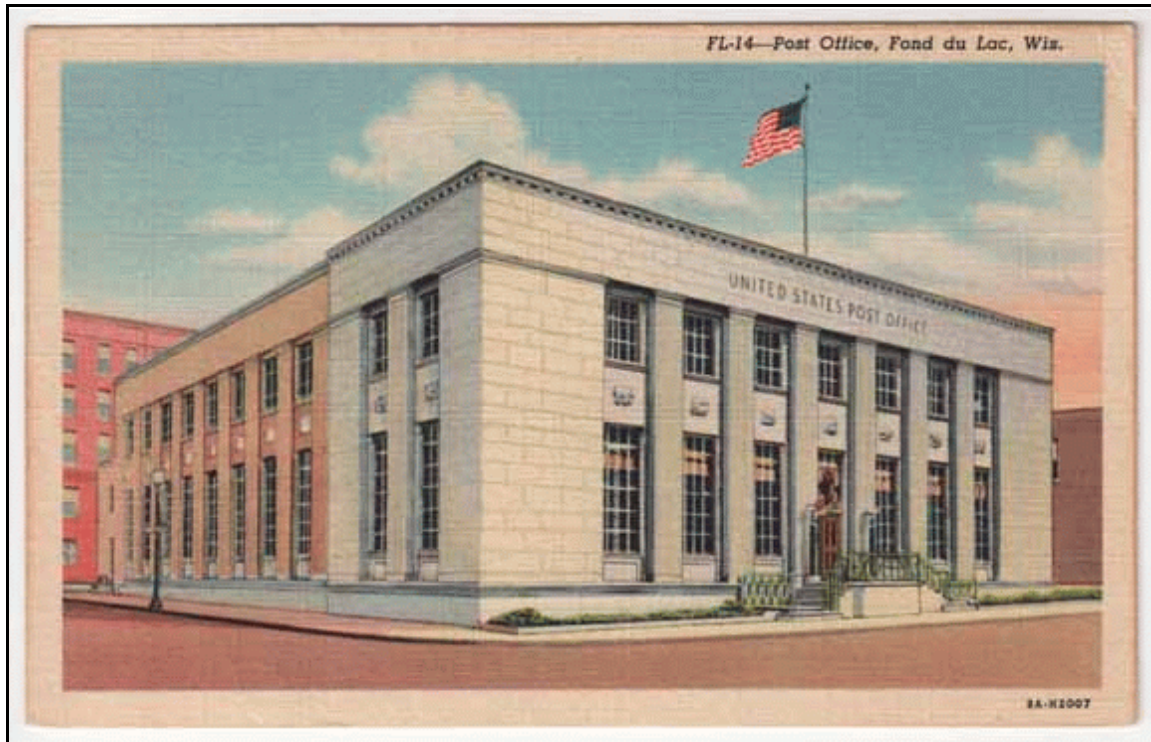


**HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY**  
**• City of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI •**



Prepared for:

**Fond du Lac Historic Preservation Commission**  
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Prepared by:



31 August 2011  
Revised October 2011

**HERITAGE RESEARCH, LTD.**  
N89 W16785 Appleton Avenue  
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin 53213  
262.251.7792  
[www.hrltd.org](http://www.hrltd.org)

Cover Image: Postcard of the U.S. Post Office (1937), Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Printed by E.C. Kropp, Milwaukee, WI. (circa 1949). Original postcard on file at Heritage Research, Menomonee Falls, WI.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Heritage Research, Ltd., would like to thank the City of Fond du Lac and the Historic Preservation Commission (the names of whom are listed on the following page) for their assistance throughout the project.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C., 20240.

The activity that is the subject of this architectural and historical survey has been financed entirely with Federal Funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society. Nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society.

**CITY OF FOND DU LAC  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

The current (as of the Summer 2011) Historic Preservation Commission consists of the following members:

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Lisa Pauly, Secretary

Joanne Alexander

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Tracy Reinhardt

Rick Gudex, City Council Representative

Dyann Benson, Redevelopment Planner/HPC staff liaison, City of Fond du Lac

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 2010): Mary Mullen, William Weinschrott and Jeremy Thiesfeldt, as well as former HPC staff liaison Joellyn Dahlin, Principal Planner, City of Fond du Lac.

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this project is to provide an updated survey (to one previously completed by Carol Lohry Cartwright in 1991-1992) of the architectural and historical resources located within the City of Fond du Lac. 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, the City of Fond du Lac contracted with Heritage Research, Ltd., to conduct a re-survey of the city within a specific Scope of Work (found in the Introduction & Survey Methodology). One of the two primary goals of the re-survey effort was to identify and inventory properties built between 1945 and 1965 (+). The second goal was to re-evaluate the potentially eligible properties identified in 1991-1992 and to determine whether or not they remained potentially eligible.

Among the resources surveyed, three historic districts and forty-four individual properties were considered for National Register eligibility and are discussed in this report. Two of the historic districts were found to be potentially eligible for the National Register, while additional research is required in order to make the best determination for the remaining district. Of the forty-four individual properties, thirty-five were found to be potentially eligible, while one requires additional research before a final determination can be made and two were recommended as ineligible for listing. The remaining six 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 2010-2011, the City of Fond du Lac 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 in 1988-1989 by Sundberg, Carlson & Associates (Marquette, Michigan), after which Carol Lohry Cartwright completed the Intensive Survey Report in 1991-1992) of the architectural and historical resources located within the City of Fond du Lac. 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 re-survey 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 October 1992 report results/recommendations. Following the 1992 report, nearly 3,000 properties had been inventoried, resulting in a survey card (with a photo) placed on file at the WHS. The 1992 survey report included general contextual research which established the historical evolution of the city, while additional chapters addressed the following community-related themes: Agriculture; Archaeology; Architecture; Art and Literature; Commerce; Education; Government; Industry; Planning and Landscape Architecture; Recreation and Entertainment; Religion; Social and Political Movements and Transportation. Results of that survey identified seven potentially eligible historic districts (including 237 total properties), while 153 properties were identified as potentially *individually* eligible. Of those seven identified districts, one (South Main Street Historic District) was National Register listed as part of the earlier survey endeavor, while two others (Linden Street and North Main Street) were listed in 2002. More recently, a combination of two earlier identified historic districts (Division Street and Sheboygan Street) were listed in 2010 as the East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District. In addition, nine individual properties were listed in the National Register since 1992.

Nearly twenty years have passed since the 1992 survey was completed. As one might expect after the passing of almost 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 is always the possibility of rehabilitation and/or restoration. Since 1992, the number of previously surveyed properties in Fond du Lac on file at the WHS (at the time the project began) total 2,952. In order to provide the most usable document for the City of Fond du Lac, the Scope of Work for the re-survey was defined in our 2010 proposal as follows (and comments as a result of this survey follow if appropriate):

- A. Review the city for surveyable properties that date to between 1945 and 1965. Create an inventory list of those properties, as well as create a new Recommendations Chapter/Section (Intensive Survey) that will address those potentially eligible properties in detail. 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 be included with the discussion.

\*It was found that the earlier 1992 report did include a good number of those more recently constructed properties than perhaps first thought. Despite that fact, the entire city was indeed reviewed for more recent properties (into the 1980s) that were not surveyed as of 1992. See Appendix B.

\*As well, it was discovered that properties with multiple buildings were not photographed in full. For example, historic-period church complexes may have had the church previously surveyed; however, not the additional structures of rectory/parsonage, convent, school, etc. In order to fully evaluate such properties, all buildings were inventoried for this effort. See also Appendix B.

- B. Field check and reevaluate all properties that are identified in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD; accessible to the public at [www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi)) as being eligible for listing in the National Register. As previously cited, that amounts to approximately 150 individual properties. Since a fair amount of historical information was compiled regarding potentially eligible properties in 1991-92, any additional information would be either supplemental or corrective if the earlier material appears to be in error.

\*All previously surveyed properties that were recommended as potentially eligible in 1992 were re-reviewed for current eligibility. All such structures are listed in Appendix A of this report and addressed accordingly.

- C. Field-check and reevaluate the previously identified historic districts known as the Forest Avenue Commercial Historic District and West Division Historic District. Similar to Item A above, a fair amount of historical information was compiled in 1991-92 and, therefore, any additional information would be either supplemental or corrective.

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

\*According to WHS staff, only 8 properties did not have a photo on file at the WHS and they were photographed for this effort.

- E. Amend the 1991-1992 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 is anticipated considering the more recent era of potentially eligible structures.

\*Based on the properties inventoried, no additional context chapters were deemed necessary. All building types were covered in the 1991-1992 survey report. Indeed, expansion of the architects and builders chapter was recommended at the time of the project proposal, however, their names are simply included in the survey recommendations.

- F. As time permits, take update (digital) photographs 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. All photos will be burned to a CD (or CDs) and supplied to the WHS so that they can download them to the WHPD. An additional CD (or CDs) will be given to the City of Fond du Lac.

\*The list of previously surveyed properties at the time this survey began was substantial. It was also thought that they had been reviewed to make sure that they should indeed be in the inventory (based on their level of integrity). It was found that they had not been sorted through prior to this endeavor and, therefore, much time was spent in order to determine which of the nearly 3,000 properties should remain in the inventory and which should be removed. The sorting is still ongoing, but will be completed by mid-September 2011.

- G. Update all property records, as appropriate, in the WHPD.

\*Updates are largely restricted to those that are addressed in the Recommendations Section, as well as the newly surveyed properties. As well, those properties that were discovered to be no longer extant, were also updated as such.

- H. Map locations of all inventoried properties. In previous surveys, communities found it beneficial to enter the addresses into their city's GIS and produce an appropriate map (or maps).

\*Except for historic districts, maps are no longer needed for locational purposes now that all information has been digitized and is entered by street address.

Prior to beginning the re-survey effort, a public meeting was held on 15 September 2010 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. A second meeting to report survey results was scheduled for 21 September 2011.

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 1992 final report were initially assumed to be correct for this report; however, it was found that a number of properties were erroneously named. The City of Fond du Lac retains some early building records, however, none earlier than the 1920s. Interestingly, more recent property records did not always include a building permit.

The following report, therefore, consists of a new recommendations “chapter,” as well as various appendices that include an inventory list of the newly surveyed properties (since 1991-1992) 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 Fond du Lac. Appendix G of this document includes the WAA information.

Results of the 2010-2011 re-survey are summarized as follows:

Of the two historic districts that were identified in the earlier 1991-1992 survey (and not subsequently listed in the National Register of Historic Places), one--the West Division Street Historic District--has suffered alterations and/or other issues of integrity loss such that it is no longer considered to be potentially eligible at this time. The previously identified Forest Avenue Commercial Historic District retains integrity and is, again, recommended as potentially eligible. And, as of this year, two additional residential districts were identified--one of which is considered to be potentially eligible, while the other requires additional research.

Furthermore, this survey identified forty-four potentially eligible individual properties in the Recommendations section. Of those forty-four discussed, thirty-five were indeed determined potentially eligible, while one requires additional research before a determination can be made and two were recommended ineligible for National Register listing. Finally, six properties (or components thereof) have not yet reached fifty years of age and, therefore, should be re-evaluated once they “come of age.” While some of the arguments for National Register eligibility presented in 1992 still remain true, others have been corrected to more properly reflect their eligibility. Please see the Recommendations Section that follows for further discussion.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS LIST**

Of the resources reevaluated, as well as the new properties that were inventoried and photographed for this survey, forty-four 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 forty-four resources, as well as three districts are listed below. Expanded discussions of each district and individual property follows the list.

### **Districts**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Appendix</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
Forest Avenue Commercial Historic District	Appendix C	Potentially Eligible
Fond du Lac Home Building Company Historic District	Appendix D	Potentially Eligible
Champion Avenue Foursquares Residential Historic District	Appendix E	Further Research Necessary

### **Individual Properties**

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
251 W. Arndt Street	Fond du Lac Fire Department Hose Company #3	Not Eligible
341 Boyd Street	Ralph E. & Lillian Ruth Sutherland House/ Lustron "Westchester" Model	Potentially Eligible
16 N. Brooke Street	Northern Casket Company	Potentially Eligible
2-26 S. Brooke Street	LaBelle Wagon Works/ Gurney Refrigerator Company	Potentially Eligible
31 E. Division Street	William & Frank Candlish Funeral Home	Potentially Eligible
40 E. Division Street	Immanuel Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church	Potentially Eligible
149 E. Division Street	Temple Beth Israel	Potentially Eligible
51 W. Division Street	St. Paul the Apostle Cathedral Complex	Potentially Eligible
133 W. Division Street	Griffith-Boyle House	Potentially Eligible
233 W. Division Street	Winnebago Cheese Company	Further Research Necessary
250 Gillett Street	Michael & Julia Dougherty House	Potentially Eligible
615 Grace Avenue	Miller-Gardner House	Potentially Eligible
203 Hoyt Street	William & Annie Cole House	Potentially Eligible
130 S. Main Street	National Exchange Bank & Trust	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
363 S. Main Street	Church of Our Saviour, Evangelical Lutheran	Not Eligible
531-541 S. Main Street	S. & A. Investment Company Commercial Block/Thiel Drug Store	Potentially Eligible
660 S. Main Street	William & Marian Magnussen House	
819 S. Main Street	Gilles Frozen Custard Drive-In	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
20 N. Marr Street	Covenant United Methodist Church	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
53 E. Merrill Avenue	St. Mary's Catholic Church Complex	Potentially Eligible

29 S. Military Road	Merrille Institute	Potentially Eligible
101 Morningside Drive	Woodworth Junior High School	Potentially Eligible
45 S. National Avenue	Dorcas Chapel, Marian College	Potentially Eligible
220 Old Pioneer Road	Keyes & Ann Darling House/The Postilion	Potentially Eligible
222 N. Park Avenue	Carl & Harriet Hoernig House	Potentially Eligible
236 N. Park Avenue	Wagner-Phinney House	Potentially Eligible
271 N. Park Avenue	The Henry Boyle Catholic Home for the Aged	Potentially Eligible
109 S. Park Avenue	William & Annie McDermott House	Potentially Eligible
244-248 S. Park Avenue	Business Block/Edward Marcoe Grocery	Potentially Eligible
200 S. Peters Avenue	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Complex	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
506 E. Pioneer Road	Stanchfield House	Potentially Eligible
301 S. Pioneer Road/ Hwy 41 east frontage	Schreiner's Restaurant/Northway Motel	Potentially Eligible
40 W. Rees Street	Fond du Lac Water Works Building	Potentially Eligible
158 Ruggles Street	Khiloth Jacob Synagogue	Potentially Eligible
Off of Scott Street	Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge	Potentially Eligible
32 Sheboygan Street	Fond du Lac Public Library	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
33 Sheboygan Street	Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks (BPOE) Lodge #57	Potentially Eligible
45 Sheboygan Street	Wisconsin Telephone Company Building	Potentially Eligible
51 Sheboygan Street	Masonic Temple	Potentially Eligible
213 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	Duffy House	Potentially Eligible
19 W. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	U.S. Post Office (see Forest Avenue HD)	Potentially Eligible
81 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	St. Joseph's Catholic Church	Potentially Eligible
99 W. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	U.S. Post Office	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
120 E. 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	Paul & Anna Boulay House	Potentially Eligible
Lakeside Park, Previously assigned the address of 650 N. Main Street	Lakeside Park, Lighthouse and Bandstand	Potentially Eligible

## RECOMMENDATION DISCUSSIONS

### \*HISTORIC DISTRICTS\*

\*\*See Appendices C, D and E for each district map and list of properties within the district.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Forest Avenue Commercial Historic District	Various, See Appendix C	Potentially Eligible



General view of Forest Avenue Commercial Historic District at the corner of S. Macy St. and Forest Ave.



U.S. Post Office (1937) at 19 W. 1<sup>st</sup> Street.

This district was identified as a result of the 1991-92 intensive survey of the City of Fond du Lac and it includes the following buildings: Moose Temple (1922) at 17-23 Forest Avenue (AHI#53734); the P.B. Haber Printing House (Ca. 1890) at 18 Forest Avenue (AHI#53735); the Hutter Commercial Building (1929) at 20 Forest Avenue (AHI#53737); the Post Office Block/Model Laundry (ca. 1862/1869) at 66 S. Macy Street (AHI#54415); and the U.S. Post Office Building (1937) at 19 W. 1<sup>st</sup> Street (AHI#52018). At that time, it was noted that the district was potentially eligible under both Criterion A: History (specifically regarding the topics of Commerce and Government), as well as Criterion C: Architecture. Following review, all five buildings continue to maintain a similar degree of integrity that they exhibited in 1992 and the Moose Temple is already individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

While the district of five buildings was earlier regarded as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, its significance is perhaps more greatly tied to history and Criterion A. Indeed, all buildings--except the 1937 post office--provided for a significant amount of commercial office space off of Main Street. Unlike the buildings on Main Street, these buildings housed professional services as opposed to retail goods. Indeed, the spacious Hutter Building was entirely comprised of

professional office space.<sup>1</sup>

The P.B. Haber Building housed not only the printing establishment of the same name, but was also the printer of *The Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, which was established in 1926 when *The Daily Commonwealth* (which had also been published at the Haber establishment) and *The Reporter* merged. Also, in a third-floor studio of the building the radio station KFIZ was born in 1923.<sup>2</sup>

Considered individually eligible in the district is the U.S. Post Office which was completed in 1937. As cited in the Cartwright survey, postal service began in Fond du Lac with its first settler, Colwert Pier who received the first mail delivery from Green Bay in 1838 and maintained service out of his own home. The location of the post office moved as convenient for the current postmaster, after which a permanent post office building was erected in 1862 (or 1869) at 66 S. Macy Street, which also included office space, as well as a meeting hall. In 1906, a new post office was complete at 19 W. 1<sup>st</sup> Street; that building was razed in favor of the existing structure at the same location. Standing two stories high, this building is faced with stone along its 1<sup>st</sup> Street elevation, while its rear is sheathed with brick. Although identified as Art Deco in the earlier survey, the more appropriate name for the style is “Stripped Classicism” which was popular for federal buildings. Despite the new signage that runs along the top of the building and new windows have been installed in the significantly larger openings, the openings themselves have not been altered and the modest stone detailing in the panels between the windows remains. Standing as a very good—and the only—example of Stripped Classicism in the City of Fond du Lac, the former U.S. Post Office is individually recommended potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. In addition, the post office is cited as having been the result of the Works Progress Administration, a make-work project that came out The Great Depression. As a result, the former post office is likely also considered to be potentially individually eligible in that regard under Criterion A: History.<sup>3</sup>

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Fond du Lac Home Building Company Historic District	Various, See Appendix D	Potentially Eligible

This small linear district is comprised of seven two-story, Craftsman-influenced homes located along the east side of Morris Street between 421 and 449 Morris Street. Four are front-gabled in form, while three are side-gabled and all rise from a concrete block foundation. All have been re-sided with modern sheathing; however, a few retain their original eave bracketing/knee braces, with others retaining some of their multiple-light windows. All homes feature a front porch along its entrance facade and all but one has been enclosed. See Appendix D for the list of addresses and the original

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<sup>1</sup>"The City of Fond du Lac: Intensive Survey Report," Prepared by Carol Lohry Cartwright for the City of Fond du Lac, October 1992, 129.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., 67.

<sup>3</sup>"City of Fond du Lac: Intensive Survey Report," 79, 129.

occupants of each.



**General view of the Fond du Lac Home Building Company Historic District on Morris Street.**



**425 Morris Street**

These seven homes were built by the Fond du Lac Home Building Company between 1919 and 1920. In July of 1919, the local paper reported that the slogan of the company was "Boost Fond du Lac" by building homes and stock-selling in the home building company began. The first meeting of the company was held on September 1<sup>st</sup>; officers included P.B. Haber, president; W.W. Wild, vice president; S.D. Wyatt, secretary; and H.R. Potter, treasurer. Bylaws were drawn up and the directors voted to call in 25% of the capital stock subscribed to get the home building going in the shortest possible time. Within three short weeks, C.M. Dykhoff and M.M. Cory were elected to replace Haber and Wyatt, respectively, who resigned for reasons related to both business and personal issues (but they were still strongly in support of the efforts of the building company). One week later, it was announced that property on both Morris Street and Western Avenue had been purchased. Although no specific information was found regarding the Western Avenue location (which was purchased from D.L. Ramsey), it was reported at the beginning of October that six new houses would be started as of the following week.<sup>4</sup>

On land purchased from Margaret Hass and located in the J.G. Hass Second Addition, a series of six homes were built from a standardized plan and constructed by Louis Schroeder, who had been awarded the contract. Schroeder cited that a force of twenty men would be out so that the homes could be "put under roof and plastered before the cold weather sets in." Plans were available at the office of the secretary E.T. Markle, where they could be reviewed by anyone interested in purchasing one of the homes. Each home was to have a living room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, while the second level would include three bedrooms and a bathroom. All houses were to be wired for electricity but not equipped with actual fixtures as it assumed a home buyer would want to make those

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<sup>4</sup>"Boost Fond du Lac By Building Houses," *The Daily Commonwealth*, 16 July 1919; "Directors Elect First Officers," *The Daily Commonwealth*, 2 September 1919; "Board Changed; C.M. Dykhoff is New President," *The Daily Commonwealth*, 23 September 1919; "Home Company is Starting Six New Houses on Monday," *The Daily Commonwealth*, 4 October 1919.

decisions. Similarly, the furnace was also to be left as a choice for the prospective buyer. The homes were identified as four blocks from the street car, as well as in close proximity to the new Nunn, Bush & Weldon shoe factory. It was also noted that the street was anticipated to be paved within the next two to three years. Although only six were initially cited to be built, it is clear that a seventh one was built from the same plan either from the start or shortly thereafter. Unfortunately no additional newspaper articles were found regarding the completion of the homes.<sup>5</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the houses are either front or side-gabled in form, exhibit limited Craftsman-influenced detailing and all have been re-sheathed with modern materials and/or windows. Lacking the styling necessary for Register listing, the series of seven homes is not recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C. However, regarding Criterion A: History (Planning and Development), the string of seven houses were a direct product of the community's concern for the lack of available quality housing in the City of Fond du Lac at a time when housing was in great shortage in the state, as well as throughout the United States. Standing as a direct product of the Post-World War I housing shortage, the Fond du Lac Home Building Company Historic District is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A. Although not appearing to be mandatory to the eligibility of the subject district, additional research should be conducted in order to determine whether or not the previously referenced Western Avenue lots, or any others, were ever improved by the Fond du Lac Home Building Company.

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Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Champion Avenue Foursquares Residential Historic District	Various, See Appendix E	Further Research Necessary

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The City of Fond du Lac is rife with examples of the American Foursquare. Numbering over 450 examples in the city, they are colloquially referred to as the "Fond du Lac Square." Popularized by mail-order catalogues, the American Foursquare is typically two stories and most commonly features a nearly square plan and overall symmetry, a low and broad hipped roof pierced by at least one dormer, as well as a large porch that extends across the entrance elevation. They are located throughout the city and include single examples to clusters, while exterior sheathing ranges from brick to stucco to wooden shingle and clapboard. Following a review of city, it was identified that the grouping of Foursquares along Champion Avenue is among the most notable concentrations of such examples.

The Champion Avenue Foursquares District includes ten homes located between 34 and 58 Champion Avenue, only two of which are not Foursquares and are considered to be non-contributing. Of the eight Foursquares, two are faced with brick, two are sided with vinyl, while the remaining four are

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<sup>5</sup>Margaret Hass to the Fond du Lac Home Building Company, Warranty Deed, 8 October 1919, Vol. 207/page 92, Doc. #111277; "House Company Is Starting Six New Houses on Monday," *The Daily Commonwealth*, 4 October 1919; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1921, All directories referenced located at the Fond du Lac Public Library, Fond du Lac, WI.



at least partially covered with stucco and/or clapboard. Some of the front porches--which range from full-width to partial--are enclosed, while the others remain open as they were originally. Of the eight, three retain a very high degree of integrity, while the remaining have had some degree of alterations (either siding, new windows or porch alterations).



**40 Champion Avenue**



**46 Champion Avenue**

City directory and assessor's information indicates that nine of the ten homes in C.J. Pettibone's Champion Addition were built between 1918 and 1921, with the house at 55 Champion Avenue being built perhaps as late as 1928. In 1917, the local paper reported that Alex G. Dana and Leo F. Dana had purchased from H. R. Potter the remaining lots along Champion Avenue in order to help relieve what was identified as the "present congested condition" in the city. Terms for sale of the homes were to be on the installment plan, with a small cash payment required at the outset. Lot size was identified as between 40 to 50 feet for street frontage, while lot depth was identified as 120 feet. All homes would be between six and seven rooms "...and of pleasing appearance from the architectural standpoint...". Champion Avenue was touted in the article as "one of the best streets and one of the best residence districts of the city." A review of the 1921 city directory listings for occupants along Champion Avenue reveals that it included local builder/contractor John Hutter (at 35 Champion Avenue), as well as Arthur C. Dana (presumably a relative of Alex and Leo at 46 Champion Avenue).<sup>6</sup>

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, no single example of the American Foursquare-style homes retains enough integrity nor exhibits the characteristics necessary to be eligible on an individual basis. However, the group--despite some alterations--does combine to stand as a very good concentration of the American Foursquare, a style that is proliferated throughout the city. At this time, the Champion Avenue Foursquares are recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C. Despite the recommendation, additional research is suggested at this time in order to confirm actual

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<sup>6</sup>"To Erect Many Modern Homes," *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth*, 28 April 1917; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1917, 1919, 1921; Assessor's Records, City of Fond du Lac, Available online at [www.fdlassessment.com](http://www.fdlassessment.com). Accessed in 2010 and 2011.

construction dates, as well as to determine whether or not the efforts by the Dana family were any way directly related to the housing shortage that was experienced following World War I and that might have a similar context as the district discussed above. This concentration should be compared to the grouping of American Foursquares located between 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Street at Ellis, the latter concentration of which was not formally evaluated for this report.

**\*INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES\***

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
251 W. Arndt Street	53376	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



**251 W. Arndt Street:** Fond du Lac Fire Department Hose Company #3 (November 2010)



**251 W. Arndt Street:** Fond du Lac Fire Department Hose Company #3 (August 2011)

This two-story, Art Deco-style fire station is sheathed with brick and includes a one-story wing to the east and a three-story hose tower to the west. A pair of replacement, overhead garage doors topped with a line of corbeled brickwork are located along the first floor of the building's south elevation, while a series of double-hung sashes (tripartitely and singly arranged) line the second level. Rising for one story and accenting the building's corners are brick pilasters featuring vertical articulation and inscribed stone insets exhibiting Art Deco-style detailing. Side walls of the two-story block are vertically articulated with brick pilasters with stone caps and which alternate with pairs of windows. The one-story wing includes six-over-one-light windows arranged singly and in pairs. Brown brick, set in the shape of arrows, line the upper edge of the wing. As of final survey review in August 2011, the one-story wing to the east had been removed.

The Fond du Lac Fire Department was founded in March of 1848, with the first fire chief, Azro Taylor, having been appointed in 1854. The department worked on a volunteer basis until 1878, when the first all-paid department was organized with four stations. The budget for the entire department that year was \$10,000. In 1908, the local paper reported that plans were being made to have firemen at the engine houses both day and night. The subject station was erected in circa 1932 and functioned as Hose Company #3 from that time until 1986, when a new station was built at 855 Western Avenue. The subject station was sold to the Sadoff Iron & Metal Company, who still owns the structure and

uses it for storage.<sup>7</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, very few buildings in Fond du Lac exhibit the Art Deco style. The former fire station, with its vertical articulation, incised detailing and angled brickwork, stood until the summer of 2011 as perhaps the best example. However, following the removal of the one-story wing, the building is no longer considered potentially eligible under Criterion C. Regarding Criterion A: History, the station is just one of two historic-era fire stations that remain in the City; the other one of which is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Despite Fire Station/Hose Company #3's 50(+) year association with the City of Fond du Lac's municipal services, the removal of a significant portion of the original building renders the building as ineligible in that regard.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
341 Boyd Street	200261	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



**341 Boyd Street:** Ralph & Lillian Ruth Sutherland House/Lustron "Westchester" Model

This one-story, gabled Lustron house—known as the two-bedroom, "Westchester" model—is sheathed with yellow, porcelain-enameled steel panels, while the gabled peaks are covered with vertical strips of white steel. The roof is also covered with steel, made to resemble tile shingles; a chimney rises from the north roof slope. The only apparent exterior alteration is the replacement of the original multiple-light, steel-sash windows.

The Lustron House was conceptualized in 1946 by Carl Strandlund. Following consultation with Chicago architects Roy Blass and Morris Beckman, they designed an approximately 1,000 square-foot, all-steel, prefabricated prototype. The

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<sup>7</sup>"Fond du Lac Fire Department," Brief history found on the website of the Fond du Lac Fire Department at [www.fdlfire.com](http://www.fdlfire.com), Accessed in May 2011; Steve Sandberg, "New Station Voted," *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 11 September 1986, Clipping in the Historical Files at the Fond du Lac Public Library, Fond du Lac, WI. This article provides the only clue to the building's circa date, for it cites that in 1986 the fire station was 54 years old and, therefore, providing a circa-1932 date of construction. There is no datestone on the building and the structure was not extant as of the 1927 Sanborn map, Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1927, 1927 (updated to 1951). The fire department was contacted to request a review of their records to determine the name of the architect of the building. Unfortunately, when the fire department sold the building, they believe that they likely threw out those files, Tom Wendt, Division Chief of Fire Prevention, Fond du Lac Fire Department, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, July 2011, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI. As well, Bill Weinschrott, a former member of the Fond du Lac HPC was contacted for any information he might have and City staff was contacted to determine if there were any municipal records available for review; those efforts did not prove fruitful either.

exterior of the home would be finished with two-foot square, porcelain-enameled tiles and the roof would also be covered with steel. Original exterior colors included surf blue, dove gray, maize yellow and desert tan, while interiors, which were also finished with steel, were offered in gray or beige. Manufacturing of the prefabricated homes occurred in Columbus, Ohio; the first home came off the assembly line in March of 1948. The home's 3,000 pieces, which consisted of 12.5 tons of steel and 1 ton of enamel, were shipped on specially designed trailers designed by the Fruehauf Corporation. Manufacturing of the house in the factory required about 400 man hours, while construction on site was estimated at 350 hours.<sup>8</sup>

The Lustron house was built by Ralph E. & Lillian Ruth Sutherland in 1949 at an estimated cost of \$8,000. Ralph was an optometrist with an office in the Fond du Lac Clinic at 52 Sheboygan Street. The Sutherland's tenure in the home was short-lived for between 1953-54 and 1955 the home had been purchased by Eugene Gaertig and his wife Irene. Within two years, the house was occupied by Ralph and Frances Sheridan.<sup>9</sup>

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Between 1948 and the company's demise in 1950, 1,680 Lustron homes were constructed in the United States; 150 are on record as being shipped to Wisconsin. While larger numbers of Lustrons have been found in Milwaukee and Madison, the Sutherland home is the only Lustron home located in Fond du Lac. As of 2002, 111 of the reported 150 Lustron homes sent to Wisconsin have been inventoried by Jim Draeger, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. Despite the window alterations, the Sutherland home stands as a testament to the short-lived, mid-twentieth century housing experiment and is, therefore, considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.<sup>10</sup>

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
16 N. Brooke Street	55299	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

This industrial building is comprised of several periods of construction dating from 1892 to 1919. Essentially a U-shaped building, this three-story structure is of brick and frame construction and is topped with a flat roof. The primary (east) elevation is comprised of fourteen bays separated by shallow pilasters. A pair of largely unadorned entrances are located along the primary elevation and

<sup>8</sup>Thomas T. Feters, *The Lustron Home: The History of a Postwar Prefabricated Housing Experiment* (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., Inc, 2002), 69; Rosemary Thornton, "Lustron Homes: Part 1, All-Steel Post-WWII Homes Were an Engineering Marvel," Article found on The Old House website at [www.oldhouseweb.com/stories/Detailed/12270.shtml](http://www.oldhouseweb.com/stories/Detailed/12270.shtml), Accessed in 2007.

<sup>9</sup>Building permit, 341 Boyd Street, 21 June 1949, the permit cites that the house was wired for electricity at the factory by the Lustron Co.; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1951, 1953-54, 1955, 1960, 1975.

<sup>10</sup>Michele Derus, "For Some, Lustron Homes Have Never Lost Their Luster," *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel*, 5 October 2002, Available online at [www.jsonline.com/story/index.aspx?id=85008](http://www.jsonline.com/story/index.aspx?id=85008), Accessed in 2007.



16 N. Brooke Street: Northern Casket Company

the remainder of the facade contains tripartite windows groupings within each bay and along each of the three levels. Windows throughout the building largely consist of six-over-six-light sashes; however, a few openings have been filled in with glass block, while others have been simply boarded over. A one-story wing extends from both the north and south blocks and a large brick stack rises from the rear of the lot. A railroad siding originally accessed the building at the center (within the U). A circa-1919 drawing of the firm greatly exaggerates the size of the factory, although its form and

number of stories is correct.<sup>11</sup>

The building, as it stands today, achieved its current appearance in 1919, while it was under the ownership of the Northern Casket Company.<sup>12</sup> According to a 1917 city directory, the Northern Casket Company was incorporated in 1872, with a capital stock of \$400,000. The north wing of this building was first constructed as two stories in 1892 and operated as a willow ware factory. However, by no later than 1898, the firm had closed. As of 1902, the building stood vacant. Between that time and its dissolution in 1906, the building was occupied by the Fond du Lac Canning Company. Beginning in 1906, the structure was operating as the Nehrbass Casket Company and improvements were made to the original two-story building. The Nehrbass firm was ultimately purchased by the Northern Casket Company, the latter firm of which had been taken over by William A. Mauthe of Fond du Lac (the owner of William Mauthe Furniture). Between 1908 and 1915, a three-story brick-faced addition was added to the existing structure, which was also increased to three stories. In 1917, land was purchased in order to expand the factory to include a facility for metal working, as the company had recently developed a non-corrosive, sheet steel and statuary work casket. In 1919, it was reported that a 100 x 200-foot, three-story factory addition would be made to the building; this addition resulted in how the building looks today. The Northern Casket Company (headed by Mauthe until his death in 1942 and then by his son Armin) closed between 1962 and 1963. The subject building stood vacant for a year before the Wells Manufacturing Company purchased the building and utilized it for their engineering department. Located to the south at 2-26 S. Brooke Street, the Wells firm manufactured automotive ignitions, replacement parts and fuel pumps. More recently, however,

<sup>11</sup>*Thru the Camera's Eye, Fond du Lac, Up Wisconsin Away* (Fond du Lac, WI: Fond du Lac Business Men's Association, ca. 1919), 10, Copy on file at the Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, WI.

<sup>12</sup>This building was previously misidentified as that of the M.D. Wells Co. building.

the building has served as an antique mall, which it continues to function as today.<sup>13</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History and Criterion C: Architecture, the subject industrial building (less the few glass block and boarded-over openings) retains a very good degree of integrity and stands as a testament to Fond du Lac’s industrial past, of which very few buildings remain to represent. The structure gained its current appearance in 1919 during the ownership and occupancy of the Northern Casket Company, the firm of which remained here into the 1960s.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2-26 S. Brooke Street	53235	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



**2-26 S. Brooke Street:** LaBelle Wagon Works/Gurney Refrigerator Company



**2-26 S. Brooke Street:** LaBelle Wagon Works/Gurney Refrigerator Company

This industrial complex is comprised of several periods of building, beginning in the late 1860s/early 1870s and continuing to the circa-1950s. The oldest portion of the building is the two-story block constructed of stone and brick. Tall-and-narrow, glass block-infilled windows with stone sills and a brick surround are located along each floor, with the building’s modernized entrance located within the third bay from the south. Based largely on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the remaining multi-storied, brick blocks were built in 1901 (the bulk of the complex situated along the south half of the block as well as the block immediately north of the stone block); circa 1915 (the 3-story brick block behind the two-story brick, loading dock); 1922 (the northernmost block) and finally in the 1940s-50s

<sup>13</sup> *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac*, 1892, 1898, 1902, 1908, 1915, 1927 and 1927 (updated to 1951); “Our Canned Goods,” *The Daily Reporter*, 26 April 1903, 1 (includes photo), this article cites its location as between Taylor, Moore, Lewis & Brooke, which is the subject location; “Company is Dissolved,” *The Daily Reporter*, 28 July 1906, 5/2, this article cites that the canning factory sold the building to the Nehrass Casket Co. shortly before dissolution; *The Iron Age*, Vol. 100, part 2, 6 December 1917, 1407; *Electrical World*, 26 July 1919, 222; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1917, 1962, 1963, 1965; W.A. Titus, *History of the Fox River Valley, Lake Winnebago and the Green Bay Region*, 3 vols. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Co., 1930), 3:646, 649; *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960), 242.

(the aforementioned loading dock and the one-story brick block to its north). Although many of the windows are boarded over, a number of original multiple-light, double-hung sash and factory sash windows do remain. Based on an 1898 photograph of the original stone-constructed block, its third story was removed between 1927 and 1951 (per Sanborn fire insurance maps).<sup>14</sup>

The two-story, brick-trimmed and stone-constructed building located along the north half of the subject block was built for the La Belle Wagon Works. William Bensel, a local contractor and builder, is identified as having built the structure. The wagon works firm was established in 1868 by William and James H. Farnsworth, as well as William H. Knapp under the name of Farnsworth Bros., Knapp & Co. In 1873-74, interest in the company was purchased by Benjamin F. Moore and A.G. Ruggles and the name was changed to the La Belle Wagon Works (William Farnsworth maintained an interest in the company until 1876 and James H. Farnsworth served as the business manager until 1879, after which he served as Secretary). As of 1874, the company is identified as producing 3,000 wagons annually and, in 1880, a county history identifies that 200 workers were producing 20 wagons a day. In 1887, the company was sold to Minneapolis parties who planned to relocate the firm to Fridley, Minnesota (immediately north of Minneapolis). At that time, the firm employed approximately 250 men and made 6,000 wagons a year. Although the company remained in Fond du Lac for at least two more years, it was by 1890 moved to Superior, Wisconsin, where it is said to have ultimately folded in 1896.<sup>15</sup>

The wagon works building was purchased in 1890 by the Gurney Refrigerator Company, which was organized in Oshkosh earlier that same year with a capital stock of \$300,000. After just a few months, the Oshkosh plant burned down and it was moved to Fond du Lac. The president of the firm was Chauncey Medberry.<sup>16</sup> In 1895, a substantial addition was made to the plant; a total of four additions

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<sup>14</sup>*Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac*, 1884, 1892, 1898, 1908, 1915, 1927 and 1927 (updated to 1951); *Power*, Vol. 56, Issue 22 (1922), 866; *Fond du Lac Illustrated* (Milwaukee: E.C. Williams, 1898), n.p.

<sup>15</sup>C.W. Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), 647, 804; A.T. Glaze, *Incidents and Anecdotes of Early Days and History of Business in the City and County of Fond du Lac from Early Times to the Present* (Fond du Lac, WI: P.B. Haber Printing Co., 1905), 38, 325; Harney & Tucker, *Illustrated Atlas Map of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Lakeside Publishing & Printing Co., 1874); Newsbrief (re: death of William Farnsworth), *Oshkosh (WI) Daily Northwestern*, 5 September 1878; Newsbriefs (re: La Belle Wagon Works), *The Daily Northwestern* (Oshkosh, WI), 6 September 1887 and 20 February 1889; *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography* (1960), 258-59. Although the business is said to have started in 1868, no specific date of construction is given for the building; however, Bensel is cited as having “supervised” the building of the La Belle Wagon works in a brief advertisement on him included in the *Fond du Lac City Directory* (1872-73), 67. Therefore, it is believed to have been built between 1868 and 1872. The directory also consistently identifies the location of the concern at the corner of Forest & Brooke in 1872-73, 1875-76 and in 1879-80; this was likely a reference to the office building of the firm which was at that location.

<sup>16</sup>“The Gurney Plant a Great Industry,” *The Daily Commonwealth*, 16 March 1910. Note that James Theodore Gurney was clearly involved with the company and he is identified as having patented a refrigerated wagon in 1881, Patent #242,125. Gurney is not, however, mentioned in the 1910 article. The 1881 patent, as well as succeeding ones, (one of which also identifies Chauncey Medberry), lists his residence as Boston, Massachusetts.



are cited as of 1901. On 27 (or 30) April 1901, a fire destroyed the plant, except for the original, three-story stone structure. By October of the same year, it is noted that the plant was again open for business. In 1910, a newspaper article indicates that the firm employed 200 hands, manufactured more than 200 styles of refrigerators (as well as built to order) and that the trade of the company extended throughout the United States. In 1922, a three-story, 60-foot x 140-foot addition, designed by Frank J. Stepnoski, was built by Hutter Construction (and is believed to be the northernmost block of the complex). The firm remained in business until between 1934 and 1936. The complex was then taken over by the Wells Manufacturing Company, maker of automotive ignitions, replacement parts and fuel pumps. They continue to utilize the buildings.<sup>17</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Clearly the largest historic-era industrial complex remaining in the City of Fond du Lac, the property has undergone a number of additions and alterations since the first structure was built in the late 1860s. Although many of the window openings have been boarded over or infilled with modern materials, the structure does stand as a relatively well-intact industrial complex and is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C, as a property type. Finally, the complex also appears to offer potential eligibility under Criterion A, as it stands as a testament to the city’s industrial history. Although the La Belle Wagon Works was the earliest industrial endeavor in part of the overall complex, its greater significance in that regard rests with the tenure of the Gurney Refrigerator Company, for whom the vast majority of the complex was built.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
31 E. Division Street	53385	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**

This two-story, brick-faced funeral home is a restrained example of the Georgian Revival style of architecture and can be divided into four sections. The primary, south elevation of the southernmost, side-gabled section features a central, gabled projection within which rests the modestly recessed, round-arched entrance. Topped with a transom, the doorway is set within a surround featuring a broken pediment with dentils, fluted pilasters and a paneled interior archway. The gabled roofline also features dentil trim, while the east and west edges of the gabled projection are trimmed with large stone quoins. A multiple-light bay window is located above the doorway. Additional rectangular and regularly placed, multiple-light windows are located throughout the southern three sections of the building, while the rearmost portion comprises the garage. A canopy extends from the building’s east elevation. There are no apparent exterior alterations aside from the replacement of the original grey-

Patents available at [www.google.com/patents](http://www.google.com/patents).

<sup>17</sup>“New Additions,” *The Daily Commonwealth*, 20 June 1895, 3; “The Gurney Plant a Great Industry,” *The Daily Commonwealth*, 16 March 1910; *Power*, Vol. 56, Issue 22 (1922), 866; Ray Thornton, *A Photographer’s History of Fond du Lac County: City and Townships*, Vol. 2 (Fond du Lac, WI: Badger Freund, Inc., 1981), 91; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1934, 1936; “City of Fond du Lac: Intensive Survey Report,” 87; Glaze, *Incidents and Anecdotes of Early Days*, 283.

green asphalt tile roof that was referenced in 1940.<sup>18</sup>



**31 E. Division Street:** Candlish Funeral Home

This funeral home was built by William and Frank Candlish in 1940 at an approximate cost of \$34,000. The Candlish family business began in Rosendale, Wisconsin, in 1891 (or 1892). Born in Canada and learning the cabinet-making business in Virginia, Robert Candlish returned to Wisconsin by no later than 1885 and became the superintendent of the Oshkosh Furniture Company. After thirteen years in Rosendale, Robert relocated in circa 1903 (or 1904) to Fond du Lac, where he established an undertaking business on S. Main Street. By this time, his eldest son William had joined him in

the firm. Ten years later, they acquired the undertaking business of the Elmer M. Lieth Furniture Co. In 1923, Robert was struck by a car and killed. After thirty-one years at 147 S. Main Street, they built in 1940 the subject funeral home with apartment quarters located above. A formal opening was held on October 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> and the building and all of its “modern” and “up-to-date” conveniences are discussed in a lengthy article published in the local paper the day prior to its opening. In 1954, Robert Mach joined the family-run firm and, in 1985, he and his son Bruce purchased the business at which time the name was changed to the Mach Funeral Home. The business continues to be run by Bruce Mach and Paul Dercks.<sup>19</sup>

No information was found to support eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, the Candlish Funeral Home dates to the era of “modern funeral homes” and stands as a good example of a property type. Once the funeral home industry moved from the commercial storefront to a separate building—either built specifically for funerary use or a converted residence—rooms/spaces required for its efficient function included space for chapel services, rooms for reception and offices, as well as preparation and display space. In addition, during the period of

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<sup>18</sup>“Public Invited to Attend Candlish Opening,” *The Daily Commonwealth*, 15 October 1940.

<sup>19</sup>Original permit for 31 E. Division Street, 7 June 1940, includes est. cost. but does not cite architect; “Public Invited to Attend Candlish Opening,” *The Daily Commonwealth*, 15 October 1940, includes a separate header of “Our History,” Sec. 2, pages 1-4; The history of the Candlish Funeral Home (which differs only slightly from the 1940 version) is also included in “About Us” of their firm’s website at [www.machfuneralchapel.com](http://www.machfuneralchapel.com), Accessed in May 2011; Newsbrief (re: Leith to Candlish), *The Daily Commonwealth*, 14 August 1913; Although the 1940 opening article identifies all of the contractors, including the general contractor Immel-Mabie Co., the actual architect of the building is not identified. However, the obituary of Clarence Jahn does suggest that he may have been responsible for its design as he is cited for the design of “Immanuel Trinity Church, a funeral chapel, and dozens of residences in the city.” The obituary goes on to cite the Candlish Funeral Home, where the body of Jahn would lie in state, as the “Candlish chapel,” “Clarence Jahn, Architect, Dies; Funeral in City,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 3 December 1943.

the 1920s to the 1940s, funeral home designs often included living quarters for the funeral director. Although an interior inspection of the funeral home was not completed, available information indicates that the former Candlish concern retains all of the requisite spaces required for a funeral home. Retaining a significant degree of integrity, the Candlish Funeral Home is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a building type.<sup>20</sup>

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
40 E. Division Street	53387, 207881	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**



**40 E. Division Street:** Immanuel Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (1930)



**40 E. Division Street:** Immanuel Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church Parish Hall (1954)

Sheathed with limestone, this Neo-Gothic Revival-style church (#53387) has a gabled roof covered with red slate shingles. The primary (north) elevation features a series of three segmentally arched, recessed openings; the central wooden doors are paired, while the outer examples are single. Modernized buttressing accents either corner, while a series of three tall-and-narrow, Gothic-arched windows occupy the space above the entrance and are separated from it by a row of ornamental stone quatrefoils. Quatrefoil tracery is also evident in the windows. One-story side aisles accented with buttressing extend from both the east and west elevations, above which are four, symmetrically arranged, Gothic-arched windows. A one-story, secondary entry to the church with a round-arched doorway is located on the west side, near the front/north, while nearly full-height wings with parapet endwalls extend from near the building's south end, creating an overall cruciform plan. A two-story, stone-sheathed office wing extends from the south end of the west side of the church; its stone sheathing matches that of the church. A rectangular, two-story, Contemporary-style, parish hall (Built 1954; AHI#207881) extends from the rear of the church and fronts S. Marr Street.

Immanuel Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed in 1920, following a merger of the

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<sup>20</sup>See the National Register nomination completed by Traci E. Schnell, Heritage Research, Ltd. for the Koelsch Funeral Home in West Allis, Wisconsin (listed in 2010) for additional funeral home context in regards to funeral home design. On file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI.

Immanuel German Lutheran and Trinity Lutheran churches of the city. The combined membership in 1920 was identified as 675 persons. Talks regarding the construction of a new church began in 1922; however, the subject church was not completed until 1930. Costs were estimated at \$100,000; however, the final cost is recorded as \$116,000. The architect of the religious facility was Fond du Lac native Clarence Jahn, while Immel Construction Co. served as the builder/contractor. Jahn received his architectural training at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1929. Jahn later moved to Milwaukee to join Herman W. Buemming, to form the firm of Buemming & Jahn. Jahn died in 1943, at the age of thirty-eight.<sup>21</sup>

Efforts were made to utilize local materials, as well as local labor, for the church. Indeed, less the Indiana limestone trim, the majority of the exterior limestone was quarried just a few miles south of the city. On the interior, most of the elaborate wood carving was done by artisans at the Rosenthal Woodworking Company, Fond du Lac; however, of note, the carving of The Last Supper was done by a Milwaukee shop. It was estimated that more than 90 percent of the work on the building was completed by Fond du Lac men. The parish utilized their former church as a parish hall until a new one was built along S. Marr Street in 1954; the same year as the wing to the west was built. In 2002, discussions of whether to remodel the church or build anew resulted in a 45% to 55% vote, the latter in favor of building at a new site. The downtown location served the Immanuel-Trinity congregation until 12 June 2011, when the last mass was held there. They have since resumed mass at their new church building located at 20 Wisconsin American Drive.<sup>22</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the church is a very good and intact example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style and compares favorably to others in the city. Admittedly the wings to the east and west were added at a later date, however, the west wing is sheathed in the same limestone as the church proper and the east Contemporary wing would be considered as a non-contributing addition if a historic boundary were to be drawn around the building.

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<sup>21</sup>“Officers Named for New Church,” *The Daily Reporter*, 17 August 1920; Building Permit for 40 E. Division Street, 30 July 1929, Estimated cost: \$100,000; “Architect Uses Gothic Lines of Past Centuries,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 15 March 1930; “Clarence Jahn, Architect, Dies: Funeral in City”. Articles referencing the construction of the parish hall but not reviewed for this report are found in *The Commonwealth Reporter*, (re: ground broken) 13 June 1953 and (re: hall and annex complete) 4 June 1954.

<sup>22</sup>“Home Material Used in Church,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 15 March 1930; *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac*, 1927 (updated in 1951); “Immanuel-Trinity Downtown Site Decommissioned,” Available online at [www.immanueltrinity.org/move.cfm](http://www.immanueltrinity.org/move.cfm), Accessed in July 2011. Permit files for 40 E. Division Street include a reference to Frank J. Stepnoski & Son being the architects of the parish hall; note however, that the permit for the Parish Hall itself was not reviewed.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
149 E. Division Street	152082	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



**149 E. Division Street:** Temple Beth Israel

Oriented on an east-west axis, the central section of the limestone-sheathed synagogue is gabled, while wings to both the north and south are topped with a flat roof. The primary entrance is recessed within a stone surround and includes a pair of wooden doors flanked by modern-style sidelights. Above the door, an incised inscription reads, “OPEN TO ME THE GATES OF RIGHTEOUSNESS,” while metal lettering to the left (west) of the door reads “TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL” and a metal menorah is located to the right (east). A minimum of steel sash, rectangular windows are located throughout the

remainder of the building.

Following twenty-five years at their previous synagogue on S. Military Road (See discussion for 158 Ruggles Street), the subject temple was completed at this location in 1960, the dream of Abraham Sadoff, a key figure in organizing the first Jewish congregation in Fond du Lac. Renamed Temple Beth Israel, the subject congregation commissioned Albert M. Ruttenberg & Associates of Milwaukee to design the structure, while it was built by Immel Construction of Fond du Lac. The Ruttenberg firm was responsible for the earlier designs of at least two other Jewish synagogues including Congregation Anshai Lebovitz (1953) at 3100 N. 52<sup>nd</sup> Street and Congregation Agudas Achim (1955) at 5820 N. Burleigh, both in Milwaukee. Following over forty years of active use, the Fond du Lac Jewish population has since dwindled to a point that the synagogue is used very rarely.<sup>23</sup>

The subject synagogue is located within the Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District that was listed in 2010 in the National Register of Historic Places; however, because of its late date, it did not fit within the district’s Period of Significance and was, therefore, identified as non-contributing. Despite the structure’s non-contributing status, the building is a very good example of a modern synagogue, as well as stands as the last, entirely intact, vestige of Fond du Lac’s Jewish population and is, therefore, potentially eligible under Criterion A for its ethnic association, as well as Criterion C: Architecture. Furthermore, potential eligibility lies under Criterion B: Significant Persons and its

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<sup>23</sup>Original permit for 149 E. Division Street, 4 December 1959, Est. Cost, \$200,000; Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory, Available online at [www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi), Accessed in June 2011; Dawn Iorio, “The Sadoff Family of Fond du Lac,” in Clarence Davis, *Source of the Lake: 150 Years of History in Fond du Lac* (Fond du Lac, WI: Action Printing, 2002), 258. Although not reviewed, an obituary for Albert Ruttenberg is in the *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*, 10 June 1976, 13. Furthermore, the daughter of Rebecca Sadoff (wife of Abraham) was Rose Ruttenberg; the relationship with Albert, if any, was not pursued.

association with local businessman and philanthropist Ben Sadoff, who was largely responsible for its construction.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
51-75 W. Division Street	Multiple, see text	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



**51 W. Division Street:** St. Paul's Episcopal Church      Parish House & St. Paul's Choir (l); St. Ambrose Hall (r)

This religious property consists of five buildings: an 1887 Gothic Revival-style church (AHI#53612); the school/gymnasium/deanery known as St. Ambrose Hall (1867; addition circa 1887; AHI#16549); the parish house (1892; AHI#16542) and rear addition; the rectory (75 W. Division Street, Pre-1891; remodeled thereafter; AHI#53614); and Grafton Hall (39 Sophia Street, 1963; AHI#207081). A low stone fence connects the church to the parish house, while a cloistered walkway connects the rear of the church to St. Ambrose Hall. The most significant of the structures is the church, which follows the cathedral plan and includes a full transept. Sheathed with limestone, the church features a three-story tower at its southeast corner and parapet end walls along its north and south elevations as well as at each entrance. Stone buttressing is evident on all elevations. While the exterior is certainly impressive, the interior is perhaps of more significant note. The building includes sculpture by Robert Powrie; stained-glass windows by J.C. Spence & Sons of Montreal, Canada; German wood carvings; rood beam figures by woodcarver Robert Murray, as well as artwork by Anna Milo Upjohn and a sculpture by England's Mary Grant.<sup>24</sup>

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was formally organized in 1848 and their first church was built three years later at the corner of Follett and present-day Macy Street (no longer extant). In 1865-66, the congregation moved to their new location at W. Division & Sophia streets and in 1867, a one-and-one-half-story bishop's home/deanery (St. Ambrose Hall) was constructed along Sophia Street. In

<sup>24</sup> Artists and artwork gleaned from materials in *Of a Place and its People: The Cathedral Church of St. Paul*, 2 vols., Binder material compiled by Ruth Spoerri, Archivist, 1995, On file at the Fond du Lac Public Library and "Parish History," Available on the website of the Cathedral of St. Paul at [www.stpaulsfdl.org/ministries](http://www.stpaulsfdl.org/ministries), Accessed in June 2011.

1884, the church was destroyed by fire. St Ambrose Hall was moved away from Sophia Street/further east on the parcel in order to accommodate the construction of their new and significantly larger place of worship. An additional story was then added to St. Ambrose Hall. The cornerstone of their new church was laid at the end of October 1885 and the first services were held in the new church in 1887. Despite the architecturally rich exterior, the interior was incomplete. Bishop Grafton, who became the second bishop as of 1889, further improved the property. In 1891, he purchased the former Westin house across the street to the west and remodeled it for use as the rectory. In April of the following year, the cornerstone was laid for the Parish House & St. Paul’s Choir (now Gulick Hall, the structure east of the church); construction of this building was completed by builder Julius Ley. In 1896, the first portion of Grafton Hall (a School for Young Ladies, no longer extant) was completed and, two years later, St. Ambrose was moved further east yet again and the existing cloistered walkway was built between it and the church. In 1962, the old Grafton Hall (which had been designed by Allan D. Conover) was torn down and the new, single-story Grafton Hall was dedicated in 1963.<sup>25</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the grouping of Gothic Revival-style structures exemplify a very good and intact example of a church complex that was largely built between 1887 and 1898, with the final structure having been added in 1963. Indeed, the church alone is a listed City of Fond du Lac local landmark for both its exterior and interior architectural detailing.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
133 W. Division Street	Multiple, see text	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This property consists of three buildings: a Second Empire-style house (AHI#53621); a carriage house/garage (AHI#53623); and a pool house (AHI#53622). The brick-constructed house rises two stories from a stone foundation and is topped with a mansard roof with overhanging eaves. The eaves, from which pendants hang, shelter a paneled wooden frieze and carved wooden brackets. A single

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<sup>25</sup>*Of a Place and its People: The Cathedral Church of St. Paul*, 2 vols.; “Parish History,” St. Paul’s website material; *Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin: An Illustrated Self-Guide* (Fond du Lac, WI: unknown; 1971); “The Cathedral of Fond du Lac,” in *The Churchman*, 9 January 1886, includes a preliminary drawing of the church, as well as a description, however, no architect is cited. This clipping is included in *Of a Place and its People*. Although the newspaper reported on 2 May 1891 that the “Weston” house (corner of W. Division and Sophia streets) was purchased by Mrs. S.L. Rogers, formerly of Appleton, Bishop Grafton’s records indicate that on 9 May 1891, he had bought and paid for the Westin house at the corner of Division & Sophia streets, “A Residence Sold,” *The Daily Commonwealth*, 2 May 1891, 3; “Bishop Grafton’s Official Records,” in *Of a Place and its People*; Allan D. Conover’s hand (in the partnership of Conover & Porter) in the design of Grafton Hall is cited in the biographical sketch on Conover included in Andrew J. Aikens, *Men of Progress* (Milwaukee: Evening Wisconsin Co., 1897), 578-79. The Conover biographical sketch also cites Episcopal churches that he designed; notably, St. Paul’s in Fond du Lac is not mentioned. A citation in Bishop Grafton’s records (dated 6 May 1889) cites William Waters in reference to the chancel of the new church; however, nothing was found to substantiate that Waters may have done the cathedral design.



133 W. Division Street: Griffith-Boyle House

roof dormer with a pair of round-arched windows rises from both the east and west elevations. The primary (south) elevation features a two-story, gabled central projection that includes a wood-and-glass, double-door entrance within a segmentally arched surround. A flat-roofed, open porch with engaged pilasters to the rear and simple wooden post supports to the front also includes brackets beneath the roofline. A single sash window is located above the porch, while a porthole window rests immediately beneath the gable. Two windows, one to either side of the entry, as well as another

set on the second floor, feature a full surround with carved wooden trim. The lower-level examples have a single pane of glass, while the upper openings carry a pair of double-hung sash windows. A pair of two-story, rectangular bays are located along the home's east elevation, to either side of a secondary porch entry. A one-story bay, as well as a two-story example, extends from the home's west facade. An original two-story wing with mansard roof extends from the west half of the rear elevation, while a later, flat-roofed addition occupies the east half. Windows throughout the house are generally one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes arranged singly and in pairs.

Rising from a rusticated stone foundation, the small pool house (identified as such according to city landmark information), which was built between 1892 and 1898, is topped with a flat roof with mansard-like sides and covered with clapboard. A central gabled projection along the building's east wall features scrollwork trim along the gable. The carriage house, which is evident on the 1884 Sanborn map, is constructed of brick and topped with a hipped roof; however, it has since been re-sheathed with modern siding. The central opening, facing N. Military Road, is now infilled with a modern overhead garage door, while small, round-arched windows are located to either side. A clipped gable with brackets shelters what would have been the original hay door.<sup>26</sup>

This house was built by John Q. & Jennie M. Griffith in circa 1870. John Griffith was born in New York in 1818 and came to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1850 with his second wife Jennie and his children from his first marriage to Lucy Goss. Together with Jennie, John had another child, Jennie. Initially Griffith pursued the transportation business; however, he entered the lumbering business in 1856. Three years later he operated the Wilbur & Henry Mill, after which he purchased the Forest Street Mill. In 1871, he erected a mill on West Division Street, which was later known as J.Q. Griffith & Sons. In 1889, the house was sold to John T. Boyle. It was noted at that time, that Boyle “proposes to refit the residence in a modern style, and make it as comfortable as architecture and good taste can do it.” Unfortunately no historic photos of the home exist during the Griffith family ownership to know the extent of Boyle’s presumed renovations. At any rate, Sanborn maps indicate that Boyle was

<sup>26</sup>Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac, 1884, 1892, 1898; HPC files.



responsible for the construction of the pool house. Although president of the Northwestern Yeast Company, Boyle is perhaps better known for his philanthropic work including the financing of St. Mary’s Springs Academy and his contributions to St. Agnes Hospital, among others. John Boyle resided at the subject home until his death in 1922; his widow Margaret (nee Wilson, whom he had married in 1895) remained in the house until her death in 1958. The home briefly stood vacant before it was purchased by Monte Newhouser by no later than 1960.<sup>27</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Notable for its Second Empire styling, the Griffith-Boyle House was listed as a City of Fond du Lac landmark in 2003. Indeed, the house is a very good and intact example of the style, as well as one of only a few located in the city and is, therefore, recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. Although information regarding Griffith is somewhat scarce, additional research into him and his potential contributions to the city and its economy (through his efforts in lumbering) should be researched in regards to potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. The home may also offer additional Criterion B significance in regards to John Boyle, who resided here for the period of his life (1889 to his death in 1922) in which he was a prominent businessman and philanthropist in the city.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
233 W. Division Street	202121	Further Research Necessary
Description and Statement of Significance		



233 W. Division Street: Winnebago Cheese Company

Constructed between 1914 and 1943, this brick industrial building is comprised of a number of periods of construction. The earliest is believed to have been completed circa 1914 and constitutes the two-story, eastern portion of the structure (less the rear three-story wing). Windows along this block are set singly and in pairs within segmentally arched openings. A single doorway is located at the easternmost end of the building. The name “Winnebago Cheese Co.” is still legible along the east side of the structure. A two-story block, without windows and used for cold storage, is located behind the

<sup>27</sup>C.W. Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), 810; “Another Beautiful Home,” *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth*, 7 March 1889; “Griffith-Boyle House,” Report prepared in 2003 by William Weinschrott, Material on file with the Historic Preservation Commission, Planning & Development Department, City of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Stan Gores, “Boyle Brothers Made Fortune in Yeast,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 30 September 1966, Section 2, page 8; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1930, Available online at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). Tax rolls should be reviewed for full confirmation of the circa-1870 date of construction.

windowed portion. A three-story addition was added to the west side of the structure at some point after 1915 but before 1925. This tall-and-narrow wing includes a parapet with corbeled brickwork like the main block (which appears to have been added to the original block after this west wing was added), as well as segmentally arched window openings. A pair of deteriorating, wooden-frame windows remain along the third story of this wing. A three-story wing was built along the north side of the building in 1925, which cost approximately \$13,000 and was completed by Immel Construction. Additional improvements were made in 1932 and 1943 (the rear loading platform). A historic photo of the building, which is undated but must be from circa 1919, does not depict the three-story wing to the west (or the one to the rear). As suggested by the partially remaining stairs, a second door was previously located along the west end of the original block.<sup>28</sup>

Although a frame structure previously stood on this parcel, the first wing of the subject building is believed to have been erected circa 1914 for the Winnebago Cheese Company, which was incorporated in 1906 by shareholders Frank Schujahn, George H. Lindsay and A.G. Dana, with a capital stock of \$12,000. Their first quarters were located on Forest Avenue and, by 1909, they were located along W. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, where they remained until at least 1913. Schujahn, born in Dodge County in 1872, entered the cheese-making business at the age of fifteen. In 1893, he established his own business at Huilsberg, which he conducted for nine years, after which he moved to Theresa. He came to Fond du Lac in 1905 and, shortly after, purchased an interest in the Winnebago Cheese Company. The firm, which both manufactured and sold cheese products, was incorporated the following year. By 1920, the company had re-incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 and Schujahn had become the sole owner. Schujahn died in 1932 and the company was purchased by Harmon Wheeler, who continued the assembly and cheese-packaging firm until it was purchased by the Borden Company in 1953. Four years later, in 1957, company operations were transferred to Plymouth. The building continued to be owned by the Schujahn family and it was then occupied by the Concord Cheese Company and, as late as the 1980s, by the Park Cheese Company.<sup>29</sup>

Although Frank Schujahn appears to have been a well-known businessman in the city, no specific information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the subject facility reflects the common early-twentieth century characteristics associated with industrial-related structures. While the structure still reflects its historic

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<sup>28</sup>Historic photo of Winnebago Cheese Company building in *Thru The Camera's Eye* (no date, but likely circa 1919), 12; Building permits for 233 W. Division Street (North building, 20 x 62, 3 stories, \$13,000, Immel Construction), 24 September 1925 (basement cement, 31 x 80, \$2,500, Hutter Construction); 21 October 1932 (12 x 95, loading platform to north); 3 September 1943, although no original permit exists, a reference is made to the date of 1914; *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac*, 1908, 1915, 1927, 1927 (updated to 1951).

<sup>29</sup>*Refrigerating World*, Cold Storage & Ice Trade Journal, Vol. 32, July 1906; Maurice McKenna, ed., *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin*, 2 vols. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912), 2:531-32; *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac*, 1915, 1927, 1927 (updated to 1951); Building permits for 233 W. Division Street; "F.O. Schujahn Expires After Heart Attack," *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 7 September 1932; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913-14, 1915-16; "Cheese Firm to be Moved," *Fond du Lac Commonwealth-Reporter*, 6 November 1957.

appearance, it does not offer the characteristics and integrity necessary for National Register listing in that regard. However, regarding Criterion A: History, the subject facility has functioned as wholesale cheese firm for a period of more than 70 years. While the manufacture of cheese is indeed noted as occurring here prior to Schujahn's death, the exact operations of the facility are somewhat unclear. A further review of the greater history of cheese-making and/or packaging business in the City of Fond du Lac would need to be reviewed in order to determine the place of the Winnebago Cheese Company within that context. Indeed, located immediately across the street at 204 W. Division Street (by no later than 1915) was the Dow Cheese Company, which appears to have been the successor to the Charles A. White wholesale cheese concern. Therefore, further research is recommended at this time.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
250 Gillett Street	53814	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**



**250 Gillett Street:** Michael & Julia Dougherty House

This two-story, Italianate style house is sheathed with clapboard and topped with a low-pitched, hipped roof. The wide overhanging eaves include paired, carved wooden bracket supports and shelter a paneled frieze. A full-width, one-story porch features square, carved wooden supports and a spindled balustrade and shelters a double-door entry with an above transom. Windows are rectangular examples and are set within a simple wooden surround with a slightly raised peak and are largely regularly arranged. A two-story rectangular wing projects to the east, while a one-story bay window is located along the

home's west elevation. The 1974 survey photo shows a replacement porch with simple square supports and no balustrade intact.<sup>30</sup>

Although the parcel (including both lots 18 & 20) was purchased in 1868, the house isn't believed to have been constructed until circa 1880 by Michael Dougherty. Dougherty was a shoemaker and, as of the 1880-1884 city directory, he is identified as residing along Gillett Street (whereas in 1875-76, he is not). Michael appears to have died between 1901 and 1903 and his widow Julia (also cited as Josie), who remained there as of 1905, disappears from the city directory as of 1907. The house was left to Rose Ann Dougherty, presumably a niece (as it does not appear that Michael and Julia had children) and, in 1907, she sold the house to Paul and Elizabeth Dana. The Danas retained ownership

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<sup>30</sup>The 1974 photograph available online in the Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory at [www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi). Note that the area is not depicted on the 1915 Sanborn map, but a full-width porch is identified on the 1927 map, *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac, 1915, 1927*.

for just four years, after which it was sold to Dr. James P. Connell and, in 1920, it was purchased by Soo Line conductor Earl S. Playman and his wife Jessie.<sup>31</sup>

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. The subject house is very similar (and compares favorably) to a number of other Italianate-style houses in the city (some of which are indeed located in the National Register-listed, East Division Street and Sheboygan Street Residential Historic District), as well as the house located at 213 E. 1<sup>st</sup> Street, for which a recommendation is also made in this report. Indeed, this house is frame, whereas the E. 1<sup>st</sup> Street house is constructed of brick; however, both feature similar ornamental detailing such as the paired brackets, paneled frieze, as well as the overall form and arrangement of windows and bays; the only immediate difference is the full-width porch versus the single-bay porch of the house on E. 1<sup>st</sup> Street. Standing as a very good and intact example of the Italianate style, the Dougherty house is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
615 Grace Avenue	53864	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**



**615 Grace Avenue:** Miller-Gardner House

This one-story, Spanish Colonial Revival-style house is faced with brick (painted white) and topped with a red and orange, barrel-tile roof. A terrace with a brick wall fronts the primary (west) entry, which is trimmed with brick and stone. A pair of casement windows is located to the right (south) of the door, while a smaller casement example with a spiraled column is located along the gabled endwall to the left (north). Additional windows along this elevation feature ironwork grilles and an ironwork lantern hangs adjacent to the entry. The endwall of the home's rear wing includes a tripartite focal

window, which is also accented with spiraled columns. Between the front and rear wings is what

<sup>31</sup>Eugene & Epaphrus Hoyt to Michael Dougherty, Warranty Deed (for lots 18 & 20), 17 January 1868, 51/614; Rose Ann York (formerly Rose Ann Dougherty) to Paul J. Dana, Warranty Deed, 4 December 1907, 177/408, #11883; Paul & Elizabeth Dana to Dr. James P. Connell, Warranty Deed, 27 July 1911, 182/271, #1999; Eliza Connell, widow, to Earl S. & Jessie Playman, Warranty Deed, 18 September 1920, 116323; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1875-1876, 1880-1884, 1899-1900 (at which time the address is cited as 50 Gillett), 1901, 1903-04, 1905 (at which time the address of Julia was identified as 254 Gillett), 1907. Note that the area is not depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps until 1927, at which time there is a 250 and a 254 Gillett Street, *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac*, 1927. Although city assessor's records do not, in all cases, confirm construction dates, in this case, they do list the house at 250 as being built in 1880, whereas the house at 254 is identified as having been built in 1900, Assessor's records, City of Fond du Lac.

appears to be an outdoor courtyard, with a brick and ironwork entry. A “matching” garage was constructed in 1934 and remains there today.

Built by Leslie G. & Leone Miller, this house was completed in 1929 at an approximate cost of \$6,000. Although the actual architect is unknown (and it may well derive from a standardized plan book), the builder/contractor for the home was Immel Construction, the company for which Leslie Miller worked as an estimator.<sup>32</sup> The 1930 census identifies that the Wisconsin-born Millers had a one-year-old son John G., as well as a live-in servant. The Miller’s tenure at the subject home was short, for between 1932 and 1933, the house was sold to Dr. Linwood C. & Gladys Gardner. Dr. Gardner was born in 1887 in South Wayne, Indiana, and graduated from the University of Iowa Medical School in 1921. Following an internship at Harper Hospital in Detroit, he came to Fond du Lac where he practiced Otolaryngology for forty-two years. Dr. Miller is noted for having introduced bronchoscopy to the area, and he also served as the former chief of staff at St. Agnes Hospital. Dr. Gardner remained in the house until his death in 1982; his wife Gladys, who remained in the home, passed away six years later.<sup>33</sup>

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although Miller went on to serve as president of the well-known, local firm of Immel Construction, it was following his tenure in the subject home and no additional information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons in regards to Miller. With some additional investigations, it is possible that eligibility could be substantiated under Criterion B in regard to Dr. Gardner. However, under Criterion C: Architecture, the house stands as a significantly intact example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture with its multi-colored, barrel-tile roof, ironwork window grilles and focal windows with spiraled columns. It is, notably, the only example of the style in the city. Although appearing small from the front, a side view indicates that a courtyard is located between the front and rear wings of the home—a feature common to the style but relatively rare in Wisconsin. Based on its identifiable styling and high degree of integrity, the Miller-Gardner House is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

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<sup>32</sup>Original permit for 615 Grace Avenue, 27 August 1929; Interestingly, and perhaps of note, the subject house has a similar floor plan/overall footprint to that across the street at 614 Grace Avenue (owned by John W. Immel as of 1932), the house to which the Millers moved after selling the subject house to the Gardners between 1932 and 1933, *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac*, 1927 (updated to 1951).

<sup>33</sup>*Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1985; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1930; “Eye Doctor 42 Years Will Retire,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 7 May 1969, 2, 9. Leslie Miller would go on to become the president of Immel Construction in 1953, *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 30 October 1953; Death dates for Linwood and Gladys (June 1982 and 8 July 1988, respectively) were gleaned from the Social Security Death Index (hereafter cited as SSDI), Available online at <http://ssdi.rootsweb.ancestry.com>. Accessed in May 2011.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
203 Hoyt Street	46798	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



**203 Hoyt Street:** William and Annie Cole House

Rising from a stone foundation, this Gothic Revival-style house is sheathed with clapboard and features three scrollwork vergeboards with finials, a hallmark of the style. The house, which is essentially gabled ell in form, features an enclosed porch with a shed roof and simple wooden posts. Windows along the primary (south) elevation are all rectangular sash examples, except for the paired tall-and-narrow, round-arched window within the peak. A one-story, rectangular bay extends from the home's east endwall and a second porch is located along the east elevation/N. Park Street. The east

elevation features two additional examples of the decorative scrollwork vergeboards.

Although earlier information suggests a circa-1880 date of construction, the subject house, or at least a portion thereof, appears to have been built between 1867 and 1870 based on the sale price of the property, which rose from \$650 to \$3,000. If that is the case, then the house was originally built by James & Montague Marshall. Within three years, the home was sold to Leroy Graves, the founder of the community of Gravesville in Calumet County, where he was the first to build a sawmill in 1849. After moving to Fond du Lac in 1866, Graves worked as a lumberman, jobber of dry goods and notions, as well as a real estate dealer. The house would transfer ownership to Ebenezer Austin, who at the time of sale was a resident of the Town of Calumet. Indeed, the 1872-73 *Fond du Lac City Directory* identifies an E.J. Austin as residing at 21 Hoyt Street. As of 1877, the property was sold to Jonathan P. Rolison who, in 1880, is identified as living at 23 Hoyt Street. The following year, the house would indeed be sold to William E. & Annie Cole. William E. Cole was born in New York in 1844 and came to Fond du Lac in 1868, where he established with a partner a men's furnishings store known as Hoyt & Cole. After twenty years of operating the privately held First National Bank, he established the Cole Savings Bank. Cole is cited as being instrumental in getting the Soo Line to locate their shops in Fond du Lac in 1900. Cole died on 4 April 1909 and his widow remained in the home until her death in 1917. The house remained in the Cole family through at least 1930.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Adam & Denis Boyd to James P. Marshall, Warranty Deed, 4 March 1867, 58/118 (\$650.00); James & Montague Marshall to Leroy Graves, Warranty Deed, 16 February 1870, 58/263 (\$3,000.00); Leroy & Marriet Graves to Ebenezer Austin, Warranty Deed, 20 July 1871 (\$3,000); Ebenezer & Annie Austin to Jonathan Rolison, Warranty Deed, 13 January 1877 (\$1,600); Jonathan Rolison & S.E. Rolison to William E. Cole, Warranty Deed, 12 April 1881 (\$2,000); McKenna, ed., *History of Fond du Lac County*, 2:26-27; The house is not depicted on the 1867 Birdseye Map of the City of Fond du Lac, A. Ruger, *Birds Eye Map of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin* (1867), Copy located at the Fond du Lac Library; Although an obituary is cited for Annie Cole in 1917, per the vital records index

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, although little information was found regarding the home's earlier owners, further research is suggested in regards to William Cole and his accomplishments while in residence at 203 Hoyt Street. In addition, tax rolls should be reviewed in order to fully confirm the date of construction, as well as the correct historic name. Finally, the house is one of the few houses in the City of Fond du Lac to retain its decorative scrollwork bargeboards. The Cole home compares favorably with the Simmons house located at 197 Sheboygan Street, which is a contributing property in the East Division-Sheboygan Street Residential Historic District. Therefore, standing as one of the few examples of the Gothic Revival style that remain in the city, the subject house is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
130 S. Main Street	54377	Not Yet 50 Years of Age

Description and Statement of Significance



130 S. Main Street: National Exchange Bank & Trust

Featuring large expanses of concrete panels finished with aggregate stone, this two-story banking facility is topped with a flat roof. The block along S. Main Street dates to 1967-68, while the rear addition was added in 1977. Narrow clerestory-like windows run immediately beneath the roofline, while tall-and-narrow examples are located throughout the remainder of the building. A free-standing, one-story, drive-up facility is located to the south of the main building.

Designed in 1966 by the Milwaukee firm of Brust & Brust, the initial block of the National Exchange Bank & Trust was completed in 1968. The bank, which was originally named the National Exchange Bank, was established during The Depression, on 20 December 1933. Its first president was William Mauthe, president of the Northern Casket Company (26 N. Brooke Street), who had the charge of instilling confidence to the public so that they would purchase bank stock. Many of the new bank's customers were patrons of the Commercial National Bank, which was established in 1870 (it was still in business in 1930, but in receivership as of 1934), and for which Mauthe had also sat as the Chairman of the Board. The new bank reportedly displayed stacks of cash in its lobby in order to ensure its patrons that they did indeed

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of the Fond du Lac Public Library, the name of Mrs. Annie Cole remains in the city directory through 1928. As of 1930, her son Hubert and his wife Mabel are identified as residing there, *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1875-76, 1880-1884, 1893-94, 1917, 1928, 1930. It is suggested that tax rolls be consulted for a more definite date of construction. Note that a circa-1885 date of construction has been ascribed to another Gothic Revival-style house in the city, located at 197 Sheboygan Street; however, that date appears somewhat late based on the home's steeply pitched roofline and ornament, which was more common in the 1870s.

have available money on hand. A permit to demolish the previous structure and to construct the subject building was taken out in January 1967; the cost of doing both activities was estimated at \$709,470. The new modern banking facility opened for business on 22 January 1968. In 1975, a Trust Department was added to the bank and the name of the bank was changed to reflect that expansion of services. In 1977, the bank added a free-standing, drive-up facility (AHI#209903) at the southernmost point of the parcel (notably the first in the City of Fond du Lac), as well as added an addition to the rear of its original 1968 block. The building continues to serve the community as National Exchange Bank & Trust.<sup>35</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the subject structure is a very good and intact example of the Contemporary style of architecture. As well, the structure stands as a good example of a modern banking facility and, therefore, also provides additional eligibility as a property type. As it stands today, the structure has not yet reached 50 years of age, for the rear addition and drive-up facility were not completed until 1977. Because the structure has not yet attained 50 years of age, it is not currently considered potentially eligible. However, the building should be reconsidered for eligibility in 2027.<sup>36</sup>

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
363 S. Main Street	54470, 207861	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Faced with limestone, this gabled, Neo-Gothic Revival-style church is accessed at the center from a dual staircase that rises to the main level of the church. The actual entrance itself is recessed within a Gothic-arched, stone-trimmed opening above which is a large, Gothic-arched window. A secondary entrance is located along the street level to the south, while an archway extends from the block to the north. Stone buttressing lines each of the north and south side walls, thus creating bays within which rests a Gothic-arched window like the primary elevation. Gabled wall dormers are located to both the north and south, near the front (west) entrance. A one-story, gabled “bay” connects the church and the educational wing, the latter of which was constructed in 1961. The one-

<sup>35</sup>Original permit for 130 S. Main Street, 17 January 1967, Est. Cost, \$709, 470, the contractor is identified as C.D. Smith Construction Company; Building permit file correspondence, dated 29 November 1966, identifies the architectural firm as Brust & Brust; “National Exchange Bank & Trust, Fond du Lac, WI,” Bank profile/history located at [www.nationjob.com/company/NAEB](http://www.nationjob.com/company/NAEB). Accessed in June 2011; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1930, 1932, 1934.

<sup>36</sup>Note, however, that if the addition was designed and planned for as of the original 1966 plans, the structure could be considered potentially eligible at this time, if it were determined that its Contemporary design and construction methods were considered to be an outstanding example of its kind. A further review of 1960s construction methods would need to be consulted in order to make such a determination.





**363 S. Main Street:** Church of Our Savior, Evangelical Lutheran



**363 S. Main Street:** Church of Our Savior, Evangelical Lutheran Educational Wing

story and raised basement Sunday School wing is essentially Contemporary in design; however, an attempt to match materials and styling was made at the north and south ends, with the incorporation of gables. A final stone-sheathed addition, which included an elevator, was completed along the rear of the church in 1982 at a cost of \$106,000.

The congregation of the subject Church of Our Saviour held their first services on 24 October 1924 in the YMCA building near 1<sup>st</sup> and Portland streets. The congregation, which was originally organized as Our Saviour's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, was chartered in April 1925 with forty-seven members and accepted to the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of NW ULCA. Also in 1925, the congregation purchased two lots at its current location at S. Main & 9<sup>th</sup> streets upon which they would build their new church designed by the LaCrosse partnership of Parkinson & Dockendorff. Ground-breaking was held on 27 September 1925 and the basement was completed at a cost of \$15,000. The stone is identified as having been quarried from the Hamilton Natural Cut Stone & Flagging Company quarry. The first services were held in their basement church on Christmas Eve 1925; however, dedication did not occur until January of 1926. Five years later, the name of the parish was changed to Church of Our Saviour, Evangelical Lutheran. After pledging \$24,300 to resume completion of the church, the cornerstone was laid on 27 June 1937 and dedication services were held on 21 November 1937. The total cost of the church is recorded as \$54,921.62. By the 1950s, the parish had outgrown its basement-level Sunday School rooms and, in December 1961, the educational wing was completed by contractor Charles D. Smith & Son. Another addition, as well as the installation of an elevator, was made to the rear of the church in 1982 at a cost of \$106,000. In 2002, the sanctuary was renovated which included the installation of a new ceramic tile floor; the refinishing of the pews, which were then re-set at an angle; and a new altar and lectern were installed. The congregation continues to utilize the facility to date.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup>Connie Weiss, *Saviour, Like a Shepherd Lead Us* (Fond du Lac, WI: EP Direct Printing, 2003), 3-9, 20-23, 27, 30, 41, 44, 208-209, 219-220, 227; Permit for addition to 363 S. Main Street, 9 May 1961. Additional articles regarding the new church that were in the local papers and that were not reviewed for this recommendation include the following: (First Christmas Day service), *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth*, 24 December 1925; (To be

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C, the subject church appears to be a very good example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style of architecture. However, compared to other Neo-Gothic style churches in the city, this example not only has an addition to the south, it also includes an addition to the rear, which was done rather recently (1982). Therefore, since the city includes better examples of Neo-Gothic style church architecture, Our Saviour's is not recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
531-541 S. Main Street	54493	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



**531-541 S. Main Street:** S & A Investment Company Commercial Building/Thiel Drug Co.

Faced with brick, this 1927-28 commercial block (with apartments above) is largely two stories in height and features Tudor Revival styling. A one-story addition, completed in 1930, extends to the north. Regarding the former, the first floor includes a number of plate-glass storefronts that alternate with rectangular entrances. The immediate corner of the structure features a canted entry with a single door and overhead (albeit infilled) transom. The building's second floor is comprised largely of banks of double-hung sash windows with stone sills and a multiple-light upper sash; however, the eastern two bays of the 14<sup>th</sup> Street elevation are further

embellished with stucco and false half-timber trim. Parapeted wall dormers extend into the slate shingle-sheathed roofline with exposed rafter tails and each dormer carries a single, multiple-light window. The northernmost S. Main Street storefront of the 1927 block, as well as the second from the west (and along 14<sup>th</sup> Street) have been altered; the first with modern infill, while the other is boarded over. The 1930 addition to the north includes a series of modern storefront windows.

The original, two-story block of this building was begun at the end of October 1927 and completed in 1928 (it is identified as of the 1928 city directory as "vacant"). The original permit cites the L.J. Schroeder Construction Company as the builder; however, no architect is noted. The approximated cost was identified as \$50,000. Deeds indicate the structure was built by the S & A Investment Company, the actual ownership of which is unclear. In February 1930, an additional permit was taken out for the construction of the one-story wing to the north. The first available city directory after its

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dedicated), *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, 21 January 1926; and (dedication), *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth*, 25 January 1926. A series of church histories were also published in the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter* in 1959-1960. Although not reviewed, the article on Our Saviour's appeared in the 12 September 1959 edition.

completion (that of 1930) lists the following as having businesses in the building: The Thiel Drug Co. & U.S. Postal Station No. 4 (541 S. Main Street); Universal Grocery Store (537 S. Main Street); while 539 is vacant; however, by 1930, the space had been filled by the L.F. Schroeder Construction Company, builder of the subject structure. In 1930, and located along its 14<sup>th</sup> Street storefront was butcher Albert Brunkhorst, while the building’s address of 5 14<sup>th</sup> Street accounted for the building’s eight apartments (one in the basement, with seven on the second floor), which were identified as the Hallcraft Apartments. Although the one-story wing to the north (533-535) was built in 1930, it does not appear to have had a tenant until 1934, when Archie Bros. monuments moved in.<sup>38</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, this commercial block is one of just two, substantial commercial blocks in the city that are not located within the downtown commercial proper. Despite that fact, no evidence was found to substantiate eligibility in that regard. Finally, in reference to Criterion C: Architecture, the subject commercial block is a very good example of the Tudor Revival style as expressed on a commercial building. Indeed, the subject structure is the only commercial example of the Tudor Revival style in the city—including within the two National Register-listed, downtown historic districts. Compared to a 1988 survey photograph, little of the building’s exterior has been altered beyond the infill of some of the basement-level windows, as well as the replacement of the door at the corner of S. Main & 14<sup>th</sup> streets. Standing as a very good example of a Tudor Revival-style commercial building, the S & A Investment Company Building is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
660 S. Main Street	54558	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance

Rising two-and-one-half stories from a coursed stone foundation, this Colonial Revival style-house is sheathed with both narrow and standard-width clapboard and topped with a hipped roof with hipped-roof dormers. The house is oriented to S. Main Street/the east and features a full-width, open porch with grouped Doric column supports that rest on wooden bases; the railing consists of a spindled balustrade. Dominating the home’s side/north elevation is a porte cochere that extends to the north and includes a small porch with the same supports, bases and balustrade as the east porch. The porch and porte cochere roofs, the roof eave, as well as the dormers feature carved wooden bracket trim. Double-hung sash windows are largely regularly arranged throughout the house and bays are evident along both the east and south elevations. A tripartite grouping above the porte cochere appears to consist of stained or leaded glass. Although no historic photographs were located, the house does not appear to have undergone any exterior alterations.

<sup>38</sup>Original permit for 537-541 S. Main Street, 26 October 1927, Est. Cost, \$50,000; Permit for addition to 537-541 S. Main Street, 11 February 1930, Est. Cost, \$2,000 (?); Joseph Fellrath & Margaretha Fellrath to the S & A Investment Company, Warranty Deed, 7 November 1927, 231/25, #153435; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1928, 1930, 1932.



**660 S. Main Street:** William & Marian Magnussen House

The subject house was built circa 1908 by William & Marian/Marion Magnussen, who purchased the property from Guindon & Harriet Mihills in circa 1906. William was born in Wisconsin in 1857, the son of Danish-born parents. Magnussen married Marian Brown in May of 1883 and her younger sister Henrietta appears to have resided along with them for much of their life. Between 1907 and 1908 the Magnussens had made the transition from their previous home on Forest Avenue to the subject house on S. Main Street. In 1910, the household also included hired hand Eddie Higgins. In 1940--and following a fire--the house was

converted for multi-family use, with the Magnussens (and sister Henrietta) residing in one unit, while the other was occupied by Mrs. Minnie Messing. Magnussen worked as a grocery salesman for much of his life and owned and resided in the subject house through 1942; however, in 1942 he was no longer listed in the Fond du Lac city directory. The house was changed back from a multiple-family dwelling to a single-family home in the 1990s.<sup>39</sup>

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Magnussen house is a very good and highly intact example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. While a number of Colonial Revival-style examples are located within the National Register-listed district of East Division and Sheboygan streets, the Magnussen home compares favorably to those examples. Although additional tax roll research would be required in order to confirm the home's circa date of construction, the house is recommended as potentially eligible.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
819 S. Main Street	200281	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
Description and Statement of Significance		

This custard stand is comprised of a one-story, concrete-block structure built in 1949, and a aluminum canopy with angled supports that was added in 1966. Wooden signage rises above the concrete block component and reads, "Gilles Frozen Custard," while a second illuminating sign is located at the west end of the canopy. Although the aluminum car canopy was replaced in 1998, it was

<sup>39</sup>Guindon & Harriet Mihills to W.J. Magnussen, Warranty Deed, 174/267, #92906 (the amount paid for the property is identified as \$2,000 which might suggest that something was already located on the property; however, based on the appearance of the house, a circa 1908 date of construction has been ascribed to the house); U.S. Federal Census, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; Permit for alterations (following fire loss) for 660 S. Main Street, 19 January 1940, Cost of work est. at \$1,500; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1907, 1908, 1942, 1944.

replaced in kind, with the supports being original and no visible changes made to its form.<sup>40</sup>



819 S. Main Street: Gilles Custard Stand

Gilles Custard Stand originated in Milwaukee and was started by Paul Gilles in 1938. After working for his brother at the Milwaukee location, Tom Gilles moved to Fond du Lac and opened the subject stand holding a Grand Opening celebration from July 2<sup>nd</sup> -5<sup>th</sup> in 1949. Business was slow at first, however, by 1966, the car canopy was deemed necessary and remodeling was completed inside. While custard remained the key attraction, the menu was also expanded from hot dogs and hot beef sandwiches to include french fries and hamburgers, among others. As of 1981, Tom’s son James Gilles

assumed management of the facility; however, the elder Gilles remains the owner and various family members have since been employed there. The business is seasonal and continues as such to date.<sup>41</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C, however, the property offers eligibility as a property type, that of a restaurant drive-in. Such structures are becoming increasingly rare throughout the state. Although the business was started in 1949, the canopy, which is a defining feature of the structure, as well as truly makes the business a drive-in, was not built until 1966. Therefore, the resource (if no changes have been made) should be re-evaluated in five years, at which time it will be fifty years old.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
20 N. Marr Street	200301, 207801	Not Yet 50 Years of Age

Description and Statement of Significance

Although essentially one story, this modern church facility rises to a nearly three-story tower at its southeast corner. A one-story, porte cochere-like extension to the west provides entry to a parking lot; the interior of the drive-through includes floor-to-ceiling windows along its east side. As the building rises to a nearly third story, long-and-narrow windows provide light to the interior, while a single, tall-and-narrow, slit-like window occupies all four faces of the tower. A pair of recessed niche-like areas are located near the base of the “tower,” while the set of glass entrance doors to the facility are located along N. Marr Street and beneath a one-story canopy wing. The building’s structural system is

<sup>40</sup>Permit to alter 819 S. Main Street, 24 March 1998, estimated cost, \$7,200.00.

<sup>41</sup>Fred Weller, *Achievements in Fond du Lac During the 1900s* (Fond du Lac, WI: Action Printing, 1982), 104; Advertisement for Gilles Grand Opening, *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 1 July 1949; History of Gilles custard available online at [www.gillesfrozencustard.com/history.html](http://www.gillesfrozencustard.com/history.html). Accessed in June 2011, although the date of the establishment of the Fond du Lac venture is incorrectly cited as 1950.

comprised of structural steel and hollow steel studs rising from a concrete floor base. The roof is built of Styrofoam-insulated, baked enamel surfaced with standing seam and sheet metal. Exterior walls are comprised of sheet rock with 2-inch Styrofoam overlaid with epoxy stucco.



**20 N. Marr Street:** Covenant United Methodist Church

Designed by Madison architect Kenton Peters, the subject church was completed by the Ben Ganther Company in 1988 for Covenant United Methodist Church. The roots of the subject congregation date to 1839, when the first Methodist sermon in Fond du Lac was held in the home (no longer extant) of Dr. Mason Darling. Four years later, a meeting was held at the home (no longer extant) of Edward Pier and the congregation was formed with eleven persons. Meetings were thereafter held at a former schoolhouse and the former courthouse (neither of which remain extant). In 1850, two churches

were built; one at 3<sup>rd</sup> & Marr Street, with the other on present-day Arndt Street (formerly Cotton Street). In 1859, Spencer Hall was purchased and remodeled and named Division Street Methodist Church (which stood at the subject location). In 1919, the Cotton Street and Division Street congregations merged. Construction of the educational wing began in 1961, the design of which was completed by the Milwaukee firm of Steffen & Kemp, while construction was completed by Jacob Lorenz Co. An open house for the \$260,000 building occurred on 19 May 1963.<sup>42</sup>

In 1972, a building committee was formed to investigate construction of a new religious facility. Between 1974 and 1976, the congregation put their current church up for sale at \$900,000, purchased a new parsonage on Champion Street and razed their Division Street parsonage. In 1979, St. Matthew's United Methodist Church and the Division Street congregation merged to form Covenant United Methodist Church. An additional parsonage was purchased in 1983 at 445 N. National Avenue and the old Division Street sanctuary, which had previously been reduced in price to \$400,000, was ultimately demolished in 1986. Ground-breaking for the church was held on 15 March 1987, with the consecration held on 21 February 1988. An open house was held on 20 April 1988. The congregation continues to utilize the building.<sup>43</sup>

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B:

<sup>42</sup>June L. Koenigs, comp. and ed., *A History of Covenant United Methodist Church* (Fond du Lac: By the congregation, 1999), 23, 39; Permit for educational unit at 20 N. Marr Street, 7 August 1961; Safety & Buildings Division of the State of Wisconsin to Kenton Peters & Associates, Inc., Correspondence, 12 February 1987. A newspaper article on the church indicates that Spencer Hall was purchased but that a new church was completed in 1867 at a cost of \$23,000, "The Oldest Church Started By Pioneers, *The Daily Reporter*, 18 March 1903, 1.

<sup>43</sup>Koenigs, comp. and ed., *A History of Covenant United Methodist Church*, 26-29, 32, 35-37, 39.

Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Peter Kenton-designed, Covenant United Methodist Church is a very unique and modern example of church architecture that utilizes modern construction techniques. Because the structure has not yet attained fifty years of age, it is not currently considered potentially eligible. However, providing no exterior alterations are made, the building should be reconsidered for eligibility in 2037.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
53 E. Merrill Avenue	Various, see text	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



53 E. Merrill Avenue: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Complex

The St. Mary's property consists of the 1902 church (AHI#54583), along with a 1911/1964 (addition) rectory wing to the rear (93 Marquette Street; AHI#207141); a 1949 school (AHI#54586), a 1955 convent (92 Amory Street, AHI#207101); and a 1948 grotto to St. Mary/Fatima Shrine (AHI#207121). Also located across the street at 70 E. Merrill Avenue, is the former convent (AHI#54587).

Regarding the church, it is Neo-Gothic Revival in style<sup>44</sup> and is sheathed with Fond du Lac limestone quarried in nearby Knowles and trimmed with Indiana Bedford limestone. The structure is anchored at its southeast corner by a 90-foot tower that provides for an entrance along its Marquette Street elevation; a crenelated parapet and buttressing embellish the tower. A second tower flanks the primary, Merrill Street entrance to the east and carries a combination of rectangular diamond-paned and round-arched, stained-glass windows, similar to the larger tower. A large Rose window dominates the north entry, while even larger round-arched windows with tracery occupy the central position of the eastern and western-extending gabled wings. Attached to the rear is the two-story rectory, which is also Gothic Revival in style and sheathed with limestone to match the church. Windows along this wing are regularly placed, rectangular, one-over-one-light examples, with wide smooth stone lintels and narrow rusticated sills. The structure terminates with a 1964 addition and entry, that features banks of windows.

Located immediately east of the church is the small Fatima Shrine, which is constructed of river rock-like stones, with a statue of Mary at its center. East of the Shrine is the two-story, Contemporary-style school (1948), which is sheathed with limestone and topped with a flat roof. Entrances/stairwells are

<sup>44</sup>Despite the fact that all windows are round-arched, which would otherwise classify the church as Romanesque Revival in style (which is how it was earlier classified), the structure includes steeply pitched gables above the doorways, gabled and crenelated parapets and general medieval styling which is indicative of the Neo-Gothic Revival style.

located at either end of the building and visible through the glass walls, while the center of the structure provides for the primary entrance. Banks of windows are located to either side of the entrance and retain their lower awning openings; however, the upper windows have been covered over. A two-story wing extends to the rear and includes additional classrooms, as well as the gymnasium. The 1955 Contemporary-style convent is rectilinear in form and topped with a flat roof. The structure, which is faced with brick and includes stone trim, includes banks of windows along its Amory Street elevation. Finally, located across the street from the school and at 70 E. Merrill Avenue, is the convent. Although originally established in the 1890s as the Sisters of St. Agnes Music Academy, it was later renamed as St. Cecilia's Music Academy and from 1901 to 1955, the building served as the convent for those nuns teaching at St. Mary's.<sup>45</sup>

The St. Mary's congregation was founded on 15 November 1865 with a total of twenty-one, German-speaking families and their first church was dedicated on 8 December 1866. A rectory (1868), church addition (1875) and parochial school (1887) followed. On 18 November 1900, the parish met to discuss construction of a new church. H. Messmer & Son of Milwaukee was chosen to execute the design and the cornerstone was laid on 7 July 1901. Although the first mass was held there in early September, the approximately \$40,000 church was not dedicated until February 1902. A new rectory--attached to the rear of the church--was built in 1911, with an addition being added in 1964. In 1925, German language was discontinued in the school. On 30 May 1948, the Fatima Shrine--located at the end of Marr Street--was dedicated. In 1949, construction of a new school building was completed, which was designed by local architectural firm of Frank Stepnoski & Son and built by Hutter Construction, also of Fond du Lac. Six years later, a new convent--designed by Sylvester Stepnoski and, once again, constructed by Hutter Construction-- was completed. The school opened in September 1949 with 592 pupils and formal dedication occurred in 1950. In 1998, the decision was made to merge six parishes (which included St. Mary's) to form the Holy Family Catholic Community. Although a new Holy Family Church was completed in 2007, mass is still held at St. Mary's, Sacred Heart and St. Peter's in Malone.<sup>46</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, the congregation did begin as a German-speaking congregation, and further investigations regarding its ethnic component should be investigated. Finally, however, the church alone stands as a very good and intact example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture. Furthermore, the church complex as a whole, including the rectory, convent, school and shrine, combine to form the most complete and intact church complex in the City of Fond du Lac and it is, therefore, considered potentially eligible in that regard under Criterion C.

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<sup>45</sup>John J. Schmitz, *More Than Brick & Stone: A History of St. Mary's Parish* (Fond du Lac, WI: By the parish, 1966), 35; *Fire Insurance Map of Fond du Lac*, 1892, 1898, 1902.

<sup>46</sup>"Laid the Cornerstone," *The Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, 8 July 1901, 1; Schmitz, *More Than Brick & Stone*, 6, 10, 28-29, 32, 37, 39, 43-44, 46, 50, 53, 57, 66. Also available but not reviewed is the local newspaper account of the dedication, in *The Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, 8 February 1902.



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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
29 S. Military Road	16550	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



**29 S. Military Road:** Merrille Institute

Italianate in style, this two-story, hipped-roof, two-block, brick structure features overhanging eaves with a coved wooden cornice. The north block of the building includes the primary entrance which is sheltered by an open, hipped-roof porch with simple wooden porch posts and balustrade. Windows throughout the entire structure are two-over-two-light, double-hung sashes with modest lintels and sills.

This structure was built in 1868 as the Merrille Institute, an elite school for girls begun two years prior by Matilda S. Merrille. Merrille was born in

Bethel, Maine, in 1829 and was educated at Syracuse University. After first teaching in the Sheboygan County schools, she came to Fond du Lac in 1855. She and Edwin Johnson are identified as the first teachers in Fond du Lac's first high school, which opened in 1859. She left Fond du Lac for a short time and is noted as the second female to serve on the faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In 1866, however, she returned to Fond du Lac and opened her privately run high school-level facility in her own home on Division Street. Tuition was cited as \$10 per 13-week term, with a school year planned to consist of three such terms. Merrille's school was at capacity by the end of the first term.<sup>47</sup>

On 26 February 1868, Miss Merrille purchased the subject lot for \$1,500 and built the subject building the same year. William Bensel is identified as the carpenter/builder of the structure. The new facility had a capacity of 90 pupils and offered the same curriculum as the public school, along with French and music. By 1880, the school was no longer directed by Miss Merrille and was, instead, run by "the Misses Martin." The school's success seems to have dwindled thereafter for, in 1884, the graduating class numbered just three. In 1887, it was announced in the local paper that the fourth and last classroom of the school was being cleared and refitted for residential purposes and the school was discontinued. Miss Merrille retained ownership of the building until 1899, after which it was formally converted for residential use and identified as the Merrille Flats. It was advertised in June 1900 as consisting of two, six-room suites and two, seven-room suites with steam heat, electricity, modern kitchens and speaking tubes. It was cited as "the first flat ever instituted in the city," and remodeling work was undertaken by P.B. Haber, F. B. Hoskins and S.D. Wyatt. The building continues to serve

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<sup>47</sup>L.J. Niedfeldt, "Area's Elite Girls Once Looked to Merrille Institute," *Action Sunday*, 2 February 1992, 1, Copy of article included in the HPC file; *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881), 879.

as apartments and was designated as a local landmark in 1973.<sup>48</sup>

Although exhibiting the basic elements of the Italianate style of architecture through its rectangular form and its hipped roof, the subject structure does not display the typical eave brackets and/or window hoods. Since better examples of the Italianate style exist within the city, the subject building is not considered eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. And while Miss Matilda Merrille is indeed notable for her educational contributions in the city of Fond du Lac, available information does not suggest that her teaching methods were either new or innovative. However, the structure does offer eligibility under Criterion A, for its association with Fond du Lac's educational history. Although its Period of Significance is somewhat brief (1868 to 1887), the structure stands as a testament to the establishment of nineteenth century private schools.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
101 Morningside Drive	202141	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



**101 Morningside Drive:** Woodward Junior High School

This educational building is largely one story in height, while a smaller section rises for a second story that is comprised of plate-glass and a folded plate roof line. The first floor includes numerous banks of windows that alternate with sections of brick; the largest bank is immediately beneath the folded plate section.

Built in 1962, this educational facility originally functioned as Woodworth Junior High School. At the same time as this school was constructed, an identical junior high was built on the west side of the city and was named Sabish Junior High School. The architectural team of Schutte,

Phillips & Mochon (Milwaukee) and Sylvester Stepnoski (Fond du Lac) was responsible for the designs. Dedication was held for both schools on 11 November 1962. The structure continues to function as a school, however, today it serves as an elementary school.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>48</sup>Niedfeldt, "Area's Elite Girls Once Looked to Merrille Institute," 2; William Bensel is identified as its builder in the *Fond du Lac City Directory* (1872-73), 67; "Merrille Flats Are Completed," *The Daily Reporter*, 23 June 1900, 3/4. Mrs. Matilda (Merrille) Smith died in 1901.

<sup>49</sup>The local newspaper index was reviewed for information; however, each article of the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter* was not individually read; they include: (re: architectural team named), 18 May 1960; (re: costs), 15 June 1960; (re: named for principals), 14 September 1960; (re: final plans approved), 22 February 1961; (re: dedication), 9 November 1962).

Although the school was named after former principal R.B. Woodworth, no evidence was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. And, while the subject school has served the educational needs of the City of Fond du Lac since 1962, the structure is just short of turning fifty years old and, therefore, its Period of Significance, has not yet developed. Therefore, the school is not currently recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A: Educational History. Finally, however, the school is a very good and intact example of Contemporary school architecture. Its folded plate roof construction had only been relatively recently introduced and, therefore, it stands as an almost cutting-edge example of early-1960s school architecture. Indeed, Schutte, Phillips & Mochon of Milwaukee had been designing school buildings for decades and they continued to follow the latest trends in educational facility design. Based on its good degree of integrity (as compared to its altered West Side counterpart Sabish Junior High), Woodworth Junior High School (which is within just one year of turning 50 years old) is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
45 S. National Avenue	Various, see text	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



**45 S. National Avenue:** Dorcas Chapel, Marian College

The campus of Marian University is comprised of a number of buildings, seven of which date to between 1961 and 1968, the campus's initial period of construction. They include the following: Regina Hall (1961-62; AHI#207481); Administration Building (1965; AHI#207482); Dorcas Chapel (1966; AHI#151781); the oval-shaped, Cardinal Meyer Library (1965; AHI#207483); Ben Sadoff Science Building (1965; AHI#207501); Hornung Student Center (1967-68; AHI#207502); and Naber Hall (1967-68; AHI#207503). All buildings are constructed of a combination of precast concrete, limestone

and glass and are Contemporary in their styling.<sup>50</sup>

The most notable of the original seven structures is the circular Dorcas Chapel (1966). Like the others, the religious facility was constructed of precast concrete; however, on the chapel, they are diagonal members. A open, flat-roofed, loggia-like walkway encircles the exterior of the building's lower level, which is sheathed with local limestone. The roof of the structure is flat and a tall cross rises from it. Although the infill windows were anticipated to some day be stained glass, they were

<sup>50</sup>“Marian College Informed...Loan Placed ‘On Reserve’,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 27 January 1966, 1. This article indicates that work on the library, science building and administration building started on 3 May 1965 and was anticipated to be completed by the fall. As well, the loan referenced was for the construction of a new dorm (Naber Hall), as well as the (Hornung) student center.

built (and remain today) of plastic.

Marian University originated in 1936 as Marian College and was founded by the Sisters of St. Agnes, the congregation of which was founded by Father Caspar Rehl as a teaching order. The college was established after the state Department of Public Instruction barred the Sisters from doing their student teaching at public schools while wearing their habits. Classes were first held in the Motherhouse of the Sisters of St. Agnes, located at 390 East Division Street (no longer extant). After the purchase of significant acreage south of S. National Avenue & E. Division Street, groundbreaking for its first building, Regina Hall (a dormitory), was held on 5 June 1961 and dedication occurred just under one year later. The Sisters then considered a number of firms for the creation and plan of an entire college campus for women. The firm ultimately selected was the Chicago partnership of Schmidt, Garden & Erickson, who had designed the earlier St. Agnes Hospital and Nurses' Home (no longer extant). The specific architect of the firm responsible for the design of the original campus was Paul S. McCurry, who worked for Schmidt, Garden & Martin (later Erickson) for thirty years (1946-1976). While McCurry did the primary design work, he was assisted by Henry Harrold, Joe van Risen and Eugene Chin. Of note, one of the contractors for the chapel, the Wausau Tile & Terrazzo Company, received a citation of merit for superior craftsmanship from the National Terrazzo and Mosaic Association.<sup>51</sup>

Since 1982, additional buildings have been added to the overall campus; however, just one--the Todd Wehr Alumni Center (1986 and designed by HGA)--was added within the original campus area. Since the last of the original seven buildings of the campus were not completed until 1968, they have not collectively achieved 50 years of age and are, therefore, not collectively considered potentially eligible for the National Register at this time.<sup>52</sup> Indeed, no single building has achieved fifty years of age either. However, the unique design of Dorcas Chapel does offer exceptional significance in the area of Contemporary architecture. Notably, and as the university points out, the chapel--which was named Dorcas after the early Christian seamstress--is reminiscent of a spool of thread with a needle through the center. As a result of its truly unique Contemporary styling, Dorcas Chapel is recommended eligible at this time under Criterion C: Architecture, with regard to Criterion Consideration G, for structures not yet 50 years of age.

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<sup>51</sup>"History of Marian University," Available on the Marian University website, [www.marianuniversity.edu](http://www.marianuniversity.edu). Accessed in November 2010; Newspaper articles not reviewed but included in the Fond du Lac library index and discussing both the groundbreaking and dedication include those published on 6 June 1961 and 1 June 1962 in the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*; A biographical entry on McCurry, as well as an oral history with him are on file at the Art Institute of Chicago, part of the Chicago Architects Oral History Project and which is available (transcribed) online at [www.artic.edu/aic/libraries/research/specialcollections/oralhistories/mccurry.html](http://www.artic.edu/aic/libraries/research/specialcollections/oralhistories/mccurry.html). The citation of merit is included in a 23 September 1969 *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter* article, page 14, located in the Marian College folder in the History files of the Fond du Lac Public Library.

<sup>52</sup>The campus as a whole was identified by McCurry himself as one of his principal works in the 1970 edition of the *American Architects Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker, 1970), 574. Upon the campus turning fifty years of age, it should be reviewed for both its significance in the area of Contemporary architecture, as well as perhaps for small college campus design.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
220 Old Pioneer Road	16567	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



**220 Old Pioneer Road:** Keys & Ann Darling House

Rectangular in form, this two-story house with a truncated hipped roof rises from a stone foundation. The home's entrance (north) elevation features a central, double-door entry topped with a transom and sheltered by a shaped hood with brackets. Symmetrically arranged windows with six-light storms and a full wooden surround are found along each of the two levels. A pair of stone entrance markers, as well as electronic gate, identify the driveway along E. Pioneer Road and two more modern buildings (1965;1969) are found at the rear of the property.

The subject property--which was part of a larger parcel--was purchased by Dr. Mason Darling in 1841. Dr. Darling is essentially referred to as the father of Fond du Lac. Six years later, the land was sold to his son Keyes and in 1850, it was transferred to Ann Bowman, who would that year become Mrs. Keyes Darling. Born in 1824, Keyes worked as a broker alongside his father and, in circa 1856, they opened a bank by the name of Darling, Wright & Co. The subject structure is believed to have been built in the early 1850s; however, the 1860 census does enumerate the Darlings as living in the City of Fond du Lac proper (although it is possible that they could have also had a "country" home). By 1870, however, Ann is noted as living in the Town of Fond du Lac and, presumably, in the subject house, along with her younger son John. In 1885, Ann sold the property to Edwin Galloway and, in 1899, the 10 acres upon which the house sat was sold to Herbert O. Lewis. By its sale in 1915, the house was situated on 6 acres.<sup>53</sup>

In 1949, the property was sold to John & Liane Kuony, who had come to Fond du Lac in 1947. The Kuonys opened a tea room and interior decorating studio in the subject house, after which a full restaurant (The Postilion) was opened and, eventually, a renowned School of Culinary Arts developed in the early 1980s. Born in Antwerp, Belgium, Madame Kuony also developed the Postilion line of gourmet foods, as well as opened restaurants in Greenbush and Milwaukee. She died in 2005, ten

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<sup>53</sup>U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1860, 1870, 1880; Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County* (1880), 795; "Death Claims Mrs. Darling," *The Daily Reporter*, 1 April 1912; "Mrs. Keenan Buys the Darling Place," *The Daily Commonwealth*, 27 April 1915; "Dwelling Known as Darling House Shortly to Become French Tea Room," *The Commonwealth Reporter*, 1 September 1949. Interestingly, in 1875, Keyes is enumerated in the Nevada State census and working as a clerk and he is not accounted for in the Wisconsin Census in either 1870 or 1880, although his wife Ann is identified as living in Fond du Lac. A Bowman family tree identifies his death date as 24 September 1894, Nevada State Census, 1875, and Bowman family tree available at [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com). Accessed in June 2011.

years after her husband John. In 2009, the house was designated as a local landmark.<sup>54</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A. Regarding Criterion B: the house was built by the Keyes Darling family in the early 1850s. Further research is suggested in order to confirm the exact date of construction in connection to Keyes Darling under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Additionally, the property hold future significance under Criterion B in regards to Madame Kuony. Although the property was purchased by the Kuonys in 1949, which is over 50 years ago, its ultimate significance was not perhaps developed fully until the 1980s. Although the home's exact date of construction is not fully confirmed, and despite the removal of ironwork roof cresting and an earlier, open front porch, it does stand as a very good, early and highly intact example of the Italianate style of architecture and is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
222 N. Park Avenue	54843	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



**222 N. Park Avenue:** Carl & Harriet Hoernig House

Rising just one story, this stucco-sheathed cottage is side-gabled in plan and the roof is covered with red barrel tile. A front-facing gabled wall dormer includes the entrance which is trimmed with a brick surround. A small niche is located immediately above the doorway, while a second one is found to the left (south) of the door and beneath the chimney. Randomly laid brick projects from the stucco, giving the house and “aged” appearance. To the left of the chimney is a set of French doors that open onto a small balcony trimmed with an iron railing. Windows throughout the house are regularly

placed and appear to retain their multiple-light sashes.

This house was begun in the fall of 1931 and completed in 1932 for electrical contractor Carl Hoernig and his wife Harriet. The building permit cites an approximate cost of \$2,500. Harriet died in 1963, while Carl (b. 1892) passed away in 1968.<sup>55</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding

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<sup>54</sup>“Madame Liane C. Kuony,” Death notice, *The New York Times*, 17 April 2005; John Kuony’s death date gleaned from the SSDI; HPC landmark file.

<sup>55</sup>Original permit for 222 N. Park Avenue, 10 August 1931, Cost cited as \$2,500; The 1932 city directory identifies the address as vacant, however, the subsequent city directories identify the Hoernig family as residing in the home, *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1932; Death dates for each from the SSDI.

Criterion C: Architecture, the house is an example of a somewhat eclectic Period Revival-style house, as it features a dominant chimney, random brick trim (giving the sense of being older than it is), as well as casement windows—all of which contribute to its Tudoresque styling, but it also exhibits a red, barrel tile roof, which is more commonly seen on Spanish Colonial examples. Although an intact example of its period, the house does not offer the architectural styling that might otherwise suggest Register eligibility. However, regarding Criterion A: History, the home appears to be a match of Design 6-B-27 of the Architects’ Small House Service Bureau and is therefore associated with the period during which the use of catalogue plans was popular. The catalogue entry reads “here is an expression of the alchemy of architecture by which gross materials of wood, brick, and stone have been transmuted into pure beauty.” Furthermore, a former owner has confirmed that the home’s interior matches the catalogue’s interior plan. As a result, the subject house is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for its direct association with the home building era during which mass-produced catalogue plans were utilized.<sup>56</sup>

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
236 N. Park Avenue	54845	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



236 N. Park Avenue: Joseph & Ida Wagner House

Rising one-and-one-half stories, this side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is sheathed with both brick and stucco. The overhanging eaves are accented with wooden knee braces, as well as exposed rafter tails. A front-gabled roof dormer rises from the center of the primary (east) elevation and carries a series of four, four-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. The gabled roof extends to form the roof of the porch which shelters the front door, as well as a tripartite grouping of four-over-one-light sashes. Porch supports are comprised of groupings of short wooden columns set upon brick piers. A

small gabled projection extends from both the north and south sides of the house, while the latter elevation also features an exterior brick chimney that breaks through the roofline. Soldier brick trims the top of windows on the first floor, while sills are comprised of concrete.

<sup>56</sup>The plan match was found in Robert T. Jones, ed., Dover (1987) republication of *Authentic Small Houses of the Twenties* (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1929). Although slightly smaller and built a few years earlier, a second house (the 1936 home at 315 E. Johnson Street) shares definite similarities and could also be the product of a plan book design.

Although the property was purchased by Joseph & Ida Wagner<sup>57</sup> in 1919, the house was not built until some point between 1921 and 1924. Based on its appearance, it is believed to be the product of Sears Roebuck & Co. or another home-selling company from that era. Indeed, the house resembles that of “The Bedford,” a design of the Sears Roebuck & Co.; however, it is not an identical match and no other identical match has been found to date. Joseph, who worked as a barber at the Palmer House, and his wife Ida (who had earlier worked as a waitress at the Palmer House) resided here only briefly. Although listed as living in the home as of the 1924 city directory, the Wagners had sold the property in 1925 to policeman Robert Phinney and his wife Katherine. The Phinneys remained in the house until at least 1938 and by 1940 it is cited as vacant. Believed to be a Sears, Roebuck & Co. design, the house was listed as a local landmark in 2000.<sup>58</sup>

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the Wagner home is a very good and intact example of a bungalow. Standing as one of the best examples of a bungalow in the City of Fond du Lac, the house is recommended as potentially eligible in that regard. Furthermore, if the house was indeed built from published plans by either Sears, Roebuck & Co. or another of its contemporaries, the house would be potentially eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the era of building homes from catalogues.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
271 N. Park Avenue	54750	Potentially Eligible
<b>Description and Statement of Significance</b>		

Faced with brick, this religious institutional facility is comprised of three periods of construction that range from 1902 to 1958. Rising from a limestone foundation, the original (1902), central portion of the structure is topped with a hipped roof with smaller shed-roof dormers but is dominated by a gabled dormer fronted by a Bedford stone-trimmed, stepped parapet and accented by a single, small castellated turret at either side. A one-story porch (which was enclosed between 1974 and 1988) extends across the front of the building and includes modern fenestration. Remaining windows throughout the structure are arranged singly and in pairs and consist of one-over-one-light sashes. Between the second and third floors a rectangular stone inset is inscribed with the words: “THE HENRY BOYLE CATHOLIC HOME FOR THE AGED.” Located to the south of the original block

<sup>57</sup>This house was previously erroneously identified owned by Joseph Wagner the jeweler and was assumed to be a rental only. See footnote to follow for deed citations, which identify it as the property of barber Joseph Wagner and his wife Ida and not Joseph Wagner the jeweler.

<sup>58</sup>Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986), 139; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1921 (the Wagners are listed as living elsewhere and there is no address of 236 N. Park Street listed in the directory), 1924, 1926, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940; Michael Wettstein to Joseph & Ida Wagner, Warranty Deed, 23 August 1919, 206/157, #109399; Joseph & Ida Wagner to Katherine Phinney, Warranty Deed, 9 September 1925, 221/422, #141705. The local landmark file for the house was reviewed for definitive evidence that the house was indeed a product of the Sears, Roebuck & Company and no definitive source was identified in the materials, HPC landmark files.



is a brick-faced, gabled chapel that was added in 1930. Like the 1902 block, the chapel's primary elevation features a stepped parapet with stone trim. A central, Gothic-arched opening carries a pair of wooden doors as well as a stained-glass transom. Gothic-arched windows are located to either side



**271 N. Park Avenue:** The Henry Boyle Catholic Home for the Aged

of the entry, as well as along the building's north elevation, which also features modest corbelled brickwork. Finally, a three-story, brick-faced wing was added to the 1902 building in 1958. This addition includes both paired and single, double-hung sash windows and is topped with a flat roof. A 1904 photo of the original block indicates that aside from the porch enclosure, the building appears much as it did when constructed.

The subject building, known as The Henry Boyle Catholic Home for the Aged, was built through the philanthropic efforts of Fond du Lac businessman Henry Boyle. Boyle was born in

Waterloo, New York, the son of Irish immigrants. Henry and his brother John, along with their mother and sister came to Fond du Lac in 1873. The Boyle brothers would eventually develop the "Yeast Foam" brand which was made by their firm, the Northwestern Yeast Company. Their business was financially successful and soon they served as directors of various boards and began their philanthropic efforts. Henry was the financier and namesake of the subject structure which was completed in 1902 and cost approximately \$20,000. The architect of the original building was Adolph Werner and its general contractor is noted as Thomas O'Connor, while the masonry was handled by Hutter Construction.<sup>59</sup>

A 1902 description of the building indicates it included only approximately twenty-seven sleeping rooms, rather than the forty anticipated at the outset. A kitchen and dining room was originally located on the first floor, along with private dining and pantry facilities for the Sisters of St. Agnes, who were in charge of running the institution. A variety of sitting rooms were located on the first and second floors, while bathrooms were located throughout. The home was intended "to be a refuge for penniless and helpless aged persons. One of the requirements is that they must be bona fide residents of Fond du Lac not mendicants sent here from other cities...". Following construction, the property was deeded to the Sisters of St. Agnes. Henry Boyle died in 1918 and his widow Julia is said to have financed the construction of the 1930 St. Patrick's Chapel, which was estimated to cost \$20,000. Again, an architect is not noted, however, contractor Stephen Andrew is cited on the building permit.

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<sup>59</sup>"A Home for Aged," *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, 5 March 1902, 1; "Catholic Home for the Aged," *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, 8 August 1902; "The Catholic Home Dedicated Feb. 10," *The Daily Reporter*, 5 February 1903, 1/1-2; Stan Gores, "Boyle Brothers Made Fortune in Yeast," *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 30 September 1966.

In 1958, the three-story addition was constructed at the building’s south end. The facility continued under the care of the Sisters of St. Agnes until building a new facility closer to St. Agnes Hospital. The building is currently for sale and its advertisement indicates that it includes thirty rooms, a chapel, as well as a pastor’s apartment.<sup>60</sup>

While Henry Boyle was indeed a notable businessman in Fond du Lac and was well known for his philanthropic work in the city, the house in which he resided during his philanthropic years still stands at 217 Sheboygan Street. Boyle was the financial supporter of a number of institutions and causes in the city and, therefore, the home in which he resided on Division Street until his death in 1918 (and which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places) is perhaps the property that is best associated with Boyle and his contributions during that time. As a result, the subject structure is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Although the structure was previously suggested as potentially eligible in regard to its architectural character, its Gothic Revival characteristics--aside from the pair of small crenelated turrets and stepped parapet of the main building--are largely restricted to the chapel, which was added in 1930. As well, the 1958 addition, as well as the circa late-1970s to early-1980s enclosure of the porch affect the structure’s historic integrity and, therefore, the structure is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. Finally, however, the building does offer potential eligibility under Criterion A in regards to Health/Medicine for its association with the care of the aged by the Sisters of St. Agnes.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
109 S. Park Avenue	54807	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



109 S. Park Avenue: William & Anne McDermott House

Rising from a coursed stone foundation, this two-and-one-half-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style house is largely sheathed with clapboard, however, gabled peaks are covered with wooden shingles. The house is anchored by a three-story tower with a conical cap at its northwest corner; the first-floor windows feature an upper pane of leaded glass, while the uppermost level also includes decorative, diamond-shaped wooden trim. A large open porch wraps around the home’s northeast corner and features simple wooden columns and a replacement metal railing; a porte cochere extends even further to the east. A

second, smaller porch, also with wooden column supports and replacement railings, is located along

<sup>60</sup> Permit for chapel at 271 N. Park Avenue, 10 April 1930, Est. cost, \$20,000; Permit for addition at 271 N. Park Avenue, 20 October 1958, Est. Cost, \$50,000; “Catholic Home for the Aged.”

*April 2013- This is an updated review and recommendation for the property at 109 South Park. The original report listed the date of construction circa 1891. Additional information has indicated that the date of construction is circa 1899.*

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
109 S. Park Avenue	54807	Potentially Eligible

Rising from a coursed stone foundation, this two-and-one-half-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style house is largely sheathed with clapboard, however, gabled peaks are covered with wooden shingles. The house is anchored by a three-story tower with a conical cap at its northwest corner; the first-floor windows feature an upper pane of leaded glass, while the uppermost level also includes fenestration with decorative, diamond-shaped wooden trim. A large open porch wraps around the home's northeast corner and features simple wooden columns and a replacement metal railing; a porte cochere extends even further to the east. A second, smaller porch, also with wooden column supports and replacement railings, is located along S. Park Avenue. Both the west and north gabled ends feature slightly flared eaves under which are modillion-like brackets. A Palladian-inspired window rests within the north-facing gable and also retains original diamond-shaped wooden trim. Based on a circa-1904 photo of the home, exterior alterations appear to be limited to the replacement of the original wooden railings and balustrades with the existing metal examples.

William McDermott purchased the east portion of the subject parcel in the late 1870s and built a house thereon. During 1899, he built the subject house and had the earlier house either demolished or moved. McDermott was born in Ireland in 1846 and immigrated to the United States with his family that same year. After residing first in Washington County, Wisconsin, the family then moved to the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County, in 1855. In 1867, McDermott moved to Fond du Lac and worked in the insurance business of L. M. Wyatt. Five years later, he started his own insurance, loan and real estate firm and, by 1880, he is noted to have fourteen such companies. In 1868, McDermott married Annie Duffie and they had two children: James and George. William died in 1922; as of 1924 the house is identified as vacant. By no later than 1928, the house is under the ownership of Edwin Galloway, the vice president of Galloway-West, dairy products. The property now serves as The Dobranoc Inn, a bed & breakfast.<sup>1</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and intact example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Although other such examples exist within the National Register-listed, East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Residential Historic District, the subject house compares favorably and is also recommended as potentially eligible. Finally, the home's original owner, William McDermott, was a notable local figure in real estate and further research regarding his accomplishments could offer additional potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons.

<sup>1</sup> C.W. Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), 832; "William M'Dermott Is Dead; End Comes as Great Shock," *The Daily Commonwealth* (Fond du Lac, WI), 13 April 1922; *Fund du Lac City Directory*, 1887-1991, 1921, 1924, 1928; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900, Available online at [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com); The house is not seen on the 1893 plat of the city, *Plat book of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (Minneapolis, MN: C.M. Foote, 1893). A house is depicted at the corner of E. First & Harney streets (later S. Park) in the 1896 birdseye view of the city; however, this was clearly a slight locational depiction error, *Birdseye View of the City of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County Wisconsin* (Milwaukee; C.J. Pauli, 1896). This area of the city is not covered on Sanborn maps until 1908, Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Fond du Lac, Wis.* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1902, 1908). A photo of the subject house is included in *A Souvenir of Fond du Lac County, Wis.* (N.p.: C.O. Stiles, 1904?, n.p.).



S. Park Avenue elevation (2010 photo)



E. 1<sup>st</sup> Street elevation (2010 photo)

S. Park Avenue. Both the west and north gabled ends feature slightly flared eaves under which are modillion-like brackets. A Palladian-inspired window rests within the north-facing gable and also retains original diamond-shaped wooden trim. Based on a circa-1904 photo of the home, exterior alterations appear to be limited to the replacement of the original wooden railings and balustrades with the existing metal examples.

Although it appears that William McDermott resided at the subject location as early as 1887, deeds suggest that he did not acquire the subject property until 1891 and, therefore, it is believed that the house was built shortly thereafter. McDermott was born in Ireland in 1846 and came to the United States with his family that same year. After residing first in Washington County, Wisconsin, the family then moved to the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County in 1855. In 1867, McDermott moved to Fond du Lac and worked in the insurance business of L.M. Wyatt. Five years later, he started his own insurance, loan and real estate firm and, by 1880 he is noted to have fourteen such companies. In 1868, McDermott married Annie Duffie and they had two children: James and George. William died in 1922 and, as of 1924, the house is identified as vacant. By no later than 1928, the house is under the ownership of Edwin Galloway, the vice president of Galloway-West, dairy products. A sign in front of the house as of July 2011, indicates that it is the future home of The Dobranoc Inn, a bed & breakfast.<sup>61</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house, despite an exact, confirmed date of construction, is a very good and intact example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Although other such examples exist within the recently National Register-listed East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Residential Historic District, this one compares favorably and is also recommended as potentially eligible. Finally, the home's original owner, William McDermott, was a notable local figure in real estate and further research regarding his accomplishments could offer additional potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
244-248 S. Park Avenue	54827	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This two-story, brick-faced commercial building is topped with a shaped parapet; a stone inset along its primary (east) elevation identifies the construction date as 1922. A series of four storefronts line

<sup>61</sup>Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (1880), 832; "William M'Dermott Is Dead; End Comes As Great Shock," *The Daily Commonwealth*, 13 April 1922; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1887-1891, 1921, 1924, 1928; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900. Although depictions of homes are not always exact, the depiction of the house at the subject location on the fire insurance map does not fully resemble that of the house that stands there today (although the corner tower could have been a later addition; note that the 1892 home of the Eberts located at the northwest corner of Park/formerly Harney and E. Division Street does depict the pair of rounded towers that extend from its primary elevation), *Fire Insurance Maps of Fond du Lac*, 1892, 1898. A photo of the house was included in *A Souvenir of Fond du Lac County, Wis.* (N.p.: C.O. Stiles, 1904?), n.p.

the east elevation, while an additional singular door provides access to the upper-level apartments. The storefront windows and prism-glass transoms are original, however, the bulkhead of each has been replaced. A fifth storefront was originally located along the side street; however, it has since been infilled with modern materials and windows.



244-248 S. Park Avenue: Edward Marcoe Commercial Block

The building was erected in 1922 by the Edward Marcoe family and one of the storefronts was originally occupied by Edward and his grocery store. Although no city directories are available in 1923, the 1924 directory lists the following, in addition to Marcoe, as commercial building tenants: Albert L. Gehrke, barber; Ernest Lucia, drugs and August DeBoth (along 6<sup>th</sup> Street), shoes; the northernmost store appears to be vacant at that time. Residents of the second-floor apartments included Claude E. Howard, James L. Mulvey, and Theodore Schnell.<sup>62</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Aside from the North and South Main Street Commercial Districts—which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places--there are only two substantial commercial blocks of note in the city and they include this building and that located at 541 S. Main (outside of the commercial district) and which is also included in these recommendations. Although no longer retaining its original storefront along its south elevation, the remaining S. Park Street storefronts remain in excellent condition, including their respective prism glass transoms. Standing as a good and largely intact example of a 1920s commercial block, the subject building is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register under Criterion C, as a property type, a commercial block that was built outside of the commercial business district.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
200 S. Peters Avenue	Various, see text	Not Yet 50 Years of Age

**Description and Statement of Significance**

This church property is comprised of four Contemporary structures: a 1958 school/chapel (678 Western Avenue; AHI#207181); a 1961 rectory (232 S. Peters Avenue; AHI#207161); a 1966 convent (231 Evans Drive; AHI#207162) and a 1978 church (200 S. Peters Avenue; AHI#202161). The school/chapel is one story in height and is faced with brick. The original long expanses of windows have been partially infilled to accommodate pairs of sash openings. To the south of the

<sup>62</sup>Fond du Lac City Directory, 1924; Permit file for 244-248 S. Park Avenue does not include an original permit. Although the vital records index of the Fond du Lac Library identifies that there was an obituary in the 6 September 1942 issue of the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter* for Edward Marcoe, none was found, as there was no paper on the reel with that date.

former school/chapel is the former convent which is comprised of a two-story wing on the north, with a one-story wing to the south. It is faced with brick and includes regularly placed, sash or slider windows. Across the parking lot/playground area and to the east of the convent is the rectory. A central, two-story gabled block is flanked by a one-story, flat-roofed office to the north and a flat-roofed, four-car garage to the south. Windows, which are regularly arranged, are largely paired sash examples. Finally, the one-story, somewhat elliptically-shaped church is faced with a dark brown brick. Modest brickwork as well as a few expanses of faceted glass windows delineate the outer walls. A “negative” brick cross rises from the center of the church roof.



**200 S. Peters Avenue:** Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church Complex

In 1956, investigations began in regards to the establishment of a new Catholic parish on Fond du Lac’s west side. The Rev. Raymond L. Fox, assistant pastor at St. Mary’s, headed the work. on 31 January 1956, 10 acres were purchased at the corner of S. Peters & Western avenues. Established on the Feast of the Sacred Heart, the new congregation chose Sacred Heart as its name. The first meeting was held on 30 June 1957 in the gym at St. Mary’s, with 400 persons in attendance. A temporary rectory was established at 507 Highland Court and Sunday mass was held at Evans School at 140 S. Peters Avenue. The congregation purchased in March of

1958 the Memorial Baptist Church at the corner of S. Peters & Western avenues and the first service was held there in April. However, Sunday mass was still held at Evans School. On 8 June 1958, ground breaking for the congregation’s new church/school occurred and school opened in September 1959 with six grades and 233 students. Seventh grade was added in 1960 and eighth grade the following year.<sup>63</sup>

Designed by Sylvester Stepnoski and built by the C.D. Smith Co., the rectory at 232 S. Peters was completed in 1961. Five years later, the convent, located across the parking lot from the rectory and directly behind (south of) the school, was built. It was designed by Stepnoski & Peterson, with Gross Bros. serving as contractors. A church-building fund began in 1974 and, within three years, a permit to build a church was issued by the City. Plans were drawn by Jim Gabriel of Stubenrauch Associates of Sheboygan and actual construction was completed by Hutter Construction. Dedication was held on 27 August 1978. In 1998, the decision was made to merge six parishes (which included Sacred Heart) to form the Holy Family Catholic Community. Although a new Holy Family church was

<sup>63</sup>*Sacred Heart Church: The First 25 Years, 1957-1982* (Fond du Lac, WI: By the parish, 1982), 6-7, 9.

completed in 2007, mass is still held at Sacred Heart, St. Mary’s, and St. Peter’s in Malone.<sup>64</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the 1978 church is a striking and unique example of “modern” church architecture and may be potentially eligible in and of itself when it turns 50 years old. The church, combined with the other three buildings, a convent, school and rectory—all built between 1958 and 1966—combine to form an intact, albeit modern, church complex. Since the complex as a whole has not yet achieved 50 years of age, it is recommended that the property be re-evaluated when the last structure reaches that point in 2028.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
506 E. Pioneer Road	16626, 210501	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**



**506 E. Pioneer Road:** Stanchfield Family House

Featuring a three-story, Italianate-style tower along its primary elevation, this large, two-story house is sheathed with clapboard and rises from a stone foundation. The home’s street-facing entry is within the three-story tower and is sheltered by an open, flat-roofed porch; a second entry is located to the wing that extends to the west and beneath a similar porch. Windows of the upper floor of the tower are round-arched examples with simple raised hoods. A large, hipped-roof block extends from the tower to the east and features symmetrically arranged double-hung sash windows along each floor of both its

north and east-facing elevations, while a full pediment with an oculus window is centered along the roofline to the north and east. Beyond the northeast corner block is a slightly inset wing with a gabled roof; however, it features the same porch detailing and window arrangement. Finally, a gabled wing with a pedimented gable along its upper edge, as well as yet another period porch completes the house at its southeast corner. Paired, carved wooden brackets line the eave throughout the entire house. An 1898 photo of the house suggests that no significant exterior alterations have been made to the primary (north) elevation of the house.<sup>65</sup>

A native of New York, George K. Stanchfield came to Wisconsin in 1855 and built “a small frame house and barn” on what was then a 40-acre parcel. In addition to farming, Stanchfield served as chairman of the County Board of Supervisors for thirteen years. He passed away in 1881, with his

<sup>64</sup>Ibid., 10-11, 14-15; Mary Ann Wettstein, *150 Years of Catholic Faith in the Fond du Lac Area: Retracing the Steps* (Fond du Lac, WI: Action Printing, 1998), 147-48.

<sup>65</sup>*Fond du Lac Illustrated* (1898), n.p.



wife Jane having preceded him in 1878. It is cited that “In 1876, the little frame-house, the home of the family during the pioneer days, was replaced by a large and commodious residence...” that was built by George’s son Samuel (b. 1836). Large barns were also added to the property at that time. In 1863, Samuel married Ophelia Edgerton and they had three children: Gancelo (aka Jack), George H. and Bartley K. After serving a variety of local offices, in 1888 he was elected State Senator. Starting in 1886, he served as the Chair of the Republican County Committee and, after serving as treasurer of the Fond du Lac Agricultural Society for two years, he then served as president of the group between 1887 and 1889, which was reorganized as the Wisconsin Central Stock Growers’ and Industrial Association. Samuel Stanchfield died in 1919. The property and home was, thereafter, maintained by George Stanchfield, who died in 1954. In 1973, the property was purchased by James & Joanne Schuster, who added a 24 x 26-foot wing for a family room and kitchen and a guest room was added on the second floor. Restoration efforts included plasterwork that was done by Orlandini Studios of Milwaukee, as well as woodwork done by W.A. Getzel. The house was listed as a local landmark in 1991.<sup>66</sup>

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the subject house is a significantly large and seemingly intact example of the Italianate style of architecture is recommended as potentially eligible therefore. While a portion of the original house could be within the house today, the 1899 biographical sketch seems to indicate that this was all new construction as of 1876. While the architect of the home is unknown, its similarity to the nearby Galloway House, which is known to have been remodeled by Fond du Lac architect Thomas Green, suggests that this was also the product of Green’s work. Although the size of the house is a good indicator of Samuel B. Stanchfield’s prominence, further research into his positions—his term as state senator in particular—should be reviewed in order to determine if the house could also be potentially eligible under Criterion B: Significant Persons.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
301 S. Pioneer Road	202201, 207901	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This motel property consists of a restaurant and office with connecting motel wings, as well as a free-standing motel unit. The one-story, brick-faced and redwood-sheathed restaurant is the northernmost component of the facility and it is topped with a flat roof. Windows of this building are rectangular, single-pane openings. The one-story, front-gabled motel office is connected to the restaurant via a

<sup>66</sup>*Portrait and Biographical Album of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Acme Publishing Co., 1899), 634-35; Loren H. Osman, “Care and Hard Work Revive Classic Home,” *Milwaukee Journal*, 5 April 1981, Part 7, page 1-2; HPC file. Although the 1981 article cites that the subject house was built by George K. Stanchfield, the 1899 sketch of Stanchfield specifically addresses the fact that in 1876, the original house was *replaced* by a larger home. While it is possible the word “replaced” doesn’t specifically mean that the first house was entirely removed, there is no visible evidence of a circa-1855 structure at this time (at least not from what is visible from the roadway/the foundation appears consistent throughout). A biographical sketch of Stanchfield is also included in McKenna, ed., *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (1912), 2:126-130, however, it was not reviewed for this report.

linear, gabled and brick-faced wing including four motel units. Each unit includes a door and a three-light window, two sections are fixed, while the other is an awning example. The office wing is comprised of mostly floor-to-ceiling windows; a flat-roofed overhang with rectangular supports and a stone-sheathed base extends from the entrance (west) elevation. Extending to the south from the office wing is another linear wing of motel units, six in all. An additional linear and unconnected, side-gabled wing of (what appears to be twelve) rooms is located further south of the previously described restaurant/office/motel structure. In addition, a pair of stone-sheathed entrance gates are located along S. Pioneer Road; one of which now incorporates new signage. A circa-1955 postcard image of the motel and restaurant show the restaurant at its smaller size. The only other evident alteration to the buildings themselves is the removal of a Colonial-esque type of balustrade from the office overhang, as well as the replacement of the original metal office overhang support with what is seen today. Original signage for the restaurant and the motel has been removed as well.<sup>67</sup>



**301 S. Pioneer Road:** Northway Motel & Schreiner's Northway Restaurant



**301 S. Pioneer Road:** Northway Motel & Schreiner's Northway Restaurant

The Northway Motel was originally constructed in 1955 and it included a restaurant, the office, as well as the connecting wings to the north and south. The restaurant was originally run by Albert & Regina Schreiner, who had established “The Grill” restaurant in 1938 on North Main Street in Fond du Lac. In 1940, they relocated to S. Main Street, where the name was changed to Schreiner’s Home Cooking. In 1953, they retired only to return to the restaurant business two years later. In 1955, the pair opened a restaurant in conjunction with the Northway Motel, which was known as Schreiner’s Northway Restaurant. Originally forty seats, the facility was expanded to include fifty additional seats. Albert died in 1960, but Regina continued operations until their son Bernard took over in 1968. Five years later, Schreiners moved once more, this time to its current location at the intersection of Johnson Street & US 41. The next known restaurant to accompany the motel was the Bear Restaurant;

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<sup>67</sup>An image of the circa 1955 postcard can be found on Flickr; it depicts the original motel signage as gigantic and located behind the motel; however, original signage was located along the USH 41 frontage road. Original signage for the restaurant was on top of the restaurant’s roof.

today the dining facility is known as Boda's Restaurant & Catering.<sup>68</sup>

The original proprietors of the motel were Richard & Iva Jean Hubing; Leland Shaw is identified as the owner by no later than 1959. Although no specific date of construction was found for the free-standing wing, it was likely built in the late-1950s to early 1960s. From 1964 to 1968, the motel was run by Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Singer, who then went on to operate the Imperial Inn of Sheboygan.<sup>69</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture and concerning property types, the Northway Motel is a good and largely intact example of a disappearing resource--the 1950s-60s highway motel. A review of the few other Fond du Lac linear motels of that era indicate that the Northway Motel retains the greatest degree of integrity. Standing as a testament to the popularity of 1950s-60s-era roadside motels, the Northway Motel--despite the loss of its original signage--is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
40 W. Rees Street	55001	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**



**40 W. Rees Street:** Fond du Lac Water Works

This one-and-one-half-story, Romanesque Revival-style building is constructed of brick and topped with a steeply pitched roofline. Brick pilasters divide the structure into bays; those that do not carry round-arched doorways feature round-arched, multiple-light replacement windows. Lines of corbelled brick run along the upper edge of the wall connecting the pilasters. An 1898 photo of the structure indicates that a dormer once sat on the roof's ridgeline and an historic-era addition was made to the building in

<sup>68</sup>Weller, *Achievements in Fond du Lac During the 1900s*, 194-95. This entry indicates that Schreiner's remained in the motel until 1976; however, according to Schreiner's history, it opened in its new location in 1975. As well, an ad for the "Bear Restaurant" at the Northway Motel appears in the local paper in 1975, "Schreiner's History," Available at [www.fdlchowder.com/history.iml](http://www.fdlchowder.com/history.iml). Accessed June 2011; Ad for Bear Restaurant, *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 31 July 1975. Because the motel was not located in the City of Fond du Lac (but in the Town), there is no original permit for construction.

<sup>69</sup>The circa 1955 postcard image includes the information that the Hubings were the proprietors. Local newspaper items identify Leland Shaw as the owner in at least 1959 and 1961, while "Couple Buys Sheboygan Inn," *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 20 April 1968, cites Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Singer as the motel's owners from 1964 to 1968.

1912.<sup>70</sup>

The original block of the Fond du Lac Water Works was completed in 1885 with the Holly System, the system of pressurized municipal water supply which was invented by Birdsill Holly (1820-1894). The Holly Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1859 and the first city to adopt the Holly System was Lockport, New York. This system was soon adopted by thousands of cities in the United States and in Europe. Incorporators of the Water Works included T.F. Flagler, H.H. Flagler, G.A. Gaskill and P.H. Lineen, all employees of the Holly Manufacturing Company. Talk of the city purchasing the water works from the private entity began in about April 1903. In 1912, an addition was made to the east end of the original block. The most recent updates to the structure date to 2005; however, the structure still houses the city water works system.<sup>71</sup>

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the subject building is one of the few Romanesque Revival-style structures in the City of Fond du Lac. However, because of the installation of new windows and doors, the building is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C. Finally, however, the subject structure stands as a testament to the nineteenth century installation of a water works to the city. Although perhaps not quantified throughout the United States, this structure, which was listed as a local landmark in 2003, is likely one of the few remaining nineteenth century buildings to still house the water works and is considered potentially eligible under Criterion A for its association with early municipal services.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
158 Ruggles Street <sup>72</sup>	54695	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**

Rising from a raised brick basement that includes regularly placed, one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes (some of which have been boarded over), this gabled, Gothic Revival-style religious facility is sheathed with wooden shingles. Oriented to the angled S. Military Road, the northeast elevation features a slight projection at its center, with Gothic-arched openings (that have been boarded over) to either side. The building’s primary entrance is situated along Ruggles Street and is located beneath a round-arched overhang with bracket supports which shelters a pair of wooden doors and a stained-glass transom. Windows along both side elevations vary in size; however, most are Gothic-arched examples. Additional entrances are located along the remaining two elevations.

<sup>70</sup>*Fond du Lac Illustrated* (1898), n.p.; *Municipal Journal*, vol. 33, No. 10 (1912), 356.

<sup>71</sup>“City of Fond du Lac: Intensive Survey Report,” 68; Information on Birdsill Holly include in [www.lockportcave.com/lockport\\_eriecanal\\_birdsill\\_holly.html](http://www.lockportcave.com/lockport_eriecanal_birdsill_holly.html). Accessed July 2011; *Fire Insurance Map of Fond du Lac, Wis.*, 1908, 1915; *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (1912), 321-22. Additional articles on the building that were not reviewed for this report include the *Fond du Lac Reporter*, 10 May 2004 and 21 July 2005.

<sup>72</sup>Formerly addressed as 180 S. Military Road.



158 Ruggles Street: Khiloth Jacob Synagogue

Various secondary accounts give different dates of establishment for the Jewish society of Khiloth<sup>73</sup> Jacob; however, the local newspaper reported its organization as 14 September 1915, with the following serving as officers: Abraham Sadoff, president; A. Aronia, vice president; S. Goodman, treasurer and E. Goodman, secretary. Despite formal organization, the Jewish community had been praying together in the home of Jacob Cohen as early as 1905, after which it was moved to the home of the local kosher butcher Mr. Hurawitz. Although organized services appear to have been held in a

rented hall above the Model Laundry (SW corner of S. Macy & W. Division), by no later than 1917, the local paper reported in May of that year, “The Jewish Tabernacle at present is located at 180 Military Road. Rabbi L. Fisher is in charge. Fond du Lac has thirty Jewish families.” It would then appear that the “synagogue” at that time was an existing two-story house. In 1921, it was noted that a Jewish religious school would be installed at the local synagogue. The structure that currently stands at Ruggles Street & S. Military Road was built and dedicated in May of 1923 and membership at that time was estimated at 100 persons. The Fond du Lac Jewish community utilized this structure as their place of worship until a new facility was completed in 1960 at 149 E. Division Street. The subject structure is now privately owned but appears to still function as a religious facility.<sup>74</sup>

Regarding Criterion A, the subject structure is the earliest extant place of worship for Fond du Lac’s Jewish population. While churches are not generally eligible for their religious affiliation—in this case, that of Judaism—the structure also represents the Jewish population as an ethnic group. Although never huge in number, the city’s Jewish population was once significant for their contributions to the city and, therefore, the structure holds potential eligibility under Criterion A for its ethnic association. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, Russian Jew Abraham Sadoff was a key figure in the formal organization of a Jewish congregation in Fond du Lac. Although trained as a cabinetmaker, he was unable to find work in that field and began “peddling,” which resulted in the Sadoff Metal and Iron business that still remains in the city. Further investigations into whether or not the subject structure is the best/most closely associated with Abraham are suggested. Finally, regarding Criterion

<sup>73</sup>This word is spelled variously, including Khiloth, Kehiloth and Kehillath. It is presumed that the local newspaper got it correct in 1923 and its naming as Khiloth, “Khiloth Synagogue Formally Dedicated,” *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth*, 31 May 1923.

<sup>74</sup>“Khiloth Synagogue Formally Dedicated”; Reference to the Jewish Tabernacle being located at 180 S. Military Road was made on 26 May 1917 in the *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth*; “Jewish School Org. Here, Teachers Chosen,” *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth*, 13 May 1921; Dawn Iorio, “The Sadoff Family of Fond du Lac”; Material regarding the Fond du Lac congregation is included in the website of the Wisconsin Society for Jewish Learning, Located at <http://project.wsjl.org>, Accessed in June 2011.

C: Architecture, the synagogue is identified as built in 1923 (as opposed to it having been built earlier and moved to this location). A review of religious documents held by Temple Beth Israel, its successor synagogue, should be reviewed to fully verify that information. Finally, an interior inspection is suggested in order to confirm whether or not the interior retains integrity.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
South of Scott Street over River	207921	Potentially Eligible
<b>Description and Statement of Significance</b>		



**South of Scott Street:** Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge

This single-span railroad bridge is a triple intersection Warren through-truss fabricated with riveted plates, angles and lacing. The bridge is anchored by two cut-stone abutments and framed inclined endposts and a similar top chord. Hip verticals are fabricated from plates and angles. Primary diagonals are heavy beams, while secondary diagonals consist of paired, thinner members. Top lateral bracing is all comprised of angles and lacing, as are the portal struts and portal bracing. Sway bracing consists of steel rods. Although no access to the bridge was possible, the integrity appears to be very good.<sup>75</sup>

The bridge was constructed in 1902 for the Chicago & North Western Railroad. It was designed to carry three sets of tracks and it replaced an earlier span at the same location.<sup>76</sup>

It was determined by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation in the mid-1990s that all highway-related truss bridges that generally retained their historical integrity would be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Railroad truss bridges were not part of that discussion; however, such bridges do employ the same engineering and technological principles as highway-related truss bridges. Indeed, in many instances, given their need to carry much heavier loads than highway bridges, many railroad bridges may be considered additionally unique because they employ designs and structural members that can accommodate those loads. A rare type of bridge in Wisconsin, this triple Warren through-truss railroad bridge, if close examination confirms its integrity, is considered potentially eligible for under Criterion C as a good

<sup>75</sup>The bridge, which is still part of an active rail line, was not accessible to inspect specific structural components, view the underside or take measurements.

<sup>76</sup>“New Three Track Bridge,” *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, 15 April 1902.

example of a bridge type.<sup>77</sup>

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
32 Sheboygan Street	55181	Not Yet 50 Years of Age

Description and Statement of Significance



**32 Sheboygan Street:** Fond du Lac Public Library

Constructed of brick and steel, this two-story, Contemporary-style library is two stories high and topped with a flat roof. Its primary (north) entrance is located at the center and is outlined by stone sheathing, with the words “FOND DU LAC PUBLIC LIBRARY” noted above, as well as a small metal sculpture. The remaining facade, as well as the west and east wall of the building, are alternating panels of brick and vertical sections of glass. A continuous line of glass runs immediately beneath the overhanging eave of the flat roof. A more recent, but complementary addition extends from the building’s rear.

Although the roots of the Fond du Lac library can be traced back as far as the 1850s, the City did not officially establish a library until November 1876. Residents approved a tax that would create a free library and a library board and the city’s first library, located in Amory Hall (no longer extant), was opened on 17 August 1877. In 1902, the Fond du Lac Women’s Club applied for a grant from the Carnegie Foundation and, with an award of \$30,000, the city’s first permanent library building was erected in 1904. That building remained in use until it was razed in 1966 and the subject structure, designed by local architects Stepnoski & Peterson, was erected between 1966 and 1967. The estimated cost of the building was \$1,015,000, with \$20,000 being financed by a federal grant, while the City was responsible for the remainder. In 2004, a 12,000 square-foot addition was put on the rear and interior renovations were also made by Durrant, at an estimated cost of \$4,376,499.<sup>78</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, the subject building, which replaced an earlier Carnegie library at this location, has served as the community’s library since its opening in 1967. Although not yet 50 years of age,

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<sup>77</sup>“Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge,” Determination of Eligibility Short Form for Bridges, Prepared by Heritage Research, Ltd. (March 2008).

<sup>78</sup>Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County* (1880), 593; “City of Fond du Lac Intensive Survey Report,” 77; “History of Fond du Lac Public Library,” Available on the library’s website at [www.fdlpl.org/main/history-find-du-lac-public-library](http://www.fdlpl.org/main/history-find-du-lac-public-library); R.L. Sommerfeldt, “Bid Opening Set for New Library,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 28 April 1966; Information regarding the 2004 addition on the Durrant website, [www.durrant.com/portfolio/fond\\_du\\_lac\\_library](http://www.durrant.com/portfolio/fond_du_lac_library), Accessed June 2011.

the structure is not considered eligible at this time; however, it should be reconsidered in the future. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the original, Contemporary-style block of the library remains largely intact on three of its four elevations; however, a large addition was recently (2004) constructed at the rear. Again, because the building has not yet reached 50 years of age, it is not recommended as eligible at this time but should be re-evaluated in the future if no physical changes are made.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
33 Sheboygan Street	55150	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



**33 Sheboygan Street:** Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE), Lodge #57

Largely Queen Anne in style, this two-and-one-half-story building is anchored by a round corner tower with a conical roof. A wraparound porch extends across the building’s primary (south) elevation and continues along the majority of the west facade. Porch supports are comprised of either paired or larger groupings of Doric columns resting on rectangular brick piers, while the porch wall has been re-sheathed with wooden shingles. A smaller second-floor porch is evident along the south and west facades and supports along this level are larger, Doric examples; large gabled roof dormers covered with wooden shingles are located above the two second-level

porches, while a third dormer is located along the east roofline. Windows throughout the building are largely comprised of two-over-two-light, double-hung sashes, with some having transoms. All windows are topped with a wide stone lintel and underscored by a much narrower sill. A side entrance with a handicapped ramp is located along the building’s east elevation, along with a one-story, flat-roofed wing near the rear. Historic photos and drawings indicate that the porch railing has been altered by the application of wooden shingles and original gabled peak windows have also been covered with wooden shingles.<sup>79</sup>

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE), Lodge #57, was organized in Fond du Lac on 27 November 1886, initiating forty-four members. Just over two weeks later, on 12 December 1886, they received their charter from the Grand Lodge. After first meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall, they moved on 2 May 1887 to a portion of the Amory Block on Main Street. Over four years later, they leased a portion of Fond du Lac Council 515 National Union’s building on Forest Avenue. Although the erection of their own lodge building was discussed earlier, it was not until 26 July 1902 that a formal five-man committee was appointed for its study. Although a total of six architects competed

<sup>79</sup>A drawing of the clubhouse in “New Home of the Fond du Lac Elks,” *The Daily Reporter*, 18 February 1903, 1.



for the design, Fond du Lac architect Adolph D. Werner was chosen as architect. The building’s cornerstone was laid on 10 August 1903, the membership began utilizing the structure on 19 April 1904 and dedication occurred on 26 May 1904. The total cost of the structure was estimated at \$40,000. According to the club, the Fond du Lac lodge, which still owns and occupies the building, “is the healthiest in the State and the number of new members initiated are about fifty or more each year.”<sup>80</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the lodge remains a large and imposing Queen Anne-inspired structure. Although Queen Anne elements are indeed evident, they are somewhat restrained in their appearance and the building perhaps better represents the transition from the Queen Anne to Colonial Revival styling. No matter the case, alterations to the building, including the application of wooden shingles to the porch balustrade, as well as the covering over of original windows within the gabled roof dormers, have affected the building such that eligibility under Criterion C is not recommended at this time. However, the building does stand as a testament to the BPOE, a long-standing fraternal organization in the community which continues to utilize the clubhouse. Identified as the oldest continuously chartered Elks Lodge in the State of Wisconsin, the Fond du Lac Elks Lodge stands as a testament to the popularity of fraternal organizations, the subject structure is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
45 Sheboygan Street	55182	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



**45 Sheboygan Street:** Wisconsin Telephone Company Building

Rising two stories above a raised basement, this Classical Revival-style office building is faced with red brick and trimmed with stone and was built in two periods. The building’s entrance is located within the original 1912 block and is situated left of center and fronted by a modern, glass-enclosed entry. The remaining first floor consists of round-arched recessions within which are located round-arched, multiple-light windows that are set off with stone ornamentation at the spring of the arch, as well as at the top center, acting as a keystone. Limestone comprises the basement level, while a line of limestone delineates the first from the second level. A limestone cornice with dentil trim runs just beneath the brick parapet. Second-floor

<sup>80</sup>“Adopt the Plans,” *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, 6 February 1903, ½-3; “Fond du Lac Elks Lodge #57,” History included in the Lodge website, [www.elks57.com/about-us.html](http://www.elks57.com/about-us.html), Accessed June 2011.

fenestration consists of seven rectangular, multiple-light windows with stone sills and keystones. In keeping with the primary (south) elevation, windows throughout the remainder of the building are round-arched on the first floor and rectangular along the upper and basement levels. Brickwork is located at each corner to resemble quoining.

This structure was built by the Wisconsin Telephone Company and designed by Milwaukee architect Alexander Eschweiler. Information provided in Cartwright’s 1992 intensive survey indicates that the first telephone in the city was installed at Deland’s Drug Store (no longer extant) in 1879. By the end of that year, a total of twenty-five telephones were in operation. By 1881, the exchange was purchased by a larger company that would eventually merge with the Wisconsin Telephone Company. As of 1903, the Wisconsin Telephone Company was located at 89 S. Macy Street (no longer extant). The number of telephone subscribers grew rapidly and in 1912, the original front block of the subject building was completed, while an addition was completed to the rear in 1923. Offices of the Wisconsin Telephone Company were housed here through 1955; however, by 1957 the building was identified as vacant. It remained vacant until 1963, when a life insurance company was working out the building.<sup>81</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, the subject structure was the home of the Wisconsin Telephone Company from 1912 to 1955. Telephone exchange buildings were built throughout the state; however, both extant and intact examples are limited in number. Designed by the noted Milwaukee architectural firm of Alexander Eschweiler, the subject example is, indeed, a very good and intact example of the Classical Revival style applied to a telephone company building and is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A, as well as Criterion C: Architecture.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
51 Sheboygan Street	48285	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**

Rising from a raised basement, this two-and-one-half-story, Classical Revival-style Masonic Temple is topped with a hipped roof and sheathed with red pressed brick. The structure is dominated along its primary (south) elevation by a full-height portico with colossal Ionic columns that support a fully pedimented roof with dentil and modillion-like trim. A large archway at the top of the stairs includes a wood-and-glass double-door entry topped with a transom and sidelights. Above the entry and along the second floor is a Palladian-like window arrangement that is fronted by an ironwork balconet.

<sup>81</sup>“City of Fond du Lac, Intensive Survey Report,” 67; “Gas Lights Date to 1862, First Telephone to 1879; City Had Electric Street Cars,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 22 August 1970, Sec. 3, page 4; Plans on file at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive (dated 1911 and 1922-23) indicate that Eschweiler was indeed the architect of the original block, as well as for the rear addition; “Hundreds of Visitors See Magic Workings of Phone Board During Open House,” *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, 8 September 1923, 2/2-3; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1955, 1957, 1960, 1963. An additional article on the anticipated addition to the building (but not reviewed for purposes of this report) is in *The Daily Commonwealth*, 14 September 1922.



**51 Sheboygan Street:** Fond du Lac Masonic Temple  
Lodge #26

Windows along the first floor are generally rectangular, tripartite examples with transoms above, while second-floor examples are multiple-light, round-arched examples modestly trimmed with stone. Windows along the Marr Street elevation are set within shallow, brick-trimmed arches and each bay is separated by a single brick pilaster with stone bases and caps. Above the second floor and beneath the roofline is a wide wooden frieze/attic story that includes small rectangular windows with classical wood trim. The datestone to the right (1906) represents the laying of the cornerstone, while the one to the left (west) represents the 2000 renovation.

Historic postcard images, as well as a 1906 drawing reproduced in an area paper indicates that the roofline originally included roof dormers along the front and side elevations. As well, the addition to the left (west) was added in the 2000 renovation work.

Designed by Leenhouts & Guthrie of Milwaukee, the Fond du Lac Masonic Temple was built between 1906 and 1907. The Fond du Lac lodge was founded in 1849, led by, among others, pioneer Fond du Lac settler Mason Darling. Darling served as Fond du Lac's first mayor, as well as the lodge's first Worshipful Master. Although the lodge was originally titled with the city's name, it chartered by the Grand Lodge as Fountain Lodge No. 26. The name "fountain" reportedly derived from the fact that Fond du Lac had numerous springs and fountains. The first regular meeting of the group was held at the Odd Fellows Hall, after which it met in Darling's Hall (starting in 1862) at the northwest corner of 1<sup>st</sup> and Main streets. After two more moves in 1873 and 1889, the lodge built the subject structure at the northwest corner of Marr & Sheboygan streets. The building's cornerstone, which was made of Wausau granite, was laid on 23 May 1906, while dedication was held in March 1907. The construction contract, amounting to \$22,900, was let to George Georgeson of Fond du Lac. The total cost of the building, from site purchase to completion, is recorded as \$32,359.61. In addition to its use as Masonic Lodge No. 26, a second lodge—No. 140—had established in Fond du Lac and it too met at the facility. Eventually the two merged, retaining the No. 26 identification. As well, aside the Masons, the lodge was utilized by a variety of other fraternal organizations including (but not restricted to) the Order of the Easter Star, White Shrine of Jerusalem and Job's Daughters.<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>82</sup>“New Masonic Temple at Fond du Lac,” *The Daily Northwestern* (Oshkosh, WI), 23 March 1907, 13, this article includes a drawing of the building which identifies the architects as Leenhouts & Guthrie; Newsbrief (re: builder Georgeson), *Stevens Point (WI) Journal*, 6 January 1906; “Cornerstone to be Laid,” *The Daily Northwestern*, 8 May 1906; John Zeller, “Building a Rich History,” *The Reporter*, 12 March 2000, clipping in Fond du Lac Organizations & Clubs, Historical Files at the Fond du Lac Public Library. Additional local articles addressing the planning, laying of the cornerstone and the dedication (not reviewed) are in the *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter* on 17 August 1905, 23 May 1906 and 20 March 1907.

In 1995, the Masons built a new \$600,000 lodge at Arndt & Seymour streets and the downtown facility was purchased by the Arts Council of Fond du Lac. Following a \$2.2 million renovation (with a significant donation from Harry & Betty Quadracci), which included the addition to the west, the Windhover Center for the Arts opened on 9 September 2000. The building continues to function as a performing arts facility.<sup>83</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the building, which was designed by the well-known Milwaukee firm of Leenhouts & Guthrie<sup>84</sup>, is a representative example of the Classical Revival style of architecture and includes a large portico with colossal fluted Ionic columns and a full pediment, engaged brick pilasters, original multiple-light windows and dentil trim. Despite retaining a good degree of integrity, the modern addition to the west obscures the entire original west elevation of the structure and historic photos indicate that the original arched roof dormers have all been removed. As a result of those alterations, the structure is not recommended potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Finally, regarding Criterion A: History, the structure served as the home of the Fond du Lac Masonic Lodge #26 for nearly ninety years and stands as evidence of the popularity of fraternal organizations in the early twentieth century and is, therefore, recommended as potentially eligible in that regard.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
213 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	51996	Potentially Eligible

**Description and Statement of Significance**



**213 E. 1<sup>st</sup> Street:** Francis Fee & Hattie Duffy House

Oriented to the south, this two-story, (painted white) brick, Italianate-style house has a low-pitched, hipped roof and features an off-center entrance. Paired, carved wooden brackets and a paneled frieze run beneath the home's wide overhanging eaves. The doorway itself is sheltered by a hipped-roof, open porch with simple wooden columns and is topped with an elliptical fanlight and flanked by sidelights. Windows throughout the remainder of the house largely consist of one-over-one, double-hung sashes with simple stone sills, flat lintels and

<sup>83</sup>John Zeller, "Building a Rich History," *The Reporter*, 12 March 2000; Arts center history provided on the Windhover Center for the Arts website, [www.windhovercenter.org/windhover\\_history.php](http://www.windhovercenter.org/windhover_history.php), Accessed in June 2011.

<sup>84</sup>The Milwaukee firm of Cornelius Leenhouts & Hugh Wilson Guthrie are known to have designed at least two other masonic lodges in Wisconsin. They include Kenwood Lodge No. 303 (1915) in Milwaukee and the Masonic Lodge in Appleton (1923), which now serves as the Outagamie County Historical Society; they are both listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

wooden shutters. Based on a depiction of the home on an 1896 Birds Eye view, the house may have originally been topped with a cupola, for one is shown on that map.<sup>85</sup>

Believed to have been built in circa 1880<sup>86</sup>, the first confirmed occupant owner of the home was H.E. Ryan, who is presumed to be Hattie E. Ryan, the eventual wife of Francis Fee Duffy. Although his father had previously attained citizenship in the United States, Francis F. was born in Ireland in 1851, but grew up in West Virginia. After working on the railroad, attending St. Charles College in Maryland, as well as teaching for a period, he came to Fond du Lac in 1872 and studied law under the firm of Coleman & Spence. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. After serving positions as city and district attorney and a failed attempt at county judge, he joined John H. McCrory to form the law firm of Duffy & McCrory in 1884. In 1887, Francis F. married Hattie E. Ryan, who had been in possession of the subject property as early as October of 1886. Together they had three children, the most notable of whom was Francis Ryan Duffy.<sup>87</sup>

The younger Duffy was born in 1888 and graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison law program in 1912. He joined his father in the practice of law, after which he served in the U.S. Army in World War I. He resumed the practice of law in Fond du Lac and married Louise Haydon in 1918. They resided along with the elder (and widowed) Francis Duffy (who died in 1935) in the subject home until Francis Ryan moved in 1939 (following his position as a United States Senator). Thereafter he served as a circuit court judge and eventually attained the position of chief judge, after which he retired from full-time status as of 1966. He died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1979. The E. 1st Street house remained under the ownership of the Duffy family into at least the 1940s. The house currently functions as “The White Picket Fence” Bed & Breakfast.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>85</sup>Bissell-Duffy House, Report prepared by Herman Bender for the Historic Preservation Commission by Herman Bender, 19 August 1997, On file in the HPC files. As it was not included in the report, an inquiry was made to the HPC as to the origin of the Bissell name included in the home’s naming and it is understood that the bricks of the house were from the Bissell Brick company/or family; *Birds Eye View of the City of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County* (Milwaukee: C.J. Pauli, 1896), Available in the WHS Historical Maps Collection, Accessible online at [www.wisconsinhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org).

<sup>86</sup>Tax rolls were not reviewed for this research effort, as they are cited as having been reviewed for the 1992 survey, however, no specific dates of the rolls are cited.

<sup>87</sup>Albert Clement & Mary Clement (Tacoma, Washington) to H.E. Ryan, Warranty Deed, 16 October 1886, 111/408, (Cost \$2,000); Biographical entries for Francis Fee Duffy are in Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (1880), 798, as well as in McKenna, ed., *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin*, 2:17-18; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1880, 1900-1930.

<sup>88</sup>A number of biographical sketches are available in a variety of sources, however, the above information was taken from the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, which is available online at <http://bioguide.congress.gov>. Accessed in June 2011; “Famed City Son F. Ryan Duffy Dies at age 91,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 7 November 1935. Hattie Duffy died in November 1901, her obituary (which was not reviewed) was in the *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter* on 22 November 1901; Marguerite D. Caldwell to Lina D. Story (formerly Duffy), Quit Claim, 15 May 1943, 283/44, #51169.

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion B: the home’s first confirmed owner and occupant was local attorney Francis Fee Duffy. Although he was a seemingly successful and well-known local lawyer, no specific information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, it is possible the house might offer potential eligibility under Criterion B for its association with the younger Duffy. Francis Ryan Duffy was born in the subject home and resided here full-time (aside from his college years and those served in World War II) until 1933. Duffy is believed to have maintained ownership and partial occupancy of the home during his senatorship. Duffy’s Fond du Lac home might well remain as the only property with direct ties to Duffy. Although a Birds Eye map indicates that the Duffy home originally featured a rooftop cupola, the house is a very good and intact example of the Italianate style of architecture. Comparable to the house located at 250 Gillett and for which a recommendation is also included in this document, the Duffy home appears to retain a good degree of integrity. Indeed, the house was listed as a City of Fond du Lac landmark in 1997. As a result, the Duffy home is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture. Additionally, however, further research is recommended in order to confirm a construction date, as well as the home’s original owner.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
81 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	52049	Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



81 E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street: St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church

Located at the northwest corner of E. 2<sup>nd</sup> & S. Marr Street, this large Neo-Gothic Revival-style church is faced with rough-cut limestone and cruciform in plan. A pair of towers dominate its E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street elevation, with the immediate corner tower rising over three stories. It is finished with corner buttressing that terminates with stone pinnacles topped with crockets; the shorter, two-story tower to the east is detailed in the same manner. Between the towers is the primary entrance that consists of two, double-door entries set within a Gothic-arched, stone surround with compound arching. Above the entryway is a large

Gothic-arched opening that includes a rose window with stone tracery while a clock is located at the immediate peak. Each of the projecting gabled wings to the east and west also display a large window opening with a rose window and stone tracery. Aside from the side-aisles windows, which are more rounded, all arching is peaked.

Started in 1909 and completed the following year, St. Joseph’s Catholic Church was designed by the Illinois firm of Turnbull & Jones after a fire destroyed the earlier church structure at this location. The first Catholic mission in the City of Fond du Lac was founded in 1847 by Rev. F. X. Bonduel and a church was built that same year at this location. It was, however, first named St. Louis Catholic

Church. In 1854, the chapel was enlarged and a rectory was built. Settlement of Fond du Lac expanded and additional Catholic congregations were formed between 1855 and 1870. The predominantly Irish parishioners that remained with the mission church re-named the congregation St. Joseph’s and a new church building was started in 1875; however, it was not completed until 1888. On 25 September 1908, a fire in the downtown area destroyed a number of buildings, including St. Joseph’s. Although some artifacts were saved, all records were destroyed.<sup>89</sup>

Rebuilding of St. Joseph’s started almost immediately, with the razing of the church remnants being done in October of 1908. The contract for construction of the new Turnbull & Jones-designed church was let in May 1909 to Thomas O’Connell of Fond du Lac (at a cost of \$44,868). The cornerstone was laid on 16 August 1909 and dedication occurred just over a year later on 23 September 1910. In 1928, a new school was built (and which remains) at 95 E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, east of the church and next to the rectory (no longer extant). The school was staffed by the Sisters of St. Agnes and consolidated with that of St. Mary’s in 1975. In 1997, St. Joseph’s celebrated their 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary and, one year later, the decision was made to merge six Catholic parishes (which included St. Joseph’s) to form the Holy Family Catholic Community. The last mass was held at St. Joseph’s on 12 November 2007 and some of the stained-glass windows were removed from the building. The structure is currently for sale.<sup>90</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility in regards to Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the subject church--designed by the Chicago firm of Turnbull & Jones--is a very good and highly intact example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style of architecture. Although it is noted that some of the stained-glass windows were removed when the congregation vacated the building, it appears that many still remain intact. Based on the structure’s high degree of integrity and architectural styling, St. Joseph’s Catholic Church is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
99 W. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	202181	Not Yet 50 Years of Age
Description and Statement of Significance		

This one-story brick-and-stone-faced structure is Contemporary in its styling. Topped with a flat roof, the building features large expanses of glass windows within its office portion, while the remainder includes either single examples of tall-and-narrow fenestration or no fenestration at all. A loading

<sup>89</sup>Architects of the church cited in Wettstein, *150 Years of Catholic Faith in the Fond du Lac Area*, 108; “St. Joseph’s History...The Mother Church,” in *St. Joseph’s Catholic Church Directory* (Fond du Lac, WI: By the Parish, 1999), 8, On file at the Fond du Lac Public Library; Brett Rowland, “Proposed Historical Designation Hits Snag,” *The Fond du Lac Reporter* in the HPC landmark file.

<sup>90</sup>“St. Joseph’s History...The Mother Church,” 8; Various articles in *The Daily Reporter* identify milestones of the church rebuilding as follows: (re: let contract for razing walls), 19 October 1908; (re: contract let to O’Connell), 7 May 1909; (re: cornerstone laid), 16 August 1909; and (re: dedication), 23 September 1910.

dock is located along the north side of the structure.

This post office building, built in 1968, is the fourth main post office building erected in the city of Fond du Lac. Based on permit information, the original block of the building was started in February 1968. Plans for the building, dated 14 April 1967, are identified as having been drawn by “H.L.M.” and reviewed by Kenneth Backstrom, the Chief Regional Engineer for the Minneapolis Regional Office of the U.S. Post Office. The newspaper reported in March of 1968 that the building would



99 W. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street: Fond du Lac Post Office

include twenty-eight rooms, five bathrooms and measure 221 feet x 198 feet. The general contractor of the project was the Leo Daly Co. of Omaha, Nebraska, the local contractor was Lauer Bros. of Neenah, Wisconsin, and the consulting engineer is identified as William I. Klein & Assoc. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Estimated costs for the original block of the post office are identified as \$534,000, with a second permit for an addition (taken out on 20 November 1968) cited at \$16,200. Apparently postal patrons were at first startled by the new electronic doors that were installed in the building. The structure continues to serve as the main post office for the City of Fond du Lac.<sup>91</sup>

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion A: History, the post office building has served the local community since opening to the public in January 1969. Although notable, the city still retains its 1937 post office building at 19 W. 1<sup>st</sup> Street as well as an earlier location in the building at 66 S. Macy Street. Therefore, at this time, the subject post office building is not recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A. Finally, the building is a Contemporary post office design, which originated from the regional office of the U.S. Postal Service. While not a immediately striking example of the Contemporary style, the topic of modern post office design has not yet been fully researched and, therefore, this building cannot be properly placed in that design context at this time. Indeed, the subject structure has not yet turned fifty years of age and, therefore, its eligibility should be reassessed in 2019 or at a time when Contemporary post office design throughout the United States has been further examined.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>91</sup>Building permit for 99 W. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, 29 February 1968, (addition), 20 November 1968; “Post Office Helps Boost Permit Fees,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 9 March 1968; Stan Goeres, “Adjustments Made By Postal Patrons,” *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, 6 February 1969.

<sup>92</sup>A National Register Bulletin does exist for Post Offices; however, the historical context stops at 1954, the year that all exclusive post office projects were removed from the General Services Administration and transferred to the U.S. Post Office Department, Beth Boland, *National Register Bulletin 13: How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984; rev.



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Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
120 E. 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	52417	Potentially Eligible

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Description and Statement of Significance



120 E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street: Paul & Anna Boulay House

This two-story American Foursquare rises from a brick foundation and is sheathed with stucco. The hipped roof includes wide, overhanging eaves. A one-story, flat-roofed porch extends along its primary (north) elevation and features square, stuccoed supports with Prairie-influenced, rectilinear trim that rest upon brick piers. Windows throughout the house feature rectilinear paning, also typical of the Prairie style. Notably, at each corner of the north elevation are box-like projections that are underscored with wooden bracket trim and that carry a multiple-light window along each of its sides. A hipped-

roof dormer rises from the roofline, while an exterior brick chimney is found along the home's west elevation.

The subject lot was purchased by Paul & Anna Boulay in 1903 and, by 1905, they are identified as residing at this location (however, the subject house is not believed to have been built by 1905). Paul Boulay was born circa 1872, the son of French-born Joseph Boulay. Paul operated the Boulay Flour & Feed Mill in Fond du Lac. Paul and Anna had three children: David, Charlotte and Carlton and, for a time, Paul's father resided with them at the subject home. The Boulays resided here through at least 1930; Paul passed away in 1937, while Anna died in 1968.<sup>93</sup>

No information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C, however, the subject house is a very good example of an American Foursquare, one with a notable Prairie-style influence. In addition, based on two somewhat unique characteristics--the box-like corner window projections and the trim along the porch supports--the house is likely the direct product, or an altered version, of a standardized plan produced by a national firm. Although no exact catalogue plan has yet been identified to be a specific match, the boxed window projections are found on "Plan No. 174" of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the plan of which was available between 1911 and 1913. As well, the porch pier trim is reminiscent of that found on "The Saratoga," another Sears-Roebuck & Co. plan (sold between 1908 and 1922). Another similar example of this house is located at 172 E. Division Street, within the National Register-listed Division & Sheboygan Street Residential Historic District. Although recommended at this time as potentially

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1994), 5.

<sup>93</sup>Richard Welsh to Paul Boulay, Warranty Deed, 15 August 1903, 158/331; U.S. Federal Census, 1910, 1920, 1930; *Fond du Lac City Directory*, 1903-04, 1905, 1907, 1909.

eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, additional research into the tax rolls is necessary in order to confirm the home's exact date of construction.<sup>94</sup>

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Lakeside Park @ the termination of N. Main Street	Various, See text	Lighthouse & Bandstand Potentially Eligible

Description and Statement of Significance



Lakeside Park Bandstand



Lakeside Park Lighthouse

Lakeside Park is located at the very north end of the city, at the termination of N. Main Street as it runs into Lake Winnebago. It includes a lighthouse (AHI#16492); no less than six bridges (AHI#s 27173, 209141-201945); a bandstand (1900; AHI#16501); a park pavilion (1974; AHI#209146); a number of park shelters (the most substantial of which was surveyed as AHI#209147); a log building (AHI#210401); a fountain (AHI#210421); and a pair of modern gazebos (AHI#210502). In addition,

more modern park shelters, a modern covered wooden bridge; a 1900 street car waiting station; a playing field; a small amusement area for children which includes a historic-period carousel; a barn; and a 1911 locomotive are located throughout the park. The grounds also still retain a deer park, as well as a petting zoo and both modern (brick paved) and older paths are located throughout the park.

The history of Lakeside Park is covered extensively through a series of newspaper articles compiled in 1976 for a booklet entitled, *Lakeside Park: Past, Present, Future*. Briefly summarized, a meeting was held in 1889 to explore the possibility of lake/beach access; shortly thereafter the Lakeside Park committee was established with William McDermott as Chair. In 1896, a swimming school was established and, the following year, landscape architect O.C. Simonds was hired to prepare a park plan. The next year a pavilion and bridge (both are no longer extant) were built (the gift of John

<sup>94</sup>If the house were to be found as a specific match to a published plan, the house would then be potentially eligible under Criterion A: History, for its association with the period of popularity of constructing homes from a catalogue/plan book. "Plan No. 174" and "The Saratoga" are included in Stevenson and Jandl, *Houses by Mail*, 275, 230, respectively.

Boyle) and in 1900 plans for a bandstand (designed by Hiram Thompson and which remains extant), park seating and a street car waiting station (extant) began. Paths were staked out shortly afterwards. A wooden bridge was added in 1912, campsites added in 1920 with lighting to follow the next year. In 1922, a stucco pavilion was built to replace the original one. An ornamental lagoon bridge was added in 1926, shortly after the completion of the concrete and stone bridge over the channel. Finally in 1927, the first bond issue for park improvements passed since those presented in both 1915 and 1916 were defeated. A zoo was established in the park as of 1930. Three years later, a lighthouse--perhaps the most substantial structure in the park--was built. It was designed by Roger A. Sutherland and the materials were donated by lumberman W.J. Nuss. The structure stands 40 feet high and is octagonal in shape. Flagstone covers the lower portion, while the rest is covered with wood. A winding interior staircase accesses the "catwalk" at the top. WPA funding in 1934 helped to dredge the park's harbor as well as the construction of 380 feet of riprap. In 1935, the bronze statue of "The Hiker" was planned for and erected the following year at the N. Main Street entrance to the park. Twenty years later, Steam Locomotive No. 2714, which was built in 1911 and served the Wisconsin Central and Soo Line railroads, was added to the park. In 1974, a new park pavilion was erected and two years later a barn (for the petting zoo) was built. The larger zoo has since been reduced to a deer park. The bandstand, street car waiting station and lighthouse are all locally listed landmarks.<sup>95</sup>

Although the park continues to provide recreational activities to both residents and visitors to Fond du Lac, the park does not retain its original landscape characteristics as evidenced through a comparison to a 1910 plan for the park. While Lakeside Park was conceived of prior to the twentieth century and much of its improvements were made in the first quarter of the twentieth century, only two structures remain from that era; the street car waiting station and the bandstand. Regarding the waiting station (which is a locally designated landmark), it has been moved from its original location on a number of occasions. Admittedly, the structure is currently located *close* to its original location; however, eligibility under Criterion A: History, in regards to Transportation, all but requires that the structure not be moved from its original location. And, while physically intact, the street car waiting station does not exhibit the architectural character necessary for Register listing under Criterion C: Architecture. However, the bandstand is considered to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: History and its association with the park and the greater theme of recreation. A second structure, the 1933 lighthouse, is also recommended as potentially eligible but under Criterion C: Architecture, as a building type. As well, further research should be done into the existing carousel on the park grounds in order to determine its potential eligibility. However, because of the constant evolution of the grounds and the addition of modern structures, the park itself is not recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C: Landscape and Design.

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<sup>95</sup>Lakeside Park: Past, Present, Future (Fond du Lac, WI: League of Women Voters, 1976), 1-3, 5-6, 8-9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19-26, 33, 56, 65.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **REVIEW OF THE RESULTS FROM THE 1989-1992 ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES SURVEY/INTENSIVE SURVEY**

The results of the 1989-1992 Historic Survey were reported in the Intensive Survey Report completed by Carol Lohry Cartwright in October 1992. Those properties that were identified in that report as Potentially Eligible were reviewed for this report to determine how many of those previously recommended eligible properties remain potentially eligible today. Each of the recommended properties is, in some way, listed below, along with a current recommendation and/or update information.

#### **HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

**1) South Main Street Historic District**

The South Main Street Historic District, including thirty-seven contributing properties and ten non-contributing properties, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

**2) North Main Street Historic District**

The North Main Street Historic District includes a total of thirty properties; with twenty-one considered contributing and nine as non-contributing. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.

**3) Linden Street Historic District**

The Linden Street Historic District was identified in 1992 as including a total of thirteen properties, with just one property considered to be non-contributing. In 2002, the Linden Street Historic District was listed in the National Register. It is also a locally designated district.

**4) East Division Street Historic District**

The majority of those properties identified in 1992 as part of the East Division Street Historic District were included in a nomination of the East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District, which was listed in 2010. However, five of them—located at 395, 403, 415, 445 and 451 E. Division Street were not included as they are no longer extant.

5) Sheboygan Street Historic District

The majority of those properties identified in 1992 as part of the Sheboygan Street Historic District were included in the East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District, which was National Register listed in 2010. However, the following properties were not included in the 2010 nomination and their individual recommendation is identified to follow:

33 Sheboygan Street	Elks Club	Potentially eligible and included in the Recommendations Section of this report
45 Sheboygan Street	Wisconsin Telephone Company	Potentially eligible and included in the Recommendations Section of this report
51 Sheboygan Street	Masonic Lodge	Potentially eligible and included in the Recommendations Section of this report
85 Sheboygan Street	Thomas & Leona Downs House	Exhibits limited Prairie-style influence and not considered individually eligible

6) Forest Avenue Commercial Historic District

Reviewed and included in the Recommendations Section, as well as Appendix B of this report.

7) West Division Street Historic District

The level of integrity of all of the homes in this small district has decreased since identified in 1991-1992 and it no longer meets the criteria necessary for listing in the National Register.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

A total of 153 buildings or properties were identified in 1992 as being individually potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Of that list, twenty-nine properties are found in the Recommendations Section of this report.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Resource</u>
251 W. Arndt Street	Hose Co. #3 Fire Station
16 N. Brooke Street	Northern Casket Company
2-26 S. Brooke Street	La Belle Wagon Works/Gurney Refrigerator Company
40 E. Division Street	Immanuel Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church
51-75 W. Division Street	Cathedral of St. Paul the Apostle Religious Complex
131 W. Division Street	Griffith-Boyle House
18 Forest Avenue	Haber Printing Co. Building (included in the discussion of the Forest Avenue Historic District)

20 Forest Avenue	Hutter Building (included in the discussion of the Forest Avenue Historic District)
250 Gillett Street	Michael & Julia Dougherty House
203 Hoyt Street	William & Annie Cole House
66 N. Macy Street	Post Office Block (included in the discussion of the Forest Avenue Historic District)
531-541 S. Main Street	S & A Investment Company Commercial Block/Thiel Drug Co.
53 E. Merrill Avenue	St. Mary's Catholic Church
29 S. Military Road	Merrille Institute
220 Old Pioneer Road	Keyes & Ann Darling House/The Postilion
236 N. Park Street	Wagner-Phinney House
271 N. Park Street	The Henry Boyle Catholic Home for the Aged
109 S. Park Avenue	William & Annie McDermott House
506 E. Pioneer Road	Stanchfield House
40 W. Rees Street	Fond du Lac Water Works Building
158 Ruggles Street (previously 180 S. Military Road)	Khiloth Jacob Synagogue
33 Sheboygan Street	Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE) Lodge
45 Sheboygan Street	Wisconsin Telephone Company Building
51 Sheboygan Street	Masonic Temple
213 E. First Street	Duffy House
19 W. First Street	U.S. Post Office (included in the discussion of the Forest Avenue Historic District)
81 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	St. Joseph's Catholic Church
120 E. 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	Paul & Anna Boulay House
Lakeside Park	Bandstand & Lighthouse, along with the park in its entirety

Since 1992, seven properties (that were identified as potentially eligible) have been demolished and they include the following:

<u>Address</u>	<u>Resource</u>
281 W. Division Street	Fountain City Dairy Plant
445 E. Division Street	Kremer House
40 E. Johnson Street	Cornelia & Robert Baker House
209 N. Macy Street	St. Louis Church
183 Rose Street	House
33 S. Marr Street	First Presbyterian Church
457 W. 11 <sup>th</sup> Street	Bechaud Brewing Company

Of the remaining properties, sixty-five properties have since been individually listed or listed as a contributing property within a historic district. While some of those structures that were cited as potentially individually eligible may still be individually eligible today, their existence within a listed historic district negated the need to re-evaluate them individually.

Identified as potentially individually eligible in 1992 but have since been either individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or listed within a historic district:

**Address**

15 E. Division Street  
(aka 1 N. Main Street)  
101 E. Division Street  
110 E. Division Street  
124 E. Division Street  
134 E. Division Street  
172 E. Division Street  
180 E. Division Street  
187 E. Division Street  
199 E. Division Street

214 E. Division Street  
225 E. Division Street  
229 E. Division Street  
232 E. Division Street  
240 E. Division Street  
245 E. Division Street  
260 E. Division Street  
286 E. Division Street  
294 E. Division Street  
343 E. Division Street  
375 E. Division Street  
17-23 Forest Avenue  
130 Forest Avenue  
170 Forest Avenue  
171 Forest Avenue  
182 Forest Avenue  
303 Gillett Street  
276 Linden Street

284 Linden Street  
288-290 Linden Street  
304 Linden Street  
90 S. Macy Street  
6 N. Main Street  
27 N. Main Street  
29-39 N. Main Street  
32-54 N. Main Street  
193 N. Main Street  
17-19 S. Main Street  
23 S. Main Street  
91 S. Main Street  
104 S. Main Street  
106 S. Main Street  
109-111 S. Main Street  
113-115 S. Main Street  
183 S. Main Street  
24 Olcott Street  
25 N. Park Avenue  
36 N. Park Avenue

**Status**

Individually Listed  
East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District  
East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District  
East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District  
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Linden Street Historic District  
Linden Street Historic District  
Linden Street Historic District  
Individually Listed  
North Main Street Historic District  
North Main Street Historic District  
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Individually Listed  
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North Main Street Historic District  
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South Main Street Historic District  
South Main Street Historic District  
South Main Street Historic District  
East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District  
East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District  
East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District

2 S. Park Avenue	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
15 S. Park Avenue	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
27 S. Park Avenue	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
55 S. Park Avenue	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
336 Old Pioneer Road	Individually Listed
105 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
117 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
127 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
135 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
136 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
181 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
197 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
225 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
270 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
295 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
300 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
317 Sheboygan Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District
47 Sixth Street	Individually Listed

Of the remaining properties to re-evaluate, thirty-one have undergone exterior alterations/a loss of integrity (including modern siding, replacement windows, loss of porch or a combination thereof) and, therefore, no longer meet the criteria necessary for National Register listing. They are as follows:

<b><u>Address</u></b>	<b><u>Resource</u></b>
182 Amory Street	House (loss of integrity between 1974 and 1988)
142 N. Doty Street	Giddings & Lewis Co.
37 E. Follett Street	St. Patrick's Catholic Church
361 Forest Avenue	Hunting-Hamilton House
388 Forest Avenue	Cole House
184 Griffith Street	House and barn (also barn no longer extant)
157 Hoyt Street	Italianate House
382 Linden Street	Fond du Lac Senior High School (largely demolished)
117 N. Main Street	Gas/Service Station
237-241 S. Main Street	Commercial Block (loss of integrity between 1974 and 1988)
211 S. Marr Street	Greek Revival House
94 S. Military Road	Bungalow
158 S. Military Road	Evangelical Friedens Kirche
177 S. Military Road	Solon Edson House
401 S. Military Road	Franklin School
264 Morris Street	Brick Italianate House
166 S. Park Avenue	Durand-Rogers House
54 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	St. Peter's Church
35 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	St. Peter's School
93 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	St. Joseph's Catholic School
111 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	P.B. Haber House
120 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	Holley-Wagner House
150 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	Dewey House
242 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	House
294 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street (cited as 204 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street in 1992)	Queen Anne House

183 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	W.H. Bowe House
188 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	Italianate House
213 E. 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	House
310-312 E. 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	House (now duplex)
94 E. 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	House
21 E. 9 <sup>th</sup> Street	Italianate House

And finally, for those that do not fit any of the categories above, the following thirteen properties simply do not meet any of the criteria necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (the majority of these properties were reviewed along with Jim Draeger, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer). Resource names used in this list are from the 1992 survey.

<b><u>Address</u></b>	<b><u>Resource</u></b>
375 Forest Avenue	Cole House
180 S. Hickory Street	Italianate House
198 N. Macy Street	Greek Orthodox Church
745 Martin Road	John H. Martin House
89 S. Military Road	Greek Revival House
409-411 Morris Street	Herman Hass House
134 S. Park Avenue	Arts & Crafts Style House
665 Rienzi Road	Farmhouse
83 South Street	Fond du Lac Gospel Tabernacle
264 Superior Street	David Ramsey House
57 Woodland Avenue	Schroeder (or Haber) House
150 E. First Street	John Alcott House
Old Pioneer Road	Pier Family Cemetery

And, finally, the Rienzi Cemetery is not located within the Fond du Lac city limits and, therefore, it is not included in this report.

## APPENDIX B

### LIST OF NEWLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES

The primary intent of this survey was to identify properties built between circa 1945 to 1965. As it turns out, a good number of those more recent properties had already been surveyed as a result of the 1992 report. The list below represents a combination of newly surveyed properties dating into the 1980s, as well as older properties that were either 1) part of a larger complex of buildings and not all were photographed in 1992 or 2) simply not surveyed as of 1992.

Of the newly surveyed properties below, the historic property name (if known) is listed, as well as the date of construction (if known). **Bolded** properties are included either individually or as part of a complex in the Recommendations Section.

<u>Address</u>	<u>AHI#</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>
<b>92 Amory Street</b>	<b>207101</b>	<b>St. Mary's Catholic Convent (1955)</b>
20 Barrington Court	209181	House (1985)
<b>341 Boyd Street</b>	<b>200261</b>	<b>Ralph &amp; Lillian Ruth Sutherland House/ Lustron "Westchester Model" (1949)</b>
744 Bruce Street	209282	Ranch House (1966)
<b>43 Champion Avenue</b>	<b>210441</b>	<b>House (1920)</b>
<b>58 Champion Avenue</b>	<b>210461</b>	<b>House (1920)</b>
185 Cottage Avenue	212201	House (1949)
232 Cottage Avenue	212202	House (1948)
<b>40 E. Division Street</b>	<b>207881</b>	<b>Immanuel Trinity Lutheran Church Parish Hall (1954)</b>
535 E. Division Street	209261	Small Office Building (1976)
204 W. Division Street	207641	Cheese Factory/Warehouse
<b>233 W. Division Street</b>	<b>202121</b>	<b>Winnebago Cheese Company (Ca. 1914+)</b>
<b>231 Evans Drive</b>	<b>207162</b>	<b>Sacred Heart Catholic Church Convent (1966)</b>
37 E. Follett Street	207661	St. Patrick's Catholic School (1938)
"	209161	St. Patrick's Rectory
"	209162	St. Patrick's Convent
305 Fond du Lac Avenue	207301	Bildingmaier Funeral Home (1949)
500 Fond du Lac Avenue	207321	American Legion Trier-Puddy Post #75
531 Fond du Lac Avenue	207322	Small Office Building (1972)
686 Fond du Lac Avenue	209262	Calvary Cemetery Building
"	209281	Calvary Cemetery Mausoleum and Chapel
795 Fond du Lac Avenue	207362	Knights of Columbus Hall #664 (1966)

825 Fond du Lac Avenue	207361	Assembly of God Church (1978)
129 Forest Avenue	207441	Gas Station (1966)
320 Forest Avenue	207621	Bohlman-Grimes VFW Post 1904
606 Forest Avenue	210261	Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church & School (1956)
894 Golf Vu Drive	207781	House (1972)
948 Golf Vu Drive	207324	House (1980)
962 Golf Vu Drive	210562	House (1988)
976 Golf Vu Drive	207323	House (1980)
315 E. Johnson Street	209882	House (1936)
441 W. Johnson Street	209883	Commercial Building (1969)
649 W. Johnson Street	207261	Executive Lodge (1974)
676 W. Johnson Street	207542	American Bank (1968)
429 Linden Street	212182	House (1942)
283 Macy Street	207701	Small Office Building (1920)
N. Main @ Scott Street, Entrance to Lakeside Park	207721	Spanish-American War Memorial Statue (1936)
<b>650 N. Main Street,</b>		
<b>Lakeside Park</b>	<b>209141</b>	<b>Park Bridge</b>
"	<b>209142</b>	<b>Park Bridge</b>
"	<b>209143</b>	<b>Park Bridge</b>
"	<b>209144</b>	<b>Park Bridge</b>
"	<b>209145</b>	<b>Park Bridge</b>
"	<b>209146</b>	<b>Park Pavilion</b>
"	<b>209147</b>	<b>Park Shelter</b>
"	<b>210401</b>	<b>Park Building</b>
"	<b>210421</b>	<b>Park Fountain</b>
"	<b>210502</b>	<b>Park Gazebos</b>
55 S. Main Street	209901	Bank (1966)
<b>130 S. Main Street</b>	<b>209903</b>	<b>National Exchange Bank &amp; Trust Drive-Up Facility (1977)</b>
<b>363 S. Main Street</b>	<b>207861</b>	<b>Church of Our Saviour Educational Wing (1961)</b>
<b>819 S. Main Street</b>	<b>200281</b>	<b>Gilles Frozen Custard Stand Drive-In (1949; 1966)</b>
1008 S. Main Street	209881	Fondy Motel (1955)
<b>93 Marquette Street</b>	<b>207141</b>	<b>St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory (1911; 1964)</b>
431 Martin Avenue	210481	Fairgrounds Aquatic Center
15 N. Marr Street	207442	Rosalind Apartments (1969)
<b>20 N. Marr Street</b>	<b>200301</b>	<b>Covenant United Methodist Church (1988)</b>



"	207801	<b>Division Street Methodist/Covenant United Methodist Church Educational Wing (1963)</b>
201 S. Marr Street	207381	Small Office Building (1966)
855 Martin Avenue	207281	Good Shepherd Lutheran Church
104 Mary's Avenue	207601	Taylor Park Pool
99 Meadowbrook Boulevard	209182	House (1957)
111 Meadowbrook Boulevard	209201	House (1959)
219 Melrose Boulevard	209221	House (1939)
229 Melrose Boulevard	209222	House (1938)
257 Melrose Boulevard	209223	House (1950)
<b>53 E. Merrill Avenue</b>	<b>207121</b>	<b>St. Mary/Fatima Shrine (1948)</b>
475 E. Merrill Avenue	209243	Winnebago Lutheran Academy (1954)
760 E. Merrill Avenue	209283	House (1980)
660-672 S. Military Road	212221	Office & Manufacturing Facility
<b>101 Morningside Drive</b>	<b>202141</b>	<b>Woodworth Jr. High School (1962)</b>
<b>419 Morris Street</b>	<b>207741</b>	<b>Fond du Lac Home Building Co. House (1919-20)</b>
<b>425 Morris Street</b>	<b>207742</b>	<b>Fond du Lac Home Building Co. House (1919-20)</b>
<b>429 Morris Street</b>	<b>207761</b>	<b>Fond du Lac Home Building Co. House (1919-20)</b>
121 N. National Avenue	209202	House (1964)
<b>45 S. National Avenue</b>	<b>207481</b>	<b>Regina Hall, Marian College (1961-62)</b>
"	<b>207482</b>	<b>Administration Building, Marian College (1965)</b>
"	<b>207483</b>	<b>Cardinal Meyer Library, Marian College (1965)</b>
"	<b>207501</b>	<b>Ben Sadoff Science Building, Marian College (1965)</b>
"	<b>207502</b>	<b>Hornung Student Center, Marian College (1967-68)</b>
"	<b>207503</b>	<b>Naber Hall, Marian College (1967-68)</b>
"	<b>207521</b>	<b>Todd Wehr Alumni Center (1986)</b>
100 N. Peters Avenue	210582	Sabish Jr. High School (1962)
333 N. Peters Avenue	207541	Small Office Building (1971)
<b>200 S. Peters Avenue</b>	<b>202161</b>	<b>Sacred Heart Catholic Church (1978)</b>
<b>232 S. Peters Avenue</b>	<b>207161</b>	<b>Sacred Heart Catholic Church Rectory (1961)</b>
<b>506 E. Pioneer Road</b>	<b>210501</b>	<b>Stanchfield Property Garage</b>
<b>301 S. Pioneer Road</b>	<b>202201, 207901</b>	<b>Northway Motel/Schreiner's Northway Restaurant (1955)</b>
202 E. Rees Street	207421	Executive House (1964)

222 Roosevelt Street	212181	House (1945)
339 Rose Avenue	209241	House (1935)
343 Rose Avenue	209242	House (1935)
55 St. Joseph's Lane	207561	House (1982)
<b>S of W. Scott Street over river</b>	<b>207921</b>	<b>Chicago &amp; North Western Railroad Bridge (1902)</b>
<b>39 Sophia Street</b>	<b>207081</b>	<b>Grafton Hall (1963)</b>
535 Stow Street	207461	Pilgrim United Church of Christ
260 Vincent Street	207402	Hope Lutheran Church (1961 school addn.)
<b>678 Western Avenue</b>	<b>207181</b>	<b>Sacred Heart Catholic Church and School (1958)</b>
484 Wisconsin Street	207401	House (1958)
190 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	209766	House (1916)
227 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	209767	House (1915)
287 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	209769	House (1880)
312 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	209772	House (1922)
110 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	209762	House
167 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	209763	House (1930)
186 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	209764	House (1900)
342 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	209773	House (1900)
372 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	209774	House (1939)
99 W. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	202181	U.S. Post Office (1968)
55 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	209902	Firststar Bank (1981)
180 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	209803	House (1920)
186 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	209804	House
230 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	209822	House (1920)
287 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	209770	House (1913)
305 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	209771	House (1900)
87 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	209801	House (1918)
151 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	209802	House (1925)
303 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	209805	House (1915)
311 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	209821	House (1932)
313 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	209806	House (1932)
321 8 <sup>th</sup> Street	209841	House (1926)
327 8 <sup>th</sup> Street	209842	House (1920)
336 E. 9 <sup>th</sup> Street	210542	House (1936)
402 E. 9 <sup>th</sup> Street	209861	Seventh Day Adventist Church (1949)
W. 9 <sup>th</sup> Street, west of Linden Street	210343	Fruth Memorial Field Building (1941)
250 W. 9 <sup>th</sup> Street	207581	Fire Station
134 21 <sup>st</sup> Street	207681	Luther Memorial Church

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## APPENDIX C

### FOREST AVENUE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Significance: Ca. 1869-1937

Discussion of the proposed historic district is found in the Recommendations Section of this report.

C = Contributing

\* = Individually Listed in the NR

<u>Address</u>	<u>AHI#</u>	<u>Name of Property (Date)</u>	<u>Status</u>
17-23 Forest Avenue	53737	Moose Lodge* (1922)	C
18 Forest Avenue	53735	P.B. Haber Printing Co. Block (Ca. 1890)	C
20 Forest Avenue	53737	Hutter Building (1929)	C
66 S. Macy Street	54415	Post Office Block (Ca. 1862/69)	C
19 W. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	52018	U.S. Post Office (1937)	C



**FOREST AVENUE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

The green line represents the district boundary.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **FOND DU LAC HOME BUILDING COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Period of Significance: 1919-1920

Discussion of the proposed historic district is found in the Recommendations Section of this report.

C = Contributing

<u>Address</u>	<u>AHI#</u>	<u>Name of Property (Date)</u>	<u>Status</u>
419 Morris Street	207741	Rufus & Laura Yates House (1919-20) (employee at Galloway-West)	C
425 Morris Street	207742	Russell J. Norma Harden House (1919-20) (foreman, Soo Line)	C
429 Morris Street	207761	G. Elmer & Dorothy Gibson House (1919-20) (foreman, Rex Typewriter Corp.)	C
435 Morris Street	54681	Fred & Lillian M. Elwing House (1919-20) (salesman)	C
439 Morris Street	54684	Arthur D. & Amanda L. Partlan House (1919-20) (manager, National Cash Register Co.)	C
443 Morris Street	54685	William J. & Marie Kuebler House (1919-20) (foreman, Rex Typewriter Corp.)	C
449 Morris Street	54687	Edward K. & Wilhelmine Silverthorne House (1919-20) (vice president, Wells Manufacturing Co.)	C



**FOND DU LAC HOME BUILDING COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

The green line represents the district boundary.

**APPENDIX E**

**CHAMPION AVENUE RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Period of Significance: 1918-1928

C = Contributing

NC = Non-contributing

<u>Address</u>	<u>AHI#</u>	<u>Name of Property (Date*)</u>	<u>Status</u>
34 Champion Avenue	53416	American Foursquare (1920)	C
35 Champion Avenue	53418	American Foursquare (1920)	C
36 Champion Avenue	53422	Craftsman (1918)	NC
39 Champion Avenue	53423	American Foursquare (1919)	C
40 Champion Avenue	53424	American Foursquare (1918)	C
43 Champion Avenue	210441	Bungalow (1919)	NC
46 Champion Avenue	53426	American Foursquare (1920)	C
49 Champion Avenue	53428	American Foursquare (1920)	C
55 Champion Avenue	53430	American Foursquare (Ca. 1928)	C
58 Champion Avenue	210461	American Foursquare (1920)	C

\*Ascribed dates of construction are a combination of assessor's information, as well as city directory information.





**CHAMPION AVENUE RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**The green line represents the district boundary.**

**APPENDIX F**

**PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
AS OF JULY 2011**

An asterisk (\*) denotes properties also listed locally. A full list of local landmarks is found in Appendix C.

<b><u>Address</u></b>	<b><u>Building/Property Name</u></b>	<b><u>Date Listed</u></b>
15 E. Division Street (aka 1 N. Main Street)	Hotel Retlaw	1984
199 E. Division Street	Rudolph & Louise Ebert House	2002
E. Division Street, from Oaklawn Avenue to Amory Street; Sheboygan Street from Everett to N. Marr Street	East Division Street-Sheboygan Street Historic District	2010
17-23 Forest Avenue	Moose Temple	1993
130 Forest Avenue	El Dorado Apartments	1992
170 Forest Avenue (aka 68 Harrison Place)	Hotel Calumet	1992
171 Forest Avenue	Wallace-Jagfeld Octagon House	2002
182 Forest Avenue	Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot	1990
303 Gillett Street	William I. Cole House	2002
253-95 and 274-304 Linden Street	Linden Street Historic District	2002
276 Linden Street	Octagon House	1972
90 S. Macy Street	First Baptist Church of Fond du Lac	1986
193 N. Main Street	Aetna Station No. 5	1976
N. Main Street, from Merrill Avenue to Sheboygan Street	North Main Street Historic District	2002
71-213 S. Main Street	South Main Street Historic District	1993
336 E. Pioneer Road	Edwin H. Galloway Residence	1976
136 Sheboygan Street	George & Mary Agnes Dana House	2002
225 Sheboygan Street	Montgomery & Nancy Tallmadge House	2002
47 Sixth Street	Kendall-Blankenburg House	2002

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER  
AS OF JULY 2011**

<b><u>Address</u></b>	<b><u>Building/Property Name</u></b>	<b><u>Date Determined Eligible</u></b>
157 Hoyt Street	Italianate House	8/2/1990
40 E. Johnson Street	Baker House	9/11/1996
		**No longer extant
255 CTH K	St. Mary's Springs Academy	2/12/2008

## APPENDIX G

### LOCAL LANDMARKS DESIGNATED BY THE FOND DU LAC PRESERVATION COMMISSION AS OF JUNE 2011

An asterisk (\*) denotes properties individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Two asterisks (\*\*) identify structures located within a listed National Register Historic District.

<b><u>Address</u></b>	<b><u>Building/Property Name</u></b>
15 E. Division Street (aka 1 N. Main Street)	Hotel Retlaw
101 E. Division Street	Convent of the Holy Nativity
134 E. Division Street**	Rueping-Brenner House
180 E. Division Street**	Wild House
199 E. Division Street*(**)	Ebert House
214 E. Division Street**	McGalloway House
232 E. Division Street**	Longua-Helz House
286 E. Division Street**	West House
375 E. Division Street**	Hamilton House
51 W. Division Street	Cathedral of St. Paul the Apostle
133 W. Division Street	Griffith-Boyle House
272 E. Division Street**	Gerhard House
37 E. Follett Street	St. Patrick's Church
130 Forest Avenue*	El Dorado Apartments
171 Forest Avenue*	Wallace Octagon House
182 Forest Avenue*	Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot
131 Gillett Street	Gillett House
303 Gillett Street*	Cole House
68 Harrison Place* (aka 170 Forest Avenue)	Hotel Calumet
25 Hazotte Court	Stepnoski House
S. Hickory & Emma streets	Taylor Park Indian Mounds, Taylor Park Taylor Park Pavilion, Taylor Park
274 Linden Street*(**)	Octagon House
253-95 and 274-304 Linden Street**	Linden Street Historic District
90 S. Macy Street*	First Baptist Church of Fond du Lac
2 N. Main Street	Finnegan's
16-18 N. Main Street**	Commercial Building
28 N. Main Street**	Commercial Building
30 N. Main Street**	Commercial Building
42 N. Main Street**	Commercial Building
48-50-52 N. Main Street**	Commercial Building
193 N. Main Street*	Aetna Station No. 5
650 N. Main Street	Bandstand, Lakeside Park Lighthouse, Lakeside Park Streetcar Waiting Station, Lakeside Park
17-19 S. Main Street**	Commercial Building

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23 S. Main Street	Retlaw Theater
74 S. Main Street**	Woolworth's Building
110 S. Main Street	Commercial Building
745 Martin Road	Martin House
89 Mary's Avenue	Taylor House
29 S. Military Road	Merrille Institute
401 S. Military Road	Franklin School
506 E. Pioneer Road	Stanchfied House
132 Old Pioneer Road	Pier Cemetery
220 Old Pioneer Road	Keyes & Ann Darling House/The Postilion
336 Old Pioneer Road*	Galloway House
	Galloway House Complex
	Adams House
	Carriage House
	Gazebo
236 N. Park Avenue	Wagner House
27 S. Park Avenue**	Galloway-Knapp House
40 W. Rees Street	Water Works Building
33 Sheboygan Street	Elks Lodge
136 Sheboygan Street**(**)	Dana House
158 Sheboygan Street**	Pierron House
204 Sheboygan Street**	Williams House
225 Sheboygan Street**(**)	Tallmadge House
19 Woods Place	Stateson House
51 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	St. Peter's Church
213 E. 1 <sup>st</sup> Street	Bissell-Duffy House
47 6 <sup>th</sup> Street*	Kendall-Blankenburg House
Highway K, Taycheedah Correctional Institution	Doty House
Veterans Park	Civil War Monument

## APPENDIX H

### PLANS ON FILE AT THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE (WAA) FOR FOND DU LAC, 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.

#### *E. Brielmaier & Sons*

- Addition to St. Agnes Convent (031-0124)  
390 E. Division Street  
Plans dated: 6/7/1935
- St. Agnes Convent-Chaplain's Home (031-0125)  
390 E. Division Street  
Plans dated: 6/7/1935
- St. Agnes Hospital Addition (031-0185)  
430 E. Division Street  
Plans dated: 5/4/1912

#### *Brust & Brust*

- Fond du Lac Clinic (066-0192)  
No address cited (but is building at 52 Sheboygan Street)  
Plans dated: 7/22/1948

#### *Buemming, Herman W.*

- William H. Rueping Residence (010-0025)  
2 S. Park Avenue  
Plans dated: 1/18/1913 (this version is noted as never built)
- William H. Rueping Residence & Garage (010-0026)  
2 S. Park Avnue  
Plans dated: 7/26/1913; 5/9/1914
- Elks Club Remodeling (010-0079)  
33 Sheboygan Street  
Plans dated: 2/17/1917; 4/13/1917
- Elks Club Addition (010-0080)  
33 Sheboygan Street

- Plans dated: 5/1/1918
- Globe Furniture Store Remodeling (010-0081)  
2-4-6 S. Main Street  
Plans dated: 1/23/1918

*Buemming & Guth*

- William H. Rueping Stable & Monkey House (010-0027)  
Cited as 2 S. Park Avenue, but at least the monkey house may have been planned for the zoo at Lakeside Park  
Plans dated: 11/22/1919
- William H. Rueping Residence Remodeling (010-0028)  
2 S. Park Avenue  
Plans dated: 6/23/1914; 11/22/1919
- William H. Rueping Garage (010-0029)  
2 S. Park Avenue  
Plans dated: 11/22/1919
- Louis Fellenz Residence (010-0072)  
25 Cottage Avenue (per city directory by WAA)  
Plans dated: 8/26/1919

*Eschweiler, Alexander C.*

- Wisconsin Telephone Company Telephone Exchange (001-0016)  
45 Sheboygan Street  
Plans dated: 1/1/1911
- Wisconsin Telephone Company Telephone Exchange Addition (001-0017)  
45 Sheboygan Street  
Plans dated: 8/17/1922; 4/18/1923
- Fond du Lac Gas Company Gaslight Plant (001-1160)  
No location noted  
Plans dated: 8/7/1900; 10/1/1900

*Eschweiler & Eschweiler*

- Fred Reuping Leather Company-Hair Separator (001-0255)  
96 Doty Street  
Plans dated: 5/13/1954
- Fred Reuping Leather Company Additions & Alterations (001-0256)  
Doty, W. Rees & W. Merrill  
Plans dated: 12/20/1944; 2/18/1949
- C.F. VanPelt Residence (001-0310)  
Taycheedah Road  
Plans dated: 8/4/1948; 2/22/1949

*Grassold & Johnson*

- Wisconsin Telephone Company Garage Building (388-0060)  
24 W. Gould Street  
Plans dated: 4/30/1936

*Haeuser, Hugo C.*

- St. Matthew's Methodist Church (065-0057)  
313 E. 9<sup>th</sup> Street  
Plans dated: 8/10/1948

*Harper Drake Associates*

- Proposed Volkswagen Showroom (224-0178)  
No location noted (never built)  
Plans dated: 11/11/1971

*Herbst, Jacoby & Jacoby*

- Wisconsin Telephone Company Office Building Alterations (258-0041)  
70 E. Division Street  
Plans dated: 3/16/1976
- Wisconsin Telephone Company Office Building Addition (258-0042)  
No location noted (but assumed to be 70 E. Division Street)  
Plans dated: 4/1/1969
- Wisconsin Telephone Company Office Building Penthouse and Interior Alterations (258-0043)  
70 E. Division Street  
Plans dated: 9/29/1977; 11/28/1978
- Wisconsin Telephone Company Central Office Building (258-0045)  
70 E. Division Street  
Plans dated: 4/15/1955

*Siewert, Alfred*

- Hope Lutheran Church-Education Building Addition (127-0044)  
260 Vincent Street  
Plans dated: 9/25/1961

*Steffen & Kemp*

- Division Street Methodist Church-School (108-0015)  
20 N. Marr Street  
Plans dated: 7/21/1961
- Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church (108-0073)  
606 Forest Avenue  
Plans dated: 9/19/1956

- Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church School Addition (108-0075)  
606 Forest Avenue  
Plans dated: 4/24/1962
- Winnebago Lutheran Academy (108-0116)  
475 E. Merrill Avenue  
Plans dated: 11/2/1953; 7/15/1954

*The Stubenrauch Associates*

- Sacred Heart Church (197-0005)  
Western Avenue & Peters Avenue  
Plans dated: 8/12/1977

*Sutherland, Roger A.*

- Residence for H. B. Kraut (170-0032)  
155 Park Avenue  
Plans dated: 12/2/1930
- Residence for Armin Mauthe (170-0039)  
Cottage Avenue  
Plans dated: 5/1/1931
- Residence for Mr. & Mrs. J.P. McGalloway (170-0057)  
214 E. Division Street  
Plans not dated

*Tullgren & Sons Co.*

- Retlaw Hotel (018-0027)  
1 N. Main Street  
Plans dated: 2/15/1922; 11/30/1925

*Wenzel, Zoller & Gunn*

- Proposed Layout for the Retlaw Retirement Center (conversion from hotel to nursing home, 236-0197)  
No location noted (but at 1 N. Main Street and never executed)  
Plans dated: 4/28/1971



## APPENDIX I

### THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

**Criteria:** The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, 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 its 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 of 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, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1997), 37 and available online at [www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a).

