised of three, six-over-one-light windows. All openings feature a stone sill and a segmental-arched header comprised of individual, cut stones. Windows throughout the remainder of the home are regularly placed, sash examples. A one-story, stuccoed kitchen wing extends from the rear of the house.

The subject house was built by German immigrant George Stein; however, the date of construction varies from source to source. Stein was born in Germany in 1818 and came to the United States and, according to census information, settled in Menasha by no later than 1860. A number of construction dates have been cited for the house, beginning as early as 1858 (when the property was purchased by George Stein from the Doty family), to as late as between 1870 and 1874; another cited date of construction is 1863. No matter the date, the family lore that has passed down from generation to generation is that the house was


712 Broad Street: George & Catherine Stein Residence

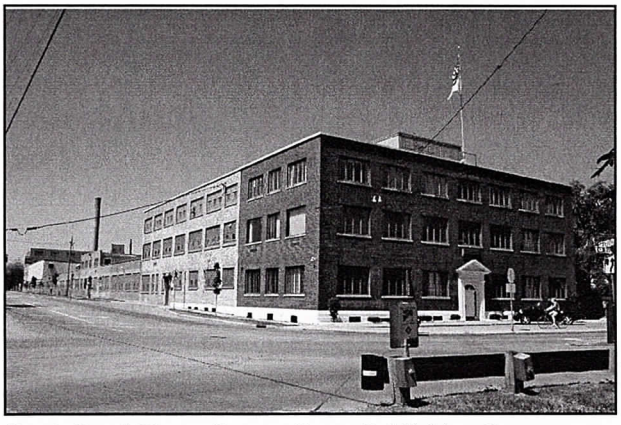
[20]"Our Centennial Story: First Congregational Church, Menasha, WI, 1851-1951, Anniversary Booklet, N.p., 1951, 5-17; "Told 'No Time for Sabbath but Menashans Still Go to Church," unidentified newspaper clipping, 9 February 1951; "Dedication and Anniversary Services of the First Congregational Church, Menasha, Wisconsin," Booklet, June 19-20, 1927, n.p.; "Last Service of Worship July 2 at Pioneer Church," unidentified newspaper clipping, 25 June 1967; all aforementioned materials from the First Congregational Church file at the MHSRC; Auler & Jensen, "Alterations and Additions for First Congregational Church," March 1926, On file at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive (hereafter cited as WAA), Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, 2nd floor, east wing, Milwaukee, WI.

built with stone that was dredged from the Menasha Canal and the mortar was mixed by Stein himself. Also, Stein had reportedly originally contracted with a construction firm to build his home, but was unhappy with their work and did it himself. Notably, the 1860 census does identify Stein as a carpenter. Stein died in 1898 and, thereafter, the house was passed on to his unmarried descendants. In 1960, the Menasha Historical Society entered the home for recognition as a "Century Home," a program that was part of the Wisconsin State Fair which recognized homes that remained in the same family for 100 years. The last Stein family members to occupy the home were sisters Marcella and Florence, who resided here until 1981 (the year of Florence's death). Marcella died in 1986.[21]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although the house was built by George Stein, a relatively early settler in the City of Menasha, no evidence was found to support eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, the house is a very good and intact example of the Italianate style of architecture and, furthermore, it is the only example in the entire city that is actually constructed of stone (as opposed to veneered with it). Retaining a high degree of integrity, the George & Catherine Stein Residence is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Curtis Reed Plaza	59487	Further Research Necessary

This multi-storied, industrial complex (built between 1910 and 1962) is anchored at its east end by a steel-framed, three-story unit that is faced with red brick and is comprised largely of regularly placed, rectangular window openings. The central, Colonial Revival-style door surround includes a transom and sidelights. Brick-faced, steel-framed additions to the west range between one and two stories in height; however, the westernmost block is four stories high. Windows are largely rectangular, glass block openings within which either a single or pair of small, clear panes of glass are located. Original sawtooth skylights still remain on the roof; however, the majority of them have been covered with metal so that they no longer serve their original lighting function.[22]



Curtis Reed Plaza: George Banta Publishing Company

[21] Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; "Historic Menasha Dwelling Entered in Contest at Fair," unidentified newspaper clipping, 1 August 1960, clipping in Historic Homes file at the MHS; U.S. Census information, 1860-1880, Available online at www.Ancestry.com.

[22] Cyril Arthur Peerenboom, *The George Banta Company Story, 1902-1962* (Menasha, WI: George Banta Company, Inc., 1965), photo sections, unpaginated.

What began as a hobby and with a printing press in his living room, became a full-time occupation for George Banta Sr. in 1901. That year (following a fire), he moved operations from his backyard to a building on Main Street and, in September of that year, he incorporated as the George Banta Printing Company with a capital stock of $4,000. Two years later, the name was changed to the George Banta Publishing Company. In 1904, Banta Sr. was ordered by his doctor to spend more time in the West, so his wife Ellen took over as the general manager in order to keep the business afloat. Between 1902 and 1910 (and largely under Ellen's direction), the printed materials shifted from commercial work to a specialization in book and periodical printing for educational institutions. After a move to one-half of the Masonic Building (also on Main Street) and then expansion to the other side, construction began in 1910 on a new building at the intersection of Ahnaip and Racine streets. Completed in February of 1911, the two-story, brick building (Building #1) measured 40 feet x 90 feet and a 30 x 40-foot addition (Building #2) was soon to follow in 1913. A period of "explosive expansion" in the business occurred between 1911 and 1916, during which time the firm was printing a significant number of fraternity and sorority publications, as well as primary and high school "workbooks." In 1911, George Jr. dropped out of Wabash College to work for the family firm, which allowed his mother to return to tending to the home.[23]

Between 1913 and 1962, fourteen additions and/or major alterations were made to the original building. In addition to the main plant, a 27.1-acre parcel was purchased in 1943 in the Town of Menasha, upon which a second plant (known as Midway Plant) was completed in 1946. Of interest, the Banta Book Group produced the popular 1980s game, *Trivial Pursuit*, before being purchased in early 2007 by R.R. Donnelley & Sons.[24]

The subject factory and office complex has undergone significant alterations since the first unit was completed in 1911 and does not offer any potential as an industrial complex under Criterion C: Architecture. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, George Banta Sr. was certainly a noted industrialist in the City of Menasha and, in recognition of that, his Menasha residence at 348 Naymut Street was listed in the National Register in 1997. The Banta home was, indeed, the starting point of the Banta business and the location at which he resided throughout much of the company's initial years of growth. Therefore, the house is the more closely associated resource to Banta's industrial contributions to the city and the complex is not considered eligible under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Finally, in regard to Criterion A: History, the business itself provided jobs to a good number of Menasha-area residents and does figure prominently into the city's economic history. Despite that fact, the alterations to the complex need to be considered. Although it was initially thought that the original 1910-11 block remained, albeit considerably altered by the addition of a third story, brick re-sheathing and new window openings, the National Register nomination cites that the original block was demolished in 1939. Additional alterations, as cited above, include the nearly complete

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[23]Ibid., 9-12, 19, 20, 22, 25.

[24]Ibid, 22, 40; *Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.,* 1906-1926 (with updates to 1948); A timeline and general history of the firm is also found on the following website: www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/Banta-Corporation-Company-History.html, Accessed in June 2009.

enclosure of all of the original sawtooth skylights and the final addition to the building was made as late as 1962. Further investigation is needed to unequivocally identify the exact dates of all of the additions so that a definitive recommendation for eligibility can be made.[25]

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
105 Ice Street	60217	Potentially Eligible



105 Ice Street: Jefferson Elementary School

Sheathed with Wisconsin limestone and trimmed with Mankato stone, this two-story, Tudor Revival-style, steel-framed school building features half-timber work and stucco finish, as well as some wooden bracket trim. Multiple gables extend and/or rise from the roof or wall throughout the facility and many exhibit the half-timber and stucco work. The primary entrance for the school is located along Ice Street and is outlined by a stone label mold under which "JEFFERSON SCHOOL" is found in raised, Olde English-type lettering. All windows of the structure appear to be multiple-light examples. Although originally designed with a slate roof, the building has since been re-roofed with asphalt and a sympathetic library expansion and classroom addition was made in 2001 on the east side of the building.

Jefferson Elementary School was designed by the Green Bay architectural firm of Foeller, Schober & Berners and constructed between 1931 and 1932. In October of 1931, the City Council authorized the school board's proposal to build a new Fifth Ward School, with the intention of providing employment for local construction workers. Within the month to follow, the architectural firm was chosen and, two months later, plans were submitted. Construction began in the Spring of 1932 and in April of that year, the *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern* provided a good description of what the school would look like at its completion. The school was touted as the "newest type" and that the classrooms were designed by Dr. N. L. Englehardt of the Teacher's College at Columbia University and were identified as "the New Rochelle, N.Y. type classrooms." After all equipment was installed in late December, the school was completed for use in January 1933, immediately after the Christmas holiday vacation. The new building housed students from the old Fifth Ward School, as well as 5th and 6th graders from Butte des Morts School. An open house was held on 1 February 1933, at which an estimated 1,000 adults attended. The cost of the school, which was funded by a bond issue, was estimated at $125,000; however, the actual cost came in at $122,000, just slightly under

[25]"George R. Sr. and Ellen Banta House," National Register nomination prepared by Peter J. Adams, March 1996, Section 8/Page 4, Copy on file at the DHP, WHS. The demolition info does run counter to a citation in the *Appleton Post-Crescent,* which reports that alterations, at the cost of $12,000, were made to the Banta company office in 1939, "Home Building in Menasha for 1939 Sets New Record," 18/5.

budget. In 2001, the firm of Martenson & Eisele constructed a sympathetic classroom addition and expanded the library on the east side of the building; the architect of the design was Jeff Schulz. To date, the facility continues to function as a school.[26]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, Jefferson Elementary School is regarded as potentially eligible under Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture. Jefferson Elementary was completed in 1932 and was the third new public school built in Menasha between 1927 and 1932. It has served students of the Menasha School District for the last seventy-seven years and, therefore, is considered eligible under Criterion A: History, for its contributions to Menasha's educational history. In addition and in regards to Criterion C: Architecture, the English-inspired, Tudor Revival-style school building was designed by the notable Green Bay firm of Foeller, Schober & Berners and is an excellent example of the style, one that was not often utilized for educational facilities.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
255-259 Kaukauna Street	60249	Further Research Necessary


255 Kaukauna Street: William Schmidt Tenements

This two-story, essentially side-gabled structure is sheathed with yellow brick and rises from a cut-stone foundation. A one-story, flat-roofed porch stretches across the front of the building and is supported by plain wooden columns between which runs a low wooden railing. Along the first floor, three doors set within segmental arches comprised of soldier brick are irregularly placed between segmental-arched windows. The second level carries a total of six windows; however, the two to the east are distinctly separated from the four to the west. Also notable between the two groupings is that the windows to the east are shorter than the other four. Indeed, the east windows of the first floor are also slightly shorter than those to the west. Another noticeable difference between the east and west wings is that the west wing is deeper/longer than the other (not evident in the photo). A small, one-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the rear

[26]"Pick Architects to Design School," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 14 November 1931, 10/8; "Submit Plans for Fifth Ward School," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 14 January 1932, 12/1; "School Building at Menasha To Be of Newest Type," *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, 30 April 1932, 1/1; "Plan Inspection of New Building February 1st," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 16 December 1932, 11/3; "Install Equipment in Jefferson School," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 29 December 1932, 7/3; Information regarding the addition was found on the website of Martenson & Eisele, at www.martenson-eisele.com, Accessed on 5 June 2009; "Addition Will Match Old Library, *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 4 September 2003, 1.

of the east wing.[27]

Believed to have been built circa 1880, this brick-veneered structure has been previously identified as the William Schmidt Tenements. The earliest available Sanborn map (1884) does not specifically identify the extant structure as a boarding house or tenement; however, the 1887 map does read "boarding." Based on the maps, the porch was added between 1906 and 1913 and, by 1913, the structure had been dividing into two dwelling units (east and west). By no later than 1926, the east portion had been divided into two flats and it has since functioned as a three-unit residential property, with two units having three bedrooms each and the third offering two bedrooms. The property is currently for sale.[28]

Although previously identified as the William Schmidt Tenements, the structure's exact date of construction is unclear, its original function (boarding or single-family) is unknown and no information was found regarding William Schmidt. Therefore, further research is necessary to either substantiate or negate the structure's eligibility in regards to both Criterion A: History and Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the former boarding house, although exhibiting a good degree of integrity, does not display any architectural style that might otherwise suggest eligibility therefore. Although the building was cited as a boarding house (and could hold potential as a building type), further research (an interior inspection) would be necessary to determine if the interior arrangement remains historically intact.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
640 Keyes Street	60669	Potentially Eligible

Georgian Colonial Revival in style, this two-story, side-gabled recreational building is largely faced with brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A two-story portico is comprised of four columns and a full pediment set atop a plain entablature. The entry shelters the single, central doorway set within a classical surround with a broken pediment and flanking sidelights. Six-light windows flank the door and stucco covers the section of wall beneath the portico. The remainder of the rectangular windows along the first floor are topped with a flat lintel, while the second-floor openings are round-arched and accented with keystone-like trim. Six-over-six replacements are found along the first floor, while windows of the upper level are one-over-one examples. A wide, brick exterior chimney runs up the east side of the structure. Since 1986, the only apparent exterior alteration appears to be the replacement of the original multiple-light windows throughout the building.

[27]Based on the home's configuration and appearance (differing window heights), it is possible that the house that stands today is comprised of two previous frame residences that were put together and then veneered with brick. However, the existing veneered structure was extant as such by no later than 1884, *Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.*, 1884.

[28]*Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.*, 1884-1913; Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report.


640 Keyes Street: WWI Soldiers' & Sailors' Memorial Building

Designed by Chicago architect Chester H. Walcott and built by local contractor Edward F. Dornbrook, the WWI Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building was completed in 1928. Funding for the $50,000 structure came from monies left in the war chest, as well as from donations made by a few Menasha citizens. The *Appleton Post-Crescent* reported that by 11 January 1928, the foundation had been laid and Dornbrook had started construction of the brick walls. By May, the interior painting was underway by J. J. Mohr and the structure was anticipated for use as of June 1st. The structure was dedicated on Independence Day (July 4th) and it was estimated that 20,000 people toured the new building. As constructed, the first floor included an office for the park superintendent, a kitchen, locker rooms for both men and women (including showers), and soda fountain which was run by a local restaurateur. A wide stairway with a wrought iron railing leads to the second-floor, multi-use entertainment hall. In later years, the offices at the east end of the building were utilized by the Menasha Health Department; today that space is occupied by the Menasha Historical Society. The building continues under the ownership of the City of Menasha and is still used for municipal recreational activities.[29]

The Memorial Building was not identified as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, the structure is a very good example of the Georgian Colonial Revival style of architecture, which was designed by Chicago architect Chester H. Walcott (and is one of only two known designs by Walcott in the state). Although the original, multiple-light windows were replaced with one-over-one-light examples, the form, style and detailing remains intact on both the exterior and on the inside. Furthermore, the building is also considered to be potentially eligible in regards to Criterion A: History, as it has maintained its municipal/recreational function as a parks-related building since its completion just over eighty years ago.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
836 Keyes Street	60680, 155201	Potentially Eligible

Located on Doty Island and along the Fox River, this two-story, Georgian Colonial Revival-style house is topped with a hipped roof and sheathed with red brick. The house proper is located to the east, while a service and garage wing extends to the west. The main block of the house is dominated

[29]"Foundation Completed for Memorial Building," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 11 January 1928, 4/4; "Gets Contract," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 16 May 1928, 4/2; "Legion Dedicates Memorial Building," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 5 July 1928, 4/2; "Menasha Has July 4th Celebration," *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, 5 July 1928, 11/1; "Memorial is Inspected by Large Number," *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, 6 July 1928, 11/1.

by a two-story portico comprised of four columns and a full pediment (similar to the Memorial Building described above). The rectangular windows throughout the house are largely multiple-light, double-hung sashes; the primary (south) facade examples of which carry shutters and are topped with stone lintels with keystones. Continuing west, what is likely a service wing (including former servant's quarters) is fronted by a shed-roofed, open porch overhang with square wooden supports and connects the main house with the three-car garage. A pair of brick-and-stone entrance markers with ornamental wrought iron are located along Keyes Street and are inscribed with the property name "RIVERLEA." Based on a recent real estate photo of the property, the only apparent alteration appears to be new garage doors (however, they appear quite similar and compatible to those seen in the 1985 survey photo).


836 Keyes Street: George Jr. & Margaret Banta Residence

This house was completed in 1938 for George Riddle Banta Jr. The architect of the home remains unknown at this time. Banta Jr. was born on 25 March 1893, the son of George and Ellen (Pleasants) Banta Sr., the owners and operators of the George Banta Publishing Company. After three summers of working at the family firm, George Jr. left Wabash College and began working there on a full-time basis, starting as a salesman. In 1916, he married Margaret Alice Killen and together they had two children, Margaret and George R. III. George Jr. eventually took over as company Executive Vice President when his mother stepped in to serve as president in 1935 (following George Sr's. death). George Jr. then became the Chairman of the Board at the time of his mother's death in 1951 and, in 1954, he took over as president of the company. He returned to serve as board chair in 1961. Ten years later he retired, and, in 1977, he died--at which time the Banta concern was one of the ten largest print firms in the United States. After residing in the Colonial Revival-style house at 350 Park Street (which he built for himself) from 1917 to 1938, George and his wife Margaret moved into the subject house where they remained until their respective deaths in 1977 and 1974. Among the many positions Banta Jr. served include Director of the First National Bank of Menasha, President of the Menasha Park Board, Board President at Lawrence University and former president of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The house is currently listed for sale.[30]

Research did not reveal any information that might otherwise suggest the building's eligibility in regards to Criterion A: History. While George R. Banta Jr. did take over operations in 1954 of the Banta firm (which at the time of his death, was one of the ten largest in the United States), and held

[30]Peerenboom, *The George Banta Company Story*, 235-36; Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; "City, Area Obituaries (re: George Banta Jr.)," *Fond du Lac Reporter*, 20 January 1977, 28/1.

a number of notable civic and other positions, no specific information was found to suggest eligibility in association with Banta Jr. himself. Therefore, the subject house is not considered to be potentially eligible under Criterion B: Significant Persons. The George R. Jr. & Margaret Banta Residence is an excellent and highly intact example of the Georgian Colonial Revival style of architecture. While the City of Menasha is able to boast of a goodly number of high-style, Colonial Revival examples, the Banta house is indeed, among the best, if not the best example in the Menasha. Therefore, the house is considered to be potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
275 Lake Road	60705	Potentially Eligible


275 Lake Road: Donald G. & Doris Turner Residence

Oriented on an east-west axis, this three-unit, Colonial Revival-style house is comprised of both whitewashed brick and clapboard siding. The central two-story, side-gabled portion is anchored at each end by an exterior chimney that rises to break the roofline; the roof itself is covered with asphalt. Located at the center is a slightly recessed door that is set within a simple surround with sidelights and a transom. A series of three, regularly spaced, six-over-six windows flank the entry, while a tripartite, multiple-light window is located to either side of the central sash window along the clapboard-sheathed, second floor. The second floor modestly overhangs that of the brick-sheathed, first floor and features wooden bracket trim. The wing to the west is one-and-one-half stories in height and carries a gabled wall dormer along its primary facade. The brick-faced first floor is comprised largely of windows and serves as a sunroom. Like the main section, the upper level is covered with clapboard. The garage wing on the north (and which is also oriented to the north) is entirely faced with brick. The upper level of this wing also includes symmetrically placed, multiple-light sash windows.

Donald G. Turner built this house in 1928; the architect, however, remains unknown. After purchasing in circa 1927 the 64-acre Doty Island property that extended into the lake, Turner dredged and filled it, as well as built a road. The first to build on what was then known as Mathewson Point was Dr. L. N. Pratt, with the second being Turner himself. Construction of the Turner home began in October of 1927 and was completed in 1928. By 1938, the stretch of land was home to seven families and, sixty years later, that number was close to thirty. After graduating from Princeton (where he was the roommate of Mowry Smith, the grandson of the founder of Menasha Wooden Ware), Iowa-born Turner spent one year in the military and then came to Menasha. He started in 1917 as a Wooden Ware plant worker and soon thereafter took it upon himself to set up a cost system, which is cited as the first of its kind for its industry in the nation. By the time he retired in

1967, he was vice president of the firm, as well as a board director; he died at his Lake Road home in 1972. Following the death of his widow Doris, his son Donald and wife Janet left their home on W. Lake Road (also on the Point) in 1995 and moved into the house in which he grew up.[31]

Although Donald G. Turner was responsible for improving Mathewson Point into an elite residential neighborhood, no information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History. As well, although Turner was associated with the Menasha Wooden Ware Company for fifty years and eventually became an officer and director of the firm, the house does not hold potential under Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, the 1928 home is a very good and intact example of the Colonial Revival style and, therefore, the Donald G. & Doris Turner home is considered to be potentially eligible in regards to Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
335 Lake Road	60756	Potentially Eligible

Sheathed with whitewashed brick, this multi-storied and essentially side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is dominated by a two (+) story, polygonal tower that carries a staggered grouping of three, segmental-arched, multiple-light windows. The home's primary entrance is found immediately south (to the right) of the stair tower. Windows throughout the house are generally irregularly arranged either singly or in pairs and all feature multiple-light sashes. An exterior chimney occupies the windowless wall of the home's southernmost wing, while a two-car garage anchors the house on the north side. Dentil-like trim runs beneath the roof's eave along all wings of the house and the roof is sheathed with green asphalt shingles.


335 Lake Road: Dr. Frederick & Barbara Jensen Residence

Completed in 1938, this house was originally built by Dr. Frederick and Barbara Jensen; the architect, however, remains unknown.[32] Jensen was born in 1907 in Colby, Wisconsin, the son of

[31]"Permits Aggregate $39,000 For Week," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 27 October 1927, 5/1; 'Thumb of Land Extending Into Lake Winnebago Developed Into Exclusive Residence District," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 1 November 1938, 10/7-8; Jennifer Church, "Lake Road Grew from a Swampy Farm to Gatsby-Like Residences," unidentified newspaper clipping, 24 August 1997, Clipping in "Historic Homes" file at MHSRC; Mowry Smith and Giles Clark, *One Third Crew, One Third Boat, One Third Luck: The Menasha Corporation (Menasha Wooden Ware Company) Story, 1849-1974* (Neenah, WI: Menasha Corp., 1974), 67.

[32]Although no information was found regarding the architect of the home, it is worth noting that the Jensen home does share some similarities in design with the Chester D. Shepard home at 411 Lake Road (discussed to follow),

Dr. Anton and Irma Jensen. Shortly thereafter, the Jensens moved to Menasha, where Fred graduated from high school in 1925. After first attending Marquette University, he later transferred to the University of Wisconsin and would ultimately graduate in 1932 with his medical degree from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York University. After a year of residency at Bellevue Hospital, he returned to Menasha, where he joined his father's practice and married his wife Barbara; together they had three daughters. Thereafter, Fred ran the Jensen Clinic (located at 222 Washington Street) along with his brother Richard until his death in 1972, at the age of sixty-five. Jensen had earlier served as the Chief of Staff at Theda Clark Memorial Hospital and was a past president of the Winnebago County Medical Society. His widow Barbara remained at the home until at least 1980.[33]

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Jensen home is a very good and intact example of the English Tudor Revival style of architecture and is the only example of its kind in the City of Menasha. As a result, the Dr. Frederick & Barbara Jensen home is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
411 Lake Road	60773	Potentially Eligible


411 Lake Road: Chester & Margaret Shepard Residence

Essentially two-and-one-half stories tall, this English Colonial Revival-style "country house" is faced with whitewashed brick and generally breaks down into three somewhat distinct wings. The primary residential wing is the westernmost section and features a central, recessed entry with sidelights. Three, regularly placed, six-over-six sash windows with shutters occupy the wall space above and west of the entry, while four, narrow, four-over-four-light sashes are found to the east/left. A slightly projecting section to the east carries three, regularly arranged sash windows on each level; the upper-level examples of which terminate as wall dormers. Slightly shorter than the first wing, a gabled wing (likely a service wing) connects the main block to the significantly large garage section on the north; the roof of which carries four

which was designed by Alfred Hoyt Granger.

[33]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; "Completed Course in Medical College," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 4 June 1932, 7/4; "Dr. Stricken Suddenly at his Home on Birthday," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 11 December 1934, 13/5; "Doctor's Estate Goes to Widow's Daughters," *The Daily Northwestern*, 22 November 1974, 5/1-2; Date of death obtained from Social Security Death Index (hereafter cited as SSDI), Available online at http://ssdi.rootsweb.ancestry.com.

hipped-roof dormers. The garage appears to provide space for four vehicles. Exterior brick chimneys rise from either end of the west wing, while an additional chimney rises from the roofline of the central section.

Built between 1932 and 1933, the home's original owners were Chester D. and Margaret Shepard. Margaret was the daughter of architect Alfred Hoyt Granger and it was Granger who was responsible for the home's design. Chester D. Shepard was born in New York in 1893 and, by no later than 1927, he was living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In October 1929, he married Lake Forest, Illinois, native, Margaret Granger Cowles, who had become a widow just two years previous and had two daughters, Sarah and Mary. By 1930, the Shepard family of four (along with three live-in servants) was renting the former Frank D. Lake house at 338 Park Street and Shepard was identified as a stockbroker working for the stock exchange. In 1932, construction began on their Lake Road residence. which was estimated to cost $25,000. Shepard continued to work as a stockbroker through the 1940s, after which he became the secretary and treasurer for Mace Laboratories, his son-in-law (Calvin) of whom was the company's vice president. Chester died in his Menasha home in June 1980, while Barbara passed away in February 1995, while in Arizona.[34]

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Shepard home is a very good and intact example of English-inspired, Colonial Revival style of architecture. As a result, the Chester & Margaret Shepard Residence is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
57 Manitowoc Street	60259	Further Research Necessary

Located at the south end of Manitowoc Street, this water utility complex is essentially comprised of three sections: the earliest dates to 1905 (the front-gabled, brick building which includes wings to either side that were added by 1913 and 1926); the two-story, brick-faced, flat-roofed, filtration plant was added in 1927-28 (the Manitowoc Street-facing elevation of which was remodeled in 1967); and the easternmost filtration section which was added in 1947-48, with capacity upgrades being made in 1967 and most recently in 2007-08.[35]

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[34]"New Building for March is $25,600," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 1 April 1932, 10/3; "Chester Shepard Home Has Art Objects, Museum Quality Pieces," unidentified newspaper clipping, 1960(?), Clipping in "Historic Homes" file at the MHSRC (although no date is cited on this clipping, the date of the home tour upon which this house was to be on, was the same as that of the Donald Turner home, and that clipping is dated 10 June 1960); Granger-Shepard family vital information available on the Harold Thomas Wyman family tree, Available at http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/1026770/person/-1346529368, Accessed in June 2009; SSDI, Available online at http://ssdi.rootsweb.ancestry.com; U.S. Census information, 1930; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, Various dates reviewed between 1944 and 1996.

[35]"History of the Water Utility," Menasha Utilities website available online at www.menashautilities.com, Accessed on 22 June 2009; *Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.*, 1906, 1913, 1926 and 1926 (updated to 1948); Jerry

Municipal water service was seriously discussed in Menasha in 1904, when inhabitants of Doty Island wanted a connection with Neenah's water supply. Mainland Menashans did not like that idea, as they assumed a connection with Neenah's water, via a water main down Nicolet Boulevard, would only postpone the mainlander's chances for a water connection. Construction of a water plant in Menasha was put to a referendum in April of that year and it was voted down. After a few months of negotiations, Neenah agreed to provide water to Menasha (including the mainland); however, the City of Menasha called for a special election to reconsider the construction of their own water works. The system was proposed to be funded through $55,000 in taxes and $75,000 in bonds. The election forecast did not appear to be in favor of the works; however, just days before the vote, the Levandoski home in the 4th Ward burned to the ground because no water could reach it. This unfortunate happenstance for the Levandoski family resulted in a positive vote for the water works.[36]



57 Manitowoc Street: Menasha Water Works


57 Manitowoc Street: Menasha Water Works

In July 1904, the *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, reported that George Cadogan Morgan of Morgan Engineering in Chicago had been hired to draw the plans and writing the specifications for the new plant, which was to be powered by a diesel-fueled electric generator as opposed to a steam boiler. Morgan had already built plants in New London, De Pere and Watertown and another was, at that time, under construction in Sheboygan. Contracts were let in February 1905 and 11 miles of water mains were laid and nearly 90 fire hydrants were installed; the water was turned on in November. Aside from the plant itself, the system included an engine house, a home for the engineer and a 135-foot-tall stand pipe to store water and generate pressure. The building was added on to by no later than 1913 and also functioned as the electric lighting plant for the city (electric lighting would later be provided by the River Street facility, See discussion for 199 River Street). Construction of a two-story, water purification plant began in 1927 and was completed the following year and an additional wing was constructed between 1947 and 1948. Finally, the eastern end of the facility appears to have

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Sturm, Menasha Water Plant Supervisor, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, 24 August 2009, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

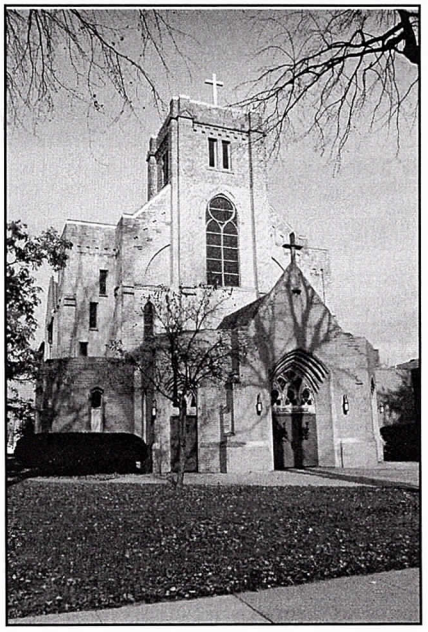
[36]"History of the Menasha Waterworks," Material compiled and written by the City of Menasha Water Utility, no date, unpaginated, Copy on file at the MHSRC.

undergone more recent alterations. Indeed, in 1978, a collector system, piping and a decanter tank were added; a chlorine room was also constructed. Ten years later, a new reservoir and pump station were constructed and additional updates were completed just last year.[37]

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, this water (and former electric light) utility has been added on to at least three times and does not exhibit any stylistic influences that might otherwise suggest eligibility. However, the city water utility does offer some potential in regards to Criterion A: History. Although clearly physically changed since it was initially built in 1905, the Menasha Waterworks has served the community for over 100 years (whereas the building's electric power function was discontinued in 1949). As a result of the need for continued capacity expansion, additions continue to be made on a semi-regular basis. Therefore, it is recommended that a physical inspection of the interior of the plant be made in order to fully ascertain how much the alterations and/or additions have affected the integrity of the resource so that a final eligibility determination can be made.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
312-324 Nicolet Boulevard	61578, 61579, 153681, 153682	Not Yet 50 Years of Age/ Re-evaluate in the Future

Located on Doty Island and at the corner of Nicolet Boulevard and Washington Street, St. Patrick's Catholic Church Complex is comprised of a church building, school and gymnasium, convent and rectory. The 1883 brick church is a bit of a cross between Romanesque and Gothic Revival in style and features a brick corbel table along all elevations, as well as a short, central tower. The side walls are vertically articulated with stepped buttresses that alternate with Gothic-arched openings with tracery and stained-glass windows. A Gothic Revival-styled, stone-trimmed, brick entrance addition was constructed in 1954, while a flat-roofed, one-story wing extends from the rear to connect with a very recent parish hall addition. The 1941 school and gymnasium are connected and located along Washington Avenue. Faced with brick, the two-story school proper's vertical articulation suggests a slight Art Deco influence; however, stylistically, it offers only modest decorative brickwork and glass block insets. The attached one-story gym is gabled with parapet endwalls and largely devoid of



320 Nicolet Boulevard: St. Patrick's Catholic Church

[37]"To Draft Plans," *The Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, 1 July 1904, 3/1-2; "History of the Menasha Waterworks,"; A brief history and a reprint of a 1906 newspaper article on the waterworks was in Publius V. Lawson, ed., *History of Winnebago County, Wisconsin,* 2 vols. (Chicago: C.F. Cooper and Company, 1908), 2/733-736; "History of the Water Utility," Available online at www.menashautilities.com.

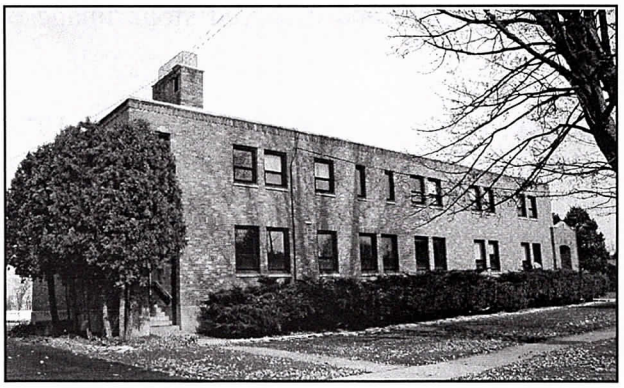
detailing; however, like the classroom section, it also incorporates glass block windows. An additional brick-faced classroom section was built in 1961 and east of the gym. Detailing of this one-story building is limited to angled brickwork along the roofline and a carved stone image of (presumably) St. Patrick.

The hipped-roof, brick-faced, two-story rectory is located east of the church and was built in 1973. A hipped-roof, open porch with decorative metal supports shelters the central entrance. Windows are comprised of what appear to be ten-light casements that are arranged singly, in pairs and tripartite groupings and are underscored by plain stone sills. Finally, the easternmost building of the complex is the two-story convent. Based on the convent's appearance, it was designed by the same architect/firm that designed the 1961 classroom addition to the school as it is faced with the same brick and features the same angled brick along the roofline. The primary entrance is located at the eastern end and is topped with a shaped parapet, while a secondary entry is found at the opposite west end. Windows throughout are largely rectangular and appear to be comprised of a fixed upper sash and lower awning-type opening.


322 Nicolet Boulevard: St. Patrick's Catholic Church Rectory

Although Catholic services were held as early as 1836 in the general vicinity of Menasha, it was not until 1848 that a mission was established west of Menasha, which was to serve Catholics in both Neenah and Menasha. The following year, a group of twenty-five Irish families (who had been brought to the area to work on the Fox River dam and canal) erected a log church on the site of the existing church. Two years later, a frame church was erected and in 1857, it was dedicated to St. Borromeo. In 1868, a brick school was added to the site and, in March of 1882, fire destroyed the frame church. The subject brick church was built the following year and dedicated to St. Patrick. Between 1899 and 1900 a new parsonage, convent and school were erected (none of the three remain extant) and, in 1916, a tower was added to the church (which was subsequently taken down in 1963). In 1941, a new school was built (designed by Eschweiler & Eschweiler) and, in 1954, a new entrance addition was completed on the church, which was designed by local Appleton architect Maury Lee Allen. The interior was also remodeled to include a mosaic done by Edward Lewandowski, the director of the Layton School of Art in Milwaukee. In 1961, the convent was razed and the existing one was completed (further east) the following year; a six-room school addition now occupies the former convent site. There are no longer School Sisters in residence and the building was later used as the parish center; later still it was rented out to the Theda Clark Regional Medical Center. Finally, the Queen Anne-style rectory was demolished and the existing one was built in 1973. The school closed in June of 1988 and remained closed through September 1989, at which time it reopened as Seton Catholic Middle

School, part of the consolidated Catholic education system in Neenah-Menasha.[38]



324 Nicolet Boulevard: St. Patrick's Catholic Church Convent



312 Nicolet Boulevard: St. Patrick's Catholic Church School

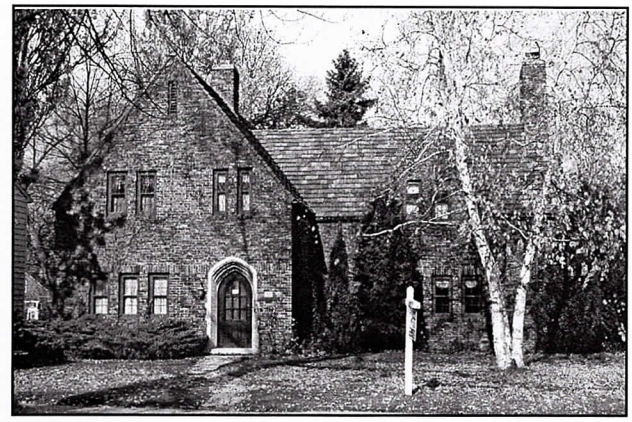
No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, St. Patrick's (or St. Borromeo as it was originally called) was established by Irish Catholic laborers; however, the church that stands is not the original structure built by the Irish in 1857. As a result, the church is not considered to be eligible under Criterion A, with regard to Criteria Consideration A for religiously owned properties. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, none of the buildings are thought to be eligible individually. The church has been significantly altered by the additions, as well as the tower removal; while the church/gym, convent and rectory do not offer a distinct architectural style. Considered together, it could hold potential as a church complex, however, at this point, two of the buildings (the convent and rectory) have not yet reached fifty years of age. Although not considered potentially eligible at this time, the complex should be reconsidered after all of the buildings have reached fifty years of age.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
444 Nicolet Boulevard	61598	Potentially Eligible

This rather austere Tudor Revival-style house is comprised of a two-story, front-facing wing and a one-and-one-half-story ell wing to the east. Sheathed with brown- and tan-colored brick, the home's most significant ornament is its stone entrance surround and its red-and-orange slate roof. Windows throughout the house are regularly arranged and comprised largely of four-over-four-light sash

[38]"School Sister of Notre Dame convent," photo and caption, *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 16 February 1962; "St. Patrick's Church is Older than Menasha; Once Parishers (sic) Mortgaged Homes to Rebuild It," *Twin Cities News-Record*, 1 July 1953; "St. Patrick's Church Organized in 1848 by 25 Pioneer Families," unidentified newspaper clipping, 26 May 1967, 2-3; "St. Patrick's Church," photos and caption, *Twin Cities News-Record*, 31 December 1954; "St. Patrick's Church," typescript timeline; A photo of the original rectory is found in the "Official Souvenir of the Eighth Biennial State Convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters of Wisconsin ," held in Menasha, Wisconsin (June 11-13, 1907), Copy of photo, as well as all previous newspaper clippings, in the St. Patrick's Church file at the MHSRC; Eschweiler & Eschweiler, "School & Gymnasium for St. Patrick's Congregation, Menasha," Original plans, 12 April 1940-28 January 1941, On file at the WAA.

examples with leaded muntins; however, a pair of tall-and-narrow windows above the entry feature diamond-patterned leading. A gabled wall dormer rises from the approximate mid-section of the ell wing; a chimney rises from near the peak of the two-story wing, while an endwall chimney breaks the roofline at the ell's east end. Although no historic photographs of this house were found, there do not appear to be any major exterior alterations.



444 Nicolet Boulevard: Rudolph M. & Barbara Sensenbrenner Residence

This house was built in 1934 for the Rudolph M. Sensenbrenner family; the architect of the home remains unknown at this time. Sensenbrenner was born in Wisconsin on 21 December 1887, the son of Henry and Eva (Wickert) Sensenbrenner. With his mother a widow shortly after his sister was born, he was, by no later than 1905, working as an office boy at the Menasha Paper Company. He would later work as a bookkeeper for the firm. In circa 1911 he married Barbara Schaeffer and, by no later than 1917, he and the family had relocated to Ladysmith and worked at the Menasha Paper Company. In 1920, Menasha Paper was bought out by the Great Western Paper Company (headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska). Shortly thereafter, Sensenbrenner returned to Menasha and joined the George Whiting Paper Company as its manager. He would move up to serve as company secretary and, in 1956, he retired as the vice president, general manager and director of the Whiting concern. Aside from his career work, he served as a Winnebago County Supervisor from 1954 to 1968; twelve years on the Menasha Board of Adult and Vocational Education; five years on the Menasha Board of Education; director of First National Bank of Menasha and past president of the Wisconsin Paper Group. The Sensenbrenner family remained in the Nicolet Boulevard home until moving down the street between 1948 and 1950, at which time they sold the house to Kimberly-Clark engineer Edward F. Graves and his family.[39]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. While Sensenbrenner was, indeed, actively involved in the local community aside from his occupation, no specific information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and intact example of the Period Tudor Revival style. Retaining a significant degree of integrity, the Rudolph M. & Barbara Sensenbrenner Residence is considered potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C.

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[39]"Services Set for Retired Industrialist," *The Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, 27 June 1972, 24/1; U.S. Census information, 1910, 1930; Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory,* Various dates and volumes checked between 1905 and 1950; World War I Draft Registration Card for Rudolph Mathias Sensenbrenner, 5 June 1917, Available online at www.Ancestry.com.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
338 Park Street	60881	Potentially Eligible


338 Park Street: Franklin D. & Edna Lake Residence

Rising from a coursed stone foundation, this two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style house is topped with a slightly flared roof with overhanging eaves and knee brace supports. A hipped-roof porch extends across the front of the house and is supported by groupings of wooden posts which rest upon rock-faced piers. The first floor is sheathed with narrow clapboard, while the upper story-and-one-half is covered with wooden shingles. A large, gabled, roof dormer, also accented with knee bracing, carries a series of three, one-over-one-light sashes. Windows throughout the remainder of the house are either one-over-one or four-over-one-light sashes. A one-story, flat-roofed and enclosed (entirely with windows) porch extends from the house to the south.

Research compiled for the 1986 survey report cites that the house was designed by William Waters of Oshkosh and the home's original owner was Franklin D. Lake. Lake was born in Livingston County, New York, in 1857 (or 1856), the son of Thomas T. and Catherine (Hill) Lake. In circa 1881, he married Swedish-born Edna/Eda DeRest and in the next few years became a salesman for the Menasha Wooden Ware Company's Chicago office. By 1889 he had become a stockholder in the firm and was transferred to the Menasha facility, where he served as treasurer of the company. In 1896, the Park Street home was built. Twenty years later and during a period of financial crisis for the company, Lake served as the president of Menasha Wooden Ware. Four years later, Lake resigned from the post but remained with the firm until 1927. By no later than 1920, Lake had also taken the position of vice president of the First National Bank and, in 1924, his wife Edna passed away. After his 1927 retirement, Frank moved to Illinois and resided with his daughter's (Edna Florence Rumsey) family in Winnetka until his death on 16 March 1939. In addition to his work duties, Lake also served the community as the president (at various times) of the following organizations: the library board; athletic commission; Menasha Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was also reportedly the force behind the construction of Hotel Menasha.[40]

No information was found to suggest potential eligibilty under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. The Frank D. & Edna Lake Residence was identified in 1986 as a contributing property to the Smith Park Historic District. However, since that time, the district has

[40]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; U.S. Census information, 1900-1930; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, Various dates reviewed between 1895 and 1924; Smith and Clark, *One Third Crew, One Third Boat, One Third Luck,* 51, 60, 63-64.

been re-evaluated and is no longer considered potentially eligible for the National Register. However, the Lake house is considered to be individually eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, as a very good and intact (indeed restored) example of the Craftsman style of architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
805 Racine Street	61026	Potentially Eligible

This two-story, American Foursquare residence sits atop a raised foundation and is constructed of both smooth and rock-faced concrete block. The pyramidal hipped roof, which carries four, hipped-roof, wooden shingle-sheathed dormers, features decorative wooden bracket trim along the overhanging eaves. The flat-roofed, open porch is supported by four groupings of three, short, concrete columns that rest atop concrete piers. A low, wooden railing runs in between the piers. Windows throughout the house are generally regularly placed and consist of one-over-one sash examples. A "matching" concrete block garage is located at the rear of the lot.


805 Racine Street: Edward & Mary Schrage Residence

This house was built in 1910 by Edward Schrage, a local builder who, following a lumber shortage at the turn of the twentieth century, turned to concrete block as a construction material. In addition to, or in association with, his career as a home builder, he also ran a cement and fuel yard at 300 Racine Street. He would later be associated with the International Wire Works and, in the 1920 census, he is simply noted as a capitalist. Schrage was born in Wisconsin in August 1863. He married Mary Geiger on 7 October 1894 and together they had seven children. The Schrages remained in the house until 1939, after which it was sold to Kimberly-Clark machinist Herman Boree. Edward Schrage died in 1951. A very similar concrete block house (built 1909), likely also built by Schrage, is located at 304 Oak Street in Neenah.[41]

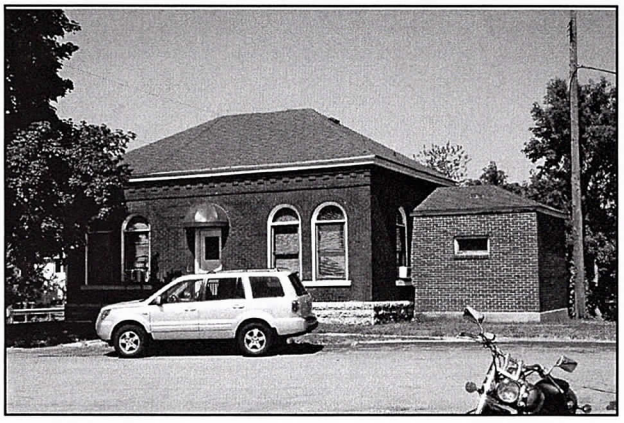
No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, Edward Schrage was a noted local builder and businessman, but no specific citations were found that might otherwise suggest the home's eligibility in that regard. Finally, however, the Edward & Mary Schrage Residence is a very good and intact example of an American Foursquare that is constructed of concrete block. A "matching" concrete block garage is also found on the property and, together, they are considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

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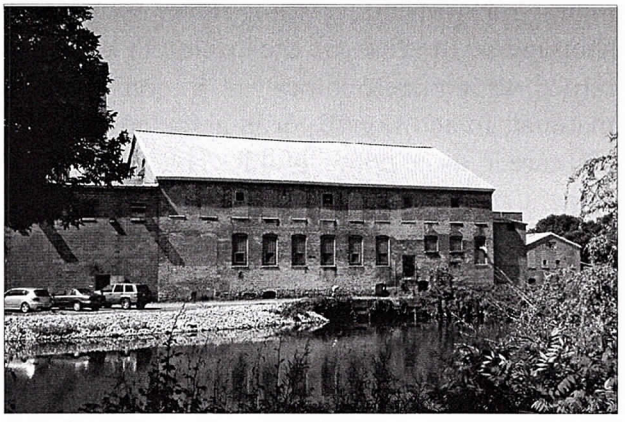
[41]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; U.S. Census information, 1900-1930; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, Various years reviewed between 1910 and 1942.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
100 River Street	61047, 61049, 61051	Potentially Eligible

While full access was not obtained for survey of this industrial property, the views from River Street and Water Street, as well as an aerial view indicate that this property is comprised of a number of attached brick buildings that range between one and two stories (and, in some cases, plus raised basement) in height. Many, if not most, window openings of the overall complex have been either bricked in or filled in with glass block and most roofs have been covered with metal. A large brick stack remains intact along the south side of the block. Standing separately from the factory complex is the small, one-story, hipped-roof, brick-faced office building that rises from a rusticated foundation. Windows of the office are round-arched and suggest modest Georgian Revival styling. A smaller, one-story addition has been more recently added to the north elevation of the office. The buildings date to as early as circa 1888 (post-fire); however, the complex, as it stands today, was largely in place by no later than 1926. Since last surveyed in 1986, the only building that appears to be no longer extant is a frame, two-car garage.[42]



100 River Street: George Whiting Paper Co. Office



100 River Street: George Whiting Paper Co. Plant

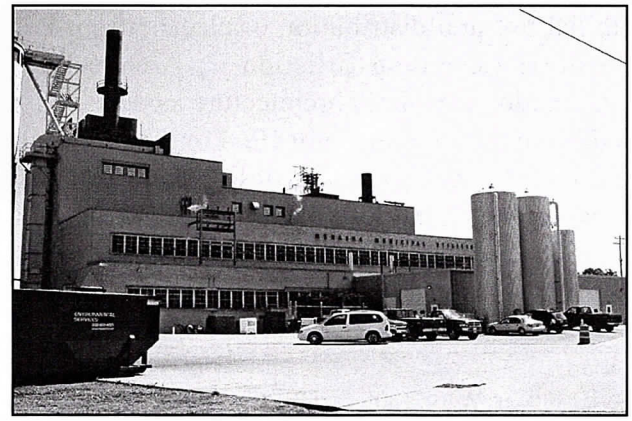
The George Whiting Paper Company was established in 1881, by New York native George Whiting, who was born in 1849. At the age of five, he and his parents headed west and settled in Ripon, Wisconsin, where he attended the local schools. At the age of sixteen, Whiting left Ripon for Neenah, where he began work as a store clerk at Pettibone & Jones, after which he was promoted to traveling salesman. He became aware early of the paper industry and invested first in Kimberly-Clark but withdrew shortly thereafter and became associated with the Winnebago Paper Mills (later Bergstrom Paper). In 1881, he formed a partnership with William Gilbert and built a paper mill in Menasha, which was named the George Whiting Paper Company. Five years later, Whiting purchased Gilbert's interest and, in 1888, the original plant exploded. Fourteen people were killed, but all were bystanders, not actual Whiting company employees. The company was quick to rebuild. Producing high-end custom paper, the firm remains in business today and continues to operate

[42] *Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.*, 1887, 1913, 1926, 1926 (with updates to 1948).

independently, making them one of the few independently owned paper companies in the United States.[43]

Consisting of astylistic utilitarian brick buildings and an office building with modest Georgian Revival styling, the Whiting paper plant is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. However, regarding Criterion A: History, the George A. Whiting firm just celebrated its 125th anniversary and, thus, it has been a factor in Menasha's economy for that same period. The site of the paper-making concern has been at the west end of River Street for its entire lifetime and, despite its somewhat altered state, the complex would still be recognizable to someone who had seen it at its prime in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Therefore, the complex is considered eligible for the Register under Criterion A: History (Industry). Furthermore, the plant holds potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons for its direct association with the firm's founder and pioneer paper manufacturer, George A. Whiting.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
199 River Street	61053	Further Research Necessary



199 River Street: City of Menasha Steam Power Plant

This multi-storied steam power plant ranges in height from one to nearly four stories; the first two stories of which exhibit International Style design and were built between 1948 and 1949. Faced with brick and rectangular in plan, a band of factory sash windows run across both stories of the structure's south and east elevations, while a large, two-story window is situated at the south end of the east facade. A few additional windows light the third and fourth levels; however, the remainder of the facility is without fenestration. Metal letters run above the second-story windows along the south elevation and read "MENASHA MUNICIPAL UTILITIES." An approximately five-story, metal-sheathed unit rises along the north side of the building. The plant was enlarged in 1963-64 to almost twice its original size, with an addition to the rear (north). In 2005, a fuel storage tank and a coal receiving building were added to the facility.[44]

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[43]"Pioneer Paper Maker of Fox River Valley Still Active at Age of 81," *The Wisconsin Magazine* (June 1930), 32-33.

[44]*Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.*, 1926 (updated to 1948); Historic photo of River Street plant, included in "History of the Electric Utility," at www.menashautilities.com, Accessed in June 2009; Dick Sturm, Engineering and Operations Manager of Menasha Utilities, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, August 2009, Notes on file at Heritage research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.A bronze plaque hangs in the front entrance of the building and indicates that the building was supervised and directed by a joint committee of the Board of Public Works and the Water and Light

The electric utility in Menasha began in 1906 with a street-lighting system. Within six years, the municipality was supplying electricity to homes and businesses from the water works and lighting plant located at Manitowoc and Broad streets. In 1948, construction began on the new River Street steam power plant, which soon took over as the city's supplier of electricity. The structure was designed by Laramore & Douglass, Inc., a Chicago engineering company that was established in 1937. The firm reportedly built a rather substantial reputation in the design of rural transmission and distribution systems and also designed steam turbine stations for a number of small municipal communities. Menasha's first two steam turbines are noted as having gone "on line" in 1949. An additional turbine was installed in 1963. Despite recent upgrades to the system in 2008, the facility has experienced some financial difficulties and is currently down to just two local firms that are purchasing steam from them in order to power their respective industrial concerns. The facility is in jeopardy of closure.[45]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Although this steam power plant has provided electricity to the City of Menasha since its completion in 1949, electricity has been municipally provided to Menashans since 1912-13 from another facility (See earlier discussion for 57 Manitowoc Street). Since this structure does not date to the community's initial use and distribution of electricity, it is not believed to offer eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the subject structure is a good example of the International Style of architecture as designed for an industrial building. However, the significant addition that was made in 1964 to the rear (north) of the building does indeed alter the structure's strong, original, horizontal design. However, also under Criterion C--and as related to the structure's engineering--the Chicago engineering firm of Laramore & Douglass appears to have been a leading firm in the design of steam turbine plants (that is, according to their own firm's website). Therefore, further research is suggested in order to further substantiate that notion.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
540 River Way	59482	Potentially Eligible

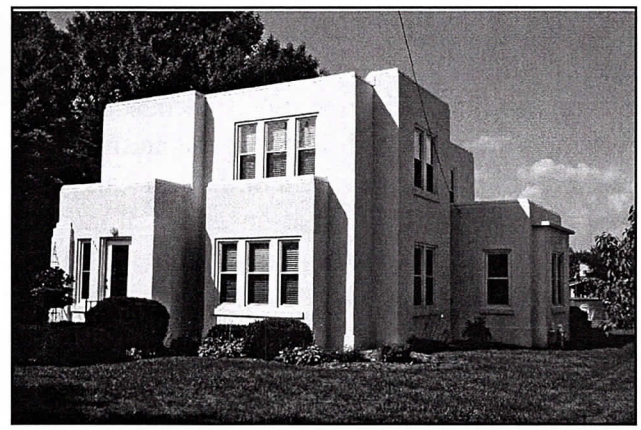
Rising two stories and sheathed with stucco, this "Modern" house is essentially a hybrid of the Moderne, Art Deco and International styles. The one-story entrance is accented by a stepped, pilaster-like ornament that is vertically oriented and is more representative of Art Deco styling. Aside from the entrance ornament, the home's only other nod to ornamentation is the placement and grouping of the windows. While not considered banding, the windows along each level of the primary (south) facade are tripartitely grouped, one-over-one-light sashes. Singly arranged and paired

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Commission, as well as lists their names. It also includes the date of completion (1949), the engineering company (Laramore and Douglass, Inc.) and the general contractor (Edw. H. Meyer Construction Co.). Information on plaque supplied by Dick Sturm.

[45] *Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.* (1926, updated to 1948); "History of the Electric Utility," Found at www.menashautilities.com; "Laramore, Douglass and Popham," Firm website and basic historical information located at www.ldpgroup.com, Accessed on 21 August 2009.

examples are located throughout the rest of the house. A one-story wing extends from the main block to the east and a one-story, two-car garage (with a single overhead door) is found at the rear of the lot.


540 River Way: Philip & Marian Arft Residence.

Built between 1934 and 1935, this house was built by Philip Arft; the architect remains unknown. Arft was born on 7 October 1890, the son of Joseph and Margaret Arft. Philip followed in his father's footsteps and worked in the local paper mills. Joseph had worked as the watchman at the Howard Paper Company, which was later known as the Island Paper Company. By no later than 1917, he landed a position at the Gilbert Paper Company. In 1930, at the age of forty-two, Philip lived on Nicolet Boulevard with his widowed mother Margaret; however, between 1934 and 1935 he built the subject house for himself and his new wife Marian (aka Mary). After Philip died, Marian remained in the home until 1969, after which she moved to 647 Lake Crest Drive. In 1970, the house was owned by Carl Snyder, who had resided with the Arfts in the early 1950s. The home is currently listed for sale.[46]

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, it appears that Arft spent his lifetime working in the paper mills of Menasha and, therefore, no eligibility was found in that regard. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and intact, local interpretation of a combined Art Deco-International Style house and incorporates the more common sash windows (rather than casements). Although further research is certainly needed to determine the architect responsible for the home's design, the Philip Arft Residence stands as the only example of its kind and is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
52 Tayco Street	61177	Potentially Eligible

Topped with a cupola, this two-story, Italianate-style house is constructed of brick and rests on a rubble stone foundation; a one-and-one-half-story wing extends from the rear (to the west). Paired brackets underscore the overhanging roof eaves of both the main block and the wing and single brackets adorn the cupola that carries round-arched, four-light windows (a portion of which is vented). The primary, wood-and-glass, double-door entrance is sheltered by an open porch with a Mansard-like roof that is supported by turned wooden supports that feature decorative spindlework,

[46]The assessor's records cite a 1934 date of construction; however, the tax rolls do not list the home in 1934; U.S. Census information, 1900-1930; WWI Draft Registration Card for Philip Arft, 5 June 1917, Available at www.Ancestry.com; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, Various dates reviewed between 1915 and 1970.

including a spindled rail. A larger segmental-arched, "picture" window is located adjacent to the entry, while the upper level features two, symmetrically arranged, segmental-arched openings. Similar openings with a soldier brick header and rectangular, one-over-one-light, wood-framed, sash windows are located throughout the entire house. A second porch entry is located along the south side of the house and in front of the rear wing and which is also adjacent to a solarium-type addition. Since previously surveyed, no apparent changes have been made to the house, aside from the addition of the historic painting scheme and the removal of a portion of the enclosed rear porch. In 1916, however, a one-story north wing (off of the rear wing) was removed from the home.


52 Tayco Street: John & Sarah Mitchell Residence

According to most sources, this house was built in 1854 and the original owner was John Mitchell, owner of a door, sash and blind factory; he was also a Town of Menasha official, before the city's incorporation. In 1890, the house was purchased by John Rosch, a local druggist, the city's first superintendent of schools and Mayor of Menasha in 1884 (while residing in the subject home). Rosch, in his drugstore, was reportedly the first in the city to operate a soda fountain. He also served more than once as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and entertained William Jennings Bryan at his Tayco Street home, while Bryan was here for a local speaking engagement. The house then continued in the Rosch family--first to John's daughter Ann (Harold) Evanstad (until at least 1969), then to Ann's son Robert and his wife Nancy. After that, a beauty salon operated out of the first floor (until 1992) and the second floor was an apartment. In 1992, it was purchased by Raymond Chapman and Nance Beckman-Chapman and converted back for use as a single-family home. In 1997, shortly after the Stonemans purchased the home, a fire started on the second floor and worked its way into the attic and cupola; however, the fire department responded quickly and no major damages were suffered.[47]

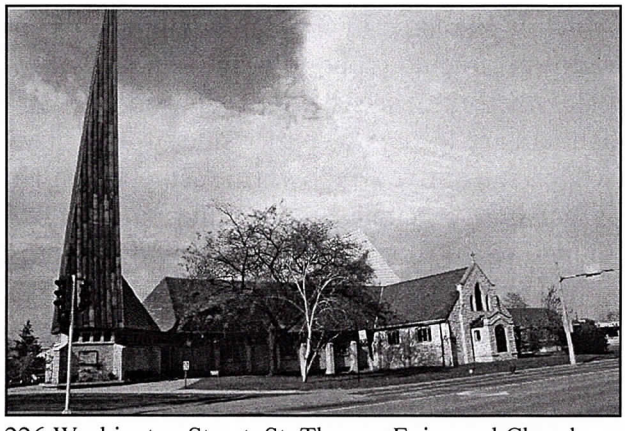
No evidence was found to suggest eligibility in regard to Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Mitchell house is one of just three high-style examples of the Italianate style of architecture in the city of Menasha and the Mitchell House is perhaps the best example of the three. Retaining a high degree of integrity, the John Mitchell Residence is considered potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C.

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[47] Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; James M. Auer, *Centennial Memories: A Brief History of Menasha, Wisconsin, 1853-1953* (Menasha, WI: Menasha Historical Society, 1985), 15; Michael King, "Fire Damages Historic House," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 28 October 1997; Donna Mulder, "Living a Victorian Dream," *The News-Record* (Neenah-Menasha, WI), 4 October 1995, 1-2, Both articles in the "Historic Homes" file at the MHSRC; *Neenah-Menasha City Directory*, Various dates reviewed between 1964 and 1992.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
226 Washington Street	51868	Potentially Eligible

The St. Thomas Episcopal Church property is comprised of the original 1915 church building, a circa-1956 rectory addition to the north, as well as a 1962-63 church proper addition at the south. The original church structure is located at the approximate center of the contiguous building and is sheathed with limestone. The front entrance, which is no longer utilized, is set within a one-story gabled entrance that projects slightly from the main block; a parapet wall rises above and carries three, Gothic-arched openings with stained glass. Side walls exhibit buttressing that alternates with arched window openings, also with stained glass. The rear of the original section butts up to both the modern, concrete sanctuary to the south, as well as the rectory wing to the north. Regarding the latter, this residential section is essentially side-gabled and covered with brick; however, a front-facing, stone-sheathed gable is located immediately adjacent to the 1915 church. A large, multiple-light window set within a smooth stone surround rests within this gabled wing, while the remainder of the building's windows are either tripartite casement or slider examples. A pair of wood-and-glass doors are set back and beneath a largely open porch. A wide brick chimney rises nearly a story above the rectory's roofline. Regarding the Contemporary, poured-concrete sanctuary wing, it is topped with an angular, yet sweeping roofline and a 120-foot, copper-sheathed spire rises from the building's southernmost tip. Square windows run along the top edge of the wall, presenting the appearance of a floating roofline, while the incorporation of buttressing along this section helps to integrate it with the 1915 block.


226 Washington Street: St. Thomas Episcopal Church

The original portion of St. Thomas Episcopal Church was completed in January 1916, approximately four months after the articles of incorporation were filed and the name of the church chosen. This original portion of the church was estimated to cost $12,000 and prior to its completion, services were held in the Menasha public library. An existing residence north of the new church was utilized as a combined rectory and parish hall and a gym/meeting hall addition was made in 1921. By 1955, attendance rendered it necessary to tear down the parish house and build a new, larger facility. On 28 February 1961, fire seriously damaged the west (altar end) of the nave of the church and services were temporarily held in the Neenah theater building. Following damage assessment, it was determined that a new church, or a significant addition, was needed to fulfill the needs of the congregation. After reviewing a number of design options, Harry Weese & Associates of Chicago was chosen as the architect and groundbreaking for the new church occurred on 12 August 1962. Witnessing the erection of the 120-foot spire (which was fabricated in Fond du Lac) was cited as a major community event. Since its inception in 1915, the church served both Neenah

and Menasha Episcopalians. Following construction of the new $370,000 facility (dedicated in June 1963), it truly serves both communities just by virtue of its location, as the main entrance is located in the City of Neenah, while the nave is in the City of Menasha.[48]

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility in regard to Criterion A: History or B:Signficant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the subject church structure is an amalgamation of essentially two distinct periods of construction; however, based on the design and materials employed for the modern rectory and sanctuary--which was done by the notable Chicago firm of Harry Weese & Associates--they meld together as one cohesive structure. Although the sanctuary addition is just short of turning fifty years of age, the design of the addition is so extraordinary that structure is believed to be potentially eligible at this time.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
350 Willow Lane	153683	Potentially Eligible


350 Willow Lane: DeVooght Family Residence

Resting on a new concrete foundation, the main block of this Period Georgian Revival-style house rises two-and-one-half stories and is sheathed with red brick, while the two-story wing to the north is covered with siding. The symmetrically arranged, red-brick wing features a central entrance with a transom above, all of which is sheltered by a porch comprised of an open pediment supported by four, wooden columns. Six-over-six-light sash windows with shutters are located to either side of the entry, while a run of five windows (the center of which is smaller), occupies the second floor. Two round-arched roof dormers, each with a multiple-light sash, stand to either side of a flat-roofed, shingle-sheathed dormer that carries a pair of six-over-six-light windows. Windows throughout the remainder of the house are also multiple-light sash examples that are regularly arranged. The first floor of the wing to the north is fronted by a screen-enclosed porch, while the upper level features two gabled wall dormers–one with a six-over-six-light sash, the other a door that opens onto the second-floor porch.

This house was moved in June of 1986 to this lot by house mover Don DeVooght, after it spent over ten months on the shore of Lake Winnebago, at the east end of Nicolet Boulevard. The house was

[48]"History of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church," Compiled and written by the congregation, ca. 1940, 15; "The Episcopal Church Buildings at Neenah-Menasha," Typescript compiled by St. Thomas' congregation, no date; "Dedication of the New St. Thomas' Church," Dedication booklet prepared by the congregation for 23 June 1963, unpaginated, All aforementioned materials on file at the MHSRC.

originally located in Oshkosh and, as a result of the Mercy Hospital expansion, it was moved across the lake by barge. Prior to its move, it was owned by Don DeVooght's mother and after it was set upon its foundation in Menasha, Don's daughter resided there. No further information could be obtained.[49]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although the house was indeed moved from its original location (Criteria Consideration B), the subject house is a very good and intact example of the Period Georgian Revival style of architecture. In fact, it is the only residential example of that style located within the City of Menasha and is eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. Finally, with further research, the house--whose original owner is unknown--could also offer additional eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
410 1st Street	58939	Potentially Eligible

Sheathed with brick, this two-story, gabled ell is comprised of a front-facing gabled wing on the west and a side-gabled ell wing to the east. A one-story, gabled brick wing extends from the rear of the house. A flat-roofed porch extends across the front of each wing; supports are wooden Ionic columns and are connected by a simple, low wooden railing. The house features two entrances, one in each wing; the remainder of the first-floor wall space is comprised of regularly spaced, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows within segmental-arched openings topped with decorative window hoods. Similar windows are located throughout the main block of the house. Eave returns are evident on both the front-facing and ell wings and a plain, wide wooden cornice runs the perimeter of the house.


410 1st Street: Orville & Delilah Hall Residence

Information gathered for the 1986 Menasha survey report indicates that this house was originally built by Orville J. Hall in 1870. Prior to the construction of the subject house, he and his wife Delilah resided in a different house on the same property. After this house was completed, the earlier structure was moved to Block 3 of Kaukauna Street. Orville J. Hall was born on 14 March 1818 and came to Menasha in 1850 with his new bride Delilah Danforth. His initial business was that of groceries, however, by no later than 1860, he and A. K. Sperry established a brewery on Manitowoc

[49]Steve Haas, "DeVooght in Final Phase of Year-long Move," *Oshkosh Northwestern*, 29 June 1986; Photo of the house on the barge available at the DeVooght company website, www.devooghthouseandbuildingmovers.com; An email inquiry regarding the history of the subject house was sent to DeVooght's company website; however, no return correspondence was received. In turn, a follow-up phone call was made and no return call was received.

Street. He later partnered with Frederick Loescher and, in 1871, the brewery was sold and he actively engaged in his grocery business with S. S. Roby. At one point, Hall also engaged in the sale of agricultural implements with W. S. Hall. Orville retired in 1874 and was elected the city of Menasha's first mayor, after serving as village president the immediately preceding year. Hall died on 28 January 1890 and his funeral was held in the home. His widow remained in the home until her death in June 1916. Thereafter, the house was owned and occupied by the Hall's daughter and her husband, Mr. Harrison DeWolf. Mr. DeWolf was the cashier at the Bank of Menasha.[50]

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture and although largely vernacular, the Orville & Delilah Hall home is one of only three very good, early and intact examples of the gabled ell form in Menasha. For those reasons, the house is considered potentially eligible. In addition and regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, Orville J. Hall was an early Menasha settler, a local businessman, as well as served as the city's leader during the transition between Menasha the village and Menasha the city. Based on that information, the home also holds additional potential for its direct association with Orville Hall.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
413 1st Street	58940	Further Research Necessary


413 1st Street: Edwin & Frances Richardson Residence

Rising from a stone foundation, this two-story, Italianate-style house is topped with a low-pitched, hipped roof, at the peak of which rises a hipped-roof cupola. Single, carved wooden brackets accent the overhanging eave of the roof, as well as the first floor and the cupola. The primary entrance is sheltered by a gabled, open porch with wooden column supports and carved bracket trim, the supports of which rest on a raised, concrete block base. The door itself is set between sidelights and beneath a transom. The first floor projects slightly from the main block and carries a pair of segmental-arched window openings, like those found throughout the rest of the house. All windows are rectangular sash replacements. A one-story, flat-roofed wing extends from the house to the west, while an additional one-story wing is located at the rear (to the south). A wood-framed, bay window extends to the east and carries what appear to be replacement, multiple-light sashes.

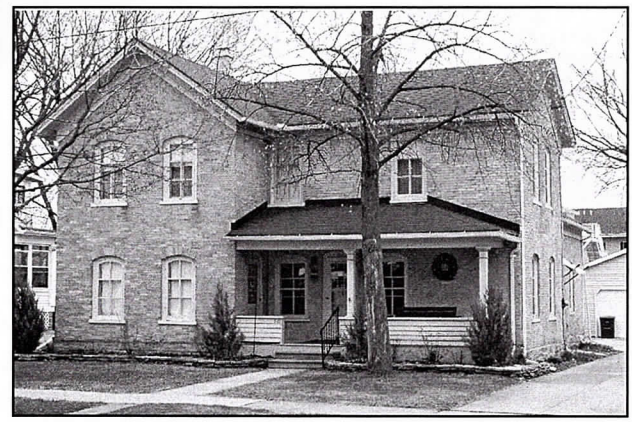
[50]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; "Orville J. Hall," Biographical outline, Typescript by unknown preparer, no date; "Death of Menasha's First Mayor," unidentified newspaper clipping (likely the *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*), January 1890; "The Triumph," unidentified newspaper clipping, undated; Handwritten notes compiling dates of unidentified newspaper articles on Hall, All aforementioned materials in the Early Settlers file at the MHSRC.

Although the home's original owner could not be ascertained, 1986 survey information identifies the home as that of Edwin Owen Richardson. Richardson was born in 1840 in New York and it was from Rochester that he was mustered into Civil War service in 1862; his period of duty ended in June 1865. A member of the 1st Regiment of the New York Sharpshooters, he was reportedly held a prisoner at Belle Isle and suffered from deafness. By no later than 1870, Richardson and his wife Frances had moved to Menasha, where he worked as a ship's carpenter at the Menasha Spoke & Hub Factory. He later operated a grocery store on (Lower) Main Street, after which he was employed at the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company. Richardson died in 1902.[51]

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility regarding Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is, indeed a relatively good example of the Italianate style. In fact, the 1986 survey report cites it as an outstanding one. However, following a comparison between this and other examples of the style, both the George Stein Residence at 712 Broad Street and the John Mitchell Residence at 52 Tayco Street retain a greater degree of integrity. Based on that comparison, the Richardson Residence is not considered potentially eligible in that regard. Finally, under Criterion B: Significant Persons, the subject house is recommended for further research in order to confirm the home's original owner, as well as its construction date, for its association with Richardson clearly does not go further back than circa 1870.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
509 1st Street	58944	Potentially Eligible

This two-story, brick-faced gabled ell rests on a stone foundation and is topped with an asphalt-shingled roof; a plain wooden cornice runs the perimeter of the house. A hipped-roof porch on square supports shelters the pair of entrances within the ell juncture; one door leads to the front-facing block, while the second entrance accesses the ell wing. Regularly arranged, segmental-arched windows are topped with soldier brick headers and plain sills. A one-and-one-half-story brick wing extends from both the front-facing and ell wings (both were in place by no later than 1891).



509 1st Street: Josiah Plummer Residence

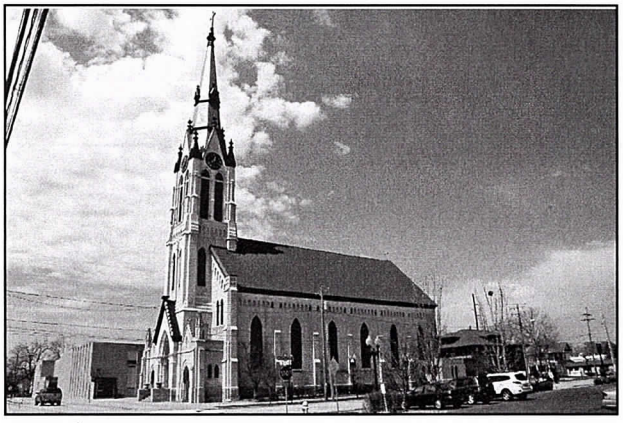
Based on research from the 1986 Menasha survey report, the subject house was built by Josiah Plummer and likely dates to circa 1880. In 1986, it was assumed that it was the home of the "elder"

[51] Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; U.S. Census information, 1860, 1870, 1900; "Edwin O. Richardson," obituary, *Menasha Evening Breeze*, 24 November 1902; David A. Langkau, *Civil War Veterans of Winnebago County, Wisconsin* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1993), 614.

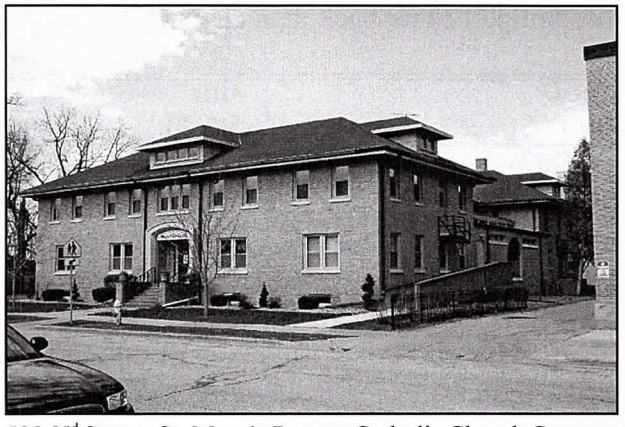
Josiah Plummer, who had established Plummer, Moulton & Co., lime works, along with Henry Harrison Plummer and a Mr. Moulton. However, based on the fact that the name on the 1895 tax roll was Josiah Plummer and that the elder Josiah (b. circa 1835) had passed away in 1891, it is, therefore, assumed that the house was owned at that time by Henry Harrison's son Josiah, who was born circa 1862. No further information could be found regarding the younger Josiah Plummer.[52]

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, further research is needed to confirm the actual builder and construction date of the home, as Josiah Plummer may well not have been the home's original owner. Finally, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house does not exhibit any particular style; however, it is a very good and seemingly intact example of the gabled ell form. Within the City of Menasha, only two other gabled ell examples stand out from the rest (such as this one does). Therefore, the subject gabled ell is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
522-528 2nd Street & 200 Appleton Street	59139-59141, 59544	Potentially Eligible



528 2nd Street: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church



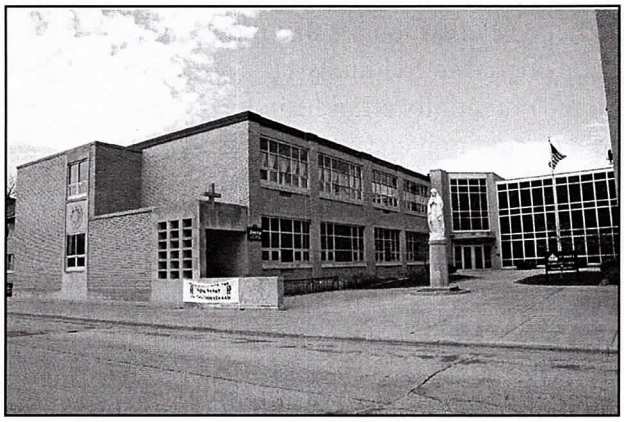
522 2nd Street: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Convent

The St. Mary's (German) Roman Catholic Church complex includes an 1883 Gothic Revival church; rectory (1936); convent (1950); school buildings (1952, 1962 and 2001) and a garage. In addition, a circa-1935, stone statue of St. Mary stands in the school courtyard. Constructed of cream brick and rising from a rock-faced, limestone foundation, the Gothic Revival-style church is dominated by a 120-foot high, central tower entrance that is topped with a slate-shingled steeple; clock faces are found on all four elevations. A pair of wooden doors rest within the raised, central entry, as well as the flanking street-level entrances. Tall-and-narrow, lancet openings are found throughout the tower, as well as along the side walls; most appear to carry stained-glass windows with modest tracery. The stained glass was designed by the Tyrol Art Glass Company of Innsbruck, Germany. Brick

[52]Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; *Semi-Centennial Edition of the Menasha Press* (1898), unpaginated; U.S. Census information, 1880, 1900, 1910; *Fire Insurance Map of Menasha, Wis.,* 1887, 1891, 1895.

buttressing and pilasters vertically articulate the sidewalls, which are further embellished with a brickwork corbel table; the corbel table is also found along the front and rear elevations. A brick, one-story hyphen connects the church to the rectory on the north while another more recent hyphen connects the church to the 1962 school building to the west.[53]

Although a Catholic mission was established in the Neenah-Menasha area in 1848, St. Mary's German R.C. Church would not be established until 1866, after feeling the need to have a German ethnic-based congregation (St. Borromeo--now St. Patrick's--an Irish congregation, was formed in 1849). Their first church building was the former First Congregational Church located at the subject site. Within two years, St. Mary's had constructed a school; a rectory and convent followed in 1876 and 1879, respectively. In 1883, St. Mary's church was destroyed by fire and the congregation hired St. Louis architect Adolphus Druiding to design the existing Gothic Revival-style church. Druiding had fast become a popular choice for church design in the Midwest. One of the reasons may well have been that he was willing to produce "a church of any size to fit any budget, however, large or small." An 1886 catalog of Druiding's claimed that he designed over 400 church buildings. The church spire was not constructed until 1890.[54]



528 2nd Street: St. Mary's Catholic Church School



200 Appleton Street: St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory

Although the church building has remained intact from the congregation's early years, the remainder of the complex has seen complete building replacement twice over. The original 1868 school was replaced in the 1920s with a design by E. Brielmaier & Sons, which was later replaced in 1952, with additions in 1962 and 2001-02. The original rectory and convent were replaced in 1898 and more recently in 1936 and 1950, respectively. Both extant structures were designed by Appleton architect Edward Wettengel. The church still operates a school for elementary students (Preschool to 5th grade); however, it is now part of the larger, consolidated, Twin City Catholic Education System.

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[53] Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report.

[54] "St. Mary Parish, Centennial Celebration, 1867-1967," Anniversary Booklet prepared by the St. Mary's Parish congregation, 1967, 18, 20; Roy A. Hampton, III, "German Gothic in the Midwest: The Parish Churches of Franz George Himpler and Adolphus Druiding," *U.S. Catholic Historian*, 15:1 (Winter 1977): 55.

The convent, albeit extant, has been utilized as a ministry and youth retreat since the School Sisters of Notre Dame moved out in 1983. It was first named the La Salle Center, which was later changed to the Mount Tabor Center.[55]

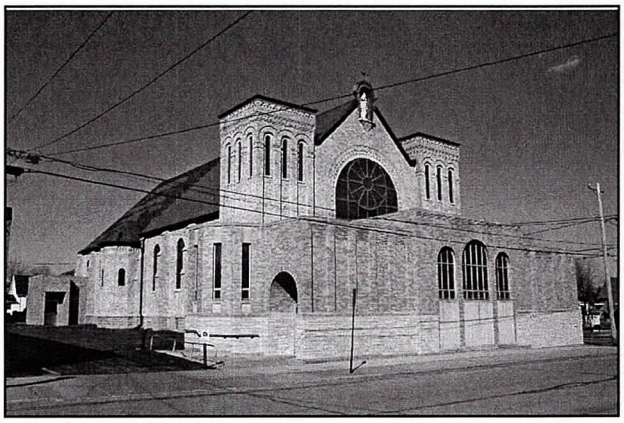
No evidence was found to suggest National Register eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, St. Mary's 1883 church edifice stands as the city's best and most intact example of the Gothic Revival-style of architecture and is considered to be individually eligible for the Register, with regarding to Criteria Consideration A, for religiously owned properties. Furthermore, and with regard to Criterion C, St. Mary's property is comprised of all of the primary buildings of a church complex, including a church, school, rectory and a convent. Admittedly, none of the extant buildings date to the congregation's origination date; however, when compared to other church complexes in Menasha, St. Mary's is no different than St. John's or St. Patrick's, both congregations of which have seen all of their respective, original buildings replaced, but still retains a notable (albeit, not original) church edifice. However, when compared to those two "complete" church complexes, both St. John's and St. Patrick's have had significant entrance alterations made to their churches, St. Mary's stands largely unaltered. While a large auditorium/gymnasium building was added at the northwest corner of the church campus in 2001-02, it does not significantly interfere with the other earlier structures that remain largely intact. Therefore, in addition to St. Mary's Church being considered individually eligible, the St. Mary's Catholic Church Complex, as a whole, is also considered potentially eligible under Criterion C (with regard to Criteria Consideration A), as good example of a church complex.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
626-628 5th Street & 516 De Pere Street	59323, 59325, 154346 & 153761	Further Research Necessary

The St. John the Baptist (Polish) Catholic Church complex is comprised of a church, convent, school and parish hall, as well as a rectory. The Romanesque Revival-style, brick church (1900) is located at the immediate northwest corner of 5th & De Pere streets. The primary entrance faces 5th Street and the original, tripartite entrance and staircase is entirely obscured by a one-story, circa-1960s, brick and stone enclosure; however, the original rose window remains visible above. Towers remain extant to either side of the gabled block; however, based on a historic photograph, both have been considerably shortened. Brick buttressing with stone trim vertically articulates the side walls of the church and separates the three, round-arched, stained-glass windows (with tracery) on either side. A modern, enclosed entrance has been added to both the east and west side doorways. The rectilinear

[55] Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; St. Mary Parish, Centennial Celebration, 1867-1967," 22, 24, 44, 48; "St. Mary Parish, Menasha, Celebrates 125 Years, 1867-1992," Anniversary booklet prepared by the St. Mary's Parish congregation, 1992, 8-10, 40; Information regarding the fact that E. Brielmaier & Sons designed the 1920s school from the WAA index; Edward Wettengel, "St. Mary's Congregation Convent," no date and "St. Mary's Congregation, Menasha, Wisconsin, Plans for a Parsonage Building," no date, Original plans for each on file at the WAA; Information regarding the former convent's conversion to a youth center, Available at www.mttabor.net.

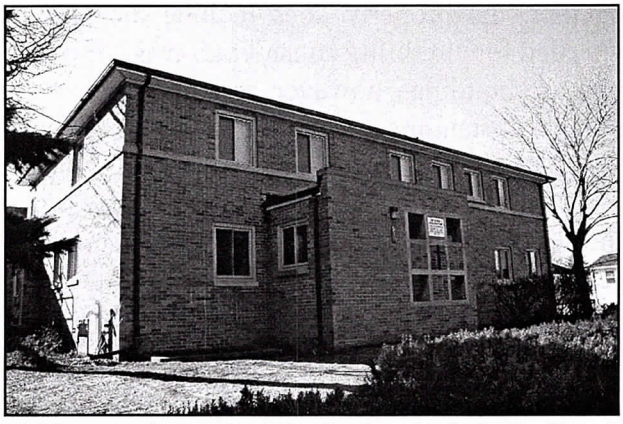
and "modern," brick-faced rectory (1953-54) is located north of the church, to which it is physically



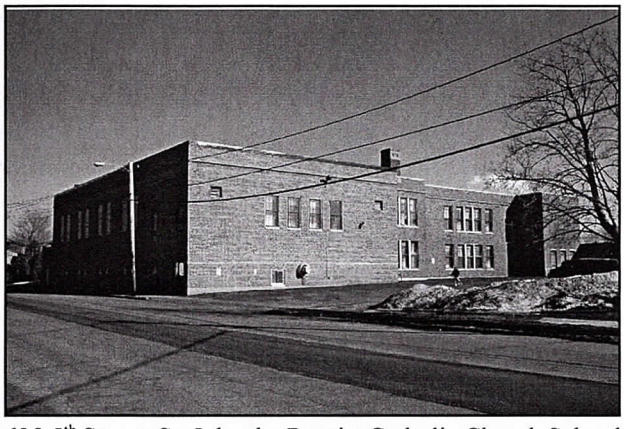
628 5th Street: St. John the Baptist (Polish) Catholic Church



626 5th Street: St. John the Baptist (Polish) Catholic Church Convent



516 De Pere Street: St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Rectory



628 5th Street: St. John the Baptist Catholic Church School

connected. The school is situated just west of the church and rectory. The majority o f the 5th Street-facing, Collegiate Gothic-style elevation of the original 1934 school building is obscured by a circa-1950s, one-story addition; however, much of the original brick-clad school building can be seen from 6th Street (although little detailing is evident from 6th Street). Finally, the complex includes a late Queen Anne-style, brick-faced convent built in 1911. A three-story, windowed tower rises from the building's southwest corner and is topped with a conical cap; hipped-roof dormers sheathed with wide siding are located along three of the four elevations. The one-over-one-light windows throughout the original block are topped with raised brick hoods and are largely arranged singly--although a few are paired. A flat-roofed porch with rock-faced, concrete block supports shelters much of the primary (south) facade, including the doorway and transom. A two-story, flat-roofed addition was added to the rear (north) of the building in 1953.

St. John the Baptist (Polish) Catholic Church was founded in 1888, when seventy-five Polish

families broke away from St. Mary's Catholic Church. That same year, a combined, frame-constructed church, school and sister's residence was built and, in 1889, the first rectory was erected. The church history cites that in 1892, school children were being taught in both Polish and English. In 1900, the subject brick church was constructed. It took five years to raise the funds to build the extant 1911 convent and nearly twenty years to raise $32,000 towards the construction of a new school building--for which an additional $45,000 loan was needed. The combined school and parish hall, which cost nearly $90,000, was completed in 1934. The last Polish sermon was given on 27 January 1946 and five years later the new auditorium and gymnasium (with a two-car garage) was dedicated. A large addition was made to the rear of the convent in 1953 and, sometime after 1956, the new front entrance to the church was constructed. The school was discontinued in June 2002 and the buildings are used for office space, religious education and rented for meetings. The St. John's and St. Mary's parishes are currently served by a single pastor.[56]

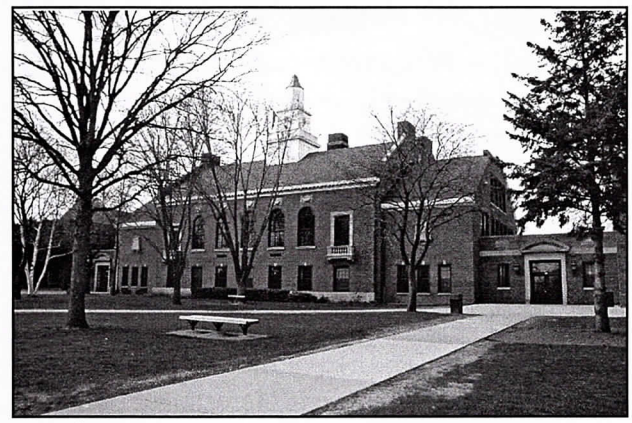
No evidence was found to support eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Considered individually, none of the four church buildings are considered potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C: Architecture. Considered together, the property does include the primary buildings--a church, convent, school and rectory--needed for eligibility consideration as a religious complex, all of which date to between 1900 and 1954. All buildings, however, are not original to the formation of the congregation (in 1888). That fact notwithstanding, all buildings have also seen a degree of alteration–most specifically and, perhaps most significantly, the new front entrance of the church, as well as the tower removal/shortening. Based on the preceding information, the complex is not thought to be potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture (as a religious complex). Finally, Regarding Criterion A: History, the church was indeed formed in 1888 with Catholics of Polish ethnicity. Although English was introduced in the school by 1892, the Polish language was not entirely discontinued for sermons until 1946. While the extant church is indeed the second church on the property, the original 1888 Polish members were still likely part of the congregation. Further research is suggested in order to determine what other Polish-related activities, meetings, etc., may have taken (or not have taken) place at the church property.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
420 7th Street	59346	Potentially Eligible

As completed in 1938, the Menasha High & Vocational School campus was comprised of four connected buildings: an auditorium, the education/classrooms; a gymnasium and a vocational school unit. A modern gymnasium wing was added more recently to the school at its east end. The side-gabled educational unit with parapet endwalls is located at the approximate center of the complex and rises two-and-one-half stories. A Wren-inspired, wood-framed tower rests along the roof's ridge and wooden dentil trim runs beneath the eave. Stone trim accents the windows in the form of

[56] Adams, 1986 Intensive Survey Report; "Highlights of St. John the Baptist Church," Timeline prepared by the congregation, including historic photo of church, circa 1956, 16, 19-20, 22, Copy at the MHSRC; "St. John the Baptist History," Available online at www.stmarymenasha.org/History.html, Accessed on 20 June 2009.

keystones and balustered balconets, while additional stone ornament featuring swag detail is located above each of the round-arched windows of the primary (south) elevation. Two-story wings extend from either side and each end attaches to a one-story connector/hall wing that attaches to the original, two-story, brick, vocational school block on the west and the gymnasium block to the east. The original floor-to-ceiling windows along the south elevation of the gym wing have been bricked in; however, windows remain intact along the east facade. The corners of this building feature stone quoining and the previously described, balustered balconets are also found on the east elevation of this wing. An additional one-story hyphen connects this wing to the circa-1980s, brick-faced gymnasium wing. Finally, the westernmost block of the complex is the auditorium, which features a two-story, fully pedimented, stone portico. Like the gymnasium block, the original floor-to-ceiling windows have been bricked in along the primary elevation.[57]


420 7th Street: Menasha High & Vocational School

Designed by the Green Bay firm of Foeller, Schober & Berners, the Menasha High & Vocational School was built between 1936 and 1938. Plans for the construction of a new high school were underway prior to the March 1936 fire that destroyed the existing high school building. Indeed, in July 1935, an application, complete with sketches, was filed with the Public Works Administration (PWA) for a grant amounting to $270,000 for what was anticipated to be a $600,000 building. Fourteen months following the submittal, and exactly six months after the fire, the Board of Education received in September a letter approving the funding. The Maurice Schumacher Company of Minneapolis was the low bidder and construction began on 1 December 1936. Approximately six weeks later, a labor strike occurred, which was settled on 4 February 1937. Because school equipment was lost in the 1936 fire, an additional $38,000 in funding was requested from the PWA. The final inspection of the four-unit complex occurred on 19 February 1938. An open house, which was reportedly attended by over 14,000 persons, was held between 25-27 March. Actual dedication of the building occurred on Commencement Day, 2 June 1938. More recently, a large gymnasium wing was added to the complex.[58]

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[57] A photo of the campus is included in "The New High and Vocational School, Menasha, Wisconsin," Program for the Open House, March 25-27, 1938.

[58] "Minneapolis Firm is Low Bidder on Menasha School," *The Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, 20 November 1936, 11; Menasha Board of Education to the Public Works Administration, Letter of Correspondence, 2 April 1937; "High School Building, Menasha, Wisconsin," Typescript timeline, dated 11 August 1938; "The New High and Vocational School, Menasha, Wisconsin," Program; "14,000 Visitors Inspect School," *Appleton Post-Crescent,* 10/5-6; Aside from the newspaper articles, all aforementioned material on file at the MHSRC.

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, the school stands as a testament to the Menasha education system from its completion in 1938 to the present day. Furthermore, the educational institution holds significance for its relationship to Roosevelt's New Deal program–specifically, its funding from the Public Works Administration. In addition, the Menasha High campus is a very good example of the Period Georgian Revival style of architecture as executed for an educational institution. Indeed, the school has experienced a modest degree of alterations–specifically window infill and/or other window replacements. Further investigations would be necessary to determine how significant those alterations are in regards to its eligibility under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
473 7th Street	154343	Not Yet 50 Years of Age/Re-Evaluate in the Future



473 7th Street: St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church

Sheathed with Lannon stone, St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in two phases; the first being the east/west oriented, gabled church proper, the gabled wing to the south, as well as the one-story, flat-roofed wings on the west and to the north (completed in 1952). The one-story office, Sunday School rooms and entry addition to the rear (east) was not built until 1984. Like the nave, the parish building wing features clerestory lighting. Stained (or perhaps more likely faceted) glass is featured along both gabled ends of the nave, as well as adjacent to the primary entrance off of School Court. Windows throughout the remainder of the church facility are generally paired, rectangular examples, with lower awning openings.[59]

Following an initial meeting held in September 1944 in the Menasha Masonic Hall, and after a Sunday School was started in November of that same year, formal organization of St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church occurred on 11 March 1945. Seven months later the property at 7th Street and School Court was purchased in anticipation of constructing a house of worship. It was not until June 1949 that Milwaukee architect Alfred Siewert was chosen to execute the plans. The parsonage, located at 625 School Court (extant), was completed in October 1950, just one month after the ground-breaking ceremonies were held for the new church. Nearly two years later, on 14 September 1952, dedication services were held in the "modernistic church," which cost $195,000 and had a seating capacity of 320. An addition, which included Sunday School rooms, a lounge and a new pastor's office, was also designed by Siewert in 1965; however, it was not completed until

[59]St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, ca. 1962 photograph, On file at the WAA.

1984.[60]

No evidence was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History or B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church is a very good example of a 1950s-era church that has taken the step towards modern design. Although the addition to the rear (east) was not completed until 1984, is design--which is entirely in keeping with the original design--was done in 1965 and also by Siewert. Original clerestory windows remain intact throughout, as do the stained-(or faceted) glass designs at either gable end of the nave. Also of note, the church utilizes structural glued laminated timber framing, specifically produced by Unit Structures of Peshtigo, Wisconsin. The first church in the United States to employ such technology was located in Wisconsin and built in 1936. However, two architects in the state are cited as early proponents of the technology and they include Edgar A. Stubenrauch of Sheboygan and St. Timothy's architect Alfred H. Siewert. By the 1950s, about three-quarters of all church buildings utilized this method of framing. Based on the information above and with consideration to the 1965-designed addition, St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church should be re-evaluated for eligibility once the addition's design comes of age in 2015.[61]

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[60]"Break Ground For New Church," *Appleton Post-Crescent*, 24 September 1951; "History of St. Timothy Evangelical Lutheran Church, Menasha, WI," Typescript, circa 1992, both materials on file in the St. Timothy's Church file at the MHSRC; Alfred Siewert, "Church and Parish Building for St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church," 1 August 1951, rev. 12 August 1952; Siewert, "Addition to St. Timothy's," 22 March 1965, All Siewert plans on file at the WAA.

[61]Siewert, "Church and Parish Building for St. Timothy's Evangelical Lutheran Church,"; Siewert, "Addition to St. Timothy's,"; Information on Unit Structures, Inc. (now Sentinel Structures, Inc.) Available at www.sentinelstructures.com/churches.html, Accessed on 24 June 2009.

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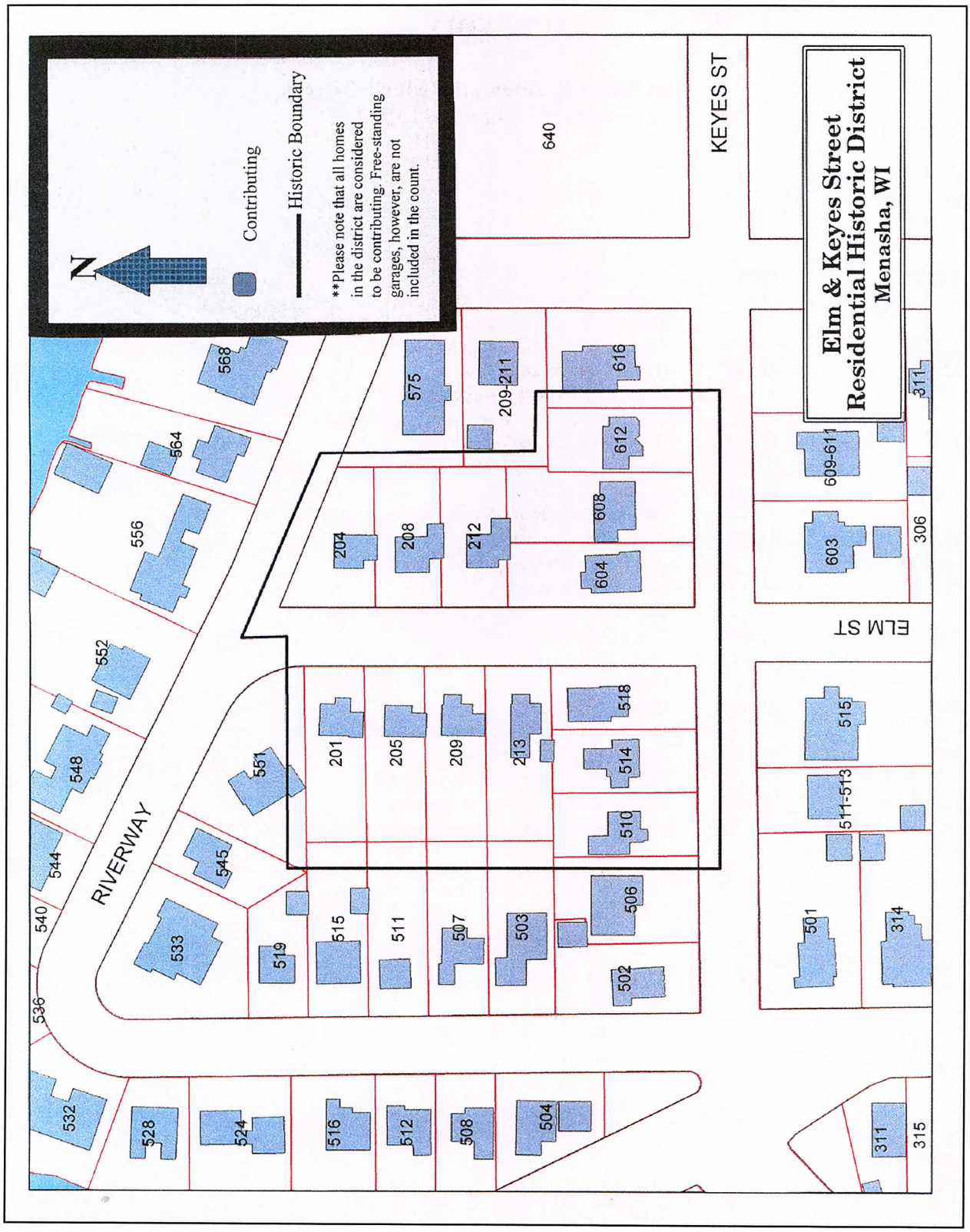
APPENDIX A

Elm & Keyes Street Residential Historic District

Period of Significance: 1927-1932

C = Contributing

Address	AHI#	Name of Property (Date)	Status
201 ELM STREET	61097	Louis & Lucille Hansen Residence (1931)	C
204 "	61098	Aloysius J. & Agnes Stilp Residence (1931)	C
205 "	61100	Harry & Maguerite Leopold Residence (1931)	C
208 "	61101	Lee & Myra Royer Residence (1931)	C
209 "	61102	Owen E. & Margaret J. Atkins Residence (1931)	C
212 "	61103	Elmer & Violet Powers Residence (1931)	C
213 "	61096	Herman M. & Ann Krause Residence (1931)	C
510 KEYES STREET	60630	Theodore & Helen Tuscherer Residence (1932)	C
514 "	60634	William I. & Tillie Chudacoff Residence (1932)	C
518 "	60636	George M. & Anna Thompson Residence (1932)	C
604 "	60665	Lee D. & Adelle Craig Residence (1928)	C
608 "	60666	Cyril A. & Frances Peerenboom Residence (1928)	C
612 "	60668	Dr. L. D. & Katherine Costello Residence (1928)	C


N
Contributing
Historic Boundary
**Please note that all homes in the district are considered to be contributing. Free-standing garages, however, are not included in the count.
Elm & Keyes Street Residential Historic District
Menasha, WI
RIVERWAY
KEYES ST
ELM ST
640
575
209-211
616
612
608
604
568
564
556
552
548
544
540
536
551
545
533
519
515
511
507
503
506
502
201
205
209
213
518
514
510
204
208
212
532
528
524
516
512
508
504
501
511-513
515
609-611
603
311
306
314
315

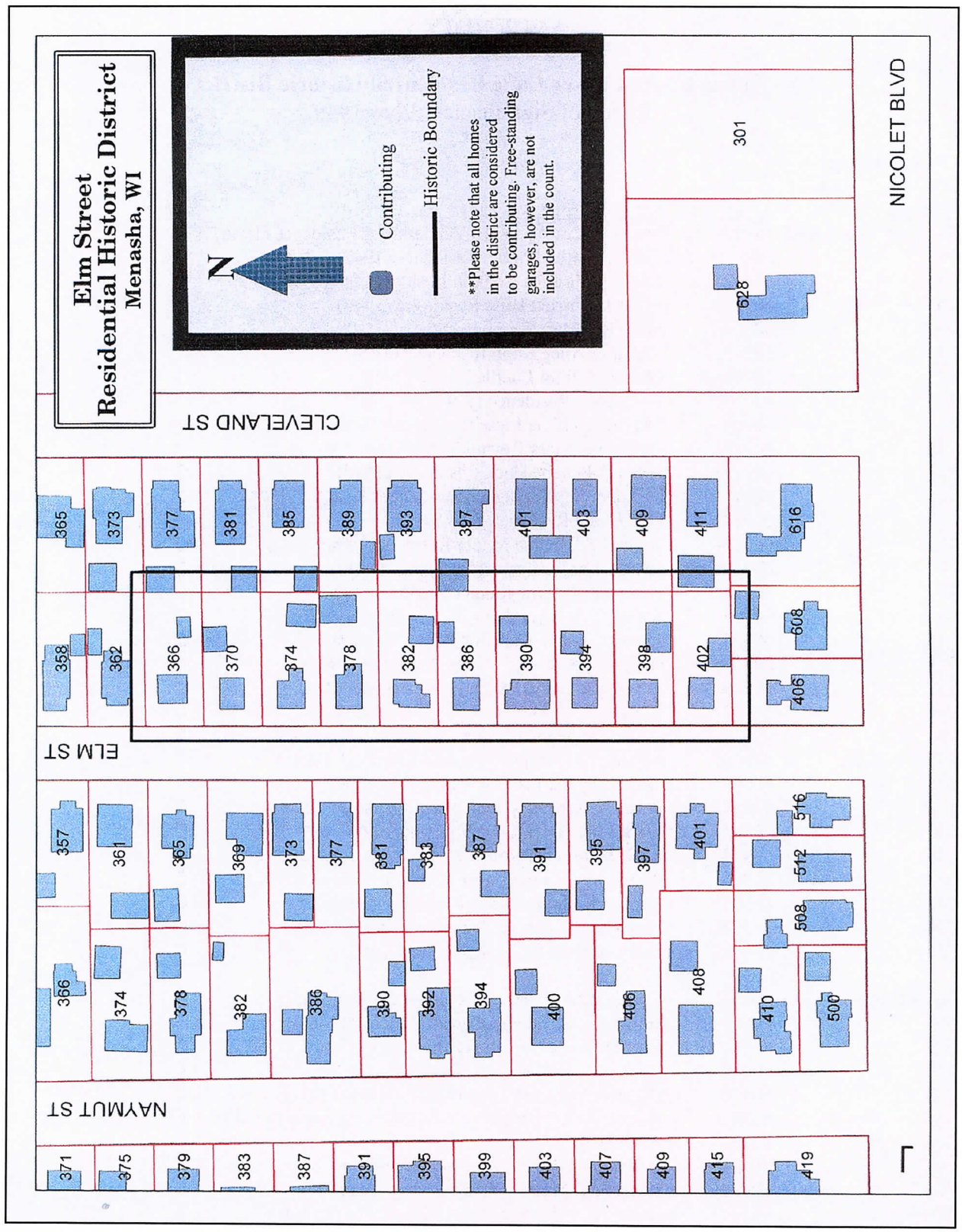
APPENDIX B

Elm Street Residential Historic District

Period of Significance: 1920-1921

C = Contributing
O = owner
r = renter

Address	AHI#	Name of Property (Date)	Status
366 ELM STREET	61132	Menasha Wooden Ware (o)/ Edmund H. Murphy (r), clerk at Menasha Printing & Carton Company (MPCC)	C
370 "	61136	Home Building (o)/ Clyde H. McClure (r), chemist at Menasha Wooden Ware Company (MWWC)	C
374 "	61139	Home Building (o)/ John J. Juul (r), machinist at MPCC	C
378 "	61141	B. Sharpless (o)/ William H. Nelson (r), comptroller at MWWC	C
382 "	61143	Home Building (o)/ Ren E. Dean (r), salesman at MPCC	C
386 "	61145	Menasha Building (o)/ Charles O. Robinson (r), pressman at MPCC	C
390 "	61147	Banta Publishing Company (o)/ Paul J. Farrell (r), proofreader at Banta Publishing Co. (BPC)	C
394 "	61149	Home Building (o)/ Don Turner (r), department foreman at MWWC	C
398 "	61150	Banta Publishing Company (o)/ Franklin M. Penn (r), foreman at BPC	C
402 "	61151	Menasha Building Association (o)/ Frank C. Wentink (r), Wentink Manufacturing Co.	C


Elm Street
Residential Historic District
Menasha, WI
N
Contributing
Historic Boundary
**Please note that all homes in the district are considered to be contributing. Free-standing garages, however, are not included in the count.
CLEVELAND ST
NICOLET BLVD
ELM ST
NAYMUT ST
301
628
365
373
377
381
385
389
393
397
401
403
409
411
616
608
406
358
362
366
370
374
378
382
386
390
394
398
402
371
375
379
383
387
391
395
399
403
407
409
415
419
357
361
365
369
373
377
381
383
387
391
395
397
401
516
512
508
500
410
408
406
400
394
392
390
386
382
378
374
366

APPENDIX C

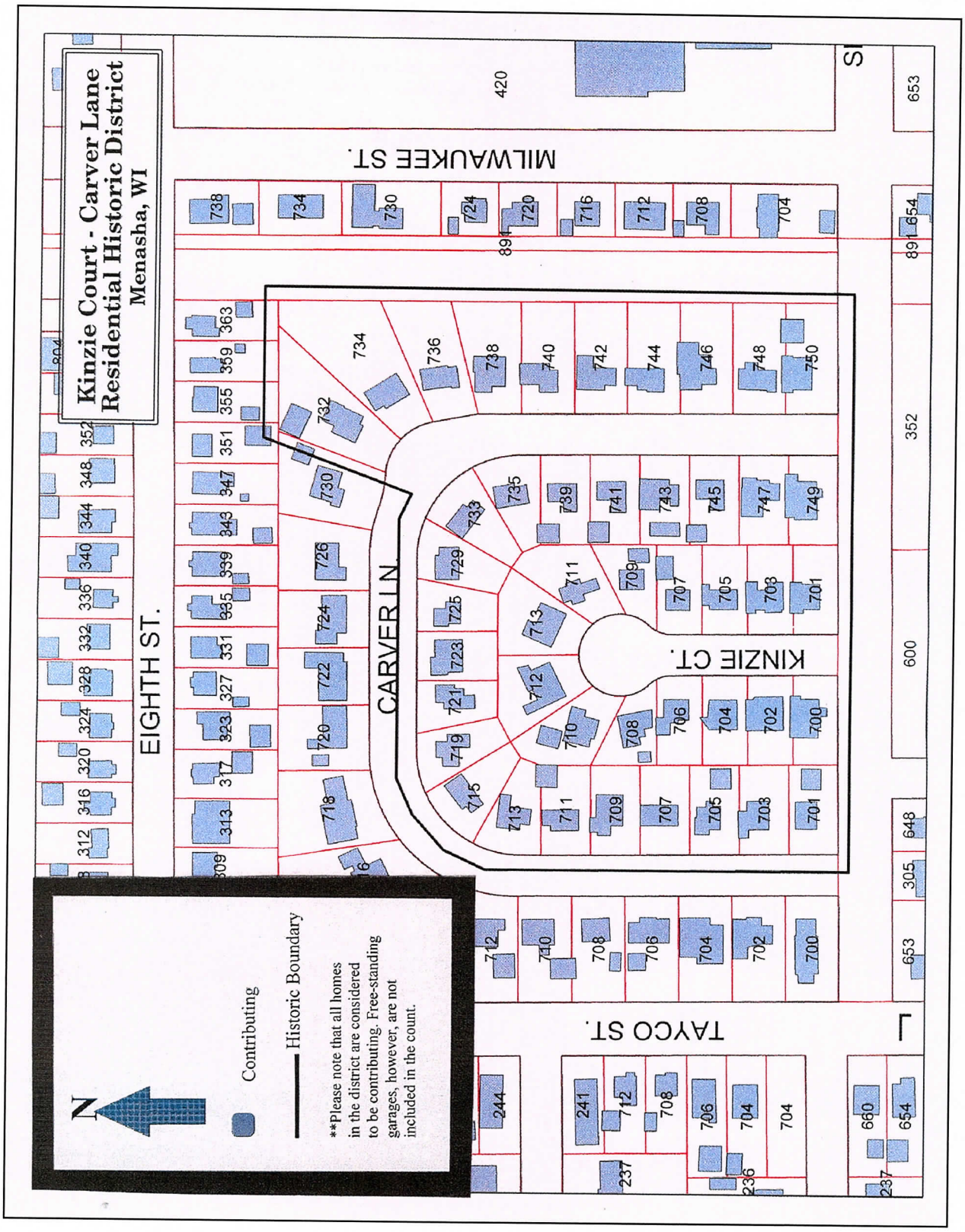
Kinzie Court-Carver Lane Residential Historic District

Period of Significance: 1946-1949

C=Contributing

Address		AHI#	Name of Property (Date)	Status
701 CARVER LANE		154901	Maurice S. & Alvina E. Vanderhiden Residence (1946)	C
703	"	60901	Carl & Lucille Lorenz Residence (1947)	C
705	"	60902	Lewis & Virginia Conklin Residence (1946)	C
707	"	60903	Verle & Harriett Bliss Residence (1947)	C
709	"	60904	Mowry & Mary Smith Residence (1948)	C
711	"	60905	Arthur & Alice Kapp Residence (1946)	C
713	"	60906	Charles J. Jr. & Lucille Braun (1946)	C
715	"	60907	Rose Ernst Residence (1946)	C
719	"	60909	Eugene & Hilma Liese Residence (1946)	C
721	"	60911	William & Mary Reynolds Residence (1946)	C
723	"	60912	Louis & Phoebe Heck Residence (1946)	C
725	"	60913	Mrs. Dorothy Gallagher Residence (1946)	C
729	"	60914	M.J. Hasse Residence (1948)	C
732	"	60915	Herbert & Thelma Mader Residence (1949)	C
733	"	60916	John & Eunice Poetzel Residence (1946)	C
734	"	60918	George & Pauline Madler Residence (1949)	C
735	"	60922	James G. & Joyce Johnson Residence (1946)	C
736	"	60925	James & Leone Richards Residence (1949)	C
738	"	60929	George & Adelaide Miller Residence (1946)	C
739	"	60930	Edward & Carmel Srenaski Residence (1946)	C
740	"	60932	Norman A. & Darlene Coan Residence (1948)	C
741	"	60935	George & Josephine Stabenow Residence (1946)	C
742	"	60936	Robert J. & Josephine Bolton Residence (1946)	C
743	"	60941	George E. & Irma Law Residence (1946)	C
744	"	60943	Frank A. & Marion DeSteffen Residence (1946)	C
745	"	60945	Mark L. & Helen Lowell Residence (1946)	C
746	"	60944	L. H. & Irene Weth Residence (1946)	C
747	"	60946	Robert L. & Margaret Brockman Residence (1946)	C
748	"	60947	Vern & Kathryn Joseph Residence (1946)	C
749	"	153782	Harold & Marion Hedberg Residence (1946)	C
750	"	153783	Leslie & Ruth Patton Residence (1948)	C
700 KINZIE COURT		60683	Robert B. Jr. & Margaret Goodman Residence (1946)	C
701	"	60685	William F. & Lucille Platt Residence (1946)	C
702	"	60687	Burt & Frieda Hosterman Residence (1946)	C
703	"	60689	George C. & Jean Fucik Residence (1946)	C
704	"	60690	Oscar & Margaret Tomarkin Residence (1946)	C
705	"	60691	George T. & Marguerite Weisgerber Residence (1946)	C
706	"	60692	Clyde Yorkson Residence (1946)	C
707	"	60694	Howard & Jean Mayo Residence (1946)	C
708	"	60695	Louis F. & Marie Jambois Residence (1946)	C
709	"	60696	Bruce G. & Patricia Hanson Residence (1946)	C

710	"	60697	Norman J. & Merilyn Knights Residence (1946)	C
711	"	60699	Edward L. & Vonna McNiff Residence (1946)	C
712	"	60701	Jesse M. & Jean Holderby Residence (1946)	C
713	"	60702	Ray J. & Gladys Gonion Residence (1946)	C


Kinzie Court - Carver Lane
Residential Historic District
Menasha, WI
EIGHTH ST.
CARVER LN.
KINZIE CT.
MILWAUKEE ST.
TAYCO ST.
N
Contributing
Historic Boundary
**Please note that all homes in the district are considered to be contributing. Free-standing garages, however, are not included in the count.

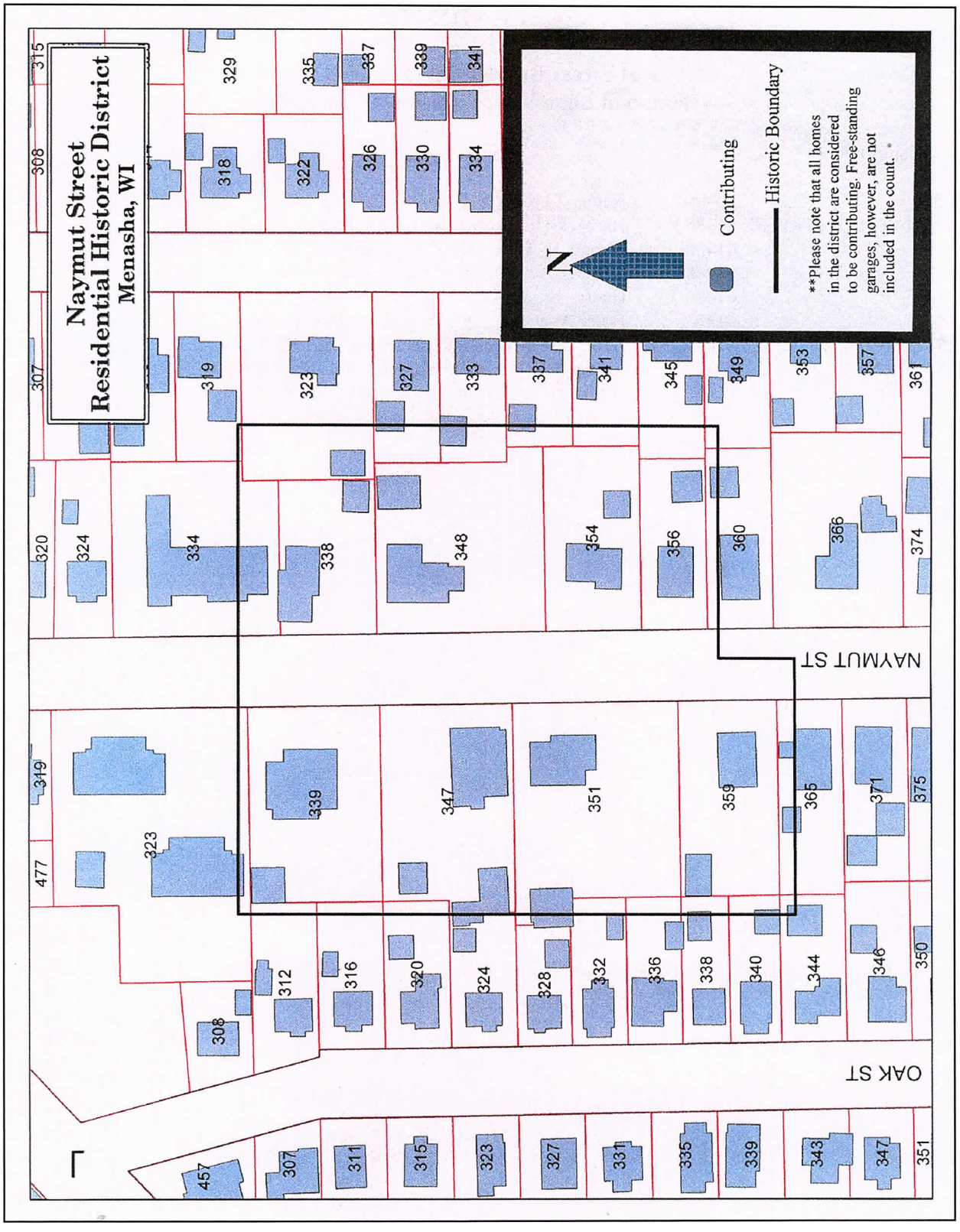
APPENDIX D

Naymut Street Residential Historic District

Period of Significance: Ca. 1875- Ca. 1913

C = Contributing

Address		AHI#	Name of Property (Date)	Status
338	NAYMUT STREET	61485	Harbeck-Hill Residence (Ca. 1893)	C
339	"	61486	Samuel H. & Dorothy Clinedinst Residence (1913)	C
347	"	61488	Leander J. & Phoebe Noble Residence (Ca. 1875)	C
348	"	61490	George Sr. & Ellen Banta Residence (1878; 1888)	C
351	"	61495	Harry A. & Ida Fisher Residence (1913)	C
354	"	61495	James & Helen Thom Residence (Ca. 1900)	C
356	"	61491	Leonard W. & Emma Whitmore Residence (1913)	C
359	"	61496	William A. & Bertha Ferguson Residence (1913)	C


Naymut Street
Residential Historic District
Menasha, WI
N
Contributing
Historic Boundary
**Please note that all homes in the district are considered to be contributing. Free-standing garages, however, are not included in the count.
NAYMUT ST
OAK ST

APPENDIX E

SURVEY INVENTORY

This inventory list includes 692 resources. If the Historic Name is known, it is listed. However, all others are cited as the style of the building. Unless noted as a commercial or non-residential type of building , all other surveyed structures are residences.

If the Historic Name of a property is in **all CAPS** and **bolded** and **italicized**, it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

If the Historic Name of a property is simply **bolded**, a recommendation was written for that property either individually or as part of a historic district.

An "UPDATE ONLY" designation under Status indicates that the property had retained sufficient integrity for survey in 1985-86; however, since that time, its exterior appearance has changed to the point that it no longer meets current survey standards. This designation was given to 158 resources.

A "NEW" designation under Status indicates that the resource is new to the inventory. In some cases, a single address had previously included more than one resource, but shared the same AHI (identification) number. So, while they may have technically been previously surveyed, they now have their own AHI number. This designation was given to 70 properties.

An asterisk (*) after the historic name indicates that the resource has been identified as a potential catalogue design–either national or locally (the latter of which may have been produced by a lumber company). Others are perhaps the product of a local builder. There are a number of "repeat" designs located throughout the city and the Elm & Keyes Street, as well as the Elm Street residential historic districts best illustrate this. Although a number of bungalow designs are repeated throughout the city–there are just enough subtle differences that they are not included in this grouping.

Address	AHI#	Historic Name or Style/Date	Status
ABBY AVENUE			
216 "	59471	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
AHNAIP STREET			
366 "	59501	One Story Cube	
369 "	59502	One Story Cube	
373 "	59503	Front Gable	
374 "	59504	Charles Kloepfel Residence	UPDATE ONLY
378 "	59520	"The Mayfield," Sears, Roebuck & Co.*	UPDATE ONLY
382 "	59521	John Reimer Residence	
388 "	59524	Menasha Wooden Ware Oil Room	
417 "	59619	Bungalow	
421 "	59620	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
429 "	59622	Other Vernacular Flat	
430 "	59514	**Gilbert Paper Company Office (1919; Ca. 1926)**	
"	59623	**Gilbert Paper Company Gatehouse (Ca. 1926)**	
"	59614	Gilbert Paper Company Powerhouse	

449	"	59615	Nicolet Elementary School	
APPLETON ROAD				
631	"	59641	American Foursquare	UPDATE ONLY
635	"	59642	Tudor Cape Cod	
650	"	59644	Cape Cod	
657	"	59646	Tudor Cape Cod	
669	"	59650	Dutch Colonial Revival*	
728	"	154941	Colonial Revival*	NEW
732	"	154942	Colonial Revival*	NEW
828	"	59658	Tudor Cape Cod*	
832	"	59659	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
1212	"	59670	Whiting Airport	UPDATE ONLY
APPLETON STREET				
84	"	59516	Bungalow	
87	"	59517	Frank Engels Residence	
109	"	59541	Side Gable*	
112	"	59542	Commercial Building	
200	"	59544	**St. Mary's Catholic Rectory (1936)**	
209	"	59604	Bungalow	
409	"	59626	Tudor Cape Cod	
416	"	59629	Tudor Cape Cod	
420	"	59630	Bungalow	
513	"	59974	Bungalow	
609	"	60023	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
641	"	60058	Tudor Revival	
657	"	60156	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
658	"	60170	Gabled Ell	
700	"	60177	Bungalow	
705	"	60189	Cape Cod	UPDATE ONLY
712	"	60191	Bungalow	
724	"	60193	Side Gable	
840	"	60201	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
848	"	60202	Front Gable	
852	"	60203	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
BRIGHTON DRIVE				
999	"	154401	John Sensenbrenner Gatehouse/Garage	NEW
1045	"	60209	**Dr. Harold O. & Mildred Hansen Residence (1937)**	
1049	"	154222	Other Vernacular	NEW
1059	"	60218	**William & Majel Kellett Residence (1940)**	
@ termination point		60207	Contemporary	
@ end of 3rd Street		154961	Concrete Bridge	NEW
BROAD STREET				
90	"	60241	Dutch Colonial Revival	
98	"	60246	**Adolph & Mathilde Wahle Residence (Ca. 1870)**	
216	"	60282	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
221	"	60294	Bungalow	
226	"	60306	Front Gable*	

228	"	60308	John Schneider Residence	
232	"	60309	Italianate	
239	"	60310	Craftsman*	
300	"	60324	**Trinity Lutheran Church & School (1953; 1957)**	
309	"	60325	Queen Anne	
319	"	60328	Gabled Ell	
335	"	60330	Trinity Lutheran Parsonage	
339	"	60331	Trinity Lutheran Parish Hall & Sunday School	
340	"	60332	Front Gable	
343	"	60333	Colonial Revival	
344	"	60334	Front Gable	
348	"	60336	American Foursquare	
357	"	60340	**First Congregational Parsonage (1953)**	
359	"	60342	**First Congregational Church (1926-27)**	
362	"	60345	Orton C. Little Residence	
400	"	60350	Queen Anne	
412	"	60370	Cruciform Ell	
418	"	60382	Colonial Revival	
436	"	60394	Colonial Revival	
514	"	60401	American Foursquare	
523	"	60441	Emil O. Kind Residence	
537	"	60511	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
538	"	60512	Jacob A. Linsdau Liquor Store	
546	"	60587	Commercial Building	
600	"	60620	Boomtown Commercial	
601	"	60623	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
606	"	59496	Other Vernacular	
615	"	60627	Cruciform Ell	UPDATE ONLY
616	"	60629	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
622	"	60631	Duplex	
634	"	60670	Side Gable	
637	"	60671	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
640	"	60672	Bungalow	
641	"	60673	Other Vernacular	UPDATE ONLY
642	"	60674	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
708	"	60684	Bungalow	
709	"	60686	Gabled Ell	
711-13	"	60688	Gabled Ell	
712	"	60693	**George & Catherine Stein Residence (Ca. 1858)**	
716	"	60698	Bungalow	
718	"	60700	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
719	"	60703	Cruciform Ell	
723	"	60719	American Foursquare	
736	"	60724	Front Gable	
737	"	60726	Gabled Ell	
740	"	60731	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
745	"	60753	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
828	"	60778	Cape Cod*	
835	"	60783	One Story Cube	UPDATE ONLY

BULLARD CT				
235	"	155001	Cape Cod	NEW
CARVER LANE				
701	"	154901	**Maurice & Alvina Vanderheiden (1946)**	NEW
703	"	60901	**Carl & Lucille Lorenz Residence (1947)**	
705	"	60902	**Lewis & Virginia Conklin Residence (1946)**	
707	"	60903	**Verle & Harriett Bliss Residence (1947)**	
709	"	60904	**Mowry & Mary Smith Residence (1948)**	
711	"	60905	**Arthur & Alice Kapp Residence (1946)**	
713	"	60906	**Charles J. Jr. & Lucille Braun (1946)**	
715	"	60907	**Rose Ernst Residence (1946)**	
719	"	60909	**Eugene & Hilma Liese Residence (1946)**	
721	"	60911	**William & Mary Reynolds Residence (1946)**	
723	"	60912	**Louis & Phoebe Heck Residence (1946)**	
725	"	60913	**Mrs. Dorothy Gallagher Residence (1946)**	
729	"	60914	**M. J. Hasse Residence (1948)**	
732	"	60915	**Herbert & Thelma Mader Residence (1949)**	
733	"	60916	**John & Eunice Poetzel Residence (1946)**	
734	"	60918	**George & Pauline Madler Residence (1949)**	
735	"	60922	**James G. & Joyce Johnson Residence (1946)**	
736	"	60925	**James & Leone Richards Residence (1949)**	
738	"	60929	**George & Adelaide Miller Residence (1946)**	
739	"	60930	**Edward & Carmel Srenaski Residence (1946)**	
740	"	60932	**Norman A. & Darlene Coan Residence (1948)**	
741	"	60935	**George & Josephine Stabenow Residence (1946)**	
742	"	60936	**Robert J. & Josephine Bolton Residence (1946)**	
743	"	60941	**George E. & Irma Law Residence (1946)**	
744	"	60943	**Frank A. & Marion DeSteffen Residence (1946)**	
745	"	60945	**Mark L. & Helen Lowell Residence (1946)**	
746	"	60944	**L. H.& Irene Weth Residence (1946)**	
747	"	60946	**Robert L. & Margaret Brockman Residence (1946)**	
748	"	60947	**Vern Joseph Residence (1946)**	
749	"	153782	**Harold & Marian Hedberg Residence (1946)**	NEW
750	"	153783	**Leslie & Ruth Patton Residence (1946)**	NEW
CHUTE STREET				
219	"	60649	Dutch Colonial Revival*	
230	"	60952	Greek Revival	UPDATE ONLY
234	"	60955	Other Vernacular	UPDATE ONLY
300	"	61229	John Cloves Residence	
301	"	60966	Bungalow	
306	"	60968	Craftsman	UPDATE ONLY
309	"	60969	Front Gable	
310	"	60970	Craftsman	UPDATE ONLY
314	"	60974	Dutch Colonial Revival*	
316	"	60975	Dutch Colonial Revival	UPDATE ONLY
317	"	60959	Queen Anne	UPDATE ONLY
319	"	60976	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
336	"	60983	Trinity German Lutheran Church	

CLEVELAND STREET				
209-11	"	153781	Duplex*	NEW
305	"	60992	Craftsman	
311	"	154421	Side Gable*	NEW
315	"	60993	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
329	"	60998	Bungalow	
335	"	61000	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
337	"	61002	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
339	"	61004	Bungalow	
345	"	61006	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
349	"	61012	Front Gable*	UPDATE ONLY
353	"	61015	Other Vernacular	
357	"	61017	Tudor Revival*	
361	"	61018	Front Gable*	UPDATE ONLY
365	"	61020	Colonial Revival	
381	"	61023	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
385	"	61025	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
389	"	61028	Bungalow	
393	"	61029	Bungalow	
397	"	61030	Tudor Revival*	UPDATE ONLY
409	"	61057	Bungalow	
CURTIS REED PLAZA				
		59487	**George Banta Publishing Company (1910-1962)**	
DE PERE STREET				
52	"	61060	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
56	"	61061	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
413	"	61064	Bungalow	
501	"	61065	Gabled Ell	
505	"	61066	Bungalow	
516	"	153761	**St. John the Baptist Church Rectory (1954)**	NEW
517	"	153762	Duplex	NEW
616	"	61069	Craftsman	
620	"	61070	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
624	"	61071	American Foursquare	UPDATE ONLY
636	"	61081	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
642	"	61082	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
643	"	61083	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
655	"	61086	Other Vernacular	
700	"	61087	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
708	"	153763	Other Vernacular	NEW
712	"	61089	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
724	"	61090	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
739	"	153764	Colonial Revival*	NEW
EDGEWATER DRIVE				
228	"	153741	Colonial Revival	NEW
232	"	61094	Cape Cod	
240	"	61095	Front Gable*	

ELM STREET				
201	"	61097	**Louis & Lucille Hansen Residence (1931)***	
204	"	61098	**Aloysius J. & Agnes Stilp Residence (1931)***	
205	"	61100	**Harry & Marguerite Leopold Residence (1931)***	
208	"	61101	**Lee & Myra Moyer Residence (1931)***	
209	"	61102	**Owen E. & Margaret J. Atkins Residence (1931)***	
212	"	61103	**Elmer & Violet Powers Residence (1931)***	
213	"	61096	**Herman M. & Ann Krause (1931)***	
305	"	61104	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
307	"	61107	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
308	"	61108	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
311	"	61110	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
314	"	61111	American Foursquare	
318	"	61112	Side Gable	
322	"	61113	Colonial Revival*	
341	"	61120	Craftsman Bungalow*	
342	"	61122	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
345	"	154981	Other Vernacular	NEW
346	"	61123	Dutch Colonial Revival*	
349	"	61124	Gabled Other	
350	"	61125	Dutch Colonial Revival*	
353	"	61126	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
358	"	61127	Bungalow	
361	"	61128	Bungalow	
365	"	61131	Tudor Revival*	
366	"	61132	**Menasha Wooden Ware Company Property (1921)***	
369	"	61135	Side Gabled	
370	"	61136	**Home Building Association Property (1921)***	
374	"	61139	**Home Building Association Property (1921)***	
377	"	61140	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
378	"	61141	**Sharpless Property (1921)***	
381	"	61142	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
382	"	61143	**Home Building Association Property (1921)***	
383	"	61144	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
386	"	61145	**Menasha Building Association Property (1921)***	
387	"	61146	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
390	"	61147	**George Banta Publishing Company Property (1921)***	
394	"	61149	**Home Building Association Property (1921)***	
398	"	61150	**George Banta Publishing Company Property (1921)***	
402	"	61151	**Menasha Building Association Property (1921)***	
EMILY STREET				
814	"	60061	Tudor Cape Cod	
819	"	153721	Colonial Revival	NEW
822	"	60064	Colonial Revival	
834	"	60065	Colonial Revival	
FOX RIVER				
@ MILL STREET		67733	***MENASHA DAM***	

FOX RIVER @ GARFIELD AVENUE				
		60066	Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge	
		60070	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Bridge	
GRANDVIEW AVENUE				
308	"	60139	Other Vernacular	
324	"	60152	Other Vernacular	
328	"	60154	Other Vernacular	
332	"	60161	Other Vernacular	
336	"	60163	Other Vernacular	
337	"	60167	Front Gable	
348	"	60169	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
352	"	60172	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
356	"	60174	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
360	"	60176	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
HIGH STREET				
9	"	60212	Bungalow	
10	"	60214	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
ICE STREET				
105	"	60217	**Jefferson Elementary School (1932)**	
JEFFERSON STREET				
716	"	60220	Front Gable	
720	"	60223	Front Gable	
724	"	60224	Front Gable	
840	"	60225	Side Gable*	
KAUKAUNA STREET				
220	"	60228	Side Gable*	
225	"	60233	Greek Revival	UPDATE ONLY
255-59	"	60249	**William Schmidt Tenements (Ca. 1880)**	
KEYES STREET				
501	"	61462	Ambrose V. Richardson Residence	
506	"	60628	Front Gable*	
510	"	60630	**Theodore & Helen Tuscherer Residence (1932)***	
511	"	60635	John Strange Residence	
514	"	60634	**William I. & Tillie Chudacoff Residence (1932)***	
518	"	60636	**George M. & Anna Thompson Residence (1932)***	
603	"	60664	Other Vernacular	
604	"	60665	**Lee D. & Adelle Craig Residence (1928)***	
608	"	60666	**Cyril A. & Frances Peerenboom Residence (1928)***	
609-11	"	60667	Duplex	
612	"	60668	**Dr. L. D. & Katherine Costello Residence (1928)***	
640	"	60669	**WWI Soldiers' & Sailors' Memorial Building (1928)***	
709	"	153944	Contemporary	NEW
713	"	153943	Contemporary	NEW
725	"	153942	Tudor Revival*	NEW
729	"	60675	Tudor Revival*	

730	"	60676	Gabled Ell	
836	"	60680	**George Jr. & Margaret Banta Residence/River Lea (1938)**	
	"	155201	**George Jr. & Margaret Banta Residence Entrance Gates (1938)**	NEW
837	"	60682	Bungalow	
KINZIE COURT				
700	"	60683	**Robert B. Jr. & Margaret Goodman Residence (1946)**	
701	"	60685	**William F. & Lucille Platt Residence (1946)**	
702	"	60687	**Burt & Frieda Hosterman Residence (1946)**	
703	"	60689	**George C. Fucik & Jean Residence (1946)**	
704	"	60690	**Oscar & Margaret Tomarkin Residence (1946)**	
705	"	60691	**George T. & Marguerite Weisgerber Residence (1946)**	
706	"	60692	**Clyde Yorkson Residence (1946)**	
707	"	60694	**Howard & Jean Mayo Residence (1946)**	
708	"	60695	**Louis F. & Marie Jambois Residence (1946)**	
709	"	60696	**Bruce G. & Patricia Hanson Residence (1946)**	
710	"	60697	**Norman J. & Merilyn Knights Residence (1946)**	
711	"	60699	**Edward L. & Vonna McNiff Residence (1946)**	
712	"	60701	**Jesse M. & Jean Holderby Residence (1946)**	
713	"	60702	**Ray J. & Gladys Gonion Residence (1946)**	
KONEMAC STREET				
318-20	"	60704	Other Vernacular Commercial	UPDATE ONLY
LAKECREST DRIVE				
656	"	60780	Other Vernacular	
736	"	153802	Colonial Revival	NEW
744	"	153803	Colonial Revival	NEW
748	"	60782	International Style	
LAKE ROAD				
275	"	60705	**Donald G. & Doris Turner Residence (1927)**	
315	"	60706	Walter H. Swanson Residence	
325	"	60707	Gavin W. Young Residence	
335	"	60708	**Dr. Fred G. & Barbara Jensen Residence (1937)**	
339	"	60712	John Stevens Residence	
340	"	60716	Robert H. Purdy Residence	UPDATE ONLY
348	"	60728	Wilfred A. Matthes Residence	
355	"	60756	Cola G. Parker Residence	
356	"	60747	Sam G. Gulino Residence	UPDATE ONLY
364	"	60751	Karl E. Forsgren Residence	
365	"	60766	Contemporary	
383	"	60769	Colonial Reviva	
411	"	60773	**Chester D. & Margaret Shepard Residence (1932)**	
LAKE STREET				
225	"	154081	Tudor Cape Cod*	NEW
LAWSON STREET				
46	"	60784	Other Vernacular	UPDATE ONLY

LINCOLN STREET				
804	"	60795	Bungalow	
820	"	60796	Cape Cod*	
LONDON STREET				
717	"	59689	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
LOPAS STREET				
301	"	154090	Colonial Revival	NEW
309	"	59697	Tudor Revival	
329	"	59723	Contemporary	
MADISON STREET				
111	"	59727	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
221	"	59733	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
MAIN STREET				
1	"	59734	***BRIN BUILDING***	
23	"	59804	Commercial Building	
140	"	154221	Menasha City Hall	NEW
163	"	59852	***T.D. PHILLIPS FURNITURE STORE***	
165-67	"	59857	***MASONIC BLOCK***	
175	"	59858	***FIRST NATIONAL BANK***	
177	"	59860	***HOTEL MENASHA***	
180	"	59862	***SCOTT BLOCK***	
184	"	59864	***ODD FELLOWS BUILDING***	
186	"	59871	***BECK'S MEAT MARKET***	
190	"	59873	***COMMERCIAL BUILDING***	
192	"	59875	***COMMERCIAL BUILDING***	
196	"	59877	***ROBY BLOCK***	
198	"	59965	***JOHN SCHUBERT BLOCK***	
200-02	"	59967	***TRILLING BLOCK***	
204	"	59995	***LOUIS SCHUBERT BLOCK***	
210	"	59999	***JOHNSON'S SHOE REPAIR BUILDING***	
212	"	60001	***PLANNER'S BLOCK***	
216	"	67639	***HOPFENSBERGER'S MEATS***	
220	"	60009	***CLOVIS DRY GOODS***	
222	"	60011	***ARFT & MAUTHE BARBERS***	
226	"	60016	***GRADE BLOCK***	
230	"	60021	***FOX RIVER HOUSE***	
234	"	60024	***COMMERCIAL BUILDING***	
240	"	60027	***LOESCHER BLOCK***	
MANITOWOC STREET				
57	"	60259	**City of Menasha Water Works & Filtration Plant [1905; 1927-28 (+)]**	
60	"	60261	Front Gable	
81	"	60263	Gabled Ell	
204	"	60291	Boomtown Commercial	
212	"	60292	Henry J. McCabe Saloon	
213	"	60295	Grade Residence	

501	"	60304	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
516	"	60307	Fred L. Bauerfiend Residence	
727	"	60311	Other Vernacular	UPDATE ONLY
728	"	60314	Side Gable*	
736	"	60316	Tudor Cape Cod	
737	"	60317	Other Vernacular*	
740	"	60318	Front Gable*	UPDATE ONLY
756	"	60319	Cape Cod	
757	"	60320	Side Gable*	
804	"	60434	Tudor Cape Cod*	
808	"	60438	Cape Cod*	
809	"	60440	Cape Cod	
812	"	60443	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
813	"	60446	Cape Cod*	
817	"	60448	Cape Cod	UPDATE ONLY
824	"	60449	Bungalow	
MARQUETTE STREET				
729	"	60458	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
MILWAUKEE STREET				
80	"	60462	One Story Cube	UPDATE ONLY
85	"	60466	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
88	"	60467	Adam J. Tuscherer Residence	UPDATE ONLY
89-91	"	60472	Italianate	
109	"	60473	American Foursquare	
112	"	60474	Bungalow	
113	"	60476	Gabled Ell	
200	"	60477	Dr. A. B. Jensen Residence	
208	"	60483	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
600	"	60568	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
605	"	60571	Side Gable*	UPDATE ONLY
633	"	60580	Gabled Ell	
637	"	60582	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
649	"	60588	Gabled Ell	
809	"	60602	Bungalow	
824	"	154281	Lawn Sculpture	NEW
841	"	60612	Tudor Cape Cod	
NASSAU STREET				
365	"	61438	Bungalow	
373	"	61444	Front Gable	
377	"	61446	Front Gable	
385	"	61449	Other Vernacular	UPDATE ONLY
389	"	61451	Bungalow	
396	"	61454	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
400	"	61456	Front Gable*	
404	"	61457	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
412	"	61458	Bungalow	

NAYMUT STREET				
314	"	61466	Queen Anne	
316	"	61475	Other Vernacular	
320	"	61479	Side Gable*	
324	"	61480	Side Gable*	
338	"	61485	**Harbeck-Hill Residence (Ca. 1893)**	
339	"	61486	**Samuel H. & Dorothy Clinedinst Residence (1913)**	
347	"	61488	**Leander J. & Phoebe Noble Residence (Ca. 1875)**	
348	"	61490	***GEORGE SR. & ELLEN BANTA RESIDENCE*** **(1878; 1888)**	
		155021	**Garage/Carriage House**	NEW
351	"	61494	**Harry A. & Ida Fisher Residence (1913)**	
354	"	61495	**James & Helen Thom Residence (Ca. 1900)**	
356	"	61491	**Leonard W. & Emma Whitmore Residence (1913)**	
359	"	61496	**William A. & Bertha Ferguson Residence (1913)**	
360	"	61498	Bungalow	
366	"	61504	Colonial Revival	
371	"	61506	Bungalow	
374	"	61508	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
379	"	61515	Bungalow	
387	"	154021	Colonial Revival	NEW
395	"	61525	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
400	"	61528	Italianate	
408	"	61532	Bungalow	
409	"	61534	Front Gabled	UPDATE ONLY
415	"	61541	Front Gabled	UPDATE ONLY
419	"	61576	Craftsman	
NICOLET BOULEVARD				
312	"	61578	**St. Patrick's Catholic School & Gymnasium (1941; 1961)**	
320	"	61579	**St. Patrick's Catholic Church (1883; 1955)**	
322	"	153682	**St. Patrick's Catholic Church Rectory #2 (1973)**	NEW
324	"	153681	**St. Patrick's Catholic Church Convent/ School Sisters of Notre Dame Convent (1961)**	NEW
346	"	61580	Bungalow	
404	"	61591	Christian Walter Residence	
416	"	61594	Dutch Colonial Revival	
420	"	61596	Gabled Ell	
444	"	61598	**Rudolph M. & Barbara Sensenbrenner Residence (1934)**	
472	"	154007	Cape Cod	NEW
508	"	61609	Front Gable	
616	"	61630	Theodore M. Gilbert Residence	
628	"	61631	Frank E. Sensenbrenner Residence	
804	"	61632	Colonial Revival	
836	"	654009	Ranch House	NEW
848	"	61633	Tudor Revival	
OAK STREET				
315	"	60797	Side Gable	
327	"	60798	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
336	"	60802	Colonial Revival	UPDATE ONLY

346	"	60818	Tudor Cape Cod	
359	"	60824	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
362	"	154102	Side Gable*	NEW
370	"	60826	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
379	"	60841	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
OLD MANITOWOC ROAD				
1463	"	60846	Two Story Cube	
OLD PLANK ROAD				
836	"	60847	Side Gable*	
874	"	60865	Front Gable	
883	"	60866	Front Gable	
908	"	60868	Gabled Ell	
926	"	60871	Gabled Ell	
937	"	60872	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
PACIFIC STREET				
804	"	60874	Duplex	
PARIS STREET				
732	"	154403	Cape Cod	NEW
PARK STREET				
330	"	60879	Willis H. Miner Residence	
338	"	60881	**Frank D. & Edna Lake Residence (1896)**	
340	"	60882	Colonial Revival	UPDATE ONLY
342	"	28238	George Pierce Residence	
346	"	60883	Lester L. Whitmore Residence	
350	"	60884	George Banta Jr. Residence	
360	"	60885	Richard W. Thickens Residence	
390	"	60888	Dr. G. N. Pratt Residence	
398	"	60889	Mrs. Jane Smith Haskins Wall	
	"	154261	Russell Flom Residence	NEW
PINE STREET				
385	"	60893	Front Gable	
POLONIA STREET				
311	"	60898	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
317	"	60899	Bungalow	
RACINE STREET				
56	"	60807	***KRAUTKRAMER'S SALOON***	
62	"	60809	Commercial Vernacular	
68	"	17139	***GUSTAV AUGUSTIN BLOCK***	
84	"	60917	***U.S. POST OFFICE***	
109	"	60924	American Foursquare	UPDATE ONLY
613	"	60963	American Foursquare	UPDATE ONLY
621	"	60964	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
629	"	60965	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY

634-36	"	61005	Dutch Colonial Revival Duplex	
709	"	61010	Bungalow	
723	"	61011	Front Gable	
729	"	61013	Bungalow	
805	"	61026	**Edward & Mary Schrage Residence (1910)**	
813	"	61027	Cape Cod*	
845	"	61035	One Story Cube	UPDATE ONLY
@ Fox River		60805	Racine Street Bridge	
RAILROAD STREET				
111	"	61038	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
216	"	61040	Industrial Building	
RIVER STREET				
100	"	61047, 61049 & 61051	**George Whiting Paper Company Office & Mill (Ca. 1886-Ca. 1926)**	
199	"	61053	**City of Menasha Steam Plant (1949; 1964)**	
271	"	69991, 69992	Marathon Paper Mill	
RIVER WAY				
507	"	61092	International Style	
508	"	153661	Other Vernacular	NEW
511	"	153662	Cape Cod	NEW
516	"	153663	Cape Cod	NEW
519	"	153664	Colonial Revival	NEW
540	"	59482	**Philip & Marian Arft Residence (1935)**	
545	"	153665	Colonial Revival	NEW
548	"	153666	Cape Cod	NEW
551	"	153669	Cape Cod	NEW
552	"	153667	Colonial Revival Cape Cod	NEW
556	"	153668	Cape Cod	NEW
SCHOOL COURT				
625	"	155061	St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage	NEW
SHEBOYGAN STREET				
835	"	61152	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
SMITH PARK				
	•	56632	Smith Park	
	"	155222	Smith Park Gazebo	NEW
	"	155221	Smith Park Pavilion	NEW
STATE STREET				
713	"	154561	Colonial Revival Cape Cod	NEW
TAYCO STREET				
2	"	17150	***CARL KOCH BLOCK***	
6	"	61164	Commercial Vernacular	
7	"	61165	Boomtown Commercial	

14	"	61170	Commercial Vernacular	
22	"	61278	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
26	"	61171	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
30	"	61172	Side Gable	
34	"	61173	Other Vernacular	
42	"	61174	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
46	"	61175	Bungalow	
52	"	61177	**John & Sarah Mitchell Residence (1854)**	
56	"	61234	American Foursquare	UPDATE ONLY
60-62	"	61240	Other Vernacular	
68	"	61242	Josiah Plummer Residence	UPDATE ONLY
76	"	61246	Philo Hine Residence	UPDATE ONLY
85	"	61253	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
100	"	61254	Herman Luckenbach House	
501	"	61255	Butte des Mort Elementary School	
616	"	61256	Tudor Cape Cod	
639	"	61258	Front Gable*	UPDATE ONLY
646	"	61259	Gabled Ell	
704	"	61260	Front Gable	
706	"	61261	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
708	"	154321	Cape Cod*	NEW
731	"	61262	Front Gable	
732	"	154322	Contemporary	NEW
800	"	61274	Louis Hanke Residence	
814	"	61271	Tudor Cape Cod	
853	"	61275	Ranch	UPDATE ONLY
858	"	61276	Contemporary	UPDATE ONLY
@ River		27409	***TAYCO STREET BRIDGE***	
WALNUT STREET				
400	"	61476	Edward Schrage Residence	
408	"	61279	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
WARSAW STREET				
846	"	61281	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
WASHINGTON STREET				
69	"	61077 & 61088	John Strange Paper Company	
160	"	61286	Marathon Paper Mill	
214	"	61288	***NORTHWEST ELECTROLYTE AND ENGRAVING OFFICE AND PLANT***	
216	"	61294	***VERBRICK'S GAS STATION***	
218	"	155041	Small Office Building	NEW
222	"	155042	Small Office Building	NEW
226	"	51868	**St. Thomas Episcopal Church (1915; 1956; 1963)**	
WATER STREET				
@ Soo Railroad tracks		59647	Bridge Keeper's Shack	
@ Soo Railroad Tracks		59511	Water Street Swing Bridge	

WILLOW LANE				
350	"	153683	**DeVooght Family Residence (Date Unknown)**	NEW
393	"	61376	John H. Wilterding Residence	
398	"	153684	William Fieweger Residence	NEW
WINNEBAGO AVENUE				
300	"	61390	Dutch Colonial Revival*	
312	"	153701	Colonial Revival*	NEW
316	"	61394	Cape Cod	
317	"	61398	Colonial Revival	
319	"	153702	Colonial Revival	NEW
321	"	61425	Tudor Revival	
324	"	61428	Cape Cod	
333	"	153703	Colonial Revival	NEW
341	"	153704	Colonial Revival	NEW
345	"	61430	Italianate	
392	"	153705	Cape Cod	NEW
393	"	153706	Tudor Cape Cod	NEW
396	"	61431	Tudor Revival	
1ST STREET				
101	"	58901	Bungalow	
211	"	154381	Side Gable	NEW
234	"	58918	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
240	"	58920	Bungalow	
304	"	58921	American Foursquare	
308	"	58922	Front Gable	
312	"	58924	Dutch Colonial Revival	
332	"	58929	Bungalow	
333	"	58930	William Gear Dairy	
336	"	58931	Front Gable	
337	"	52128	American Foursquare	
354	"	58934	Tudor Cape Cod*	
360	"	58935	D. T. H. MacKinnnon Residence	
400	"	58936	Other Vernacular	
410	"	58939	**Orville J. & Delilah Hall Residence (1870)**	
413	"	58940	**Edwin Owen & Frances Richardson Residence (Ca. 1860)**	
429	"	58942	Other Vernacular	
437	"	58943	Edwin Hofstead Residence	
509	"	58944	**Josiah Plummer Residence (Ca. 1880)**	
511	"	58945	Gustav Augustin Residence*	UPDATE ONLY
522	"	58947	Front Gable*	UPDATE ONLY
527	"	58949	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
538	"	58952	American Foursquare	
543	"	58953	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
546	"	58954	American Foursquare	
547	"	58955	Dutch Colonial Revival*	
600	"	58956	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
604	"	58957	Front Gable	
608	"	58958	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY

612	"	58959	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
617	"	58961	Bungalow	
621	"	58963	Colonial Revival	
629	"	58966	Dutch Colonial Revival	
642	"	58968	American Foursquare	
647	"	58970	Front Gable	
703	"	58971	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
709	"	58973	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
723	"	59004	Craftsman*	
724	"	59006	Bungalow	
727	"	59008	Bungalow	
728	"	59010	Gabled Ell	
2ND STREET				
313	"	59052	Front Gable	
317	"	59055	Craftsman	UPDATE ONLY
337	"	59094	Front Gable	
424	"	59113	Anton Bruehl Residence	
501	"	59125	Dutch Colonial Revival	UPDATE ONLY
522	"	59139	**St. Mary's Catholic Church Convent (1950)**	
528	"	59141	**St. Mary's Catholic Church (1883)**	
	"	59140	**St. Mary's Catholic School (1952; 1962; 2001)**	
533	"	59142	Craftsman*	
537	"	59143	American Foursquare	UPDATE ONLY
541	"	59144	Bernard Kasel Residence	UPDATE ONLY
604	"	59146	Front Gable*	
607	"	59147	American Foursquare	UPDATE ONLY
608	"	59148	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
620	"	59186	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
705	"	59194	One Story Cube	UPDATE ONLY
710	"	59196	American Foursquare	UPDATE ONLY
713	"	154361	Colonial Revival	NEW
737	"	59211	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
806	"	59213	Two Story Cube	
813	"	59217	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
837	"	59219	Bungalow	
841	"	59221	Gabled Ell	
871	"	59223	Front Gable	
872	"	59224	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
878	"	59225	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
3RD STREET				
300-04	"	59226	Kolasinski Grocery & Residence	
321	"	59227	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
345	"	59228	Gabled Ell	UPDATE ONLY
353	"	137679	Herman Fink Residence	
421	"	59232	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
513	"	59234	Dutch Colonial Revival	UPDATE ONLY
518	"	59235	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
647	"	59233	Dutch Colonial Revival	
705	"	59238	American Foursquare	

713	"	69980	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
738	"	59240	Side Gable	UPDATE ONLY
829	"	59242	American Foursquare	
830	"	59243	Cape Cod	
838	"	59245	Dutch Colonial Revival	
861	"	59246	Gabled Ell	
915	"	155223	Menasha Municipal Swimming Pool	NEW
993	"	140180 & 140181	U.S. Army Reserve Property	
4TH STREET				
204	"	59280	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
228	"	59286	Bungalow	
236	"	59289	Bungalow	
528	"	59304	Front Gable	
544	"	59298	Commercial Building	
614	"	59305	Front Gable	
712	"	59308	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
722	"	59309	Tudor Cape Cod	UPDATE ONLY
736	"	59244	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
5TH STREET				
533	"	59313	Front Gable	UPDATE ONLY
608	"	59315	Bungalow	UPDATE ONLY
616	"	59318	One Story Cube	UPDATE ONLY
621	"	59320	Commercial Vernacular	
626	"	59323	**Sisters of St. Francis/St. John the Baptist Church Convent (1911; 1953)**	
628	"	59325	**St. John the Baptist (Polish) Catholic Church (1900)**	
•		154346	**St. John the Baptist School (1934; Ca. 1950s)**	NEW
6TH STREET				
328	"	154344	Banta School	NEW
352	"	59334	Uncle Sam Tractor & Machinery Company	
412	"	59336	Bungalow	
440	"	59337	Dutch Colonial Revival	
509	"	59338	Gabled Ell	
538	"	59341	Dutch Colonial Revival	
616	"	59344	Bungalow	
7TH STREET				
420	"	59346	**Menasha High & Vocational School (1938)**	
473	"	154343	**St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church (1952; 1984)**	NEW
512	"	59347	Side Gable*	
513	"	59348	Bungalow	
516	"	59349	Side Gable	
8TH STREET				
515	"	59352	Other Vernacular	
736	"	59354	Tudor Cape Cod*	

740	"	59355	Dutch Colonial Revival*	
741	"	154341	Tudor Cape Cod*	NEW
745	"	9417	Cape Cod*	
752	"	59419	Side Gable*	
800	"	59421	Cape Cod*	
812	"	59422	Cape Cod*	
813	"	154342	Other Vernacular*	NEW
816	"	59424	Front Gable*	
820	"	59425	Side Gable*	

APPENDIX F

Following a review with Wisconsin Historical Society staff of all previously surveyed properties, the following 421 properties were determined to have no initial integrity at the time of their earlier survey and have, therefore, been deleted from the WHS database.

ADDRESS		AHI#
ABBEY AVENUE		
100	"	59436
104	"	59439
108	"	59440
112	"	59442
116	"	59444
200	"	59468
212	"	59469
218	"	59473
224	"	59474
228	"	59480
232	"	59483
AHNAIP STREET		
300	"	59490
334	"	59493
338	"	59494
343	"	59495
357	"	59497
358	"	59498
362	"	59499
365	"	59500
377	"	59519
383	"	59523
401	"	59616
405	"	59617
413	"	59618
425	"	59621
433	"	59627
441	"	59631
453	"	59633
457	"	59634
APPLETON STREET		
10	"	59513
104	"	59538
108	"	59540
113	"	59543
205	"	59581
213	"	59608
405	"	59624
408	"	59625

ADDRESS		AHI#
412	"	59628
500	"	59632
503	"	59635
508	"	59636
512	"	59971
600	"	59976
601	"	59980
616	"	60029
620	"	60033
621	"	60039
633	"	60043
642	"	60062
645	"	60101
649	"	60105
653	"	60151
709	"	60190
737	"	60194
800	"	60198
805	"	60199
828	"	60200
APPLETON ROAD		
620	"	59638
651	"	59639
625	"	59640
645	"	59643
662	"	59648
675	"	59652
727	"	59653
635	"	59655
801	"	59656
824	"	59657
836	"	59660
844	"	59662
848	"	59663
853	"	59665
856	"	59668
860	"	59669
BROAD STREET		
82	"	60240
94	"	60242

120 " 60265
125 " 60266
126 " 60269
131 " 60271
135 " 60273
136 " 60275
211 " 60278
215 " 60281
225 " 60303
240 " 60313
243 " 60315
313 " 60326
328 " 60329
353 " 60337
354 " 60339
358 " 60341
404 " 60361
408 " 60362
413 " 60372
432 " 60388
504 " 60398
508 " 60400
524 " 60444
525 " 60470
527 " 60482
529 " 60496
532 " 60499
533 " 60509
541 " 60515
547 " 60607
612 " 60625
623 " 60632
628 " 60633
700 " 60677
701 " 60678
704 " 60681
732 " 60722
741 " 60742
744 " 60748
808 " 60760
812 " 60763
816 " 60765
822 " 60770
824 " 60777
833 " 60781

CHUTE STREET
200 " 60948
223 " 60950
227 " 60951
233 " 60954
239 " 60958
312 " 60971
313 " 60972
327 " 60981
359 " 60990

CLEVELAND STREET
319 " 60995
323 " 60996
373 " 61021
401 " 61055
403 " 61056

DE PERE STREET
511 " 61067
600 " 61068
635 " 61072
646 " 60184
654 " 60185

ELM STREET
306 " 61105
310 " 61109
326 " 61114
334 " 61116
337 " 61117
338 " 61118
362 " 61130
373 " 61138
391 " 61148

GARFIELD AVENUE
104 " 60072

GRANDVIEW AVENUE
316 " 60142
320 " 60146
321 " 60148

HIGH STREET
2 " 60205
7 " 60210
11 " 60216

KAUKAUNA STREET
115 " 60226
221 " 60230
228 " 60236
229 " 60237
236 " 60238
237 " 60239

240 " 60243
243 " 60245
251 " 60247
252 " 60248
260 " 60250
261 " 60251

KEYES STREET
800 " 60679

LAKE STREET
209 " 60774
213 " 60775
217 " 60776
233 " 60779

LAWSON STREET
74 " 60786
75 " 60787
99 " 60788
101 " 60789
105 " 60790
106 " 60785
111 " 60791
115 " 60792
213 " 60793
220 " 60794

LONDON STREET
501 " 59673
605 " 59675
636 " 59676
644 " 59678
647 " 59681
654 " 59682
700 " 59686
709 " 59687
712 " 59688
718 " 59692
723 " 59693
726 " 59694
727 " 59695
740 " 59696

MADISON STREET
118 " 59728
126 " 59729
214 " 59730
216 " 59731
219 " 59732

MAIN STREET
26 " 59806
100 " 59809
102 " 59839
104 " 59842

MANITOWOC STREET
52 " 60256
56 " 60257
85 " 60264
86 " 60272
113 " 60279
200 " 60280
201 " 60290
408 " 60298
412 " 60299
416 " 60301
417 " 60302
828 " 60451
832 " 60453

MARQUETTE STREET
717 " 60455
721 " 60456

MILWAUKEE STREET
84 " 60464
204 " 60480
301 " 60486
305 " 60489
307 " 60491
312 " 60494
320 " 60562
606 " 60573
612 " 60575
617 " 60578
645 " 60586
653 " 60591
654 " 60595
704 " 60598
801 " 60600
813 " 60605
832 " 60608
838 " 60610
845 " 60614
854 " 60617
855 " 60619

NASSAU STREET
368 " 61442
369 " 61443

376 " 61445
380 " 61447
381 " 61448
388 " 61450
392 " 61452
393 " 61453
416 " 61459

NAYMUT STREET
311 " 61464
315 " 61467
319 " 61478
334 " 61484
365 " 61503
375 " 61510
378 " 61512
399 " 61526
403 " 61527
406 " 61529
407 " 61531
412 " 61535

NICOLET BOULEVARD
300 " 61577
350 " 61581
358 " 61582
366 " 61583
512 " 61627
516 " 61628
608 " 61629

OAK STREET
331 " 60799
332 " 60800
335 " 60801
338 " 60803
339 " 60804
340 " 60814
343 " 60815
344 " 60816
347 " 60820
350 " 60821
355 " 60822
371 " 60836
375 " 60838
386 " 60845

OLD PLANK ROAD
843 " 60848
860 " 60849
863 " 60850
867 " 60864
904 " 60867
918 " 60869
921 " 60870

PARIS STREET
709 " 60876
716 " 60878

PARK STREET
364 " 60886
370 " 60887

PINE STREET
380 " 60890
381 " 60891
384 " 60892
388 " 60894
389 " 60895
403 " 60896
404 " 60897

RACINE STREET
405 " 60956
409 " 60957
413 " 60961
419 " 60962
653 " 61008
745 " 61014
737 " 61016
741 " 61019
753 " 61022
833 " 61033
839 " 61034

RAILROAD STREET
101 " 61037
119 " 61039

TAYCO STREET
12 " 61166
57 " 61238
636 " 61257

WARSAW STREET
842 " 61280

1ST STREET
115 " 58902
117 " 58903
122 " 58905

127	"	58906
129	"	58907
132	"	58908
200	"	58909
201	"	58910
204	"	58911
218	"	48914
222	"	58915
227	"	58916
233	"	58917
237	"	58919
309	"	58923
320	"	58926
324	"	58927
340	"	58932
353	"	58933
404	"	58937
409	"	58938
418	"	58941
515	"	58946
524	"	58948
531	"	58950
537	"	58951
613	"	58960
620	"	58962
624	"	58964
625	"	58965
639	"	58967
643	"	58969
704	"	58972
731	"	59011
734	"	59013
735	"	59015
815	"	59017
819	"	59019
828	"	59021
850	"	59023
851	"	59028

2ND STREET

209	"	59043
221	"	59045
304	"	59048
309	"	59050
325	"	59085
326	"	59087
333	"	59090
336	"	59092
340	"	59096
341	"	59099
347	"	59102
351	"	59105
352	"	59108
353	"	59110
504	"	59133
509	"	59137
513	"	59138
600	"	59145
610	"	59184
623	"	59189
643	"	59191
644	"	59192
721	"	59198
810	"	59215
854	"	59222

3RD STREET

346	"	59229
348	"	59230
350	"	59231
536	"	59236
540	"	59237
734	"	59239
878	"	59247

4TH STREET

197	"	59248
213	"	59282
216	"	59283
229	"	59287
233	"	59288
237	"	59291
240	"	59293
512	"	59302
522	"	59303
618	"	59306
646	"	59307

5TH STREET

508	"	59311
527	"	59312
536	"	59314
620	"	59319
625	"	59321
631	"	59326
635	"	59328
645	"	59330
733	"	59331

6TH STREET

408	"	59335
525	"	59339

527	"	59340
540	"	59342
609	"	59343
708	"	59345

7TH STREET

517	"	59350
540	"	71001

8TH STREET

359	"	59351
540	"	59353

APPENDIX G

LIST OF PROPERTIES THAT WERE STANDING IN 1986 AND ARE NOW NO LONGER EXTANT

**Please note that this may not account for properties that could have been moved. The address that was listed in the 1986 survey report was the address that was re-checked for the resource and its possible that despite the fact it is no longer standing at the 1986 address, it could have been relocated. This list includes seventy-nine structures.

ADDRESS	AHI#	RESOURCE/TYPE
Abby Avenue	59431	Garage
90 Abby Avenue	59433	House
477 Ahnaip Street	59637	Tyler D. Phillips Residence
313 Appleton Street	59610	Car barn
317 Appleton Street	69982	Menasha Mill Supply Co.
995 Brighton Beach Road	60204	John Sensenbrenner Residence (garage still extant)
417 Broad Street	60373	House
425 Broad Street	60385	House
426 Broad Street	60387	House
300 block of Chute Street	60960	Commercial Garage
305 Chute Street	60967	House
325 Chute Street	60979	House
352 Chute Street	60988	Commercial Building
360 Chute Street	60991	Commercial Building
309 De Pere Street	61062	Commercial/Industrial
746 De Pere Street	61091	House
101 Garfield Avenue	60071	Sewage Treatment Plant
245 Garfield Avenue	60073	Lumber Yard Building
Garfield Avenue	69983	Lumber Yard Building
345 Lake Road	60721	House
395 Lake Road	60772	House
104 Lush Street	59725	House
108 Lush Street	59726	House
2 Main Street	59795	Commercial Building
10 Main Street	59800	Gas Station
18 Main Street	59802	House/Commercial
26 Main Street	59806	House
Ca. 100 Main Street	59809	House
102 Main Street	59839	House
104 Main Street	59842	House
108 Main Street	27413	John Marx Residence
113 Main Street	69987	Commercial
115 Main Street	59844	Commercial
119 Main Street	59846	Commercial
124 Main Street	27408	Menasha City Hall & Fire Station
132 Main Street	59847	Auto Showroom
149 Main Street	59849	Commercial
201 Main Street	59969	Commercial
209 Main Street	59997	Commercial

215 Main Street	60003	Commercial
217 Main Street	60005	Commercial
219 Main Street	60007	Commercial
223 Main Street	60013	Commercial
227 Main Street	60018	Commercial
101-105 Manitowoc Street	60274	Brewery
308 Manitowoc Street	60297	Industrial Building
413 Manitowoc Street	60300	House
3 Mill Street	60460	Elisha D. Smith Library
325 Milwaukee Street	60565	House
641 Milwaukee Street	60583	House
325-327 Naymut Street	61482	Publius V. Lawson Residence
348 Naymut Street	80455	Banta Carriage House
Ca. 320 Nicolet Boulevard	71136	St. Patrick's Rectory #1
200 Prospect Street	60900	House
300 Racine Street	60928	Warehouse/Garage
308-310 Racine Street	60940	Commercial Building
312 Racine Street	60942	Commercial Building
315 Racine Street	26998	Milwaukee & Northern Freight Depot
316 Racine Street	60953	Menasha Electric & Water Utilities
758 Racine Street	61024	Commercial Building
100 River Street	61050	Garage
1 Tayco Street	61161	Commercial Building
211 Tayco Street	70834	House
Washington Street @ Fox River	61283	Washington Street Bridge
408 Water Street	61300	Commercial Building
118 1st Street	69975	House
208 1st Street	58912	House
215 1st Street	58913	House
313 1st Street	58925	House
325 1st Street	58928	House
732 1st Street	69977	House
129 2nd Street	59040	House
205 2nd Street	59042	House
235 2nd Street	59047	House
440 2nd Street	59122	House
201 4th Street	59249	House
209 4th Street	59281	House
241 4th Street	59296	House
741 4th Street	69981	Industrial

APPENDIX H

National Register-Listed Properties

Properties Currently Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Location	Site/Property Name	Date Listed
Address Restricted	Doty Island (47-WN-30)	6/20/1985
Address Restricted	Menasha Lock Site	1/5/1998
Fox River @ Mill Street	Menasha Dam	12/7/1993
Tayco & Water Streets	Tayco Street Bridge	5/30/1986
1 Main Street	Brin Building	7/10/1986
163-240 Main & 56 Racine Street	Upper Main Street Historic District	12/6/1984

Includes:

163 Main Street	59852	T.D. Phillips Furniture Store
165-67 "	59857	Masonic Block
175 "	59858	First National Bank
177 "	59860	Hotel Menasha
180 "	59862	Scott Block
184 "	59864	Odd Fellows Block
186 "	59871	Beck's Meat Market
190 "	59873	Commercial Building
192 "	59875	Commercial Building
196 "	59877	Roby Block
198 "	59965	John Schubert Block
200-02 "	59967	Trilling Block
204 "	59995	Louis Schubert Block
210 "	59999	Johnson's Shoe Repair Building
212 "	60001	Planner's Block
216 "	67639	Hopfensberger's Meats
220 "	60009	Clovis Dry Goods
222 "	60011	Arft & Mauthe Barbers
226 "	60016	Grade Block
230 "	60021	Fox River House
234 "	60024	Commercial Building
240 "	60027	Loescher Block
56 Racine Street	60807	Krautkramer's Saloon

348 Naymut Street	George, Sr., and Ellen Banta House	5/5/1997
68 Racine Street	Gustav Augustin Block	5/30/1986
84 Racine Street	U.S. Post Office–Menasha	8/22/1986
2 Tayco Street	Carl Koch Block	7/10/1986
214-216 Washington Street	Washington Street Historic District	5/30/1986

Includes:

214 "	61288	Northwest Electrolyte and Engraving Office and Plant
216 "	61294	Verbrick's Gas Station

**There are no properties that have been officially *Determined Eligible* in Menasha

APPENDIX I

PLANS ON FILE AT THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE (WAA) FOR MENASHA, WISCONSIN

- All information below was recorded from the database of the WAA, which is maintained by the Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Dates and addresses are not always included in the index, as some of the plans do not identify a date or specific address (beyond the city) on them. Also keep in mind that not all of the following plans listed were confirmed to have been built, while others have since been demolished.
- Coding number in the parenthesis indicates the drawing number in the WAA files.

Auler, Jensen & Brown

- Menasha City Fox River Bridge Tender's Lodge (431-0003)
  U Bend in Fox Rover
  1/01/23
- First Congregational Church (430-0005)
  418-20 Milwaukee Street
  3/01/1926
- Menasha Library Children's Addition (431-0006)
  21 Mill Street
  6/01/1930
- Menasha Furniture Company-Display Building (431-0007)
  360-62 Chute Street
  1/24/1933
- Norbert Verbrick Service Station (431-0011)
  216 Washington Street
  9/01/1935

Brielmaier, E. & Sons

- St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church School Additions (31-0267, 31-0268, 31-0269)
  532 2nd Street
  3/31/1920-2/19/1921; 8/10/1927; 10/21/1929

Eschweiler & Eschweiler

- John S. Sensenbrenner Residence & Garage (01-1076)
  Brighton Drive
  3/24/1927
- Marathon Paper Mills Company Office Building (01-593)
  River Street
  3/1/1940
- St. Patrick's Congregation School & Gym (01-743)

100 Nicolet/Nicolet @ Washington
4/12/1940-1/28/1941

Siewert, Alfred

- St. Timothy's English Evangelical Lutheran Church (127-93)
  437 7th Street
  1951
- St. Timothy's Evangelical Lutheran Church Addition (127-94)
  437 7th Street
  1965
- Mr. Elmer Becher Residence (127-166)
  308 Park Avenue
  1948

Steffen & Kemp

- Bethel Lutheran Church School Additions (108-0005)
  829 Appleton Road
  7/1/1954

Van Alyea, Thomas

- Walter H. Swanson Residence (50-72)
  315 Lake Road
  1935, 1964

Van Ryn & DeGelleke

- Nicolet Elementary (3rd Ward) School (02-74)
  Ahnaip & Nassau streets

Wettengel, Edward A.

- Harold Gallau Restaurant (37-38)
- Herbert Collner Store & Apartment Building (37-42)
  Manitowoc Street
- Hotel Menasha Alterations (37-57)
  177 Main Street
- Mr. L.E. Wirtz Garage Addition (37-160)
  Center Street
- Laemmerich Funeral Home Addition (37-74)
  612 Milwaukee Street
- Lakeside Paper Company Warehouse (37-76)
- Glen A. Lark Residence (37-82)
  1029 Marquette Street

Wettengel, cont'd.

- Sarah Loescher Apartment Building/fire escapes (37-84)
  240 Main Street
  1944
- C.R. Maloney Roller Rink & Dance Pavilion (37-88)
  Lake Road
- Menasha Wire & Manufacturing Company Factory (37-89)
- St. John's School Addition (37-123)
  6th Street
- St. Mary's Convent (37-130)
  546 2nd Street
- St. Mary's Parsonage (37-131)
- F.E. Sensenbrenner Residence Additions (37-142)
  628 (was 604) Nicolet Boulevard
- Orpheum Theater Addition (37-174)
  Main Street

APPENDIX J

THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, site, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. A birthplace or grave of a historic figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

D. A cemetery which derives is primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested in with its own historical significance; or

G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Directly cited from: National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1997), 37.