

Village of Allouez, Wisconsin

Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report



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Abstract

This report documents an architectural and historical intensive survey of resources located within the boundaries of the Village of Allouez, Wisconsin, as of 2012. A reconnaissance survey of this area was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators as the first part of the survey. After which, a research effort was conducted to ascertain the architectural and historical significance of the resources identified during the reconnaissance survey. The resulting products of the project were produced according to standards set by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation and include the following:

Intensive Survey Report

The intensive survey report includes a summary of the research and a brief history of the community. It provides a historical context for the evaluation of historic resources and serves as a means for identifying significant properties and districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It also contains recommendations for future survey and research needs, priorities for National Register listing, and strategies for historic preservation.

Survey and District Maps

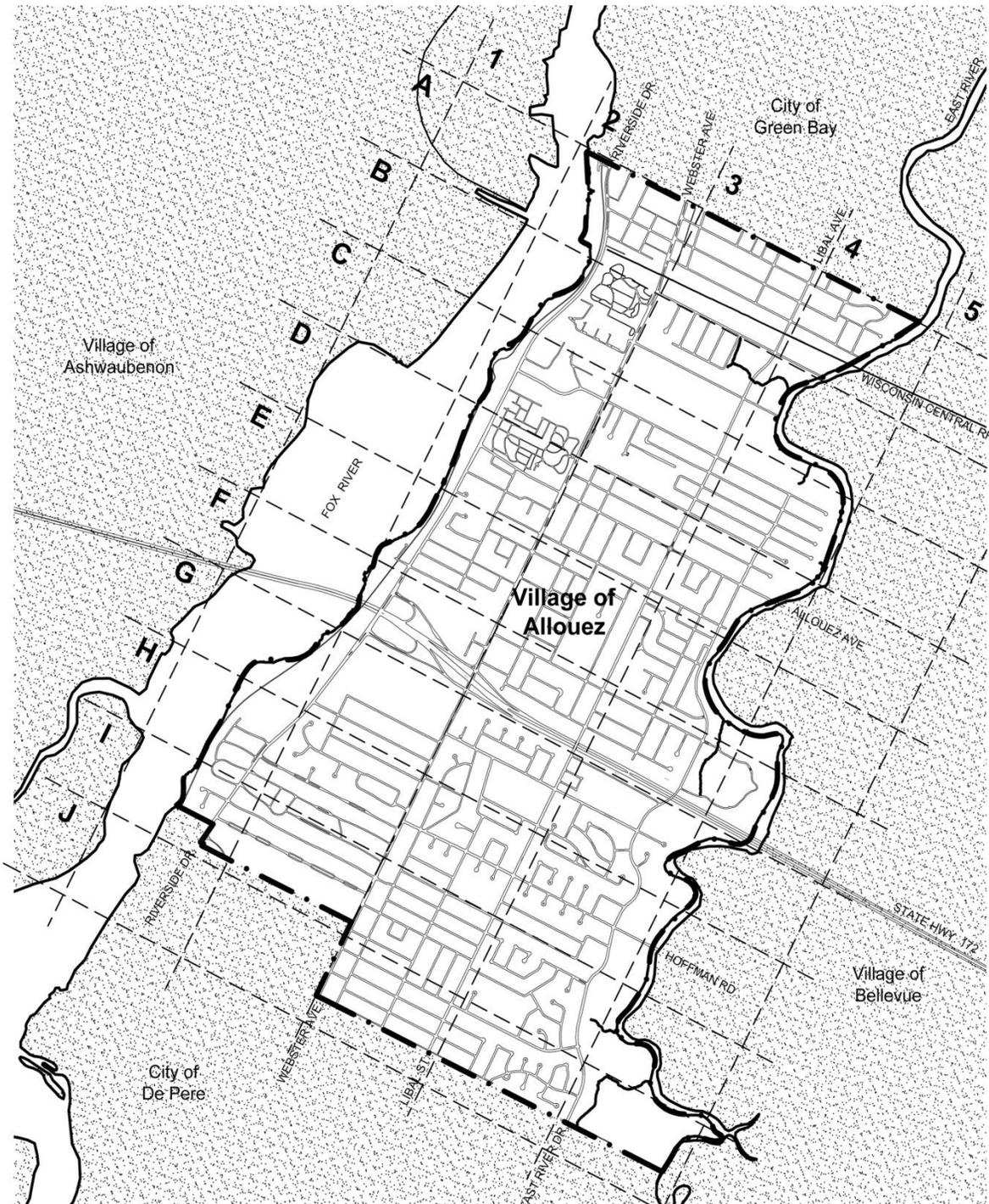
Survey maps indicate all previously and newly surveyed properties as well as properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. District maps identify boundaries and all resources in the potential districts. These maps are included in the Survey Results Chapter in this intensive survey report.

Electronic Documents

The Wisconsin Historical Society's website contains an electronic database, called the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), for all inventoried properties. Also, an electronic copy of this report is saved on compact disc and held at the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Allouez Village Hall.

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SURVEY AREA MAP



LEGEND	
SURVEY BOUNDARY	— . —

Introduction

The Allouez Historic Preservation Committee received a Historic Preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior and hired Legacy Architecture, Inc., an architectural and historic preservation consulting firm based in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to conduct an intensive survey of architecturally and historically significant resources within the boundaries of the Village of Allouez, Wisconsin. The major objective of the project was to identify structures, buildings, complexes, and districts of architectural or historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey was executed during the period from October 2012 to July 2013 by Principal Investigators Jennifer L. Lehrke and Robert Short, Assistant Investigator Angela Scharrer, with assistance by Thomas Barg and JoAnn Veldman, all of Legacy Architecture, Inc. It consisted of several major work elements: completing a reconnaissance survey, conducting research, evaluating resources, and preparing an intensive survey report. The boundaries of the survey were delineated as shown on the Survey Area Map on page 4. The survey identified 785 resources of architectural and historical interest as well as 3 potential historic districts. Although the resources include a small quantity of public buildings such as schools, churches, and commercial buildings; the majority of the surveyed resources are single-family residences.

The purpose of this survey report was not to write a definitive history of the Village of Allouez, but rather to provide an overview of the history of the Village in relation to a series of themes or study units, and to provide basic information on the resources that were identified during the reconnaissance survey, which can be used in future planning decisions and increasing public awareness of the history and architecture of the community.

This architectural and historical intensive report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison; and a copy of the report is kept at the Allouez Village Hall and Brown County Library.

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Survey Methodology

Introduction

The Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey was conducted in the Village of Allouez over a period of several months, beginning in October of 2012 and concluding in July of 2013. The architectural firm of Legacy Architecture, Inc. of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, executed the survey. The principal investigators, Jennifer L. Lehrke and Robert Short, conducted the reconnaissance survey fieldwork and performed historical research. Additional historical research was performed by volunteers of the Allouez Historic Preservation Committee and the Historical Allouez Society. The assistant investigator, Angela Scharrer, authored the report. Jennifer L. Lehrke and Robert Short edited the majority of the intensive survey report and generally oversaw the survey. Thomas Barg prepared the survey maps, and JoAnn Veldman provided clerical support and data entry.

The Village of Allouez Architectural and Historical Survey consisted of four major work tasks: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) architectural and historical research, (3) evaluation of significant resources for inclusion in the intensive survey report, and (4) preparation and presentation of the intensive survey report.

Reconnaissance Survey

In October 2012, a windshield survey of the Village of Allouez was conducted that resulted in the identification of approximately 785 resources of architectural and historical interest. The portions of the Village of Allouez within the delineated boundary area as described in Chapter 1 were surveyed street-by-street and structure-by-structure for resources of architectural and historical significance.

Records for approximately 26 previously surveyed resources in the Wisconsin Historical Society's Architectural and Historical Inventory (AHI) were updated. Information contained in the AHI, particularly the address, was confirmed and corrected if needed, and field observations were recorded if any alterations, additions, or demolition work had been done to the structure since last surveyed. A new digital photograph of each property was taken to be added to the AHI. There was 1 resource that was previously surveyed that now lacks integrity and is no longer survey worthy and 5 previously-surveyed resources that are believed to have been demolished. Therefore, those entries were updated accordingly. As is customary; resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places were excluded from the survey.

In addition to updating the 26 previously surveyed resources, 765 new resources of interest were observed and documented. Information such as address, name, and architectural style were noted, and field observations were recorded which were later entered into the AHI. A digital photograph of each property was also taken for inclusion in the AHI. In areas where a potential historic district was identified, all buildings within the potential district boundaries were observed and documented. In addition, all of the existing and newly surveyed properties were identified by AHI record number on maps which are included in the Survey Results Chapter.

Architectural and Historical Research

Architectural and historical research of the Village of Allouez was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators throughout the course of the project in an effort to provide a historical context to evaluate resources. Of great importance were items located at the Local History & Genealogy Department at the Brown County Library and volunteer efforts by members of the Allouez Historic Preservation Committee and the Historic Allouez Society.

Summaries of the Village's history are included in this report and arranged in themes according to guidelines set forth by the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Areas of research include government, industry, transportation, architecture, education, social and political movements, religion, commerce, planning and landscape architecture, recreation and entertainment, and notable people. Resources deemed eligible for listing in the National Register were evaluated based on their association with these themes.

Evaluation of Significant Resources

After the reconnaissance survey and research were completed, the data was analyzed to determine which individual properties and districts were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of individual historic resources and districts were also reviewed with the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society prior to inclusion in this report. The evaluation was performed according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations which are used to assist local, state, and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations are described in several National Register publications as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, 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 in 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 be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, or used for religious purposes, 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 period or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical 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 if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years is it is of exceptional importance.

As noted above, a historic district is placed in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner similar to individual properties; using essentially the same criteria. A historic district is comprised of resource; that is, building, structures, sites, or objects located in a geographically definable area. The historic district is united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. District resources are individually classified as contributing or non-contributing.

- A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because (a.) it was presented during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or (b.) it independently or individually meet the National Register criteria.
- B. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property or district is significant because (a.) it was not present during the period of significance [less than 50 years old or moved to the site], (b.) due to alterations, disturbances, addition, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or (c.) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

Preparation and Presentation of the Intensive Survey Report

This survey report describes the project and survey methodology, gives an overview of the history of the Village of Allouez, summarizes the thematic research and survey results, and gives recommendations for the Allouez Historic Preservation Committee. This report does not include a definitive history of the Village; rather, it provides a broad historical overview of

many themes in one publication. It is intended to be a work in progress, which can lead to future research and can be updated over time as new information is collected.

Copies of the final survey report were issued to the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Allouez Historic Preservation Committee.

Legacy Architecture, the Allouez Historic Preservation Committee, and the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted two public information meetings regarding the survey. The first meeting was held on October 16, 2012, to introduce the survey team and the project process to the community. A second meeting, held on August 6, 2013, presented the results of the project including the survey report, potential districts, and information on the National Register to the Village Board and Historic Preservation Committee.

Historical Overview

Pre-Settlement

By the early seventeenth century, the Winnebago, a Sioux-speaking tribe, inhabited the Green Bay area.¹ Fields of wild rice grew abundantly along the Fox and East Rivers, along with corn, beans, squash and tobacco.²

In 1634, Jean Nicolet was the first European explorer to discover the state of Wisconsin, landing on the shore of Lake Michigan in the Green Bay area at Red Banks in the present-day town of Scott. There, he claimed the area for the King of France. He named the body of water “La Baye Verte,” French for Green Bay. Nicolet spent one year exploring the region before he returned to Quebec.³

It was not until 1671 that a European is documented to have arrived to stay in the Green Bay area. In that year, Pere Claude Allouez, a French Catholic missionary to the Native Americans, founded the St. Francis Xavier Mission at “Rapids Des Peres,” in the present-day City of De Pere. Soon after, trader Nicolas Perrot represented the French at “La Baye,” as the Green Bay area was known, establishing a fur trade route along the Fox River to the Wisconsin River, eventually establishing other routes down the Mississippi River.⁴

A fort was constructed by the French at La Baye, in what is now the City of Green Bay, in 1717, which was destroyed by Native Americans in 1728.⁵

During the 1750s, the French and American Indians allied against British attempts to overtake fur trading posts in the territories spanning between the Appalachian Mountains and Mississippi River from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. By the 1760s, the French were driven out of the area by the British, who in 1761 constructed Fort Edward Augustus on the site of the former French Fort La Baye. The British abandoned their fort during the Pontiac Uprising sometime between 1763 and 1766.⁶

Settlement

Half-French Ottawa chief, Charles de Langlade and his father, Augustine de Langlade established a trading post in what is now the City of Green Bay on the Fox River in 1764. Soon thereafter, French fur traders began claiming plots of land along the Fox River south of the bay through the present-day Village of Allouez.⁷

Although the United States gained independence from Great Britain in 1776, the British remained in control of the Green Bay area until 1812, driven out during the War of 1812. Four years later, the Americans constructed a fort, named Fort Howard, on the site of the former French and British forts in the present-day City of Green Bay. Brown and Crawford Counties were established in 1818, each covering approximately half of the present-day state of Wisconsin.⁸ At that time, Brown County covered the entire territory north of the Illinois state line between Lake Michigan and the Wisconsin River.⁹

In 1820, Col. Joseph Lee Smith, without federal approval, relocated Fort Howard away from its marshy site to higher land on the opposite side and farther up the Fox River, in the present-day Village of Allouez. It became known as Camp Smith. By 1822, Col. Smith was ordered to return the military installation to its original site.¹⁰ However, during this time, a number of traders and settlers had begun a small, informal settlement along the river near Camp Smith, which became known as Shantytown. During the 1820s, Shantytown was the location to which all arrivals to the Green Bay area were made. The collection of buildings at Shantytown slowly grew to include a law office, two mission schools, a Catholic Church, and cemetery¹¹

Upon Judge James Doty's arrival to the Green Bay area in 1824, he purchased property in Shantytown and established the first territorial courthouse, making Shantytown the first county seat of Brown County. In an effort to establish the Green Bay area's first developed city, Doty and John Lawe platted the Village of Menomoneeville at Shantytown by 1829.¹²

That year, attracted to capitalize on the potential for settlement, logging, and shipping opportunities in the Green Bay area, Daniel Whitney platted the Village of Navarino north of Shantytown at the confluence of the Fox and East Rivers across from Fort Howard. With similar ambitions, John Jacob Astor, founder of the American Fur Company, platted the Village of Astor in partnership with Ramsey Crooks and Robert Stuart immediately south of Navarino in 1835.¹³ Due to their location closer proximity to the bay of Green Bay and Fort Howard, development began to thrive at Navarino and Astor, attracting all of the area's first urban development. As a result, Menomoneeville failed to develop with most of its residents relocating to the other two villages downriver.¹⁴ The Villages of Navarino and Astor consolidated to form the Borough of Green Bay in 1838, which by then became the county seat.¹⁵

The Village of Fort Howard was platted by Joel S. Fisk and the Hon. Uriah H. Peak in 1850 on the west bank of the Fox River across from Green Bay and adjacent to the military fort of the same name, which was decommissioned two years later. The Borough of Green Bay incorporated as the City of Green Bay in 1854, with which the Village of Fort Howard merged two years later.¹⁶

In 1856, the Town of Bellevue was established comprising of the land east of the Fox River, including present-day Allouez, between the City of Green Bay and the Village of De Pere, which would incorporate the following year.¹⁷

It should be noted that many historical events occurred in the survey area and the greater Green Bay area during the early settlement of Allouez. Unfortunately, nearly all of the historic resources associated with this time period have been lost, and the few that remain have lost

their architectural integrity. Due to national and state standards for preparing intensive surveys, only those extant resources which possess both architectural integrity and historic significance and are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places can be included in the report.

Development

The Town of Allouez separated from the Town of Bellevue in 1874.¹⁸ Shortly thereafter, the town constructed its first public schoolhouse.¹⁹ The first large-scale industrial activity in the new town, brewing and shipbuilding, began by the end of the decade. By the end of the century, a brickyard was also in operation. Spurred by these businesses, agricultural and residential settlement of the town continued. Due to the growing number of residents, an electric suburban streetcar line was extended from the Green Bay to De Pere through Allouez in 1896.²⁰

Around the turn of the twentieth century, several institutions chose Allouez for a new suburban location, including St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, the new Wisconsin State Reformatory, and the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay. By the 1920s, residential subdivisions began to be platted in the town of Allouez on the outskirts of the Cities of Green Bay to the north and De Pere to the south. In order to promote further residential development of the rural town, the Allouez town board established a water department in 1924 to provide public water service.²¹

Suburban residential development continued steadily through the mid-twentieth century. By 1970, the Town of Allouez had a population of 13,573. With a limit to available land left for development, a master plan for the town was completed that year, recommending controlling the location of commercial development, promoting select multi-family residential development, and advising the development of more educational and recreational facilities.²² To better provide these recommended municipal services and prevent annexation into the Cities of Green Bay and De Pere, the Town of Allouez became a village in 1985 with a population of approximately 15,000 residents.²³

Present Day

Since that time, the Village has fully developed and solidified its role as one of Green Bay's mature, upper-middle class residential suburbs. Due to the construction of State Highway 172, and its location between the historic centers of Green Bay and De Pere, commercial development has increased along the Webster Avenue and Riverside Drive corridors. As of 2010, the Village had a population of 13,975.

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Government

Introduction

Upon his arrival in 1634, Jean Nicolet claimed the present-day state of Wisconsin for the King of France. The British gained control of the area by the 1760s.²⁴ After American Independence in 1776, the Green Bay area was a part of the Northwest Territory from 1788 to 1800, Indiana Territory from 1800 to 1809, and the Illinois Territory from 1809 to 1818. With the establishment of the Michigan Territory, Brown and Crawford Counties were formed that year, each covering approximately half of the present-day state of Wisconsin. The Green Bay area was a part of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836 until the state's establishment in 1848.²⁵ In 1856, the Brown County Board of Supervisors approved the establishment of Town of Bellevue, comprised of the land between the two municipalities east of the Fox River, from which the Town of Allouez was established in 1874. In 1985, the town incorporated as the Village of Allouez.²⁶

Federal Military Installations

Camp Smith

Due to a malaria outbreak in 1820, Col. Joseph Lee Smith relocated Fort Howard away from its marshy site to higher land on the opposite side and farther up the Fox River, in the present-day Village of Allouez, without the approval of the Federal Government. It became known as Camp Smith. By 1822, Col. Smith was ordered to return the military installation to its original site.²⁷

In the 1920s, remains of a soldier were discovered on the former site of Camp Smith. A final resting place for these remains was constructed there in 1938 and became known as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁸

Territorial Government

Robert J. Irwin Jr. arrived in the Green Bay area in 1817, settling in Shantytown in the present-day Village of Allouez. Irwin was appointed Brown County's first postmaster. In 1820, he was appointed the county's justice of the peace by Governor Cass. In 1821, his wife, Hanna

Rees Irwin, gave birth to Mary C. Irwin, the first white child to be born in Wisconsin. Robert joined the Legislative Council of Michigan in 1823, resigning in 1830. In 1835, Irwin was appointed Indian agent, at which time he moved to his station at Fort Winnebago, east of the present City of Portage. Robert Irwin passed away later that year.²⁹ No historic resources were found to be associated with Robert J. Irwin Jr.

In 1824, John Lawe was made Chief Justice and Judge of Probate under Judge James Duane Doty for the Michigan Territory overseeing present-day Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula.³⁰ For this post, Lawe was assigned to relocate to the relatively unsettled frontier that was the Green Bay area at that time. He arrived that year in what was then referred to as Shantytown, where Doty established the first territorial courthouse in the State of Wisconsin, making Shantytown the first county seat of Brown County.³¹

Inmates of the Green Bay Reformatory constructed a monument commemorating the site of Doty's courthouse in 1934. The First Court House in Wisconsin Monument, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.³² The former site of the first courthouse is part of the property of Heritage Hill State Historical Park, established in 1976.³³ An 1870 granary was relocated from Door County that year and sited in the park's Fur Trade Area near the Court House Monument to represent the first courthouse in Wisconsin.³⁴ The Heritage Hill Courthouse, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, this building was included in the survey, but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. For more information on Heritage Hill State Historical Park, refer to Chapter 8 Education.

Federal Government

United States House of Representatives

James Duane Doty was born in Salem, New York, in 1799. He attended law school in New York before moving to Detroit in 1818. There, he served as the secretary to the Michigan Territorial Legislature. In 1820, he was appointed by Governor Lewis Cass to be the official secretary of a federal exploration expedition of Lake Superior and present-day Wisconsin. By 1823, he served as a judge, overseeing present-day Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula.³⁵

For this post, Doty was assigned to relocate to the almost unsettled frontier that was the Green Bay area at that time. He arrived in what was then referred to as Shantytown in 1824, where he purchased property and constructed a non-extant house. There, near the former site of Camp Smith in present-day Allouez, Doty established a place for his court, the first territorial courthouse in the State of Wisconsin, making Shantytown the first county seat of Brown County.³⁶

Doty left his appointment as a judge in 1832 and became a member of the Michigan Territorial Council the following year, representing the Green Bay area. On the council, he petitioned to divide Michigan into two territories.³⁷ Doty remained on the council until 1835.³⁸

Despite Doty's active participation in Wisconsin's establishment, his rival, Henry Dodge, was appointed the first governor of the Wisconsin Territory upon its establishment in 1836. In 1836, Doty lobbied the territorial Legislature successfully to relocate the territory capitol from Belmont to Madison. He was unsuccessful that year, however, in persuading Congress to survey the Fox River for the construction of a permanent harbor.³⁹

In 1838, Doty became a congressional delegate for Wisconsin Territory, a position he held until he was appointed Governor of the Wisconsin Territory in 1841. Throughout his single term, he was unsuccessful in seeking public support to declare Wisconsin as a state. He relocated to Neenah in 1844.⁴⁰

He was selected as a delegate to Wisconsin's constitutional convention in 1846. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, Doty was elected into the U.S. House of Representatives. As a representative, Doty sought federal funding for the construction of railroads throughout Wisconsin. Doty lost his seat in the House in 1853, at which time he moved back to the Neenah-Menasha area.⁴¹

James Doty left Wisconsin for Utah in 1861, where he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Utah Territory. In 1863, Doty was appointed governor Utah, where he remained until his death in 1865.⁴² No historic resources were found to be associated with James Duane Doty.

United States Electoral College

Helen Allcox Bie was born in 1924 and married John Bie in 1947. The couple moved to the former Norbert J. Christman House in Allouez, which was constructed in 1950. The Norbert J. Christman House, located at 135 E. Whitney Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁴³

She became known as the face of the Republican Party in Brown County for many years. Bie co-chaired Reagan For Wisconsin campaigns and served on the Republican National Committee from 1980 to 1992. She was also a member of the Electoral College in 1980 and 1984, and was appointed to the Commission on Presidential Scholars by President Reagan.⁴⁴ Helen Bie passed away in 2009.

State Government

Wisconsin State Senate

Robert L. Cowles was born in Allouez in 1950, the son of Robert Jr. and Margaret Cowles; the Robert Jr. and Margaret Cowles House, located at 2424 Ducharme Lane, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Robert attended the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay and graduated in 1975.⁴⁵

Robert L. Cowles was elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly in 1983. He currently represents the 2nd District of the Wisconsin State Senate; covering portions of Brown, Oconto,

Outagamie, and Shawano Counties, including the Village of Allouez; an office which he has held since 1987. Senator Cowles was actively involved in environmental protection efforts and currently serves on several committees for the Wisconsin State Senate.⁴⁶

Wisconsin State Reformatory

The Wisconsin State Legislature established a state reformatory in 1898 and approved 198 acres of land, containing an unfinished and abandoned bicycle factory, for its development. That year, a non-extant temporary cell house and Romanesque Revival cell house were constructed, the first buildings in what became an extensive, walled complex of buildings.⁴⁷ The Wisconsin State Reformatory, located at 2833 Riverside Drive, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1972, the Wisconsin State Reformatory became a maximum-security prison for male adults; and in 1979, its name changed to the Green Bay Correctional Institution.⁴⁸ For more information on the Wisconsin State Reformatory, refer to the National Register Nomination.

Local Government

Town of Allouez

In 1856, a resolution was passed by the Brown County Board of Supervisors stating that all persons petitioning for the establishment of a new town must publish such intention in a newspaper published within the county.⁴⁹ At that time, the City of Green Bay and present-day City of De Pere permitted the formation of the Town of Bellevue comprising of the land between the two municipalities east of the Fox River.⁴⁹

A petition to form a new town from the western portion of the Town of Bellevue west of the East River was accepted by the County Board of Supervisors in 1874, creating the Town of Allouez. The first town meeting promptly followed. The incorporators at this meeting were Leopold Denis, Joseph Ducharme, Nicolas Dubois, G.E.T. Kyber, Peter Dousman, Moses Martell, V.E. Solomon, Joseph Briquettelet, N.B. Chase, and Joseph Thomas.⁵⁰ At that meeting, this group determined the salaries of the town treasurer, town clerk, and all other officers at this meeting. They also began raising funds for the construction of a schoolhouse and other general town expenses. Initial meetings were held at private homes and later the schoolhouse and non-extant town clerk's office.⁵¹ For more information on Allouez School, refer to Chapter 8 Education.

In 1912, a wood-frame town hall was constructed by John Denissen at the cost of \$788.71.⁵² The old Allouez Town Hall, now located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While construction of Allouez School was taking place in 1917, classes were held in the town hall. By 1960, according to historic



*Allouez Town Hall, 1912
2640 S. Webster Avenue*

aerial photographs, the old town hall was relocated to the back of the town hall property, behind the new water department building, until it was donated to Heritage Hill State Historical Park and moved to its current location there in 1977.⁵³

In 1967, the Town of Allouez purchased the non-extant, former building of Carl Manthey & Sons Monuments, on the east side of Webster Avenue between Kalb Avenue and Beaupre Street, to relocate town hall functions.⁵⁴

As the second most populous municipality in Brown County, with a population of 15,000 residents, the Allouez Town Board began procedures to incorporate as a Village in 1971; at four and a half square miles, the town exceeded the State's minimum area requirement for incorporation as a village by half a square mile.⁵⁵ By obtaining village status, the town hoped to avoid further annexation into either the City of De Pere or Green Bay, have better access to state and federal funding, and gain increased zoning authority.⁵⁶ A petition requiring 50 signatures was circulated and filed to the Brown County Circuit Court in early 1972. However, the bid to incorporate failed to pass at referendum.⁵⁷

In 1974, the town bought the non-extant, former Wilbert Cemetery Vault Company next door. The architecture firm of Berners-Schober & Kilp was hired to design the remodeling project to connect the two buildings, expanding the Town Hall. This building, located at 1649 S. Webster Avenue, was recently demolished.⁵⁸

Village of Allouez

During the mid-1980s, the Town of Allouez decided to seek incorporation again. Members of the community formed the Allouez Incorporation Committee and began circulating petitions in 1984.⁵⁹ The referendum passed in 1985, officially incorporating the Village of Allouez.⁶⁰ A new building to house the Village's municipal offices was constructed on Libal Street in 2006. The Village of Allouez Municipal Building, located at 1900 Libal Street, was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.⁶¹

Allouez Village Presidents⁶²

1986-1988	James R. Charneski
1988-1994	Audry S. Murphey
1994-2004	Cameron McCain
2004-2006	Patricia O'Neil
2006-present	Steve Vanden Avond

Police Departments

The Village of Allouez has contracted the Brown County Sheriff's Department to serve its residents since its incorporation in 1985.⁶³ In 1992, the Village of Allouez considered terminating its contract with the sheriff's department and beginning its own police department. Start-up costs of a new department were estimated to be approximately \$250,000 with first-year costs to exceed \$350,000. Other options that were considered at that time included contracting with another municipality, such as the neighboring Village of Ashwaubenon or City of De Pere, or establishing a new department in partnership with the then Town of

Bellevue.⁶⁴ However, the Village of Allouez chose to renew its contract with the Brown County Sheriff's Department, costing \$350,000 annually.⁶⁵

Fire Department

The Village of Allouez began its own fire department and constructed a new fire station in 1972 at the cost of \$150,000, terminating its fire protection services previously provided by the City of De Pere.⁶⁶ The Village of Allouez Fire Department, located at 135 Dauphin Street, was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.

During the early 1980s, the Allouez Town Board conducted a study to analyze the efficiency of the Allouez Fire Department as ten percent of the Village's budget was allocated for fire safety protection and residents had concerns about its administration. The study proposed the creation of a single public safety department combining fire protection, police, and rescue services and eliminating staff positions to save the city an estimated \$50,000 annually.⁶⁷ However, this alternative was not selected for implementation, and the Allouez Fire Department continued operations.

In 2012, the Village of Allouez joined the City of Green Bay in consolidation of their respective fire departments to form the Green Bay Metro Fire Department.⁶⁸

Public Works

In order to promote further urban development of the rural town, the Allouez Town Board established a water department in 1924 to provide public water service. A water commission was formed with Herman Greiling appointed its first president. A pump house was constructed on Greene Avenue, in 1925, with service beginning the following spring.⁶⁹ Allouez Water Works, located at 535 Greene Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style.

Sometime later, a non-extant standpipe was constructed on Oakwood Avenue to serve the town's water system.⁷⁰

A building to house water department offices was constructed on Webster Avenue, immediately south of the Old Town Hall in 1947. The Allouez Water Department, located at 2143 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey and is



*Allouez Water Works, 1925
535 Greene Avenue*



*Allouez Water Department, 1947
2143 S. Webster Avenue*

individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Colonial Revival style.

The town constructed an additional pump house on Libal Street in 1967. The Allouez Water Works pump house located at 3211 Libal Street was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The following year, a site on Webster Avenue on the north edge of Heritage Hill State Historical Park was selected for a new water standpipe as it would allow the reservoir to hold one million gallons of water, twice the capacity possible if constructed on the existing Oakwood Avenue standpipe.⁷¹ Despite opposition to its location in a residential neighborhood, the site was purchased for \$4,400 from the State of Wisconsin. A 70-foot tall standpipe was soon constructed as part of a \$375,000 series of improvements to Allouez's water system.⁷²

By 1970, the Village of Allouez's Water Works system consisted of five deep wells and three elevated storage tanks.⁷³

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
535 Greene Avenue	Allouez Water Works	1925	Eligible
3211 Libal Street	Allouez Water Works	1967	Surveyed
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory	1898	Listed
2143 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Water Department	1947	Eligible
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Town Hall	1912	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	First Courthouse in Wisconsin Monument	1934	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Granary	c.1870	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Mausoleum	1938	Surveyed
135 E. Whitney Street	Norbert J. Christman House	1950	

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Industry

Quarry and Masonry Products

Hockers Brickyard

In the late nineteenth century, John Hockers established two brickyards in the Green Bay area, one on either side of the Fox River. The brickyard on the east side of the river was located on the west side of Riverside Drive, south of Roselawn Boulevard. The non-extant brickyard at one time consisted of the main factory, numerous drying sheds and kilns, a machine shed, and an office. The brickyard's clay was obtained from a clay hole on the opposite side of the street and was brought to the factory through a tunnel beneath Riverside Drive. The clay hole has since filled with water and became known as Abbey Pond. The majority of the brickyard property was annexed into the City of De Pere in 1969. No historic resources were found to be associated with Hockers Brickyard.⁷⁴

Brewing

Hochgreve Brewing Company

August Hochgreve was born in Germany in 1832, where he learned the brewing and barrel making trades. He immigrated to Allouez in 1852. In partnership with Henry Rahr, he founded Bellevue Brewery in 1857 in a non-extant building on the Fox River. In 1865, the partnership ended when Rahr established Rahr Brewing Company in Green Bay. Hochgreve continued brewing in Allouez under the name Hochgreve Brewing Company.⁷⁵

In 1874, Hochgreve constructed a new, 3-story brick building to house his expanding business. Hochgreve Brewing Company, located at 2200 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Around this same time, Hochgreve had a prominent brick house constructed for his family immediately north of the brewery. The August & Caroline Hochgreve House, located at 2150 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is



*Hochgreve Brewery, 1874
2568 S. Webster Avenue*

not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁷⁶ As evidence by historic photographs, the house originally featured a heavily ornamented wrap-around porch, which has since been removed.⁷⁷

Several additional non-extant buildings were later constructed by Hochgreve nearby, including a second brick house for other family members, seven houses for workers across the road, and several more south of the brewery. A non-extant monumental fountain, crowned with a statue of a swan, was once located in front of the brewery.⁷⁸

When August Hochgreve died in 1877, his wife Caroline continued operation of the brewery, eventually aided by their son, Adolph. Prohibition halted production at the brewery in the 1920s. After Adolph's death in 1932, another son, Christian, reestablished the brewery as the C. Hochgreve Brewing Co, which continued to operate after his death in 1938. The brewery ultimately closed in 1949.⁷⁹

Shipbuilding

Johnson Shipbuilders

Carpenter and shipbuilder, Andrew A. Johnson, arrived in America from Norway in 1870. He acquired property on the Fox River at Walnut and Pearl Streets in Green Bay from Simeon Vaughn's boat yard in 1873 and established Johnson Shipbuilders in 1877. He specialized in large lake steamers, tugboats, schooners, small motorboats, and rowboats. In later years his son, Arthur joined him in the business. In 1892, Johnson Shipbuilders relocated to a larger property on the Fox River near Monroe Street and Derby Lane in Allouez. Andrew Johnson continued working until his death in 1899.⁸⁰ This area has been heavily modified through the years; no historic resources were found to be associated with Johnson Shipbuilders.⁸¹

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
2150 Riverside Drive	August & Caroline Hochgreve House	c.1874	Surveyed
2200 Riverside Drive	Hochgreve Brewing Company	c.1874	Surveyed

Transportation

Early Rail Lines

Chicago & North Western Railway



*Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge, 1897
Fox River at Riverside Drive & Allouez Terrace*

The Chicago & North Western Railway was chartered by the Wisconsin and Illinois legislatures in 1859. In 1864, Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, chartered in 1836, merged into the Chicago & North Western Railway. In the following decades, the railway expanded its range, linking midwestern agricultural regions and the Great Lakes. Several passenger routes were also established between Milwaukee and Chicago, and they remained in operation until the 1970s.⁸² In the 1860s and 1870s the Milwaukee and Superior Railway and the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company built a railroad connecting Green Bay and Milwaukee along former trade routes, known as the Wisconsin Central Limited Corridor.⁸³

The Lake Shore Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway established its headquarters in the City of Green Bay in 1893. In 1897, the Chicago & North Western Railway constructed a swing railroad bridge over the Fox River connecting Allouez on the east bank to Green Bay on the west. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Swing Bridge was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Engineering as an example of a movable bridge.⁸⁴

Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin and Hess and Frame's Historic Highway Bridges in Wisconsin Volume 3: Historical Survey of Wisconsin Movable Bridges, additional research centered on evaluating the resource. The result of this research is detailed below.

Constructed over navigable waterways, moveable bridges provide a temporary means for the passage of tall boats and vessels when it is impossible to build a bridge of sufficient height. Three basic types of movable bridges exist: swing, bascule, and vertical lift. Swing span bridges date back to seventeenth century Europe where these early movable bridges were wooden versions of their fixed bridge contemporaries. Swing bridges were popular before 1930, and especially during the period between 1890 and 1909 when this bridge was built. All early swing bridges used to transport motor vehicles have been replaced due to their insufficient width for vehicular traffic and limited weight capacity. However, some late 19th and early 20th century railroad swing bridges are still used today in uncongested urban areas and rural areas. Largely due to policies of the War Department, bascule bridges became popular after 1900 and became prevalent during 1910 to 1929. Because their later dates could take the advent of vehicular traffic into account, several historic bascule bridges are still in use today. Based on number of bridges constructed, vertical lift bridges never carried the popularity of the other types and very few exist.⁸⁵

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Bridge in Allouez is a swing type movable bridge. Typically, the movable portion of such a bridge is called a swing span. The outer edges of the swing span sit on wedges which rest atop resting piers. The center of the swing span sits upon a rack on top of a pivot pier in the center of the navigable waterway. The swing bridge category is further subdivided into three categories based on the mechanism that produces the horizontal motion about the pivot pier: center-bearing, rim-bearing, and combination types. Center-bearing swing bridges are carried on a vertical pivot or pin. Rim-bearing are carried on a circular drum upon rollers, and combination types are, as their name suggest, a combination of center- and rim-bearing. This bridge is an example of the center-bearing category.⁸⁶

In 1987, Chicago & Northwestern Railway sold the Lake Shore Track between Milwaukee and Green Bay to the Fox River Valley Railroad, which operated until 1993. It was then sold to Wisconsin Central Transportation Corporation.⁸⁷ The bridge remains operational to this day.

Early Road Networks

Military Road

In 1830, Congress appropriated \$2,000 to construct a military road between Fort Howard in the present-day City of Green Bay and Fort Crawford in Prairie du Chien. Military detachments completed the road's construction by 1832, the north-south route crossing the present-day Village of Allouez along the east bank of the Fox River.⁸⁸ The road was used as a communication and supply route, providing an outlet to the Great Lakes region.⁸⁹ During the 1820s, the route served as the main road through the settlement of Shantytown. Today, Riverside Drive generally follows the route of the former military road. No historic resources were found to be associated with the military road.

Webster Avenue

In 1873, a state road was commissioned to connect either Van Buren Street or Webster Avenue in the City of Green Bay to the City of De Pere through the present-day Village of Allouez. While the route of Webster Avenue continues the same route to this day, it has since been widened and reconstructed and, therefore, was not included in the survey.

Later Road Networks

State Highway 172

During the 1970s, the regional plan commission proposed locating a bridge spanning the Fox River from Ashwaubenon to Allouez, north of the Wisconsin State Reformatory, to serve the new State Highway 172. The Reformatory site was chosen as it was already state-owned property.⁹⁰ Despite opposition of the Town of Allouez and Reformatory, the bridge was constructed in the mid-1970s. The bridge was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.

Mass Transportation

Fox River Electric, Railway & Power Company

In 1894, the Wisconsin Public Service Commission granted the Fox River Electric, Railway & Power Company permission to operate a streetcar line in the City of Green Bay.⁹¹ A separate line developed across the Fox River in the Village of Fort Howard as the Fort Howard Railway. When that Village merged with the City of Green Bay in 1895, its rail line was leased to the Fox River Electric, Railway & Power Company and added to the Green Bay line. In 1896, a suburban line was developed on the east side of the Fox River from the City of Green Bay to the City of De Pere through the Town of Allouez along Webster Avenue.⁹²

In 1905, the Fox River Electric, Railway & Power Company merged with the Knox Construction Company to form the Green Bay Traction Company.⁹³ However, due to the popularity and affordability of buses and private automobiles during the 1920s, service to East De Pere was dropped in 1931. Service to Allouez was discontinued the following year.⁹⁴ No historic resources were found to be associated with the streetcar line.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Fox River at Riverside Drive & Allouez Terrace	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Bridge	1897	Eligible

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Architecture

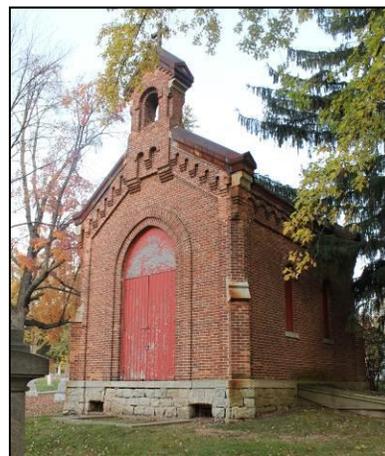
Introduction

Architecture in Wisconsin has mirrored the trends and fashions that were evident in the rest of the United States. Allouez’s historic architecture stock is no different. While the majority of the community’s buildings predating the twentieth century have been demolished or heavily modified, most major architectural styles and forms of the twentieth century are seen in the Village of Allouez. This chapter includes a brief description of the major architectural styles and vernacular building forms evident in the village, followed by examples of buildings of that particular style which were included in the survey. A discussion of the prevalent building materials in the Village is also included with examples of buildings constructed of those materials. Lastly, a brief history of some of the architects who worked in the area is included with listings of buildings which were included in the survey associated with those persons or firms.

Architectural Styles

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880. In its masonry form, it is a religious style and a residential style in its wood form. As opposed to the Greek Revival, this style is more picturesque in its form and massing. Characteristics of the style include steeply sloped roofs with wall dormers, sometimes with an ornate and shapely chimney projecting well above the roofline. Its gables may be trimmed in curvilinear gingerbread barge-boards. Fenestration is often large and pointed with tracery and colored glass and topped with a window hood. Masonry buildings may have buttresses, battlements, and towers.⁹⁵



*Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel
2121 Riverside Drive*

Examples of Gothic Revival style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel	1876	Surveyed
2121 Riverside Drive	LaVallee Mausoleum		Surveyed

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910. This style is characterized by its asymmetrical plan and massing and lavish surface decoration. Architectural elements that lend to the varied massing include towers, turrets, tall chimneys, large wrap-around porches, bays, and other projecting elements. Steeply sloped roofs with multiple gables and hips are typical. Wall surfaces tend to be adorned with wood clapboards, scalloped fish scale shingles, stone, brick, as well as other ornamental details. The fenestration is often irregular and may include a border of colored glazing in the upper sash of a double hung window.⁹⁶



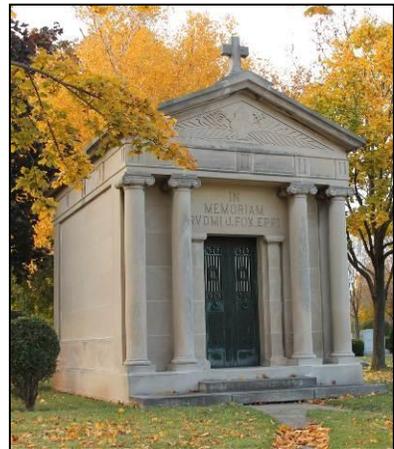
*House
1525 & 1525½ S. Webster Avenue*

An example of a Queen Anne style building in Allouez includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1525 & 1525½ S. Webster Avenue	House		Surveyed

Neoclassical Revival

The Neoclassical Revival style was a revival of Greek and Roman classical styles. It was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1935 as a result of the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 which featured buildings of this style. The style features symmetrical, classical design with pediments, pilasters, and columns clearly defining the building’s entry. Often constructed of stone, the buildings feature a defined base, middle, and top, large window openings, and simple detailing. The style became known as the architecture of monuments, public, and institutional buildings.⁹⁷



*Bishop J.J. Fox Mausoleum, c.1915
2121 Riverside Drive*

Examples of Neoclassical Revival style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1825 Riverside Drive	Bona Hall	1953	Surveyed
2121 Riverside Drive	Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum	c.1915	Eligible
2121 Riverside Drive	Nickolai Mausoleum		Surveyed
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Otto Albert William Kaap Mausoleum	c. 1974	Surveyed
1542 S. Webster Avenue	William Edward Minahan Mausoleum	1912	Surveyed

American Craftsman

The American Craftsman style, descending from the English Arts and Crafts movement in the nineteenth century, was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1920. Typically, American Craftsman style houses in Wisconsin are two and one-half stories in height and constructed of brick, stucco, or stone with contrasting wood bands. The style is characterized by quality construction and simple exterior and interior detailing such as broad gable or hipped roofs, one or two large front dormers, decorative brackets or rafters, prominent chimneys, and simple sashes. Glazed sun porches or open wood pergolas are common in addition to the style's hallmark open porch and heavy piers.⁹⁸



*House, 1912
214 W. Mission Road*

Examples of American Craftsman style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
214 W. Mission Road	House	1912	Surveyed
1510 S. Webster Avenue	House	1920	Surveyed
2556 S. Webster Avenue	House	1920	Surveyed

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare style, popularized by mail-order catalogues and speculative builders, was a popular domestic architectural style in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1930. Part of a larger movement toward simplified and rectilinear residential architecture, the style is primarily distinguished by its broad proportions, boxy massing, and lack of overt stylistic references. A typical house is two stories in height, with a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, and a central dormer. Brick, stone, stucco, concrete block, clapboards, and shingles are the most commonly used exterior surface materials, often in combination articulated by floor. The simple exterior is a reflection of the straightforward interior plan of the Foursquare, typically featuring four large rooms on each floor and a corner entry hall and stairwell. A one-story porch spanning the front façade often features Tuscan columns and a filled-in or ballustrated railing. Examples are occasionally embellished by Period Revival, Craftsman, or Prairie style details.⁹⁹



*House, 1914
1033 Garland Street*

Examples of American Foursquare style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
302 E. Allouez Avenue	House	1910	Surveyed
1033 Garland Street	House	1914	Surveyed
1244 S. Jackson Street	John H. Seibert House	c.1929	Eligible
219 Miramar Drive	House	1924	Eligible
2347 S. Webster Avenue	House	1936	Surveyed
2349 S. Webster Avenue	House	1936	Surveyed

Bungalow

From 1910 to 1940, the Bungalow style was a popular residential style in Wisconsin. Houses are classified in this style because of their plan, not because of their aesthetics. These buildings can appear in several variants. It can be one story or two stories. The roofs can be gabled or hipped and may have decorative, exposed rafter ends. If the house is one story, the roof is generally low sloped. If the house is two stories, the roof often starts above the first floor and is more steeply pitched to allow for the second floor. Features of Bungalow style buildings include dominant fireplaces and chimney, exposed and exaggerated structural elements, and porches supported by massive piers. The exterior design is adaptable to many different stylistic interpretations and can be seen with Colonial, Craftsman, Tudor, Japanese, and Spanish influences. Buildings of this style are clad in natural materials such as wood clapboards, shingles, brick, stone, stucco, or a combination thereof in order to achieve the desired stylistic interpretation.¹⁰⁰



*House, 1936
203 St. Matthews Street*



*House, 1925
2321 Woodrow Way*

Examples of Bungalow style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
401 Greene Avenue	House	1920	Surveyed
1224 Hastings Street	House	1929	Surveyed
213 Kalb Street	House	c.1925	Surveyed
212 Miramar Drive	House	1929	Eligible
203 St. Matthews Street	House	1936	Surveyed
1409 S. Van Buren Street	Earl W. Schmidt House	1930	Eligible
1416 S. Van Buren Street	Keith Patterson House	1929	Eligible
1221 S. Webster Avenue	House	1910	Surveyed
2321 Woodrow Way	House	1925	Surveyed
2351 Woodrow Way	House	1925	Surveyed

Period Revival Styles

The term Period Revival is used to describe a variety of past styles that experienced renewed popularity in Wisconsin especially between 1900 and the 1940s. Architects of the period designed creative interpretations of the styles; however, wide availability of photographs through architectural journals allowed for a high degree of historical accuracy.¹⁰¹

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style became especially popular due to the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia in the early twentieth century. The style is characterized by gable roofs, dormers, simple columns and pilasters, denticulated cornices, and shutters. Residences are typically two stories in height and faced with clapboards. Most commonly rectangular in plan, later examples may assume an L-shaped form to accommodate a breezeway and garage. The simple and regular style lent itself well to standardization, extending its popularity into the 1950s.¹⁰²



*Allouez Water Department, 1947
2143 S. Webster Avenue*



*Henry Hagemeister, 1932
2592 S. Webster Avenue*



*George F. & Marguerite Kress House, 1941
2376 Ducharme Lane*



*Elroy Van Oss House, 1943
644 Sunset Circle*

Examples of Colonial Revival style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
532 Arrowhead Drive	House	1939	Surveyed
3419 Crescent Drive	Milton A. Libert House	1949	Surveyed
715 Derby Lane	Lawrence B. Breister House	1950	Surveyed
2376 Ducharme Lane	George F. & Marguerite Kress House	1941	Surveyed
2515 Martha Avenue	House	1941	Surveyed
408 St. Francis Drive	Maxwell & Genevieve Murphy House	1935	Surveyed
644 Sunset Circle	Elroy Van Oss House	1943	Eligible
2143 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Water Department	1947	Eligible
2592 S. Webster Avenue	Henry Hagemeister House	1932	Surveyed
3030 S. Webster Avenue	House	1928	Surveyed

Georgian Revival

Because of their reference to early American Georgian architecture, some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more properly referred to as Georgian Revival. These tend to be structures larger in scale and more richly finished than typical Colonial Revival buildings. Characteristic of the Georgian Revival style are formal symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs, and classical embellishments including denticulated cornices, elliptical fanlights, sidelights flanking doorways, Palladian windows, broken pediments, and classical columns.¹⁰³



*Bernard E. & Florence Darling House, 1943
337 Greene Avenue*

Examples of Georgian Revival style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
2421 Ducharme Lane	John P. Burnham House	1938	Surveyed
337 Greene Avenue	Bernard E. & Florence Darling House	1943	Eligible
3430 Langlade Road	Roger Minahan House	1938	Eligible
2610 S. Webster Avenue	George A. Richardson House	1924	Eligible
204 E. Whitney Street	Albert Neufeld House	1940	Eligible

Regency

Some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more properly referred to as Regency style, as they are more closely based on the style of English architecture. The Regency style, as a more simplified version of Colonial Revival, relies on classical proportions and lines rather than decorative embellishments. Simplified colonial door surrounds, quoins, plain roof-wall junctures, and octagonal accent windows are typical. Some examples feature a delicate ironwork entry porch covered by a minimal canopy roof. The exterior of Regency style houses are commonly of stucco or painted plaster.¹⁰⁴



*Frederick G. Haigh House, 1947
216 Beaupre Street*

An example of a Regency style building in Allouez includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
216 Beaupre Street	Frederick G. Haigh House	1947	Surveyed

Dutch Colonial Revival

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is less formal than the Colonial, Georgian, or Regency Period Revival styles. The style is most easily identified by a gambrel roof, occasionally ending with deep, flared eaves. Clapboards, shingles, brick, and stone are materials commonly used in combination on the exteriors. The symmetry of the style is often offset by a small wing on either of the gable ends. The style was especially popular for small-scale residences in early twentieth century suburbs.¹⁰⁵



*House, 1900
203 W. Mission Road*



*House, 1900
3755 S. Webster Avenue*

Examples of Dutch Colonial Revival style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
707 Derby Lane	Lawrence B. Breister House	1948	Surveyed
803 Derby Lane	Annie Parizak House	1910	Eligible
201 Kalb Street	House	1925	Surveyed
113 W. Mission Road	House	1929	Surveyed
203 W. Mission Road	House	1900	Surveyed
2365 Riverside Drive	House	1929	Surveyed
2427 S. Webster Avenue	House	1929	Surveyed
3130 S. Webster Avenue	Ely McDonald House	1905	Surveyed
3755 S. Webster Avenue	House	1900	Surveyed
2020 Woodrow Way	House	1915	Surveyed

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style, based on English building traditions, is typified by a steeply pitched roof dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, an irregular plan, and the style's hallmark decorative half timbering, generally on the second floor or gable ends, infilled with stucco or brick. Characteristic elements also include tall, narrow, and multi-paned windows in multiple groups, oriel windows, one- or two-story semi-hexagonal bay windows, massive chimneys commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots, and decorative strapwork. Exterior wall materials are typically a combination of brick, stone, clapboard, wood shingles, and stucco.¹⁰⁶

A distinctive variant of the style, known as the Jacobethan style, is based on the more formal, late medieval English building traditions of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods and features raised parapet walls on principal gables on either front- or side-gabled buildings. Shaped Flemish gables, flat-roofed towers and bays with castellated parapets, and Gothic- or Renaissance-inspired elaborate detailing are common; half-timbering is rare on these Jacobethan examples of the Tudor Revival style.¹⁰⁷



*Donald M. & Julia Hutson House, 1927
226 Miramar Drive*



*House, 1928
500 Arrowhead Drive*



*House, 1933
238 Miramar Drive*



*St. Matthew Catholic Church Rectory, 1933
130 St. Matthews Street*

Examples of Tudor Revival style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
500 Arrowhead Drive	House	1928	Surveyed
1241 S. Jackson Street	Erwin J. Westphal House	1935	Eligible
226 Miramar Drive	Donald M. & Julia Hutson House	1927	Eligible
238 Miramar Drive	House	1933	Eligible
317 Miramar Drive	House	1928	Eligible
2375 Riverside Drive	Charles Sumner & Amy Mae Larsen House	1920	Surveyed
130 St. Matthews Street	St. Matthew Catholic Church Rectory	1933	Surveyed
208 St. Matthews Street	House	1937	Surveyed
2423 S. Webster Avenue	House	1920	Surveyed
2513 S. Webster Avenue	House	1928	Surveyed

Mediterranean Revival

The Mediterranean Revival style is relatively rare in Wisconsin. Homes in this style are often architect designed and constructed of brick with stone trim. They may feature straight or arched openings, columns, stone balconies and porch railings, and low sloped, red clay tile, hipped roofs. The Mediterranean Revival style is often planned around a courtyard and exhibits flat wall surfaces, broken by arcading terra cotta, plaster, or tile ornamentation, sometimes drawing on classical motifs. This style is often used for both residential and commercial buildings.¹⁰⁸



*Frank E. Murphy House, 1920
304 Braebourne Court*

Examples of Mediterranean Revival style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
304 Braebourne Court	Frank E. Murphy House	1920	Eligible
535 Greene Avenue	Allouez Water Works	1925	Eligible
246 Iroquois Avenue	House	1920	Surveyed
2539 Oakwood Avenue	William & Mathilda Brenner House	1920	Surveyed
2568 S. Webster Avenue	Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House	1920	Eligible

Spanish Colonial Revival

The Spanish Colonial Revival style is even rarer than the Mediterranean Revival style in Wisconsin. The Spanish Colonial Revival style generally appears less restrained than the Mediterranean Revival style; yet it is also characterized by red tile roofs, heavy brackets, and flat wall surfaces that are typically plastered, broken by arcading terra cotta or tile ornamentation. Examples also commonly feature straight or arched openings, wrought iron balconies and porch railings, and low sloped, red clay tile hipped and gable roofs. The style can have a rustic demeanor and include mission-style elements such as wooden vigas, iron grillwork, and shaped gables.¹⁰⁹



*Austin B. Destache House, 1941
1115 McCormick Street*

Examples of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1302 S. Jackson Street	Bentley B. Shunk House	1938	Eligible
2379 Jordain Lane	Raymond E. Barth House	1938	Surveyed
1115 McCormick Street	Austin B. Destache House	1941	Surveyed

Monterrey

The Monterey style is a more simplified, modern, and informal variation of Spanish Colonial Revival characterized by a rectangular or L-shaped plan, flat masonry or stucco wall surfaces, and Spanish Colonial Revival style elements such as heavy brackets and low sloped hipped roofs. The style’s hallmark is a covered second story balcony that runs along either three quarters of or the entire length of the main façade, seemingly supported by heavy brackets and commonly seen with heavily ornamental wrought iron columns and railings.



*John S. Pfeifer House, 1957
3310 Michael Court*

Examples of Monterey style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
3301 Delahaut Street	Robert G. Wochos House	1962	Surveyed
3310 Michael Court	John S. Pfeifer House	1957	Surveyed

French Provincial

The style of medieval French country houses became popular during the early twentieth century for suburban American houses. While great variety in form and detailing can be found in examples, the style is typified by tall, steeply pitched hipped roofs which commonly feature an upward flare at the roof’s juncture with the walls. Homes of this style are often large and are often composed of central hall and two identical, or at least compositionally balanced, wings. Common are circular towers, shuttered windows, second story windows that interrupt the cornice and rise above the eaves, and rectangular doors in arched openings.¹¹⁰



*Fredrick L. & Amanda Cobb House, 1953
649 Brevoort Lane*

The French Provincial style shares several common elements with the Tudor Revival style, most notably the use of a variety of different wall materials, including brick, stone, stucco, and half-timbering, and roof materials, such as tile, slate, stone, or thatch. As a result, many French Provincial style houses resemble this other style; however, they are most often distinguishable by the style’s lack of dominant front-facing gables characteristic of the Tudor Revival style.¹¹¹

Examples of French Provincial style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
649 Brevoort Lane	Fredrick L. & Amanda Cobb House	1953	Surveyed
2501 Oakwood Avenue	House	1941	Surveyed

Ranch

The Ranch style originated in California during the mid-1930s, designed to reflect a more informal lifestyle. It became the dominant style for suburban, single-family residences throughout the United States during the 1950s and 1960s, especially in large, sprawling, affordable suburban tract developments. It is the most pervasive residential style found in Allouez. Ranch homes are typically single story. Examples may feature hipped or gabled roofs with a moderate or wide eave overhang. They are generally rectangular, L-, or U-shaped in plan with horizontal and asymmetrical façades. Attached garages, sliding glass doors, and large picture windows are common Ranch features. Wooden or aluminum siding and brick are the most typical wall claddings, often used in combination. Examples of the Ranch style may incorporate modest elements of other styles. These may include decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters of Spanish or English Colonial influence or ribbon or wrapped corner windows of the International Style.¹¹²



*Daniel Betlen House, 1953
1320 S. Jackson Street*



*Herman Plous House, 1955
202 Warren Court*



*Elroy F. VanOss House, 1955
640 Sunset Circle*



*Clarence A. Jackson House, 1958
135 St. Francis Drive*

Examples of Ranch style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
141 Arrowhead Drive	Kermit A. Herlacke House	1953	Surveyed
1320 S. Jackson Street	Daniel Betlen House	1953	Eligible
2619 Oakwood Avenue	George R. Reeke House	1948	Surveyed
3415 Park Drive	George E. Bills House	1949	Surveyed
3320 Patrick Court	Ethel M. Carter House	1957	Surveyed
2686 Ravine Way	Sidney Glazer House	1965	Surveyed
135 St. Francis Drive	Clarence A. Jackson House	1958	Surveyed
640 Sunset Circle	Elroy F. VanOss House	1955	Eligible
674 Sunset Circle	Michael Barnard House	1969	Eligible
202 Warren Court	Herman Plous House	1955	Surveyed

Split-Level

The Split-Level style was popular between 1955 and 1975. A multi-story variation of the one-story Ranch style, Split-Levels retain the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, and overhanging eaves of the Ranch but take a two-story form and intersect at mid-height by a one-story wing to give the interior three different floor levels. These three levels are generally divided into three functions: quiet living areas, noisy living and service areas, and sleeping areas. The lowest level generally houses the garage and a family room, the mid-level wing the quiet living areas, and the upper level the bedrooms. The style can feature a wide variety of exterior wall materials, often multiple materials in combination. Colonial-inspired decorative detailing is more common on Split-level than Ranch homes.¹¹³



*Vincent L. Zehren House, 1954
2331 Hawthorne Place*



*Martin F. Buss House, 1958
2712 Bittersweet Avenue*



*John G. Krol House, 1973
524 Sommerset Drive*



*Paul Ziemer House, 1969
2450 Brenner Place*

Examples of Split-Level style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
2712 Bittersweet Avenue	Martin F. Buss House	1958	Surveyed
2450 Brenner Place	Paul Ziemer House	1969	Surveyed
3520 Briar Terrace	Gerald B. Ploen House	1969	Surveyed
732 Green Valley Avenue	Ewald Karbjinski House	1974	Surveyed
2320 Hawthorne Place	Harry G. Guilford House	1956	Surveyed
2331 Hawthorne Place	Vincent L. Zehren House	1954	Surveyed
2339 Hawthorne Place	John C. Koeppler House	1954	Surveyed
181 Roselawn Boulevard	Lester Klann House	1960	Surveyed
408 Simonet Street	John L. Ellison House	1960	Surveyed
524 Somersset Drive	John G. Krol House	1973	Surveyed

Neoelectic Styles

While some pre-1940s Period Revival styles continued to be built into the early 1950s, architecture during the period from 1950 to 1970 was dominated by modern forms and contemporary styles. However, by the late 1960s, a new period of reviving the popularity of traditional forms and detailing for residential architecture began. The following Neoelectic styles can be considered more free adaptations of historic precedents that grew from the preceding, and generally more historically precise, Period Revival styles. While most American architectural styles began with high-fashion, architect-designed landmark houses or public buildings that inspired designs for more modest houses, the Neoelectic styles appear to have been first introduced by builders of modest houses who sensed the growing popularity for traditional designs. As a result, individually or architect-designed Neoelectic houses are relatively uncommon.¹¹⁴

Neo-Colonial

The Neo-Colonial style, popular from the early 1950s to the present, differs from the Colonial Revival style by less precisely copying Colonial precedents. For example, non-traditional forms, widely overhanging eaves, and metal windows are commonly used. Roof pitches tend to be either lower or steeper than original examples. Facades commonly lack the regularly spaced window placement. Very free interpretations of colonial door surrounds, colonnaded entry porches, and dentiled cornices are heavily utilized in place of Georgian detailing.¹¹⁵



*House, 1956
203 E. Whitney Street*



*Andy & Shirley Foeller House, 1969
420 St. Mary's Boulevard*

Examples of Neo-Colonial style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
133 Arrowhead Drive	Harvey Impleman House	1958	Surveyed
325 Arrowhead Drive	James H. White House	1967	Surveyed
3228 Bitters Court	Richard Gould House	1965	Surveyed
3319 Delahaut Street	Kenneth C. Mickle House	1962	Surveyed
308 Iroquois Avenue	Charles Nordell House	1979	Surveyed
332 Iroquois Avenue	Frank Cowles House	1957	Surveyed
1665 Patton Street	Robert L. Jones House	1965	Surveyed
415 St. Francis Drive	Robert T. Meyer House	1953	Surveyed
420 St. Mary's Boulevard	Andy & Shirley Foeller House	1969	Surveyed
203 E. Whitney Street	House	1956	Surveyed

Neo-Classical

The Neo-Classical style gained popularity during the early 1960s and continued use used through present day. The style is a less-precise adaptation of the previous Neoclassical and Georgian Revival styles utilizing classical-inspired forms and detailing. One common variation of the style features a pedimented portico grafted onto a rambling one-story ranch house form. Later examples tend toward more nearly correct interpretations of classical architecture.¹¹⁶



*James F. Heyrman House, 1957
3301 Michael Court*

Examples of Neo-Classical style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
2523 Bittersweet Avenue	Bruce Garnett House	1963	Surveyed
3300 Delahaut Street	Richard H. Troup House	1960	Surveyed
3301 Michael Court	James F. Heyrman House	1957	Surveyed
541 Roselawn Boulevard	Daniel J. DeWitt House	1962	Surveyed
201 Rosemont Drive	Robert J. Hadraba House	1968	Surveyed
500 St. Mary's Boulevard	Steph D. Austin House	1961	Surveyed
2313 S. Webster Avenue	Dr. John F. Shea Dental Office	1969	Surveyed
3001 S. Webster Avenue	Old Orchard Luxury Apartment Homes	1969	Surveyed

Neo-Mediterranean

Neo-Mediterranean, the least common of the Neoelectic styles, gained popularity around 1970 and has continued to this day. Houses of this style may be loosely based on either Spanish Colonial or Mediterranean Revival precedents. Tile roofs, often made of light composition materials rather than heavy clay, and stucco walls with round-arched windows and doorways are the style's most common elements.¹¹⁷



*James M. Sealey House, 1969
701 Terraview Drive*

Examples of Neo-Mediterranean style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
706 Bordeaux Rue	James E. Peters House	1972	Surveyed
601 Ridgeview Court	Marion J. Heraly House	1968	Surveyed
701 Terraview Drive	James M. Sealey House	1969	Surveyed

Mansard

The Mansard style was popular style for residences, apartment buildings, and commercial buildings from around 1960 into the early 1980s. The style is characterized by its mansard roof covered with shingles or decorative roofing materials. Houses can be one- or two-stories in height, with the mansard roof typically forming the walls of the second story. Later examples commonly feature windows that interrupt the roof’s cornice line.¹¹⁸



*Frank & Carol Howard House, 1959
312 St. Francis Drive*

Examples of Mansard style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
719 Bordeaux Rue	Benson L. Richardson House	1969	Surveyed
700 Chantilly Rue	Richard D. Derfus House	1967	Surveyed
3600 Riverside Drive	Four Seasons Tennis Club	1972	Surveyed
312 St. Francis Drive	Frank & Carol Howard House	1959	Surveyed
675 Sunset Circle	Donald Schuster House	1970	Eligible
606 Terraview Drive	John A. Kenny House	1965	Surveyed
623 Terraview Drive	Gerald L. Kanter House	1970	Surveyed

Neo-French

The Neo-French style, which eventually became the most popular of the Neoelectic styles, gained popularity around 1970 and has continued to the present. Its most characteristic feature is a steeply pitched, hipped roof. Examples of the style are commonly one- or two-story houses with either symmetrical or, more commonly, asymmetrical facades. Doors and windows frequently feature round or segmentally arched openings and commonly extend upward through the roof’s cornice.¹¹⁹



*Jack L. Tuttle House, 1976
500 Terraview Drive*

Examples of Neo-French style buildings in Allouez include the following:

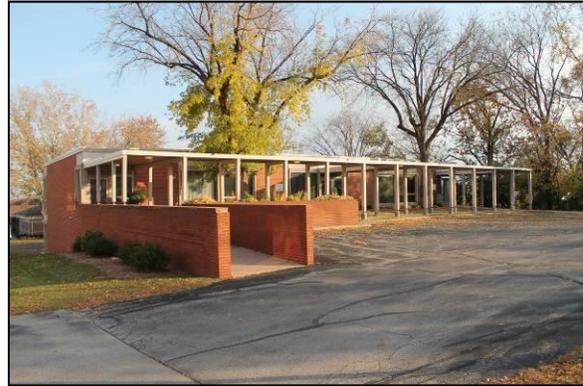
<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
630 W. Briar Lane	Nick Caramehas Jr. House	1976	Surveyed
500 Terraview Drive	Jack L. Tuttle House	1976	Surveyed

Contemporary

The term Contemporary is used to describe mid- and late twentieth century buildings that cannot be ascribed to styles detailed previously in this chapter. Architectural historians and architects have identified names for many contemporary theories of architecture; however, buildings of these genres are now first reaching sufficient age to be evaluated for significance per National Register criterion.¹²⁰



*Jerome J. Gallagher House, 1960
120 Roselawn Boulevard*



*Financial Plaza Building 2, 1961
1825 S. Webster Avenue*



*Charles Alpert House, 1961
141 Rosemont Drive*



*St. Matthew Catholic Church, 1950
2575 S. Webster Avenue*

Examples of Contemporary style buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
140 Arbor Lane	Frank Potts House	1964	Surveyed
400 Broadview Drive	Langlade School	1963	Surveyed
156 W. Lazarre Avenue	John E. & Ruth W. Somerville House	1955	Surveyed
1430 Marine Street	Jim Schneider House	1992	Surveyed
3050 Ravine Way	Thomas R. Obenberger House	1974	Surveyed
120 Roselawn Boulevard	Jerome J. Gallagher House	1960	Eligible
141 Rosemont Drive	Charles Alpert House	1961	Surveyed
1401 S. Webster Avenue	Daanen's Allouez Service Station	1972	Surveyed
1825 S. Webster Avenue	Financial Plaza Building 2	1961	Surveyed
2575 S. Webster Avenue	St. Matthew Catholic Church	1950	Surveyed

Vernacular Forms

Vernacular architecture is a term for buildings easily described as a “backdrop” to others that can be attributed to the previously described styles. These common buildings, whose distinguishing characteristic is their simplicity, are generally classified by their exterior massing, roof shape, and number of stories.¹²¹

Front Gable

The front gable was a common form for houses, commercial buildings, halls, churches, schools, and other types of buildings in both rural and urban Wisconsin communities from 1840 to well into the twentieth century. Characterized by a rectangular plan and gabled roof, the form is named so as its major façade is placed on the gable end of the building. Front gable buildings are most commonly one-and-a-half stories in Wisconsin; however, one, two, and two-and-a-half story versions are found. Dormers can be found on half-story versions on one or both sides of the gabled roof.¹²²



*House, 1899
1431 S. Clay Street*

Proportions of earlier examples of the form are narrower in width than the later, generally broader examples regardless of the number of stories. Correspondingly, roofs of earlier examples tend to be steeper and later versions more gently sloped. While typically symmetrical, a central or offset entry door may be sheltered by a small porch, uncovered stoop, or full porch with shed or hipped roof. The front gable form typically has a clapboard-clad, or occasionally brick, exterior. Simply detailed sills and lintels, turned porch posts, decorative shingles, and oversized parlor windows are commonly the only decorative embellishment associated with the form, a lack of which disassociates the form from recognized styles of the same period in which the front gable form predominates. This front gable form should not be confused with mundane versions of other major styles.¹²³

Examples of Front Gable buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1431 S. Clay Street	House	1899	Surveyed
505 Lebrun Street	House	1897	Surveyed
748 E. St. Joseph Street	House	1920	Surveyed
218 Taft Street	House	1946	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Town Hall	1912	Surveyed
2316 Woodrow Way	House	1933	Surveyed

Side Gable

The side gable form, while also used for commercial and public buildings, is predominately one of the earliest and most universal of all residential forms; it has been built around the world for centuries and during all periods of white settlement in Wisconsin with a variety of materials by various ethnic groups, especially between 1840 and 1940. The form is characterized by a rectangular plan and generally low-sloped gabled roof with its major façade on one of the long sides and its roof gables on the short ends. The side gable form is often adapted to half-story heights with or without dormers, from one to three stories; the one-and-a-half story version being most common in Wisconsin.¹²⁴

While most commonly covered in clapboards, side gable buildings can also be commonly found constructed of fieldstone, cut stone, or brick. Many early examples are log or timber-framed structures. As with other vernacular forms, earlier examples also tend to be narrower, often only one room wide. Added wings are very common on the side gable form, often as a one-story with a shed roof along the rear wall or as perpendicular extensions that form a T- or L-shaped plan to the rear. Porches are very common, partially or entirely spanning the front façade, and may have the building's only decorative embellishment such as small brackets or turned posts. The porch roof is generally not an extension of the main roof but is a separate shed, flat, or hipped roof.¹²⁵



*Rodney E. Stewart House, 1947
169 Taft Street*



*Robert Vanden Branden House, 1952
350 Coolidge Street*

Examples of Side Gable buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
350 Coolidge Street	Robert Vanden Branden House	1952	Surveyed
2323 Libal Street	House	1946	Surveyed
2502 Libal Street	House	1945	Surveyed
152 Miramar Drive	Marie Servais House	c.1950	Surveyed
231 Oak Hill Drive	Stanley Huntowsky House	1950	Surveyed
169 Taft Street	Rodney E. Stewart House	1947	Surveyed
226 Taft Street	Willard Johnson House	1947	Surveyed
2312 Woodrow Way	House	1942	Surveyed

One-Story Cube

The one-story cube was commonly built in Wisconsin from 1870 to 1930, most often as a residential form. It is characterized by its boxy and diminutive proportions. While many examples actually have a square plan, those with rectangular plans convey the same sense of cubic dimensions with the distance from the ground to the roof top approximating the width of their front façade. One-story cubes typically feature a low-sloped hipped roof; yet sometimes roofs may be steeply pitched and almost pyramidal.¹²⁶



*House, 1934
1234 S. Clay Street*

The form almost always features a full front porch, often recessed beneath the front roof and frequently enclosed to add more interior space. Porches may be adorned with brackets and turned posts in early examples. Most often clad in clapboards, brick and stucco examples are rare. Small dormers with either shed or hipped roofs often light and ventilate attic spaces. Plain windows may be found regularly or irregularly spaced; more elaborate windows or bay windows do appear on some examples. The front door is nearly always centrally placed. Decoration is even less common than on other vernacular forms. Minimalism and functionality make the one-story cube form one of the most utilitarian, reflecting its low cost and frequent occurrence as workers' housing.¹²⁷

Examples of One-Story Cube buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
515 Beaupre Street	House	1929	Surveyed
1234 S. Clay Street	House	1934	Surveyed
262 Coolidge Street	Gaylord F. Watermolen House	1950	Surveyed

Cross Gable

Unlike other vernacular forms, the cross gable did not appear until late in the nineteenth century, commonly built in Wisconsin from 1890 to 1930. Examples of the form are usually two stories in height, roughly square in plan, and featuring a cross gable or cross gambrel roof; the term cross referring to two intersecting, identical roofs whose ridges form a cruciform. Lesser examples may achieve the crossed gabled roofs with a greatly oversized roof or wall dormers.¹²⁸



*House, 1906
406 E. Mission Road*

Early cross gable examples tend to feature

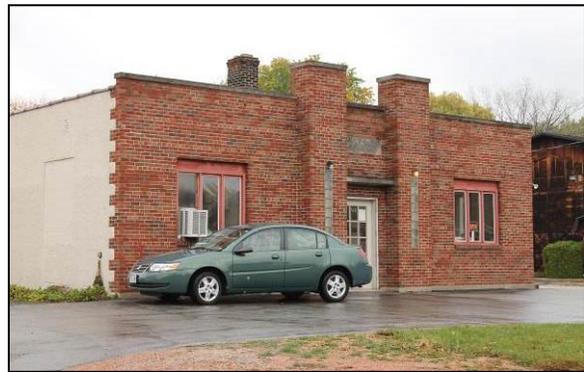
delicate reminders of the Queen Anne style, while later examples may exhibit broad proportions, squatty form, and other elements of the American Foursquare and Bungalow styles. However, because of their simplicity and general lack of adornments, cross gabled buildings are not strongly associated with any style. Roof lines broken by small gables and full front porches with low, often gabled, roofs are typical. On the most common clapboard-clad examples, porches often feature wood balustrades; however, masonry examples with either masonry or wooden porches are not uncommon. Windows are often paired or tripled and randomly spaced on all but the front façade, which may be organized symmetrically despite a typically offset front door. Varying window sizes and shapes often reflect the interior location of baths, kitchens, and staircases.¹²⁹

An example of a Cross Gabled building in Allouez includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
406 E. Mission Road	House	1906	Surveyed

Twentieth Century Commercial

The term Twentieth Century Commercial is a generalist stylistic term for twentieth century commercial buildings that do not quite fit into the high style categories described above. These are simple, undecorated buildings with little architectural detailing. The only ornamentation that may appear in the building may come in the form of decorative brickwork at the parapet.¹³⁰



*Reliance Printers & Publishers Building, 1948
536 Greene Avenue*

An example of a Twentieth Century Commercial building in Allouez includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
536 Greene Avenue	Reliance Printers & Publishers Building	1948	Surveyed

Astylistic Utilitarian

The term astylistic utilitarian is used to describe buildings and other structures built for their utility alone and cannot be attributed to the previously described styles or forms. Generally service and outbuildings, these structures were typically constructed with minimal architectural detail, and their form was dictated by functional requirements.

Examples of Astylistic Utilitarian structures in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Fox River at Riverside Dr. & Allouez Ter.	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Bridge	1897	Eligible
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Woodlawn Cemetery Building		Surveyed

Construction Materials and Methods

Wood

Because of its abundance in the area, wood has historically been the primary material for construction in Wisconsin. Wood has been used for residential construction in the form of studs, joists, rafters, clapboards, shingles, and shakes. Many of Allouez's historic buildings were originally sided and roofed with wooden clapboards or shingles.



*House, 1910
803 Derby Lane*



*House, 1912
214 W. Mission Road*



*Earnest Jones House, 1937
2516 Pickard Circle*



*Jerome J. Gallagher House, 1960
120 Roselawn Boulevard*

Examples of historic wood framed and clad buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
803 Derby Lane	House	1910	Eligible
203 W. Mission Road	House	1900	Surveyed
214 W. Mission Road	House	1912	Surveyed
2516 Pickard Circle	Earnest Jones House	1937	Surveyed
120 Roselawn Boulevard	Jerome J. Gallagher House	1960	Eligible
203 St. Matthews Street	House	1936	Surveyed
1525 S. Webster Avenue	House		Surveyed
1525 ½ S. Webster Avenue	House		Surveyed
2556 S. Webster Avenue	House	1920	Surveyed
3755 S. Webster Avenue	House	1900	Surveyed
204 E. Whitney Street	Albert Neufeld House	1940	Eligible

Half-Timber

Immigrants from England, France, and Germany introduced to the American colonies a half-timber construction that was reminiscent of medieval building traditions practiced in their homelands. While not brought westward as extensively as other traditions, the practice continued in rural Germany well into the nineteenth century and thus was utilized by many German settlers in the central United States, including Wisconsin, especially the southeast portion of the state. Wisconsin examples are almost exclusively of German cultural origin. The German term for half-timber construction is “Fachwerkbau.”¹³¹

Houses, barns, churches, and commercial structures were all commonly built with heavy timber that were mortised, tenoned, and pegged together. End panels are generally braced diagonally. Panels between the timbers were typically filled with bricks laid in mud mortar, rubble masonry coated with plaster, or wood staves covered with straw, mud, and plaster. Occasionally, clapboards were applied over the half-timber work at either the time of construction or later.¹³² Beginning around the turn of the twentieth century, decorative half-timbering became a hallmark characteristic of the Tudor and French Provincial Period Revival styles. It was used most commonly on the second floor or gable ends and was most often infilled with stucco or brick.



*House, 1935
2333 Jordain Lane*



*House, 1928
500 Arrowhead Drive*

Examples of historic buildings in Allouez exhibiting half-timber include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
125 E. Allouez Avenue	House	1936	Surveyed
828 Allouez Terrace	Donald K. Irminger House	1920	Surveyed
500 Arrowhead Drive	House	1928	Surveyed
749 E. Briar Lane	Timothy P. Zolper House	1974	Surveyed
824 Derby Lane	Abner O. Best House	1928	Eligible
1241 S. Jackson Street	Erwin J. Westphal House	1935	Eligible
1412 S. Jackson Street	Herman Plous House	1939	Eligible
2333 Jourdain Lane	House	1935	Surveyed
226 Miramar Drive	Donald M. & Julia Hutson House	1927	Eligible
2375 Riverside Drive	Charles Sumner & Amy Mae Larsen House	1920	Surveyed

Stone

Stone was a popular construction material historically due to its fire resistive properties and aesthetic qualities. It was used in churches, schools, and high end houses. Stone applications in Allouez employ a variety of different masonry patterns, including uncoursed fieldstone, uncoursed ledgerrock, uncoursed roughly square, coursed ashlar, and random coursed ashlar. While there are a few examples of more refined, smooth cut stone facades, the overwhelming majority of stone buildings in Allouez have rusticated stone facades, with rectangular or square building stones having a rough or rock face.



*Henry Hagemeister House, 1932
2592 S. Webster Avenue*



*House, 1933
238 Miramar Drive*



*St. Matthew Catholic Church Rectory, 1933
130 St. Matthews Street*



*Robert Schaeetz House, 1948
205 Oak Hill Drive*

Examples of historic stone buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
140 Arrowhead Drive	Don L. Cass House	1953	Surveyed
1320 S. Jackson Street	Daniel Betlen House	1953	Eligible
238 Miramar Drive	House	1933	Eligible
205 Oak Hill Drive	Robert Schaeetz House	1948	Surveyed
2121 Riverside Drive	Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum	c.1915	Eligible
644 Sunset Circle	Elroy Van Oss House	1943	Eligible
2143 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Water Department	1947	Eligible
2592 S. Webster Avenue	Henry Hagemeister House	1932	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	First Court House in Wisconsin Monument	1934	Surveyed
227 E. Whitney Street	Joseph Bielinski House	1949	Surveyed

Brick

Historically, brick was a very popular building material in Wisconsin. Due to fear of fire, it became widely used in commercial buildings as a replacement for earlier wood framed buildings. Its use was also prevalent on churches, schools, and as a veneer on wood-framed houses. Typical bonding techniques found in Allouez include common bond, herringbone, basket weave, and stacked bond patterns, and colors range from cream, tan, and red to brown.



*Allouez Water Works, 1925
535 Greene Avenue*



*Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House, 1920
2568 S. Webster Avenue*



*Roger Minahan House, 1938
3430 Langlade Road*



*Jack L. Tuttle House, 1976
500 Terraview Drive*

Examples of historic brick buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
505 E. Allouez Avenue	East Side Moravian Church	c.1960	Surveyed
304 Braebourne Court	Frank E. Murphy House	1920	Eligible
337 Greene Avenue	Bernard E. & Florence Darling House	1943	Eligible
535 Greene Avenue	Allouez Water Works	1925	Eligible
3430 Langlade Road	Roger Minahan House	1938	Eligible
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel	1876	Surveyed
500 Terraview Drive	Jack L. Tuttle House	1976	Surveyed
2568 S. Webster Avenue	Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House	1920	Eligible
2321 Woodrow Way	House	1925	Surveyed

Stucco

Stucco was used commonly as an alternative exterior finish to brick veneer, clapboard, or wood shingles on many Vernacular, Period Revival, Bungalow, and International style residences. It was commonly coupled with half-timber on Tudor Revival style buildings.



*Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel, c.1920
2121 Riverside Drive*



*Donald K. Irminger House, 1920
828 Allouez Terrace*



*Donald M. & Julia Hutson House, 1927
226 Miramar Drive*



*House, 1928
2513 S. Webster Avenue*

Examples of historic stucco buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
828 Allouez Terrace	Donald K. Irminger House	1920	Eligible
500 Arrowhead Drive	House	1928	Surveyed
824 Derby Lane	Abner O. Best House	1928	Eligible
1302 S. Jackson Street	Bentley B. Shunk House	1938	Eligible
1115 McCormick Street	Austin B. Destache House	1941	Surveyed
226 Miramar Drive	Donald M. & Julia Hutson House	1927	Eligible
2539 Oakwood Avenue	William & Matilda Brenner House	1920	Surveyed
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel	c.1920	Surveyed
208 St. Matthews Street	House	1937	Surveyed
2513 S. Webster Avenue	House	1928	Surveyed

Aluminum

While aluminum siding is typically considered as a replacement material having an adverse effect on a building's architectural integrity, this is not always the case. After World War II, aluminum became popular to both builders and homeowners as a low-maintenance alternative to wood siding. Aluminum rapidly became the standard siding material for new construction, especially on small, cost-efficient Ranch and simplified Colonial Revival style residences built from the mid-1940s onward.



*House, 1946
2323 Libal Street*



*W.E. Knuth House, 1957
917 Catherine Street*

Examples of historic aluminum-sided buildings in Allouez include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1233 Bismarck Street	Alfred W. Schmidt House	1948	Surveyed
1311 Bismarck Street	Louis Baranczyk House	1948	Surveyed
370 Bryan Street	Patrick P. Kelley House	1960	Surveyed
917 Catherine Street	W.E. Knuth House	1957	Surveyed
1346 Garland Street	Alfred L. McWey House	1949	Surveyed
900 Hoffman Road	House	1964	Surveyed
902 Hoffman Road	House	1964	Surveyed
120 Iroquois Avenue	Robert Obst House	1962	Surveyed
2323 Libal Street	House	1946	Surveyed
906 Memory Avenue	Vivian P. Gruman House	1970	Surveyed
408 Memory Court	William J. Vieau House	1960	Surveyed

Architects and Designers

Foeller, Schober & Berners

Henry Foeller was born in Alsace, France in 1871. He arrived in Wisconsin in 1885, where he was an apprentice in Oshkosh for architect, William Waters. Henry came to Green Bay in 1895, at which time he co-founded the architecture firm, Clancy & Foeller, with James E. Clancy. In 1898, Henry Foeller established his own firm, where he practiced until Max Schober joined him in 1906.¹³³

Edgar Berners was born Port Washington, Wisconsin in 1898. In 1925, he became an engineer in Green Bay and was hired by Foeller & Schober in 1928. Berners became a partner in the firm the following year.¹³⁴ At this time, the firm changed its name to Foeller, Schober & Berners and established their office in downtown Green Bay.¹³⁵

In 1940, several years after Henry Foeller's retirement, the firm was renamed Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn. A new partner, Paul Kilp, joined the company in 1963, becoming Berners-Schober & Kilp, Architects & Engineers.¹³⁶

In addition to designing countless residences, the firm has completed many community-centered projects, including churches, schools, offices, libraries, and hospitals throughout northeastern Wisconsin. In 1979, the firm was commissioned to do site development for Heritage Hill State Historical Park. They also designed the Park's Bark Chapel in 1981. The company became Berners-Schober in 1983. Berners-Schober completed several additions to the Village of Allouez Municipal Pool beginning in 1985 through 2000.¹³⁷

Berners-Schober has designed a number of significant religious facilities in Allouez. They designed many of the buildings and their additions on the St. Joseph Home for Children campus, including the non-extant orphanage building, Nazareth/Bosco Hall, St. Joseph Chapel, Bona Hall, and several service buildings. Berners-Schober designed several additions for the non-extant Chancery between 1943 and 1985. The firm also designed the McCormick Home for the Aged in approximately 1919, today known as McCormick Memorial Home. Berners-Schober completed several additions to the building in 1929, 1968, and 1973. The company designed Resurrection Catholic Church and School and St. Matthew Catholic School, as well as subsequent additions to both properties.¹³⁸

Because of the firm's steady growth and success in the community, they were named Small Business of the Year by the Green Bay Chamber of Commerce in 1995. Berners-Schober continues to operate today in the City of Green Bay.¹³⁹

Buildings associated with Berners-Schober and its predecessors include the following:¹⁴⁰

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
425 Arrowhead Drive	Dr. E.M. & Lucille Jordan House	1937	Surveyed
529 Arrowhead Drive	Harry Komp House (Addition)	1938 (1951)	Surveyed
304 Braebourne Court	Frank E. Murphy House	1920	Eligible
380 Broadview Drive	Village of Allouez Municipal Pool (and Additions)	(1985, 1987, 1998)	Surveyed
2376 Ducharme Lane	George F. & Marguerite Kress House	1941	Eligible
2421 Ducharme Lane	John P. Burnham House (and Addition)	1938 (1956)	Surveyed
333 Hilltop Drive	Resurrection Catholic Church & School (and Additions)	1965 (1975, 1995, 1996, 2000)	Surveyed
3430 Langlade Road	Roger Minahan House	1938	Eligible
247 Miramar Drive	Fred Trowbridge House (and Addition)	1933 (1948)	Eligible
105 W. Mission Road	Ms. Delacenserie House	1928	Surveyed
2539 Oakwood Avenue	William & Mathilda Brenner House	1920	Eligible
1825 Riverside Drive	St. Joseph Chapel (and Addition)	1953 (1982)	Surveyed

1825 Riverside Drive	Bona Hall (and Additions)	1953 (1980, 1981, 1985, 1986)	Surveyed
1825 Riverside Drive	Nazareth/Bosco Hall (and Additions)	1929 (1982, 1985)	Surveyed
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Chapel Mausoleum (Additions)	(1987, 1988)	Surveyed
2101 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Elementary School (and Addition)	1956 (1958)	Surveyed
2568 S. Webster Avenue	Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House	1920	Eligible
2575 S. Webster Avenue	St. Matthew Catholic School (and Addition)	1956 (1969)	Surveyed
2592 S. Webster Avenue	Henry Hagemester House (and Addition)	1932 (1976)	Surveyed
2610 S. Webster Avenue	George A. Richardson House	1924	Eligible
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Capt. John Winslow Cotton House (Restorations)	(1905, 1938)	Listed
204 E. Whitney Street	Albert Neufeld House	1940	Eligible

Richard Kelly

Little is known at the present time about the career of Richard Kelly except for the following building included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
2424 Ducharme Lane	Robert L. Jr. & Margaret Cowles House	c.1960	Surveyed

Ely McDonald

Little is known at the present time about the career of Ely McDonald except for the following building included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
3130 S. Webster Avenue	Ely McDonald House	1905	Surveyed

John Bloodgood Schuster

John Bloodgood Schuster was born in 1903 in Milwaukee and moved with his family to Mukwonago in 1915. After graduating from the Northwestern Military & Naval Academy in Lake Geneva, he enrolled at Carroll College in 1924. He moved to St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1925 and worked for the Irwin Realty Company. By the following year, he was president of his family's men's clothing store, Schuster & Co. Schuster returned to Wisconsin in 1929, at which time he married Thelma Neil in Nashotah. The couple first resided in Milwaukee, living between Mukwonago and Florida from 1931 to 1935 before settling again in Milwaukee. By 1938, he worked for the contracting firm of Franz & Benning, partnering with Franz by 1941. While the partnership of Franz & Schuster dissolved by 1942, Schuster continued working independently. During the early 1940s, Schuster owned the Milwaukee rights for constructing Peaseway Homes pre-fabricated houses. By this time, he had also begun working as a draftsman for architect Russell Barr Williamson, later working as a plant manager for Williamson's pre-fabricated housing operation, Williamson, Inc. By 1948, he began to design homes independently, heavily influenced by the materials and designs of Williamson. Schuster relocated to Florida in 1979, where he lived until his death in 1999.¹⁴¹

A building associated with John Bloodgood Schuster in this survey includes:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
141 Rosemont Drive	Charles Alpert House	1961	Surveyed

Somerville, Inc.

John E. Somerville was born in 1910 and grew up in Marinette, Wisconsin. He graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign School of Architecture in 1933. John founded Somerville, Inc. in 1946, in Green Bay. Somerville, Inc. designed numerous office, industrial, and commercial buildings throughout Wisconsin.¹⁴²

In 1955, the City of Green Bay commissioned the firm to design the new City Stadium, now known as Lambeau Field. The project, led by Somerville, Inc.'s architect, Richard E. Gustafson, was completed in 1957. A year later, Somerville, Inc. was commissioned by Brown County to design the Veterans Memorial Arena across the street from City Stadium. In 1959, Somerville, Inc. constructed a non-extant office building located at 1822 Riverside Drive.¹⁴³

By 1984, Somerville, Inc. established a Mill Division to better serve its industrial client base. This division specialized in in-plant structural, mechanical, and electrical engineering and process work for paper mills. In 1998, Somerville, Inc. was commissioned by the State of Wisconsin to design a \$14 million academic building for the University of Wisconsin. The state also commissioned Somerville, Inc. to design a \$25 million prison for the Wisconsin Department of Corrections campus. In recent years, Somerville, Inc. has completed several projects across the nation.¹⁴⁴

Buildings associated with Somerville, Inc. in this survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
400 Broadview Drive	Langlade Elementary School (Addition)	1970	Surveyed

Richard Surplice

Little is known at the present time about the career of Richard Surplice except for the following building included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
525 Longview Avenue	James D. Doty Elementary School	1971	Surveyed

Contractors and Masons

Bob Detrie

Bob Detrie established Detrie Builders, Inc. in Green Bay, in the mid-1950s. Bob Detrie Jr. joined his father's construction company in the 1970s. The company is still in operation, specializing in residential construction in the Green Bay and De Pere areas.¹⁴⁵

Little is known at the present time about the career of Bob Detrie except for the following building included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
3340 Delahaut Street	James Ruben House	1969	Surveyed

Louis Fabry

Louis Fabry was born in Namur, Belgium in 1862. He arrived in the United States in 1886, where he worked as a mason foreman in Marquette, Michigan. He began doing construction projects in the Green Bay in 1890. By 1911, Louis and his son, Henry, incorporated the Fabry Construction Company. The company completed several schools, industrial, retail, and office buildings in the Green Bay area. Louis Fabry also designed a number of projects throughout Wisconsin and Michigan.¹⁴⁶

Buildings associated with Louis Fabry in this survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
146 E. Mission Road	Louis Fabry House	1919	Surveyed

Ray Metzler

Ray Metzler began working for a contractor at the age of seventeen. He founded Ray Metzler Homes of Individuality in 1953. The company became Metzler Construction in the 1980s. By 1985, Ray's son, Steve, became a partner of the company. When Ray retired in 1996, Steve took over operations. Metzler Construction continues to specialize in residential buildings, primarily in Brown and Door Counties.¹⁴⁷

Buildings associated with Ray Metzler in this survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
706 Bordeaux Rue	James E. Peters House	1972	Surveyed
2450 Brenner Place	Paul Ziemer House	1969	Surveyed
561 W. Briar Lane	Thos C. Ketcham House	1958	Surveyed
236 Sioux Lane	Fred Wakeman House	1963	Surveyed
105 St. Francis Drive	Louis C. Hartnig House	1958	Surveyed
160 St. Mary's Boulevard	Abraham Plous House	1960	Surveyed
181 St. Mary's Boulevard	Loren E. Hart House	c.1968	Surveyed
310 St. Mary's Boulevard	Joseph I. Hanfling House	1959	Surveyed
500 Terraview Drive	Jack L. Tuttle House	1976	Surveyed
607 Terraview Drive	Bernard Berk House	1967	Surveyed
3102 Waubenoer Drive	James K. Lurquin House	1968	Surveyed

Selmer-Hansen Construction Company

Little is known at the present time about the career of Selmer-Hansen Construction Company except for the following building included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
2539 Oakwood Avenue	William & Mathilda Brenner House	1920	Surveyed

Other Contractors and Builders

There were many other contractors and masons that worked in Allouez. Little else is known at the present time about these contractors or if they built any of the buildings included in the survey. Further research efforts may uncover this information.

Other contractors known to have worked in Allouez between 1950 and 2012 include¹⁴⁸:

Ron Adrianson	LoBerger
Ken Baumgart	Harry Macco
Loyal & Ed Biebel	Marty Metzler & Son Construction
Loyd Bunker	Ben Naze
Ed DeBoth	Jerry Newman
DeCoster	Plous & Kane
Randy DeGroot	REI Investment
DeLeers Construction	Fancis Rentmeester
Bob Detrie	Bob Schaetz
George Dorner	Schmitt & Kubiak
Randy Glaw	Len Siedl
Hillcrest Builders	Martin Spitzer
Ken Jansen	Ron Wellens
Kozicki Brothers	Ron Wiess
Joe LaForce	Jim White
Landeeks Brothers	Jerry Williquette
Dick Libal	Earl Zolper

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Education

Early Mission Schools

Cadle Episcopal Mission School

Rev. Richard Cadle and his sister, Sarah B. Cadle, came to the Green Bay area from New York to start a Protestant Episcopal Mission to serve Native American children, predominantly of the Menominee tribe, in 1828. The Cadles obtained a piece of land within the former Camp Smith stockade.¹⁴⁹ A non-extant one-story, 20' by 30' schoolhouse was constructed in approximately 1830. Several additional buildings were constructed to serve the school, including student housing. The mission buildings stood approximately on the present-day lots of 155 and 203 W. Mission Road. Tuition included boarding, clothing, provisions, and medical attention as needed. The school was later supported by the Episcopal Diocese of New York.¹⁵⁰ The Cadle Mission operated for over a decade, before closing in 1842 due to rebellion of the Native American students and insufficient funding.¹⁵¹ No historic resources were found to be associated with the Cadle Mission School.

A stone monument with mounted cast bronze plaque was erected on the corner of Mission Road and Webster Avenue in 1929, marking the location of the Cadle Episcopal Mission School. The monument was removed by the 1950s and discarded in the Duck Creek Quarry, where highway department employees later recovered it in 1955.¹⁵² Upon its recovery, it was reinstalled at Heritage Hill State Historical Park. The monument was forgotten, once again, and uncovered in 2006. The following year, the monument was moved to its current location at 155 W. Mission Street. The Cadle Mission School Monument was not included in the survey.¹⁵³

Dousman Mission School

During the early nineteenth century there was great tension and competition between Protestant and Catholic missionaries in the Green Bay area. Catholic missionaries were concerned over their lack of influence and presence among the Native American population.¹⁵⁴ By 1831, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli arrived from Mackinac in the hopes of starting a Catholic mission in the area. In May of that year, he established a Catholic mission school to serve the local Native American population. He appointed Rosalie LaBorde Dousman, due to her background as a French Canadian with Ojibwa lineage, to run the school to educate the students in “necessary branches of civilized and domestic subjects.”¹⁵⁵ It is unclear if she taught in English, French, or Menominee.¹⁵⁶ No historic resources were found to be associated with the Dousman Mission School.

Primary Education

Since the founding of the Wisconsin Territory Constitution in 1836, the Wisconsin has mandated the organization and regulation of public schools. At that time, the United States Congress made a donation of land, the sixteenth section in every township, to the Wisconsin Territory for educational purposes. The first changes to the Wisconsin Territorial code in 1837, dictated that townships populated by twenty electors would elect a school board of three commissioners to three-year terms to lay districts, lease the school lands in the sixteenth sections to provide funds with which to pay teachers, and hold public school classes for residents' children. Each district was then directed to elect a board of three directors with one-year terms to construct a school house, hire teachers for a minimum of three months per year, and levy taxes to support the public schools. Two years later, the code was revised to make families, instead of electors, the minimum basis for school organization; thereafter, every town with a minimum of ten families was required to organize a school district and provide public educational services. The school law of 1839 also required that each township elect five persons annually to act as school inspectors to visit all schools in the district at least quarterly. However, with minimum qualifications or required backgrounds in teaching for these school officials, the system proved inefficient. A law passed in 1848 replaced the multiple school inspector roles with a single township school superintendent. The superintendent was given larger powers of administration and supervision. This town office was substituted by a county superintendent office by state legislation in 1861.¹⁵⁷

During the early twentieth century, some town school districts were consolidated with one another or with the districts of nearby incorporated municipalities. With this change in administration, the town schools were eventually closed by the mid- to late-twentieth century. Since that time, all students from the towns attend schools in nearby incorporated municipalities. This affected rural communities significantly as most social and cultural activities in rural areas were historically provided through educational and religious organizations.¹⁵⁸ As the rural schools were closed, their small, and most often one-room, schoolhouses were largely demolished, moved, or remodeled into single-family residences.

Allouez School

During the late nineteenth century, 4.3 acres of land at the northwest corner of Allouez and Webster Avenues was dedicated for education.¹⁵⁹ At that time, a two-story brick schoolhouse was constructed there. That original schoolhouse was demolished in 1917 and replaced by a larger non-extant building that became known as Allouez School.¹⁶⁰ During construction, classes were held in the old Allouez Town Hall. For more information on old Allouez Town Hall, refer to Chapter 4 Government. The school's playground was located across Allouez Avenue.¹⁶¹

In 1952, an addition to the building was completed, housing an auditorium, gymnasium, classrooms, and utility rooms.¹⁶² After the construction of the nearby Webster Elementary School, classes at Allouez School were reorganized from 1956 to 1960. During that period of time, Allouez School housed kindergarten, fifth, and sixth grades, while Webster Elementary School housed first through fourth grades.¹⁶³ Allouez School was annexed by the Green Bay School District in 1965.¹⁶⁴ Allouez School, located at 116 West Allouez Avenue, was

demolished in 2000 for the construction of an Osco Pharmacy, which later changed to a CVS Pharmacy.¹⁶⁵

Langlade Elementary School

Langlade Elementary School was built in 1963 and named after early Green Bay settler, August de Langlade, and his son, Charles de Langlade. Langlade Elementary School, located at 400 Broadview Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Green Bay School District annexed Langlade Elementary School in 1965.¹⁶⁶ Due to overcrowding and bussing excess students to St. Willebrord's in the City of Green Bay, an addition to the building was completed in 1970. The school continues to operate to this day and serves students from kindergarten through fifth grade.¹⁶⁷



*Langlade Elementary School, 1963
400 Broadview Drive*

James D. Doty Elementary School

The 1970 Allouez Master Plan II recommended an 8.4 acre site between Sunrise Lane and Longview Avenue for a school.¹⁶⁸ Named after Wisconsin Governor James D. Doty, James D. Doty Elementary School was the first school built by the Green Bay School District in Allouez.¹⁶⁹ James D. Doty Elementary School, located at 525 Longview Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Architect Richard Surplice designed the school in 1971, modeled primarily after the plans of Helen Keller Elementary School on the West Side of Green Bay.¹⁷⁰ The Green Bay City Council approved a bond of \$1.2 million for the school.¹⁷¹ The school continues to operate to this day and serves students from pre-kindergarten through fifth grade.



*James D. Doty Elementary School, 1971
225 Longview Avenue*

Resurrection Catholic School

In 1956, ten acres of land bounded by Hilltop Drive, Delahaut, and Libal Streets was purchased by the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay for future church use. However, it was not until September of 1963 that Bishop Stanislaus Vincent Bona directed the establishment of Resurrection Catholic Church and School. For more information on Resurrection Catholic

Church, refer to Chapter 10 Religion. The Green Bay firm of Berners, Schober and Kilp was commissioned to design the school and convent building. Construction of the school began in July of 1964. Resurrection Catholic School, located at 333 Hilltop Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁷²

In the fall of 1965, Resurrection Catholic School opened for enrollment for kindergarten through eighth grade, initially staffed by nine of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Third Order of St. Francis of Stevens Point, Wisconsin.¹⁷³ In 2011, Resurrection Catholic School officially joined the GRACE school system, comprised of ten Green Bay area Catholic Schools. The school continues to operate to this day and serves students from pre-kindergarten through eighth grade.¹⁷⁴

St. Matthew Catholic School

In May of 1922, Bishop Paul Rhode of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay directed the establishment of St. Matthew Catholic Congregation in the Town of Allouez. For more information on St. Matthew Catholic Church, refer to Chapter 10 Religion. A combination church and school building was designed by architect, W.E. Reynolds. Construction of the non-extant, church-school building at the corner of Webster Avenue and St. Matthew Street began in October of 1924 with an estimated cost of roughly \$35,000.¹⁷⁵ St. Matthew's Catholic School opened in the fall of 1925 under the direction of two Sisters of St. Francis.¹⁷⁶

The Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Cross taught at the school, initially living at the McCormick Home for the Aged. For more information on the McCormick Home, refer to Chapter 9 Social & Political Movements. The Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Cross continued to teach at the school for the next six decades.¹⁷⁷

Approximately six years after a larger church was built, a new school building was constructed in December of 1956. St. Matthew Catholic School, located on 2575 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁷⁸



*St. Matthew Catholic School, 1956
2575 S. Webster Avenue*

A convent was built for St. Matthew's sisters in 1966. The St. Matthew Catholic Convent, located at 2589 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Encompass Day Care later occupied the building.¹⁷⁹



*St. Matthew Catholic Convent, 1966
2589 S. Webster Avenue*

The original church-school building was demolished in 1971.¹⁸⁰ St. Matthew Catholic School continues to operate to this day and serves students from pre-kindergarten through eighth grade.

Webster Elementary School

Webster Elementary School was built as a neighborhood school in 1956. Located at 2101 S. Webster Avenue, Webster Elementary School was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Green Bay School District annexed Webster Elementary School 1965.¹⁸¹ Because of its proximity to Allouez School and increasing enrollment, students used both campuses to complete their primary education. Initially, Webster Elementary School housed the first through fourth grades, while Allouez School housed kindergarten, fifth, and sixth grades.¹⁸²

A south wing was constructed in 1960 to house all primary grades under one roof. In 1991, façade renovations were completed as well as an addition of a large gymnasium.¹⁸³ The school continues to operate to this day and serves students from early childhood and pre-kindergarten through fifth grade.

Private Colleges

St. Norbert College

St. Norbert College in De Pere purchased the former Green Bay-De Pere Polo Club field, which was then located on the south end of the Town of Allouez, in 1937 for use as a football field, with the intention it would be named Hockers Field after the property's original owner. However, the field was named Minahan Stadium as it was largely funded by a donation from Dr. R.J. Minahan.¹⁸⁴

Upon his death in 1941, Dr. R.J. Minahan bequeathed the former Green Bay-De Pere Riding School, also located on the south end of the Town of Allouez, to St. Norbert College, on which it constructed an abbey in 1954.¹⁸⁵ The majority of the football field and abbey property, including all of the abbey buildings, were annexed into the City of De Pere in 1969, leaving only the northern edge of the property in the municipal boundaries of Allouez.¹⁸⁶

Minahan Stadium was demolished in 2010, at which time it was replaced by the Donald J. Schneider Stadium on De Pere's west side, closer to the St. Norbert College campus. As the structures are currently located outside of the Village of Allouez, neither were included in the survey.¹⁸⁷

Museums

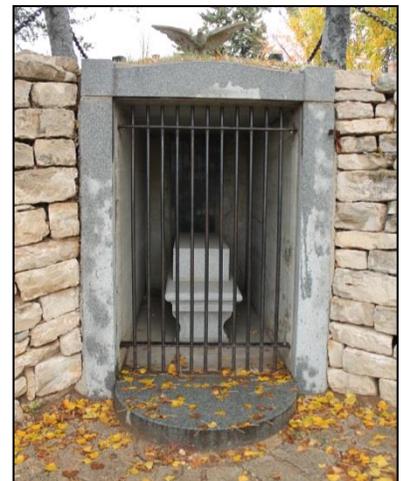
Heritage Hill State Historical Park

In 1965, a large bequest was made to the Brown County Historical Society for the development of a historic site. Historical Society president, Robert Flatley, appointed a planning committee to oversee use of the funds to establish a park to aid in the preservation of local history. This committee consisted of Dorothy Wittig, Amanda Cobb, Len Schober, Michael Raymaker, William Servotte, and Rev. Dean Kilgust.

Soon thereafter, 48 acres of Wisconsin State Reformatory land became available for purchase. Used as orchards until that time, plans to reconstruct the Allouez-Ashwaubenon Bridge separated the land from the rest of the Reformatory, making it more difficult to supervise the prisoners who worked the orchard. Dorothy Wittig worked with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to obtain the property for use as a historic site. The DNR purchased the property in 1972 and approved the establishment of what would become Heritage Hill State Historical Park. With a development plan in place to relocate buildings significant to the state's history to the park, the Heritage Hill Foundation was organized to manage and solicit donations, and the Heritage Hill Corporation was established to operate, maintain, and develop the park under a lease with the DNR.¹⁸⁸ The estimated cost of development in 1976 exceeded \$350,000.¹⁸⁹

At this time, the property already contained a relocated historic building. The Cotton House, built for Capt. John Winslow in 1845, was originally located at Beaupre and Webster Avenues and was moved to its current location in 1938.¹⁹⁰ The Cotton House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. More information can be found in its nomination form.¹⁹¹

During the 1920s, remains of a Camp Smith soldier from the 1820s were discovered. A final resting place for these remains was constructed near the new site of the Cotton House at the time of its relocation and is known as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁹²



*Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, 1938
2640 S. Webster Avenue*

For the historical park's initial development, a visitor's center was constructed in 1975. In 2006, the visitor's center was greatly expanded and renamed the Betsy Hendrickson and Lucyanna Hitch Education Center. Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, this building was not

included in the survey, as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.

Heritage Hill State Historical Park opened to the public in May of 1977, with a collection of historic and replica buildings relocated and preserved in the park. Since that time, 15 acres and 25 additional buildings have been donated to the park. The park is organized into four areas, each representing a period or major component of the Green Bay area's history. These four areas are: Fur Trade, Fort Howard, Growing Community, and Ethnic Agricultural Areas.¹⁹³

The Fur Trade Area portrays the lifestyles of early traders and settlers in the "LaBaye" area. Artifacts on display represent the exchanging of goods and services between traders and Native Americans in the eighteenth century. The Fur Trade Area was located to include an earlier monument constructed onsite to commemorate the location of the first courthouse in Wisconsin. The relocated historic buildings that comprise the Fur Trade Area include: an agricultural building which represents the first courthouse in Wisconsin and a log cabin typical of the fur trade era. A replica maple sugaring house and bark chapel complete the area.¹⁹⁴

The Fur Trader's Cabin, built in approximately 1800, was originally located at 739 Adams Street in Green Bay and was moved to Heritage Hill in 1975. Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, the Fur Trader's Cabin was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁹⁵

Originally built in Door County in 1870 as a granary, the Court House was relocated and reconstructed in Heritage Hill in 1976. Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, this building was included in the survey, but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁹⁶

Inmates of the Green Bay Reformatory constructed the Court House Monument in 1934, signifying the site of the first Court House of 1870. The Court House Monument, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁹⁷

The Maple Sugaring House was a reproduction, constructed in 1981. The Maple Sugaring House, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.¹⁹⁸



*First Court House in Wisconsin Monument, 1934
2640 S. Webster Avenue*

A Bark Chapel was constructed in 1982 as a reproduction of the Mission of St. Francis Xavier. The Bark Chapel, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was not included in the survey, as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.¹⁹⁹

The Fort Howard Area represents the Green Bay area during territorial frontier period. Fort Howard was established in 1816, connecting eastern forts and frontier outposts. These forts were placed deliberately along the waterways, protecting the newly founded territory. Camp Smith, where Heritage Hill currently stands, temporarily replaced Fort Howard from 1820 to 1822.²⁰⁰ The relocated historic buildings in the Fort Howard Area include the Company Kitchen, Fort Howard Hospital, and William Vanderbrook House or Fort Howard Guard House. The replicated buildings in this area include the Fort Howard School and Officer's Quarters.

The Company Kitchen was originally built at Fort Howard in 1832, but moved to Kellogg and Chestnut Streets as a private residence before moving to Heritage Hill in 1975. The Company Kitchen, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. More information can be found in its nomination form.²⁰¹

Fort Howard Hospital, built in 1834, was originally located at Fort Howard as a wing of the original Fort Howard Hospital. In approximately 1868, it was separated from the hospital and moved to 402 N. Chestnut Avenue in Green Bay. Finally, it moved to Heritage Hill in 1975, where it was reconstructed and attached to the second floor of the Fort Howard Hospital.²⁰² Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, the Fort Howard Hospital is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁰³

The William Vanderbrook House or Fort Howard Guard House, built in 1834, was originally located at Kellogg & Chestnut Streets in Green Bay, moved to 410 Bond Street in 1896, and finally relocated to Heritage Hill in 2009.²⁰⁴ This house was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its relocations.²⁰⁵

A replica of the Fort Howard School was constructed in 1982. The Fort Howard School, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was not included in the survey, as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.²⁰⁶

A replica of the Fort Howard Officers Quarters was constructed in 1982. The Officers' Quarters, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, were not included in the survey, as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.²⁰⁷

The Growing Community Area highlights local trades and businesses resulting from the cohabitation of immigrants and their settlement patterns in small communities in the Green Bay area. The Growing Community Area includes two buildings that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Tank Cottage and Baird Law Office. The historic buildings that were relocated to the Growing Community Area are: the Moravian Church, YMCA Library, Franklin Hose Company, the Blacksmith Shop, and the Allouez Town Hall. A replica of a print shop and a Victorian bandstand complete the area.²⁰⁸

Tank Cottage, built in approximately 1803 for Otto & Caroline Tank, was originally located on West Bank of Fox River at 8th Street in Green Bay and moved to Heritage Hill in 1975.²⁰⁹ Currently located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, Tank Cottage was included in the survey and was previously listed in National Register of Historic Places.²¹⁰ More information can be found in the nomination form.

Baird Law Office, built by Samuel Beall in 1835, was originally located at Main & Monroe in Green Bay and moved several times before being moved to Heritage Hill in 1975.²¹¹ Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, Baird Law Office was included in the survey and was previously listed in National Register of Historic Places.²¹² More information can be found in the nomination form.

The Moravian Church, built in 1851, was originally located at 518 Moravian Street in Green Bay and then moved to Heritage Hill in 1980. Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, the Moravian Church was included in the survey. Previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the church was delisted due to the loss of its historic integrity being moved from its original location and setting.²¹³

The YMCA Library, built in 1873, was originally located at 810 Chestnut St. in Green Bay and moved to Heritage Hill in 1977. Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, The YMCA Library was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²¹⁴

Franklin Hose Company, built as a fire station in 1887, was originally located at Main & Irwin in Green Bay and moved to Heritage Hill in 1975. The Franklin Hose Company, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²¹⁵

The Blacksmith Shop, built by Henry M. DeWitt in 1897, was originally located at Danz & University in Green Bay and moved to Heritage Hill in 1976. Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, the Blacksmith Shop was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²¹⁶

Allouez Town Hall was built in 1912 at 2143 S. Webster Street and moved to Heritage Hill in 1977. Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, the Allouez Town Hall was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²¹⁷

The Print Shop, built onsite in 1976, is a replication of a typical town printing press, specifically modeled after the De Pere News from 1871. The Print Shop, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was not included in the survey, as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.²¹⁸



*Allouez Town Hall, 1912
2640 S. Webster Avenue*

The Victorian Bandstand was a reproduction, donated by Frederick and Patricia Baer in 1982. The Victorian Bandstand, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was not included in the survey, as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.²¹⁹

The Ethnic Agriculture Area represents a period of significant immigration of Belgian farmers in 1853. These farmers came to Northeastern Wisconsin for inexpensive farmland and the local French-speaking population.²²⁰ The Ethnic Agriculture Area includes the Cotton House and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, in addition to the relocated Roadside Chapel, Belgian Farm, and Cheese Factory.

Roadside Chapel, built in 1871, was originally located in Duvall in Kewaunee County and moved to Heritage Hill in 1983. Now located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, the Roadside Chapel was included in the survey but was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²²¹



*Joseph Derenne Roadside Chapel, 1817
2640 S. Webster Avenue*

The Belgian Farm, built in 1872 for John Baptist & Theresa Massart, was originally located in Rosiere in Kewaunee County and moved to Heritage Hill in 1984. The Belgian Farm, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey. Previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Massart farm buildings were deslisted due to the loss of their historic integrity being moved from their original location and setting.²²²

The Cheese Factory, built in 1894, was originally located near Slovan in Kewaunee County and moved to Heritage Hill in 1994. Located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, the Cheese Factory was included in the survey. Previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the cheese factory was deslisted due to the loss of its historic integrity being moved from its original location and setting.²²³

While the historic resources located in Heritage Hill State Historical Park were included in the survey, none are currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as they have almost all been moved from their original locations which diminishes their historic integrity according to National Park Service standards. However, the eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the park as a whole, as an historic complex, should be reevaluated for its significance as a living history museum and collection of relocated historic buildings used for educational purposes—not for the history or architecture of the individual resources themselves. This reevaluation should take place fifty years after the completion of the park, which will be marked by the relocation or reconstruction of the last historic building or construction of a new facility on the park grounds. As the Fort Howard Guard House is currently being reconstructed in the park at the time of this report in 2013, reevaluation of the park as a whole could occur in fifty years from the present date, or in the year 2063, if the Fort Howard Guard House were to be the last building relocated, reconstructed, or erected on the park grounds. If not, reevaluation of the Heritage Hill State Historical Park as a whole could occur after the last of any future building projects.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
400 Broadview Drive	Langlade Elementary School	1963	Surveyed
525 Longview Avenue	James D. Doty Elementary School	1971	Surveyed
333 Hilltop Drive	Resurrection Catholic School	1964	Surveyed
2101 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Elementary School	1956	Surveyed
2575 S. Webster Avenue	St. Matthew Catholic School	1956	Surveyed
2589 S. Webster Avenue	St. Matthew Catholic Convent	1966	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Log Cabin	c.1800	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Granary	c.1870	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	First Court House in Wisconsin Monument	1934	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Fort Howard Company Kitchen	c.1832	Listed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Fort Howard Hospital	c.1834	Listed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	William Vanderbrook House / Fort Howard Guard House	1834	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Joseph Roy / Otto & Caroline Tank House	c.1803	Listed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Samuel Beall House / Henry Baird Law Office	1824	Listed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	East Side Moravian Church	1851	Delisted
2640 S. Webster Avenue	YMCA Library	1873	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Franklin Hose Company No. 3	1887	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Henry M. DeWitt Blacksmith Shop	1897	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Town Hall	1912	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Capt. John Winslow Cotton House	c.1845	Listed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Joseph Derenne Roadside Chapel	1871	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	John Baptist & Theresa Massart Farmstead House	c.1872	Delisted
2640 S. Webster Avenue	A. Anashek Cheese Factory	1894	Delisted
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Mausoleum	1938	Surveyed

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Social & Political Movements

Fraternal Organizations

Woodlawn Cemetery Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Monument

Thomas Joannes donated the Woodlawn Cemetery Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Monument, which is located in Woodlawn Cemetery. It was erected by Carl Manthey & Sons and dedicated in June of 1912 in memoriam of the Brothers of Green Bay's Elk Lodge No. 259. The Woodlawn Cemetery Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Monument, located at 1542 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



*Woodlawn Cemetery B.P.O.E. Monument, 1912
1542 S. Webster Avenue*

Services for the Aged

McCormick Home

In 1919, Sarah and Amelia McCormick founded the McCormick Home for the Aged, a residence for the elderly. A building was constructed around that time on Iroquois Avenue. The McCormick Memorial Home, located at 212 Iroquois Avenue, was not included in the survey as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its architectural integrity. In 1921, it became a ministry of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay, and the home was renamed as The McCormick Memorial Home. During that time, St. Matthew Catholic School's Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Cross lived in the home.²²⁴ Today the institution continues to operate as the McCormick Memorial Home.

Services for the Poor and Disadvantaged

St. Joseph Orphanage

In June of 1877, under the direction of Bishop Joseph Melcher, Sister Melania, and Father Norbert Kersten, the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum was established on the corner of Webster and Crooks Streets in the City of Green Bay. Soon after, the orphanage purchased the Shaylor Farm on Riverside Drive, north of St. Joseph Street, where it constructed the non-extant Main Hall in 1896. A south wing was added in 1902.²²⁵

A building to house a central boiler, laundry rooms, and manual training shops was constructed in 1923. Now known as Melania Hall and located at 1825 Riverside Drive, it was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the building is a part of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay campus.²²⁶

In 1928 architects, Foeller, Schober & Berners, designed Nazareth Hall, which was soon after renamed Bosco Hall, to house infants and the youngest children at the orphanage.²²⁷ Nazareth Hall, located at 1825 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the building is known as the Chancery as a part of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay campus.²²⁸



*Nazareth/Bosco Hall, 1929
1825 Riverside Drive*

Because of safety concerns for children living in the original orphanage, the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay and local parishes donated money for a new residence, which was constructed in 1953.²²⁹ Bona Hall, located at 1825 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Bona Hall was designed by Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn. The firm also designed numerous additions and remodeling projects for the hall beginning in 1980, through the 1990s.²³⁰ Today, the building is a part of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay campus.²³¹



*Bona Hall, 1953
1825 Riverside Drive*

A chapel, designed by Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn, was constructed on the orphanage grounds in 1953.²³² St. Joseph Chapel, located at 1825 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



*St. Joseph Chapel, 1953
1825 Riverside Drive*

By the late 1950s, the orphanage had become more focused as a residential treatment program, than its original function as a custodial program. In 1959, the orphanage changed its name to the St. Joseph Home for Children.²³³

Between 1961 and 1964, St. Joseph Home for Children began accepting a significant number of Cuban children in an emergency relief program. By 1967, the home only accepted boys between the ages of eight and sixteen who suffered from emotional, academic, social, or personal adjustment problems.²³⁴

St. Joseph Home for Children merged with Our Lady of Charity Center to form the Eudes Corporation and relocated to Green Bay in 1977. The Main Hall was razed in 1981.²³⁵

In 2009, the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay relocated to the former St. Joseph Home for Children Campus. For more information on the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay, refer to Chapter 10 Religion.²³⁶

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1825 Riverside Drive	Bona Hall	1953	Surveyed
1825 Riverside Drive	Nazareth/Bosco Hall	1929	Surveyed
1825 Riverside Drive	Orphanage	1923	Surveyed
1825 Riverside Drive	St. Joseph Chapel	1953	Surveyed
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Woodlawn Cemetery Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Monument	1912	Surveyed

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Religion

Baptist

Bethel Baptist Church

In 1953, under the direction of Rev. Robert Klingberg, several local families formed Bethel Baptist Church. Services began in 1954 at a Y.M.C.A. with Rev. James Schubring serving as the church's first pastor. The Congregation purchased the West Side Moravian Church and parsonage, located at Fourth and Maple Streets in Green Bay, for \$35,000 in 1958.²³⁷ West Side Moravian Church and Bethel Baptist shared the facility until Moravian Church's new building was constructed.²³⁸

The growing congregation purchased a new property in 1972, selling the church at Fourth and Maple Streets in 1973. Before moving into the newly constructed church in October of 1974, Bethel Baptist rented facilities to hold services at St. Norbert Abbey.²³⁹ Bethel Baptist Church, located at 1601 Libal Street, was not included in the survey, as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.

A Family Life Center building was constructed in 1983 and connected to the church in 1987. Bethel Baptist Church became affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention in 2008.²⁴⁰

First Bible Baptist Church

Under the direction of Pastor Harley Keck, First Bible Baptist Church of Green Bay was established.²⁴¹ Initially services were conducted in the home of Pastor Keck until November of 1973, when First Bible Baptist leased facilities at 2335 S. Webster Avenue. Later, the building was purchased and used for five years before selling it to Faith Lutheran Church.²⁴²

First Bible Baptist Church rented Allouez School for 2½ years while the church was expanding.²⁴³ In 1979, First Bible Baptist Church purchased property on which a new church was constructed within the year. First Bible Baptist Church, located at 2605 S. Libal Street was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered a historic resource. The congregation has since established affiliate churches throughout Wisconsin, Colorado, New York, Texas, and Brazil.²⁴⁴

Catholic

French missionaries originally brought the Catholic faith to Wisconsin, soon after Jean Nicolet's arrival in 1634. In 1661, Fr. Rene Menard celebrated the first Catholic Mass in the state.²⁴⁵ Eight years later, Fr. Claude Allouez celebrated mass near Oconto, Wisconsin, where St. Francis Xavier Mission was established. The mission relocated in 1671, first to Red Banks, in the present-day Town of Scott, and then to the City of De Pere until 1689.

St. Francis Xavier Mission was burned by Native Americans in 1687, but missionaries continued working with the Fox, Sauk, and Winnebago tribes at their newly constructed fort west of the present-day City of Green Bay. This new fort was destroyed in 1728. The Catholic Church's presence in the area faded until new settlers arrived in the 1760s. Missionary activity slowed for nearly a century, due to Native American wars and conflict between the French and English for control over fur trade.²⁴⁶

By the early 1820s, the Green Bay area had attracted a number of Catholic settlers who, unlike the earlier fur traders, desired to establish a permanent, local church. The first Catholic congregation in Wisconsin constructed a log church in the Village of Astor in 1825. Named after St. Francis, Fr. Vincent Badin oversaw the construction St. Francis Xavier chapel.²⁴⁷

The building was destroyed by fire in 1826 but was reconstructed (non-extant) and reestablished as St. John the Evangelist by Fr. Samuel Mazzuchelli in 1832 in what is now Allouez Catholic Cemetery.²⁴⁸ St. John the Evangelist is the oldest continuing Catholic parish in Wisconsin.²⁴⁹

In 1848, St. John the Evangelist relocated to an existing Methodist Church in Green Bay, which was renamed The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, commonly referred to as St. Mary. St. John the Evangelist was primarily a French-speaking church, but as more immigrants arrived in the area in the 1840s to the 1880s, new Catholic parishes were established for each ethnicity. Belgian, Dutch, German, and Irish immigrants had their own churches until cultures began to mix near the end of the 19th century.²⁵⁰

Catholic Diocese of Green Bay

As North America became settled, the Catholic Church established Episcopal Sees, or Dioceses, to oversee the Catholic parishes in each region. In 1674, the Green Bay area was assigned to the See of Quebec.²⁵¹ The Catholic Diocese of Baltimore was established in 1789, to which the Green Bay area was assigned to in 1791. As the church continued to expand, more Dioceses were formed. The Green Bay area was reassigned to the Diocese of Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1808; the Diocese of Cincinnati in 1821; the Diocese of Detroit in 1833; and then the Diocese of Milwaukee in 1843.²⁵²

The Catholic Diocese of Green Bay was established by Pope Pius IX on March 3, 1868, under the direction of Bishop Joseph Melcher. By the turn of the century, the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay had approximately 125,000 members.²⁵³ Eventually, the Catholic Diocese of La Crosse and Superior took away part of the north and western portions of the Diocese of Green Bay's large territory.²⁵⁴

Upon the establishment of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay, Bishop Joseph Melcher chose the existing St Mary Church to be the pro-Cathedral, or temporary head church of the diocese, until a new church could be built. A rectory for the bishop was completed nearby by 1873. St. Francis Xavier Cathedral, the new head church of the diocese, was completed in the City of Green Bay 1881.²⁵⁵

In 1911, the diocese constructed a new, non-extant residence for the bishop at 1910 S. Webster Avenue in the Town of Allouez, which became known as the Chancery. It housed the Diocese's bishops until it was converted entirely to offices in the mid-1970s. At this time, a new residence for the bishop was constructed behind the Chancery.

In 1997, Bishop Robert Banks established the Catholic Foundation for the Diocese of Green Bay in the non-extant Chancery. The former Chancery building also housed the Diocesan Archives, Bishop's Appeal, World Mission Services, and the bishop's office. Due to safety violations, the diocese vacated the building at the end of 2009. The Chancery was razed within the year. At this time, the Green Bay Diocese relocated to the neighboring buildings of the former St. Joseph Home for Children. The St. Joseph Home for Children was relocated to the City of Green Bay in 1977, and its former campus was repurposed as office spaces.²⁵⁶ For more information on St. Joseph Home for Children, refer to Chapter 9 Social & Political Movements.

A former mechanical building of the orphanage, which was constructed in the 1923, was renovated by the De Pere architecture firm Performa to house the Catholic Foundation and was renamed Melania Hall.²⁵⁷ Melania Hall, located at 1825 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



*Melania Hall, 1923
1825 Riverside Drive*

Resurrection Catholic Church

In 1956, ten acres of land bounded by Hilltop Drive, Delahaut, and Libal Streets was purchased by the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay for future church use. However, it was not until 1963 that Bishop Stanislaus Vincent Bona directed the establishment of Resurrection Catholic Church and School. For more information on Resurrection Catholic School, refer to Chapter 8 Education.

The Green Bay firm, Berners, Schober and Kilp was commissioned to design the church building. The project was completed a year later, in 1965. The parish's boundaries extended between the East and Fox River.²⁵⁸ Resurrection Catholic Church, located at 333 Hilltop Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁵⁹ In 1987, renovations were made to the rectory, school and non-extant parish offices, and religious education center.²⁶⁰

St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church

The first Catholic congregation in Wisconsin constructed a log church in 1825 in what would become the Village of Astor. Named after St. Francis, Fr. Vincent Badin oversaw the construction St. Francis Xavier chapel.²⁶¹

The building was destroyed by fire in 1826. Bishop Edward Fenwick of Cincinnati, the first prelate to enter the state, visited the Green Bay area in 1829 having heard of the church's trouble. On a second visit, in 1831, he selected a site in Allouez for a new church for the congregation.²⁶² The Diocese purchased the land, which is today occupied by Allouez Cemetery, for five dollars from Joseph and Veronique Ducharme.²⁶³ A non-extant church was completed by the following year and named after St. John the Evangelist. At first, the congregation was primarily French-speaking. The church was first served by Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, and later Redemptorists, Hatcher and Sanderl.²⁶⁴

St. John the Evangelist Church was destroyed by fire in 1947, at which time the congregation relocated to a former Methodist church in the City of Green Bay. St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church is the oldest active church in the state. No historic resources remain in Allouez associated with St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church.²⁶⁵

St. Matthew Catholic Church

In May of 1922, Bishop Paul Rhode of the Green Bay Diocese directed the establishment of St. Matthew Catholic Church. The Bishop and twenty-five families held the first parish meeting at St. Joseph's Orphanage.²⁶⁶ The church commissioned architect, E.W. Reynolds, to design a combination church and school building. Construction of the non-extant church-school building at the corner of Webster Avenue and St. Matthew Street began in October of 1924 with an estimated cost of roughly \$35,000.²⁶⁷ For more information on Resurrection Catholic School, refer to Chapter 8 Education.

The parish's boundaries originally extended from the North Western Railroad tracks to the De Pere city limits. These boundaries changed in 1963 with the establishment of Resurrection Catholic Church.²⁶⁸

St. Matthew's clergy originally lived in McCormick Home for the Aged. The McCormick Memorial Home, located at 212 Iroquois Avenue, was not included in the survey as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its architectural integrity.

In 1933, a parish rectory was constructed. St. Matthew Catholic Church Rectory, located at 130 St. Matthews Street was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁶⁹ In 1967, an addition to the rectory and a convent were



*St. Matthew Catholic Church Rectory, 1933
130 St. Matthews Street*

constructed.²⁷⁰

A new, larger church was constructed in 1950. St. Matthew Catholic Church, located at 2575 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁷¹ The original 1924 church and school buildings were razed in 1971.²⁷²

The parish constructed yet another, even larger church, in 2003. St. Matthew Catholic Church, located at 130 St. Matthews Street, was not included in the survey as it was not of age to be considered an historic resource.²⁷³



*St. Matthew Catholic Church, 1950
2575 S. Webster Avenue*

Congregational

Angels of Hope Universal Fellowship Metropolitan Community Church

Angels of Hope Universal Fellowship Metropolitan Community Church was established around 1973. The congregation soon moved into the former Bible Truth Assembly Church, which was built in 1967. Bible Truth Assembly Church, located 3607 Libal Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁷⁴ The church closed in 2011.²⁷⁵

Lutheran

Ascension Lutheran Church

In November of 1962, Pastor Thomas Hammond and a small group of community members established Ascension Lutheran Church. Initial services were held in the Woodlawn Cemetery Chapel. The congregation began occupying a small chapel across from Faith Lutheran Church on Webster Avenue in July of 1963.²⁷⁶

Under the direction of Pastor Roger Ganzel of Neenah and the Board of American Missions, Ascension Lutheran purchased 6.5 acres in 1964 on which a new church was constructed in May of 1965. The congregation has since built several additional buildings on its property. Most recently, a nearly 8,000 sq. ft. addition was completed.²⁷⁷ The addition included a narthex, sacristy, sanctuary, offices, and classrooms. The \$375,000 project also included remodeling the old sacristy and kitchen.²⁷⁸ Ascension Lutheran Church, located at 2911 Libal Street, was not included in the survey, as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.

Faith Lutheran Church of Allouez

Rev. F.W. Boettcher of Preble and Rev. Ray Stry of Oneida rented an Allouez cottage store building to begin a Lutheran congregation in the summer of 1943. The building, located on the corner of S. Webster and Miramar Drive, held its first mission Sunday School meeting in September of that year.

The congregation purchased property on which to build a church in 1945. Allouez Lutheran Church, as it was known at the time, received its first official pastor, Rev. Erwin R. Lemke in October of 1949.²⁷⁹ The congregation officially became Faith Lutheran Church of Allouez in 1950. By 1956, Faith Lutheran began construction on their new church building and expanded several times throughout the next fifty years.

In 1979, the parish's Building Committee began planning for an expansion in coming years. The parish raised \$576,000 by 1985 in order to expand. Within the next year, a new kitchen, classrooms, balcony, church entrance, and an insulated roof were completed. Church services were held at Allouez School during construction. Faith Lutheran Church of Allouez, located at 2335 S. Webster, was not included in the survey as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.²⁸⁰

Moravian Church

East Side Moravian Church

In June of 1850, Rev. John Frederick Fett arrived in Green Bay to find a number of Protestant German families had not yet become members of a church because they were unfamiliar with English. Together with a group of German-speaking immigrants, he organized the first Moravian Church in October of 1851. A church was constructed at 518 Moravian Street in Green Bay.²⁸¹

Around 1960, the congregation began planning for a new church facility. The existing church was ultimately sold and relocated to Heritage Hill State Historical Park in 1980, funded with a \$150,000 donation from the congregation.²⁸² The East Side Moravian Church, now located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Delisted at the time of its relocation, the church was included in the survey but is not eligible for relisting in the National Register at this time.



*East Side Moravian Church, 1960
505 E. Allouez Avenue*

Around 1960, East Side Moravian Church constructed a new church in the Village of Allouez. East Side Moravian Church, located at 505 E. Allouez Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2010 the congregation

consolidated with its sister congregation, West Side Moravian Church in Green Bay. The Allouez Avenue church was then purchased by Christ Alone Church, which occupies it to this day.²⁸³

Presbyterian Church

Christ Alone Church

In 2010, Rev. Ted Tromble established Christ Alone Church in a community center in De Pere. The congregation soon purchased the former East Side Moravian Church. East Side Moravian Church, located at 505 E. Allouez Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2011, Christ Alone became affiliated with the Evangelical Presbyterian Church.²⁸⁴

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
505 E. Allouez Avenue	East Side Moravian Church	c. 1960	Surveyed
333 Hilltop Drive	Resurrection Catholic Church	1965	Surveyed
3607 Libal Street	Bible Truth Assembly	1967	Surveyed
130 St. Matthews Street	St. Matthew Catholic Church Rectory	1933	Surveyed
1825 Riverside Drive	Melania Hall	1923	Surveyed
2575 S. Webster Avenue	St. Matthew Catholic Church	1950	Surveyed
2640 S. Webster Avenue	East Side Moravian Church	1851	Delisted

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Commerce

As a primarily residential suburban community, the business and shopping needs of the residents of Allouez were historically met in the downtown business districts in the neighboring cities of Green Bay and De Pere. However, by the mid-twentieth century, limited commercial development began occurring in Allouez, primarily along Webster Avenue. Strong regulation of the location and characteristics of commercial development has been a priority of the municipality's zoning ordinance since that time.²⁸⁵

Goods and Services

Allouez Village Centre

A multi-tenant retail, Contemporary style building, named Allouez Village Centre, was constructed in 1958 at the southeast corner of Greene Avenue and Libal Street. Allouez Village Centre, located at 502-520 Greene Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places. The building is currently occupied by Active Chiropractic & Rehabilitation, Zesty's, Maytag Coin Laundry, Zieman Properties, and Dorothy's Custom Sewing & Accessories.

Austin's Grocery Store

In 1965, Charles and Gwen Austin constructed a Contemporary style building on Webster Avenue to house an Allouez location for their grocery store chain, which was founded in Green Bay twelve years earlier. Austin's Grocery Store, located at 3823 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places. The store continues to operate to this day as the only remaining Austin's location.²⁸⁶

Reliance Printers & Publishers

A 20th Century Commercial style building was constructed on Greene Avenue for Reliance Printers & Publishers in 1948. Reliance Printers & Publishers, located at 536 Greene Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places.



*Reliance Printers & Publishers 1948
536 Greene Avenue*

Webster Center

A multi-tenant retail, Neo-Classical style building, named Webster Center, was constructed in 1960 at the northeast corner of Webster Avenue and St. Joseph Street. The Webster Center, located at 1905-1929 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places.

Daanen's Allouez Service Station

Daanen's Allouez Service Station, a Contemporary style building, was constructed in 1972 at the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and Garland Street. Daanen's Allouez Service Station, located at 1401 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places. It is currently occupied by the temporary employment agency, Labor Ready.

Dr. John F. Shea Dental Office

Dr. John F. Shea constructed a Contemporary style building to house his dental practice in 1968 on Webster Avenue. The Dr. John F. Shea Dental Office, located at 2313 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places. Today the building is occupied by the office of Dr. Paul D. VanDer Kelen, DDS.

People's Bank of Green Bay

The People's Bank of Green Bay constructed a Contemporary style building in 1968 on Libal Street. People's Bank of Green Bay, located at 2635 Libal Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places. Today the building is occupied by Chase Bank.

Financial Plaza

A pair of Contemporary style office buildings, named Financial Plaza, was constructed in 1961 on Allouez Avenue. Financial Plaza Buildings 1 & 2, located at 1825 S. Webster Avenue, were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places.



*Financial Plaza Building #2, 1961
1825 S. Webster Avenue*

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
502 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Surveyed
508 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Surveyed
516 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Surveyed
518 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Surveyed
520 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Surveyed
536 Greene Avenue	Reliance Printers & Publishers	1948	Surveyed
2635 Libal Street	People's Bank of Green Bay	1968	Surveyed
1401 S. Webster Avenue	Daanen's Allouez Service Station	1972	Surveyed
1825 S. Webster Avenue	Financial Plaza Buildings 1 & 2	1961	Surveyed
1905 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Surveyed
1915 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Surveyed
1921 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Surveyed
1923 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Surveyed
1927 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Surveyed
1929 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Surveyed
2313 S. Webster Avenue	Dr. John F. Shea Dental Office	1968	Surveyed
3823 S. Webster Avenue	Austin's Grocery Store	1965	Surveyed

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Planning & Landscape Architecture

Urban Parks and Planning

After considering consolidation of parks and recreational services with the City of Green Bay during the mid-1960s, the Village of Allouez established a Park, Recreation & Forestry Department in 1974. A year-long study, completed by a special citizen study committee recommended a full-time director to oversee all of the Village's parks, swimming pool, education, recreation, and forestry programs. The town chairman appointed a committee of nine members for the new department.²⁸⁷

Broadview Soccer Complex

The Broadview Soccer Complex, located between Libal Street and East River Drive, features five soccer fields, picnic area, and a concession building. In 1987, it was purchased by the Village of Allouez from the Green Bay School District. No historic resources were found to be associated with the Broadview Soccer Complex.²⁸⁸

East Lawn Park

East Lawn Park, located at 1515 Boyd Street, features a shelter building, half-court basketball area, tennis court, baseball diamond, playground equipment, and boat launch on the East River. The East Lawn Park shelter, located at 1515 Boyd Street, was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.²⁸⁹

Green Isle Park

The largest park in the Village of Allouez, Green Isle Park is located at 2700 Greene Avenue. This 48 acre park opened in 1973, on the site of the former town dump.²⁹⁰ Today, it provides access to the East River and is crossed by the Resch Family East River Trail. Other amenities include lighted softball and baseball diamonds, tennis courts, playground equipment, recreational fields canoe launch, fishing piers, and seasonal ice-skating. The park features multiple shelters and structures, including a large octagonal pavilion, a small octagonal picnic shelter, a rectangular picnic shelter, toilet building, and multiple storage sheds and garages. No resources in Green Isle Park were included in the survey.²⁹¹

Kiwanis Park

Kiwanis Park is located at the end of Briar Lane along the East River and features a picnic shelter, soccer fields, tennis courts, a half-court basketball area, playground equipment, and access to the White River. The park is crossed by the Resch Family East River Trail.²⁹² The Kiwanis Park Shelter, located at 3517 East River Drive, was not included in the survey as it not of age to be considered an historic resource.

Langlade Park

Langlade Park, adjacent to Langlade Elementary School, is home to the Broadview YMCA and several other recreational amenities. For more information on the Broadview YMCA, refer to Chapter 13 Recreation & Entertainment. The park features a picnic shelter, tennis courts, a softball diamond, a half-court basketball court, and playground equipment. The Langlade Park shelter, located at 394 Broadview Drive, was not included in the survey as it lacks architectural significance.²⁹³

Optimist Park

Optimist Park is located at the intersection of Libal Street and East Kalb Avenue. The 1970 Allouez Master Plan II recommended the construction of a new school on the 9.9 acre site.²⁹⁴ However, the property was purchased in 1987 from the Green Bay School District by the Village of Allouez.²⁹⁵ In 1991, the Village Board opposed a proposal to develop the land into sixteen residential lots.²⁹⁶ Residents claimed the development would contradict the Brown County Outdoor and Open Space Recreation Plan, which was enacted in 1983.²⁹⁷ Today, the park features a shelter building with concession stand, baseball diamond, and playground equipment. The Optimist Park shelter, located on Libal Street and East Kalb Avenue, was not included in the survey as it lacks architectural significance.²⁹⁸

Patrick Henry Martin Webster Park Sports Complex

Behind Webster Elementary School, the Patrick Henry Martin Webster Park Sports Complex features a host of recreational facilities. The complex includes a picnic shelter, concession stand, two baseball diamonds, four softball diamonds, batting cages, tennis courts, football field, a half-court basketball, and playground equipment. No resources in the Patrick Henry Martin Webster Park Sports Complex were included in the survey.²⁹⁹

Riverview Park

Riverview Park is located on the East River at the intersection of East River and Broadview Drives. The park features a concession building and five softball diamonds. The park is crossed by the Resch Family East River Trail.³⁰⁰ The Riverview Park concession building, located on the East River at the intersection of East River and Broadview Drives, was not included in the survey as it lacks architectural significance.

St. Francis Park

St. Francis Park, located at 1540 Riverside Drive, is a developed section of the Fox River State Trail along the Fox River. The 3.4 acre park was donated by the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay in 2001 and features a picnic shelter.³⁰¹ No historic resources were found to be associated with St. Francis County Park.³⁰²

Sunlight Park

Sunlight Park is located on Park Drive between Arrowhead and St. Francis Drives in the Sunlight Park subdivision, which was developed in 1919. Developers initially planned for the subdivision to contain several parks, with nearly each house having views to a park, however this plan was never developed.³⁰³ Sunlight Park features playground equipment and passive recreational space.³⁰⁴ No historic resources were found to be associated with Sunlight Park.

Sunset Park

Sunset Park is located on Sunset Circle along the Fox River and is crossed by the Fox River State Trail and features passive recreational space. No historic resources were found to be associated with Sunset Park.³⁰⁵

Wiese Family Park

The Wiese Family Park, located on the 900th block of LeBrun Road along the East River, was developed in November of 2005. The 29 acre park is named after Wilfred and Mary Wiese, who owned and farmed the property.³⁰⁶ The park features two picnic shelters, soccer fields, and river access. No resources in the Wiese Family Park were included in the survey as they lack architectural significance.³⁰⁷

Fox River State Trail

The Fox River State Trail is a 25-mile recreational trail developed in 1989 on the former right-of-way of the Wisconsin Central Limited Railroad. Beginning in Green Bay, the trail runs through Allouez and De Pere and terminates in the Village of Greenleaf.³⁰⁸ Access points in Allouez are located at the Mariner Motel, Lazarre Street, and Sunset Park. A section of the trail was developed as St. Francis Park in 2001. No historic resources were found to be associated with The Fox River State Trail.³⁰⁹

Resch Family East River Trail

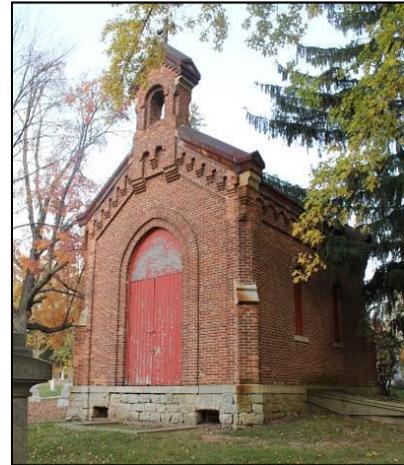
The Resch Family East River Trail is a recreation trail along the East River that begins in Green Bay and extends through Bellevue, Allouez, De Pere, and Ledgeview. The East River Trail was developed 1990 and was extended in 2004 with a donation from local businessman, Dick Resch. No historic resources were found to be associated with The Resch Family East River Trail.³¹⁰

Cemeteries

Allouez Catholic Cemetery

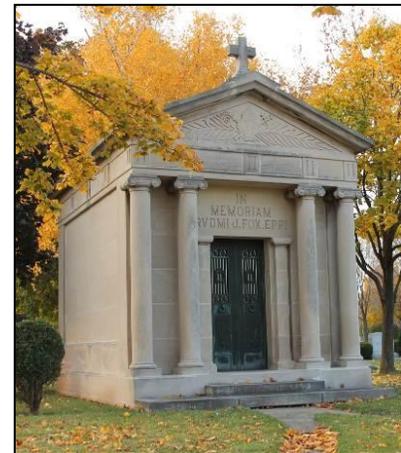
Allouez Catholic Cemetery was established in 1822 on property purchased from the Joseph Ducharme Family. During the development of the Village of Astor in 1835, graves were transferred from an 18th century cemetery in the present-day City of Green Bay to Allouez Catholic Cemetery.

In 1876, Bishop Francis Xavier Krautbauer of the Green Bay Diocese proposed the construction of a small chapel in the cemetery. The Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel, located at 2121 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Roughly 18 by 24 feet, it was one of the first receiving vaults in the country. The remains of Krautbauer's predecessor, Bishop Melcher, were placed in the chapel's basement.³¹¹



*Allouez Catholic Cem. Chapel, 1876
2121 Riverside Drive*

A mausoleum for the remains of Bishop Joseph John Fox was constructed in the cemetery sometime after his death in 1915.³¹² The Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum, located at 2121 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Neoclassical Revival style. For more information on Bishop Joseph John Fox, refer to Chapter 14 Notable People. The remains of Bishop Melcher were moved from the Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel to their final resting place in the Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum.³¹³



*Bishop Fox Mausoleum, c. 1915
2121 Riverside Drive*

An iron crucifix statue, erected in Allouez Catholic Cemetery during the early twentieth century, was manufactured by M.H. Wiltzius & Co. The Allouez Catholic Cemetery Crucifix Statue, located at 2121 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The company, located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was known to make statues and other vessels for the Catholic Church during the early twentieth century.³¹⁴

Also during the early twentieth century, a Mediterranean Revival style chapel was constructed in the cemetery. The Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel, located at 2121 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Allouez Chapel Mausoleums were constructed in the Allouez Catholic Cemetery sometime during the 1970s under the direction of Rev. Leo H. Ott, director of cemeteries in the

Green Bay Diocese. The two Allouez Chapel Mausoleum buildings, located at 2121 Riverside Drive, were included in the survey and should be reevaluated for their eligibility for listing National Register of Historic Places when they become 50 years of age. The mausoleums contain one of the most impressive collections of faceted glass windows in the country. The 33 windows, valued approximately at \$1 million, were installed between 1975 and 2004.³¹⁵

Woodlawn Cemetery

Woodlawn Cemetery was established as a non-profit, non-sectarian cemetery by Henry S. Baird, H. Eugene Eastman, Charles D. Robinson, Daniel W. King, Timothy O. Howe, Nathan Goodell, Frank Desnoyers, and Burley Follett in 1856. However, the burial grounds were not officially purchased by the organization until 1867. The seventy plots comprising the original burial ground were located in the City of Green Bay's Baird Park, but were relocated to Woodlawn Cemetery in 1867.³¹⁶

A water system was installed at the cemetery in 1895. The cemetery's entrance was relocated from Monroe Avenue to Webster Avenue in 1908. At this time the Woodlawn Cemetery Perpetual Care organization was also instated to maintain the grounds.³¹⁷ During the early-twentieth century, a brick funerary building was constructed in the cemetery. The Woodlawn Cemetery Building, located at 1542 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



*Woodlawn Cemetery Building
1542 S. Webster Avenue*

A monument was constructed in the cemetery by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Green Bay's Lodge No. 259 in 1912. Donated by Thomas Joannes, the monument features a prominent cast sculpture of an elk. The Woodlawn Cemetery Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Monument, located at 1542 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Also in 1912, a mausoleum was constructed to house the remains of Dr. William Edward Minahan, a physician from Fond du Lac who perished on the Titanic in April of 1912. His body was recovered from the shipwreck and entombed at Woodlawn Cemetery within the month.³¹⁸ The Dr. William Edward Minahan Mausoleum, located at 1542 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

A mausoleum was constructed in the cemetery to house the remains of Green Bay restaurant owner, Otto Albert William Kaap. For more information on Otto Kaap, refer to Chapter 14 Notable People. The Otto Albert William Kaap Mausoleum, located at 1542 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

During the mid-twentieth century, a Ranch style chapel was construction in the cemetery. The Woodlawn Cemetery Chapel, located at 1542 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sen. Jerome Van Sistine sponsored a change in state law in 1987, from which the Woodlawn Cemetery would be able to expand its grounds to the south. The unsuccessful bill would have permitted the annexation of 30 acres of adjacent land; essentially abutting burial plots to locals' back yards.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Cemetery Chapel	1876	Surveyed
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Catholic Cemetery Crucifix Statue	c.1900	Surveyed
2121 Riverside Drive	Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum	c.1915	Eligible
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Chapel Mausoleum Buildings	c.1970	Surveyed
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Woodlawn Cemetery Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks Monument	1912	Surveyed
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Dr. William Edward Minahan Mausoleum	1912	Surveyed
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Otto Albert William Kaap Mausoleum	c. 1974	Surveyed

Recreation & Entertainment

Athletics

Four Seasons Tennis Club

The Four Seasons Indoor Tennis Club was established in 1972 by Nick Caramehas. A building was constructed that same year on Riverside Drive. The Four Seasons Tennis Club, located at 3600 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.³¹⁹

Fox River Valley Country Club

After the closing of Wau-Be-Nuk-Qua Country Club in De Pere in 1913, the first golf course in the Green Bay area, some of its former members sought to develop another course. P.H. Martin, E.R. Minahan, Jules Parmentier, and a group of investors, founded the private Fox River Valley Country Club in 1916 with a capital of \$25,000.³²⁰ Completed the following year, a non-extant clubhouse and the first and ninth holes were located along the east bank of the Fox River on the west side of Riverside Drive north of St. Mary's Boulevard.³²¹ The remaining seven holes were located on the east side of Riverside Drive.³²²

Mirroring the fate of its predecessor course in De Pere, the Fox River Valley Country Club closed in 1928 when a group of prominent members left to form the Oneida Golf and Riding Club in Green Bay as there was no room to expand the Allouez course beyond the original nine holes. The Chicago Landscape Co. then purchased the course and reopened it as the first public fee course in the area under the name of Green Bay Golf Course.³²³ At this time, the clubhouse reopened as the Riviera nightclub, which eventually was destroyed by fire in 1935.³²⁴

Vince Hendrie purchased the course in 1935. A new clubhouse, now non-extant, was constructed on the east side of Riverside Drive along with a driving range. The first and ninth holes were also relocated to the east side of Riverside Drive. The course became known as the Town and Country Club at this time.³²⁵

The golf course was purchased by a group of investors under the direction of Rex Joslin in the 1960s. The portion of the property east of Riverside Drive was sold to real estate developers Alan Kane and Robert Plous in 1976. The course was closed in April of 1977, at which time construction of the Kane and Plous Subdivision began.³²⁶ The portion of the property along the Fox River, west of Riverside Drive, was sold to developer Thomas Skogg on which he developed the Willowbrook Corporate Office Building.³²⁷ The Willowbrook Corporate Office

Building, located at 3200 Riverside Drive, was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource. The Town & Country Club Supper Club operated in the clubhouse until 1993, after which it was demolished.³²⁸ No remaining historic resources were found to be associated with Town and Country Club or its successors.

Green Bay-De Pere Polo Club and Riding School

Dr. Lenfesty of De Pere established the Green Bay-De Pere Polo Club and Riding School in 1931. A field on the east side of Riverside Drive, south of Abbey Pond, was obtained from the Hockers Family to serve as the polo field. The non-extant riding school and stables were located on the 90-acre Conner Family farm on Riverside Drive, north and east of Abbey Pond.³²⁹ Over two thousand spectators attended the first competitive match, which was held in 1932.³³⁰

Upon the club's closing in 1936, Dr. Robert Cowles purchased the riding school and stables on the Conner Family farm for \$25,000 and later sold it to Dr. R.J. Minahan. The polo field on Hocker's land was purchased by St. Norbert College to be repurposed as a football field in 1937, with the intention it would be named Hockers Field. However, the field was named Minahan Stadium as it was largely funded by a donation from Dr. Minahan.³³¹

Upon his death in 1941, Dr. Minahan bequeathed the former Conner Family farm to St. Norbert College, on which it constructed an abbey in 1954.³³² The majority of the football field and abbey property, including all of the abbey buildings, were annexed into the City of De Pere in 1969, leaving only the northern edge of the property in Allouez.³³³ Minahan Stadium was demolished in 2010, at which time it was replaced by the Donald J. Schneider Stadium on De Pere's west side.³³⁴ No remaining historic resources were found to be associated with the Green Bay-De Pere Polo Club.

Village of Allouez Municipal Pool

In 1965, the Town of Allouez had constructed an indoor municipal swimming pool.³³⁵ The Town of Allouez Municipal Swimming Pool, located at 380 Broadview Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1978, the pool closed except for the summer season because of rising operational costs. In the early 1980s, the Town Board discussed closing the Town of Allouez Municipal Swimming Pool. Because of its structural problems and energy inefficiency, the pool building became a financial burden for the town.³³⁶



*Town of Allouez Municipal Swimming Pool, 1965
380 Broadview Drive*

Soon after, a group of local investors approached the Town Board about purchasing and modifying the pool building.³³⁷ Proposed work for the building included fixing the roof and adding a solar heating system.³³⁸ By the late 1980s and 1990s, architecture firm, Berners-

Schober designed several additions to the property, including two parking lots, fitness rooms, and remodeling projects.

Today, the Village of Allouez retains ownership of the Allouez Municipal Pool; however the building is currently occupied by the Broadview Y.M.C.A.

Professional Sports

Green Bay Packers

Due to the proximity to Lambeau Field and Green Bay, several of the team's players, coaches, and staff have resided in the Village of Allouez since the team's establishment in 1919. These have included: John Phillip Bengston, Dr. Eugene Brusky, Anthony Canadeo, Bernard "Boob" Darling, Donald Montgomery Hutson, Gary Knafelc, Earl "Curly" Lambeau, Vincent Lombardi, James Temp, Fred Trowbridge, and Andrew E. Turnbull. For more information on individuals affiliated with the Green Bay Packers, refer to Chapter 14 Notable People.

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
380 Broadview Drive	Village of Allouez Municipal Pool	1965	Surveyed
3600 Riverside Drive	Four Seasons Indoor Tennis Club	1972	Surveyed

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Notable People

Introduction

These people range from early settlers, industrialists, brewmeisters, politicians, entrepreneurs, professionals, and professional athletes. Historic resources associated with these persons are listed after their short biographies. More research may unearth additional people of significance or additional resources. If there were no known extant historic resources associated with an individual, those persons may not be mentioned in this report as the primary objective of an intensive survey is to identify extant structures with both architectural integrity and historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Patricia Wood Baer

Patricia Wood was born in 1922, the daughter of L.G. Wood, the founder of Paper Converting Machine Corporation of Green Bay. She married Frederick E. Baer in 1947 and, the following year, purchased a house which was constructed in 1910. The house located at 125 W. Mission Road was not included in the survey, as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.³³⁹

The Baers had a new house constructed in 1956. The Frederick E. & Patricia Baer House, located at 3290 Vista Road, was not included in the survey as its alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.³⁴⁰

In 1982, the Baers donated the Victorian Bandstand to Heritage Hill State Historical Park.³⁴¹ The Heritage Hill Bandstand, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.³⁴²

Patricia was awarded the Bellin College of Nursing Trustee Emeritus Award in 1989 and established the Patricia Wood Baer Professorship in Education at the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay in 2005. Patricia Baer passed away in 2010.³⁴³

Henry S. Baird

Attorney Henry S. Baird established a law office in the Town of Allouez in 1824. He later relocated to the Village of Navarino and became its mayor. He constructed a law office there in 1835, which was moved to Heritage Hill State Historical Park in 1975. The Baird Law

Office, located at 2640 S. Webster Avenue, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.³⁴⁴ For more information on Henry S. Baird, refer to the National Register Nomination.

John Phillip Bengston

John Phillip Bengston, born in Minnesota in 1913, was the assistant coach to Vince Lombardi and the Green Bay Packers from 1959 to 1967. Bengston succeeded Lombardi as the head coach in 1968, a position which he held until 1970.³⁴⁵ A house for Bengston was constructed in Allouez in 1955. The John Phillip Bengston house, located at 3138 Linck Court, was not included in the survey as its alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.

Sally Berner

Sally Berner, born in Kewaunee, Wisconsin, began taking art courses at the University of Wisconsin- Madison in the 1960s and later at the Peninsula Art School. Berner specializes in oil paintings of animals. Sally has won several national awards, including first prize in the “Animals” category of the *Artist’s Magazine* in 2001 and first in the “Oil & Acrylic” category at the Kansas Dog Show’s Art Show the following year. She is a member of the Oil Painters of America and the Society of Animal Artists. Today, Sally continues to paint in the wild and at her house on W. Briar Lane, which was constructed in 1959.³⁴⁶ The William P. Stone House, located at 180 W Briar Lane, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Helen Allcox Bie

Helen Allcox Bie was born in 1924 and married John Bie in 1947. The couple moved to the former Norbert J. Christman House in Allouez, which was constructed in 1950. The Norbert J. Christman House, located at 135 E. Whitney Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.³⁴⁷

She became known as the face of the Republican Party in Brown County for many years. Bie co-chaired Reagan For Wisconsin campaigns and served on the Republican National Committee from 1980 to 1992. She was also a member of the Electoral College in 1980 and 1984, and was appointed to the Commission on Presidential Scholars by President Reagan.³⁴⁸ Helen Bie passed away in 2009.

Dr. Eugene Brusky

Eugene Brusky was born in Pulaski, Wisconsin, in 1921. He graduated medical school at Marquette University in 1945 and married Hazel Christina Duddeck later that year. Dr. Brusky founded the West Side Clinic before collaborating with the Catholic Diocese to establish St. Mary’s Hospital in Green Bay.³⁴⁹ A house was constructed for Dr. Brusky in Allouez in 1958. The Dr. Eugene Brusky House, located at 3301 Patrick Court, was not included in the survey as its alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity

Hired by Vince Lombardi in 1962, Dr. Brusky was the Green Bay Packer team physician for 29 years. He was also active in establishing the Green Bay Packer's medical organization: the NFL Physicians Society.³⁵⁰ In 1987, Dr. Eugene Brusky was inducted into the Packer Hall of Fame. Dr. Brusky passed away in 2013.³⁵¹

Merlin G. Bush

Merlin G. Bush was born in New York in 1903.³⁵² In 1939, Bush had a house constructed in Allouez. The Merlin G. Bush House, located at 2335 Ducharme Lane, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District. Individual eligibility should be reevaluated when the entirety of his involvement with the L.D. Schreiber Cheese Company/Schreiber Foods from 1945 through his retirement reaches 50 years of age.



*Merlin G. Bush House, 1939
2335 Ducharme Lane*

In 1945, Merlin, Daniel David Nusbaum, and L.D. “Barney” Schreiber established the L.D. Schreiber Cheese Company in Green Bay. The company began production of processed cheese, supported by their first major customer, the U.S. Government. By 1950, the company opened its first plant outside of Wisconsin in Carthage, Missouri. The company continued to grow throughout the next decade, increasing cheese shelf life with new engineering technologies. In 1962, Barney Schreiber sold the company to Merlin, Daniel Nusbaum, and Merlin's sons. Thirteen of the company's employees purchased stock in Schreiber to help the new owners incorporate the company. One of Merlin's sons, Robert, became the company's president in 1978. Two years later, L.D. Schreiber Cheese Company became Schreiber Foods.³⁵³

In 1987, Merlin won the University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Agricultural & Life Science's Honorary Recognition Award for his innovations in the cheese industry and his continuous support of the University's research programs. Today, Schreiber Foods, Inc. is one of the leading cheese distributors in fast-food restaurant chains, making it the largest privately owned cheese company in the world. It currently employs over 7,000 people worldwide.³⁵⁴

Further research should be conducted to identify Merlin G. Bush's role within the L.D. Schreiber Cheese Company/Schreiber Foods to better assess his significance, the significance of the company, and identify other historic resources that may more strongly represent his area of significance. This reevaluation should occur when the entirety of his involvement with the company from 1945 through the 1980s reaches 50 years of age.

Anthony Robert Canadeo

Anthony Robert Canadeo was born in Chicago in 1919. He was a halfback for Gonzaga University's football team in Spokane, Washington. After graduating from Gonzaga, Anthony

was drafted by the Green Bay Packers in 1940. Anthony played for the Packers until 1945, when he temporarily left to serve in World War II. He returned in 1946 and continued to play for the team. In 1949, Anthony became the first Packers player to ever reach the 1,000-yard mark. Upon his retirement in 1952, Anthony was the Packers' all-time leading rusher. He lived at a house on Oakwood Avenue in Allouez, the location and condition of which are currently unknown. Anthony Canadeo passed away in 2003.³⁵⁵

Cliff Christl

Cliff Christl was born in the Green Bay area in 1947. Christl's childhood home, constructed in 1949 and located at 153 Miramar Drive, was not included in the survey as its alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.

Christl became a notable Wisconsin sportswriter during his 36-year career, which he spent writing for the *Manitowoc Herald-Times*, *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, *Milwaukee Journal*, and *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. Christl was a member of the Pro Football Hall of Fame selection committee and also was inducted into the Wisconsin Basketball Coaches Association.³⁵⁶ In 2012, Cliff and his wife, Shirley established the Packers Heritage Trail in Green Bay. This self-guided walking tour highlights landmarks from Curly Lambeau to Vince Lombardi's years with the Green Bay Packers.³⁵⁷

Paul Coppo

Paul Coppo was born in Hancock, Michigan, in 1938. He began playing hockey at Michigan Tech University in 1956, where he received three varsity letters. He was named All-American, after leading the team to the NCAA Finals in 1960.³⁵⁸

He was drafted in 1960 to play for the United States Hockey League's Green Bay Bobcats. By 1962, he moved into a house on Webster Avenue which was constructed at the turn of the twentieth century; the house, located at 1317 S. Webster Avenue, was not included in the survey as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity. As a center/wing, he set the record as the team's all-time leading scorer. Coppo coached during his last four years with the Bobcats and retired in 1975. He was named the United States Hockey League for his final season.³⁵⁹

While playing for the Bobcats in 1962, Paul Coppo was the leading scorer for the U.S. National Team. Coppo was leading scorer once again, when he played for the United States hockey team in the 1964 Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria. He was an All-Star for the United States Hockey League, twice as a coach and six times as a player.

In 1972, Coppo moved to a house on Bryan Street which was constructed in 1952; the Leslie O. Brosz House, located at 307 Bryan Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Coppo relocated to the nearby Town of Rockland in 1981 and coached in the De Pere Youth Hockey Association, conducted hockey clinics, and sponsored youth and collegiate level

hockey teams into the 1990s. He was inducted into the United States Hockey Hall of Fame in 2004.³⁶⁰

Robert Cowles Jr.

Robert Cowles Jr. was born Allouez in 1924, the son of Dr. Robert and Emily Cowles. Dr. and Emily Cowles lived in the former Murphy estate which was constructed in 1919; the Frank E. Murphy House, located at 304 Braebourne Court, it was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style.³⁶¹



*Frank E. Murphy House, 1920
304 Braebourne Court*

Robert Jr. attended Phillips Academy, a boarding preparatory school in Andover, Massachusetts. After serving in the United States Navy in the Pacific at the end of World War II, he attended Northwestern University and graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering. He married Margaret Lindstrom in Green Bay in 1949.³⁶²

Around 1960, the Cowles had a house constructed in Allouez. The Robert Jr. and Margaret Cowles House, located at 2424 Ducharme Lane, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Having formerly worked as a mechanical engineer for a paper company, Robert Cowles Jr. partnered with James River to establish the civil engineering firm, Marathon Engineering, in 1966 aimed at providing services to the forestry industry of northern Wisconsin. Cowles served as the company's secretary-treasurer. Cowles retired in 1986. The company grew to become a major engineering, architecture, and planning firm which continues to operate to this day in Appleton. In 1990, Marathon Engineers was purchased by the Pöyry Group of Helsinki, Finland. Robert Cowles Jr. passed away in 2011.³⁶³

Sen. Robert L. Cowles

Robert L. Cowles was born in Allouez in 1950, the son of Robert Jr. and Margaret Cowles; the Robert Jr. and Margaret Cowles House, located at 2424 Ducharme Lane, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Robert attended the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay and graduated in 1975.³⁶⁴

Robert L. Cowles was elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly in 1983. He currently represents the 2nd District of the Wisconsin State Senate; covering portions of Brown, Oconto, Outagamie, and Shawano Counties, including the Village of Allouez; an office which he has held since 1987. Senator Cowles was actively involved in environmental protection efforts and currently serves on several committees for the Wisconsin State Senate.³⁶⁵

Bernard E. Darling

Bernard E. Darling was born in Winnebago County in 1903. He was drafted by the Green Bay Packers to play the center position in 1927. He helped the Packers win three consecutive championships in 1929, 1930, and 1931. After retiring in 1931, he became a member of the Packers Board of Directors and Executive Committee. Also in 1931, married his wife, Florence.³⁶⁶

A house was constructed for the couple in Allouez in 1943. The Bernard E. & Florence Darling House, located at 337 Greene Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Georgian Revival style.³⁶⁷



*Bernard E. & Florence Darling House
337 Greene Avenue*

Bernard Darling passed away in 1968.³⁶⁸

James Duane Doty

James Duane Doty was born in Salem, New York, in 1799. He attended law school in New York before moving to Detroit in 1818. There, he served as the secretary to the Michigan Territorial Legislature. In 1820, he was appointed by Governor Lewis Cass to be the official secretary of a federal exploration expedition of Lake Superior and present-day Wisconsin. By 1823, he served as a judge, overseeing present-day Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula.³⁶⁹

For this post, Doty was assigned to relocate to the almost unsettled frontier that was the Green Bay area at that time. He arrived in what was then referred to as Shantytown in 1824, where he purchased property and constructed a non-extant house. There, near the former site of Camp Smith in present-day Allouez, Doty established a place for his court, the first territorial courthouse in the State of Wisconsin, making Shantytown the first county seat of Brown County.³⁷⁰

In an effort to establish the Green Bay area's first developed city, Doty and John Lawe platted the Village of Menomineeville at Shantytown in the present-day Village of Allouez by 1829. However, due to the success of the Village of Navarino established the same year downriver in the present-day City of Green Bay and located in closer proximity to the bay of Green Bay and Fort Howard, Menomineeville failed to develop with most of its residents relocating to Navarino.³⁷¹

Doty left his appointment as a judge in 1832 and became a member of the Michigan Territorial Council the following year, representing the Green Bay area. On the council, he petitioned to divide Michigan into two territories.³⁷²

Doty remained on the council until 1835, when he co-founded the town of Astor on the east side of the Fox River, leaving Shantytown to relocate there himself.³⁷³ The Villages of Navarino and Astor consolidated to form the Borough of Green Bay in 1838.

Despite Doty's active participation in Wisconsin's establishment, his rival, Henry Dodge, was appointed the first governor of the Wisconsin Territory upon its establishment in 1836. Doty then became active in land speculation and purchased land throughout the territory, investing in the present-day cities of De Pere and Madison. In 1836, Doty lobbied the territorial Legislature successfully to relocate the territory capitol from Belmont to Madison. He was unsuccessful that year, however, in persuading Congress to survey the Fox River for the construction of a permanent harbor.³⁷⁴

In 1838, Doty became a congressional delegate for Wisconsin Territory, a position he held until he was appointed Governor of the Wisconsin Territory in 1841. Throughout his single term, he was unsuccessful in seeking public support to declare Wisconsin as a state. He relocated to Neenah in 1844, to support the settlement of Menasha.³⁷⁵

He was selected as a delegate to Wisconsin's constitutional convention in 1846. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, Doty was elected into the U.S. House of Representatives. As a representative, Doty sought federal funding for the construction of railroads throughout Wisconsin. Doty lost his seat in the House in 1853, at which time he moved back to the Neenah-Menasha area.³⁷⁶

James Doty left Wisconsin for Utah in 1861, where he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Utah Territory. In 1863, Doty was appointed governor Utah, where he remained until his death in 1865.³⁷⁷ No historic resources were found to be associated with James Duane Doty.

Rosalie La Borde Dousman

Rosalie La Borde was born in Mackinac, Michigan, in 1796. In 1808, she married John Dousman, who was born in the same city in 1786, and moved to the Green Bay area in 1810. At that time, John purchased several properties in present-day Allouez. He also was a farmer, trader, and owner of a distillery. During the British and American Indian alliance in War of 1812, American Indians were sent to attack Americans, especially around the Great Lakes. Because of this, John had to flee the Green Bay area. Because Rosalie was partially Chippewa, she stayed behind.³⁷⁸ After John passed away in 1825, Rosalie became an interpreter for American Indians in the area. Soon thereafter, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli approached Rosalie about establishing a Catholic school to educate American Indian children. She began teaching in the non-extant Dousman Mission School in 1831.³⁷⁹

In 1853, Rosalie left for Winnebago County to teach American Indian children at the Poygan Pay Grounds. She followed these children and their families to a new reservation in Keshena in 1858.³⁸⁰ She continued to teach American Indian children until the late 1860s and passed away in 1872.³⁸¹ No historic resources were found to be associated with Rosalie La Borde Dousman.

Colonel Joseph Ducharme Sr.

Joseph Ducharme Sr. was born in Lachine, Canada, in 1766.³⁸² He arrived in the Green Bay area in 1797, initially serving as a colonel in the French army. Joseph married an American Indian woman, Veronique, and purchased property in present-day Allouez. In 1831, Joseph and Veronique sold two acres of land to Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, for the construction of St. John Catholic Church.³⁸³ Col. Joseph Ducharme Sr. passed away in 1835.³⁸⁴ No historic resources were found to be associated with Joseph Ducharme Sr.

Joseph Ducharme Jr.

Joseph Ducharme Jr., the son of Col. Joseph Sr. and Veronique Ducharme, was born in 1810 in present-day Allouez. Active in local civic and church affairs throughout his lifetime, Ducharme joined the first town meeting as an inspector of the election for town officers.³⁸⁵ The Brown County Board of Supervisors approved the formation of the Town of Allouez in 1874. He and the town's incorporators helped to raise funds to support the salaries of local officers, construction of a new schoolhouse, and general town expenses.³⁸⁶ Joseph Ducharme Jr. passed away in 1885.³⁸⁷ No historic resources were found to be associated with Joseph Ducharme Jr. Descendants of the Ducharme Family have continued to live in the area to this day.

Bishop Joseph John Fox

Bishop Joseph John Fox was born in Green Bay, in 1855. After ordination as a priest, he served the churches of St. John's and Our Lady of the Lourdes in Marinette. He was ordained Bishop of the Diocese of Green Bay in 1904. During his episcopacy, he assisted with raising funds for a new building for St. Joseph's Orphanage, as well as creating schools for St. John's Church in Green Bay and Our Lady of Lourdes.³⁸⁸ Bishop Joseph J. Fox resigned shortly before his death in 1914.³⁸⁹

A mausoleum for the remains of Bishop Joseph John Fox was constructed in Allouez Catholic Cemetery sometime after his death in 1915.³⁹⁰ The Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum, located at 2121 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Neoclassical Revival style.

Rebecca Bennett Giddens

Rebecca Bennett Giddens was born in Allouez in 1977. Rebecca's childhood home, constructed in 1935 and located at 2333 Jourdain Lane, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. She attended Webster Elementary School and St. Matthew's School. She graduated Notre Dame Academy in 1996. Rebecca Bennett Giddens competed in single kayak slalom at the Sydney Olympics in 2000, where she finished in seventh place. She won the World Cup Championship in 2002. Rebecca was a silver medalist in the same event at the Athens Olympics in 2004.³⁹¹

Herman A. Greiling

Herman A. Greiling was born in the nearby Town of Preble in 1869. After studying architecture in Chicago, Herman went into a construction business with his brother, Charles Greiling. They established the Marine Construction Company in the City of Green Bay in 1896. Herman married Lillian DeVroey in 1899. In 1911, Herman cofounded Hartmann-Greiling Machine & Boiler Works in the City of Green Bay and served as the company's president. The company specialized in the manufacturing of boat machinery, stationary boilers, and general machinery.³⁹² He later became vice president at the nearby Barkhausen Coal and Dock Company and president of the New Franken Telephone Company.³⁹³

A new house was constructed in Allouez for the Greilings in 1920. The Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House, located at 2568 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style. The Greilings lost their home some time during the Great Depression.



*Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House, 1920
2568 S. Webster Avenue*

Herman became the first president of the Allouez Water Commission in 1926.³⁹⁴

During the 1930s, Herman moved to the City of Green Bay, where he lived until his death in 1944.³⁹⁵

August Hochgreve

August Hochgreve was born in Germany in 1832, where he learned the brewing and barrel making trades. He immigrated to Allouez in 1852. In partnership with Henry Rahr, he founded Bellevue Brewery in 1857 in a non-extant building on the Fox River. In 1865, the partnership ended when Rahr established Rahr Brewing Company in Green Bay. Hochgreve continued brewing in Allouez under the name Hochgreve Brewing Company.³⁹⁶

In 1874, Hochgreve constructed a new, 3-story brick building to house his expanding business. Hochgreve Brewing Company, located at 2200 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Around this same time, Hochgreve had a prominent brick house constructed for his family immediately north of the brewery. The August & Caroline Hochgreve House, located at 2150 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.³⁹⁷ As evidenced by historic photographs, the house originally featured a heavily ornamented wrap-around porch, which has since been removed.³⁹⁸



*Hochgreve Brewery, 1874 (left) and August & Caroline Hochgreve House, 1874 (right)
2568 S. Webster Avenue*

Several additional non-extant buildings were later constructed by Hochgreve nearby, including a second brick house for other family members, seven houses for workers across the road, and several more south of the brewery. A non-extant monumental fountain, crowned with a statue of a swan, was once located in front of the brewery.³⁹⁹

When August Hochgreve died in 1877, his wife Caroline continued operation of the brewery, eventually aided by their son, Adolph. Prohibition halted production at the brewery in the 1920s. After Adolph's death in 1932, another son, Christian, reestablished the brewery as the C. Hochgreve Brewing Co, which continued to operate after his death in 1938. The brewery ultimately closed in 1949.⁴⁰⁰

Allan F. Houston

In the 1930s, Allan F. Houston inherited the Northwest Engineering Works, established in 1918 by the Barkhausen brothers in the City of Green Bay also formerly the Hartmann-Greiling Machine and Boiler Works that was purchased by his father, Louis E. Houston. Allan Houston became the longest serving president of Northwest Engineering Works. During the 1960s, he purchased the former house of Green Bay Packer Bernard Darling, built in 1943. The Bernard E. & Florence Darling House, located at 337 Greene Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Georgian Revival style.⁴⁰¹

Rita Mianecke Houston

Rita Mianecke was born in Chicago in 1926. Her family moved into her grandparents' home on Coolidge Street in Allouez the following year. The house, constructed in 1910 and located at 157 Coolidge Street, was not included in the survey as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity. Rita began playing golf as a girl at the Town and Country Golf Course. During in the early 1950s, she became a member of the Wisconsin State Women's Association, the Northeastern Women's Association, and several local women's golf leagues in the Green Bay area.⁴⁰²

In 1954, Rita married Kenneth Houston. After renting for several years, the couple purchased a house in Allouez on Meadow Lane. The house, constructed in 1955 and located at 2339 Meadow Lane, was not included in the survey as its alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural significance.⁴⁰³ In 1967, the Houstons had a house constructed on Ravine Way. The Kenneth & Rita Houston House, located at 3100 Ravine Way, was not included in the survey as its alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.⁴⁰⁴

During her career as an amateur league golfer, Rita has competed in a large number of golf tournaments throughout Wisconsin, the United States, as well as in Mexico, Bermuda, and Canada.⁴⁰⁵ She won the lower half of Championship Flight in the Mexican Women's Amateur Tournament in the early 1970s and was the champion of the Women's Northeastern Wisconsin Golf Association five times.⁴⁰⁶ Rita served on the Women's State Board for 10 years and has been on the Wisconsin State Golf Association Hall of Fame Selection Committee since the 1990s.⁴⁰⁷ In 1992, Rita qualified for the U.S. Women's Mid-Amateur Championship.⁴⁰⁸

Rita is an active member of the Historical Allouez Society and has worked in recent years to compile a collection of research and stories regarding the history and residents of the Village of Allouez. Her collection served as a helpful resource in the preparation of this report.

Donald Montgomery Hutson

Donald Montgomery Hutson was born in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1913. He moved to the Green Bay area in 1935 when he signed with the Green Bay Packers. He and his wife, Julia, eventually purchased and resided in a house that was constructed on Miramar Drive in 1927. The Donald M. & Julia Hutson House, located at 226 Miramar Drive, was included in the survey, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Tudor Revival style, and is eligible for listing as a contributing resource to the proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District.⁴⁰⁹



*Donald M. & Julia Hutson House, 1927
226 Miramar Drive*

During Hutson's playing career with the Packers, he earned two Joe F. Carr Trophies for outstanding player and also was a consensus All-Pro five times.⁴¹⁰ After retiring from playing in 1945, Hutson served as an assistant coach to Curly Lambeau and the Green Bay Packers until 1948.⁴¹¹ Donald Hutson held 18 NFL records at the time of his death in 1997.⁴¹²

Frank Oliver Howard

Frank Oliver Howard was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1936. He attended The Ohio State University, where he played baseball and basketball. He made the All-American teams in both sports. After graduating, Howard moved to the Green Bay area, the hometown of his wife, Carol.⁴¹³ In 1958, he played Minor League baseball for the Green Bay Blue Jays. At the end of

that season, he was drafted into the Major League by the L.A. Dodgers. He was named the National League's Rookie of the Year in 1960.⁴¹⁴

During the off-season, Howard would return to the Green Bay area and work as a salesman for a local paper products firm. In 1959, he had a house constructed for his family in Allouez.⁴¹⁵ The Frank & Carol Howard House, located at 312 St. Francis Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1964, Howard was traded to the Washington Senators. During his years with the Senators, he was a player on four consecutive All-Star Teams, starting in 1968 and held many franchise records for several decades after. He was traded to the Detroit Tigers later that year. His Major League Baseball career ended in 1973. The following year, Howard signed to play for the Taiheyo Lions in Japan's Pacific League.⁴¹⁶ However, Howard injured his back swinging at his first time at bat, which forced him to retire from playing.⁴¹⁷

Howard coached for the Milwaukee Brewers from 1977 to 1980. In 1981, Howard managed the San Diego Padres. He took over as manager for the New York Mets part-way into the 1983 season. He returned to the Brewers from 1985 to 1986. He went on to coach for the Seattle Mariners from 1987 to 1988, New York Yankees 1989 to 1992, Mets 1994 to 1996, and Tampa Bay Devil Rays 1998-1999.⁴¹⁸ Since 2000, he has served as a player development instructor for the Yankees.⁴¹⁹

Robert J. Irwin Jr.

Robert J. Irwin Jr. arrived in the Green Bay area in 1817, settling in Shantytown in the present-day Village of Allouez. Robert was appointed Brown County's first postmaster. In 1820, he was appointed the county's justice of the peace by Governor Cass. In 1821, his wife, Hanna Rees Irwin, gave birth to Mary C. Irwin, the first white child to be born in Wisconsin. Robert joined the Legislative Council of Michigan in 1823, resigning in 1830. In 1835, Irwin was appointed Indian agent, at which time he moved to his station at Fort Winnebago, east of the present City of Portage. Robert Irwin passed away later that year.⁴²⁰ No historic resources were found to be associated with Robert J. Irwin Jr.

Otto Albert William Kaap

Otto Albert William Kaap was born in Manistee, Michigan, in 1887. As a child, he relocated with his family to the City of Green Bay, where he began a career as a candy maker in 1914.⁴²¹ He later founded Kaap's Restaurant and operated it in the City of Green Bay for over 60 years.⁴²² After Kaap's death in 1974, a mausoleum was constructed to house his remains in Woodlawn Cemetery. The Otto Albert William Kaap Mausoleum, located at 1542 S. Webster Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Rufus Bela Kellogg

Rufus Bela Kellogg was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1837. After graduating from Amherst College in 1858, he moved to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to become a cashier at the First

National Bank of Oshkosh. Rufus married Ellen Bigelow in Milwaukee in 1874. Later that year, he moved to Green Bay and co-founded the Kellogg National Bank. Kellogg served as the bank's president from 1874 to 1891. He also helped organize the First National Bank of De Pere in 1878.⁴²³ Rufus Kellogg established a non-extant stock farm in Allouez in 1882 on what is now Webster Avenue, including the present site of Heritage Hill State Historical Park. Kellogg's generous donations helped construct and stock the Kellogg Library in Green Bay in 1889.⁴²⁴ No historic resources were found to be associated with Rufus Kellogg.

Gary Knafelc

Gary Knafelc was born in Colorado in 1932. He was a wide receiver and tight end for the Green Bay Packers from 1954 through 1962. In 1963, Knafelc retired after playing one year with the San Francisco 49ers. The following year, he returned to Green Bay to become the public address announcer for the Packers.⁴²⁵ Knafelc had a house constructed for himself in Allouez in 1980. The Gary Knafelc House, located at 250 Arbor Lane, was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource. He retired from announcing for the Packers in 2004.

Bishop Francis Xavier Krautbauer

Bishop Francis Xavier Krautbauer was born in Bavaria in 1824. He immigrated to the United States in 1856. He was ordained the second Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay in 1875. During his episcopacy, Bishop Krautbauer oversaw the establishment of thirty parochial schools, including the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum and the Sisters of St. Francis of Bay Settlement in Allouez. For more information on the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, refer to Chapter 9 Social & Political Movements. In 1876, Bishop Krautbauer proposed the construction of a chapel in Allouez Catholic Cemetery and oversaw its construction that year. The Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel, located at 2121 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁴²⁶ Bishop Krautbauer served the Diocese of Green Bay until his death 1885. His remains were laid to rest under the floor of St. Francis Xavier Cathedral of Green Bay.

George F. Kress

George F. Kress, born in Green Bay in 1903, grew up assisting his father with the family horse collar and wooden box business. George graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1925 and married his wife, Marguerite, the following year. He continued working for the family business. The business thrived in the 1930s, when the repeal of prohibition drove breweries to again demand wooden beer cases. In 1933, the Green Bay Box Co. was formed and began to manufacture corrugated cartons, eventually distributing nationally and internationally.⁴²⁷

Kress had a house constructed in Allouez in 1941. The George F. and Marguerite Kress House, located at 2376 Ducharme Lane, was included in the survey and its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places should be reevaluated when the entirety of his involvement with the Green Bay Pulp & Paper Company from 1948 to through his retirement reaches 50 years of age.

In 1963, Kress merged the company with the Green Bay Pulp & Paper Company, which was established in 1948, to form Green Bay Packaging, Inc.⁴²⁸ George Kress claimed that the Green Bay Packaging mill in Green Bay was the first in the industry to practice zero-discharge of processing wastewaters. During the mid-1970s, Green Bay Packaging became the first to practice the use of totally effluent-free pulping in its Green Bay mill. Still under management of the Kress Family, Green Bay Packaging remains a leader in environmentally-conscious manufacturing practices to this day.⁴²⁹

Further research should be conducted to identify George F. Kress's role within Green Bay Packaging, Inc. to better assess his significance, the significance of the company, and identify other historic resources that may more strongly represent his area of significance. This reevaluation should occur when the entirety of his involvement with the Green Bay Pulp & Paper Company from 1948 to through his retirement reaches 50 years of age.

Benjamin A. Laird

Benjamin A. Laird began his broadcasting career as the radio announcer for Oshkosh's professional basketball team, the All Stars. In 1947, Laird established the Green Bay Broadcasting Company, known as WDUZ-AM. This station covered news, sports, and talk radio, as well as music. Benjamin began WQLH-FM in 1967. Both stations played an eclectic mix of music, polka, country, and rock and roll. He continued to operate the stations until his death in 1981, at which time his son, William Laird, took over their operation. Benjamin Laird was the first person to be inducted in the Wisconsin Broadcaster's Hall of Fame, in 1989.⁴³⁰

Benjamin and his wife, Dorothy, lived in a house in Allouez that was designed by the architecture firm of Foeller and Schober and constructed in 1920 by Selmer-Hansen Construction Co. for Dorothy's parents, William and Mathilda Brenner. The William & Mathilda Brenner House, located at 2539 Oakwood Avenue, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Earl "Curly" Louis Lambeau

Earl "Curly" Louis Lambeau was born in Green Bay in 1898. Growing up on N. Jackson Street in the City of Green Bay, Lambeau attended Green Bay East High School, where he was captain of the football team in 1917. The following year, he played football at Notre Dame University. Curly was sent home after contracting tonsillitis at the end of that year and never returned. In 1919, he married Marguerite Van Kessel. The couple initially lived above the non-extant store of Marguerite's parents on S. Monroe Avenue in the City of Green Bay.⁴³¹

Later in 1919, while working for the Indian Packing Company, he co-founded the Green Bay Packers with George Calhoun of the Green Bay Press-Gazette. The Packers were established as a semi-professional organization, playing teams from Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula.⁴³² The team played in a vacant lot at Hagemester Park. Lambeau played halfback and was the team's primary runner and passer. By 1921, Lambeau served as the team's head coach concurrently while playing.

In 1921, the Green Bay Packers joined American Professional Football Association, now known as the National Football League. The team lost their membership within the year, due to illegally recruiting college players. With the financial backing of Andrew B. Turnbull of the Green Bay Press-Gazette, Lambeau was able to get the Packers reinstated into National Football League in 1922. After Turnbull convinced local professionals to purchase stock in the team, the Green Bay Packers were established as a non-profit organization in 1923. By this time, Curly also began working as a salesman at Stiefel's clothing store in the City of Green Bay.⁴³³

By 1925, Curly and Marguerite moved to a house at 630 Grignon Street in the City of Green Bay. That same year, a stadium named City Stadium was constructed for the Packers behind Green Bay East High School. Curly retired from playing in 1929, continuing solely as head coach.⁴³⁴

In 1930, the Lambeaus had a house constructed in Allouez. The Earl Louis & Marguerite Lambeau House, located at 330 Miramar Drive, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District. By 1931, Curly became a district manager for the Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company. Curly and Marguarite divorced in 1934, after which time she continued to live in the house on Miramar Drive until 1997.⁴³⁵



*Earl Louis & Marguerite Lambeau House, 1930
330 Miramar Drive*

Curly married his second wife, former Miss California Susan Johnson, in 1935. The couple lived in the Grace Manor apartments at 425 S. Monroe Avenue in the City of Green Bay. He divorced Susan in 1940. He remarried again, to Grace Garland, in 1945, divorcing her in 1955.⁴³⁶

Lambeau's rigid coaching style led the team to six NFL championship victories in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1936, 1939, and 1944.⁴³⁷ From the beginning, Curly instated significant developments in the game; including introducing the forward pass to the professional league and developing pass patterns. He was one of the first coaches in the league to require daily practice and summer training camps. He was also the first coach in the NFL to fly his team to out-of-town games. In 1946, his decision to spend \$50,000 on creating a separate training facility, Rockwood Lodge, was not perceived well by the Green Bay Packers organization, leading to his resignation in 1950.⁴³⁸

Curly coached for the Chicago Cardinals from 1950 to 1951 and the Washington Redskins from 1952 until retiring in 1953.⁴³⁹ He is one of only seven coaches in NFL history to win over 200 games. In 1961, Lambeau was elected to the Wisconsin Athletic Hall of Fame, and was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame's inaugural class in 1963. Shortly after his death in 1965, the new City Stadium, which was constructed in 1957, was renamed Lambeau Field.⁴⁴⁰

It is recognized by the Wisconsin Historical Society that the professional football career of Curly Lambeau and his influence on sport is significant at a national level for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and potentially as a National Landmark. There are many resources associated with his life and career, only one of which is located within the survey boundaries. The determination of which single resource is best associated his career and therefore eligible for listing in the National Register is beyond the scope of this survey because it would require the study of numerous buildings outside of the survey area. Further evaluation is needed to determine which single resource is individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B for its association with Curly Lambeau; including consideration of the Earl Louis & Marguerite Lambeau House, located at 330 Miramar Drive in Allouez.

Charles Sumner Larsen

Charles Sumner Larsen was born in Green Bay in 1885. He and his brothers grew up working at their father's wholesale fruit and vegetable business, the Larsen Company, which was founded in 1882.⁴⁴¹ Established in 1890, the Larsen Canning Company is the second oldest pea cannery in Wisconsin.⁴⁴²

In 1908, Charles married Amy Mae Alpin and had a house constructed in Allouez in 1920.⁴⁴³ The Charles Sumner and Amy Mae Larsen House, located at 2375 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Charles and his brothers eventually took over the operation of their father's company before his death in 1922. In 1926, it was reorganized as the Larsen Company.⁴⁴⁴ Charles Sumner Larsen passed away in 1950.⁴⁴⁵

Vincent Lombardi

Vincent Lombardi was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1913. He played football at St. Francis Preparatory School before playing at Fordham University from 1934 to 1936. In 1939, he became assistant coach at St. Cecilia High School. He married his wife, Marie, in 1940. The couple first lived in a rented house in Allouez, which was constructed in 1929. The house located at 222 W. Mission Road was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁴⁴⁶ Lombardi later left Wisconsin to become an assistant coach at Fordham University New York City and then the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. From 1954 to 1958 he was an offensive backfield coach for the New York Giants.⁴⁴⁷

In 1959, Lombardi returned to Wisconsin to become head coach of the Green Bay Packers, a team that just finished its record worst season with 1 win, 10 losses, and 1 tie jeopardizing the financial viability and future of the franchise. At that time, he had a new house constructed in Allouez. The Vincent & Marie Lombardi House, located at 667 Sunset Circle, was included in the survey, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of



*Vincent & Marie Lombardi House, 1959
667 Sunset Circle*

Historic Places as nationally significant under Criterion B for its association with Vincent Lombardi, and is eligible for listing as a contributing resource to the proposed Sunset Circle Residential Historic District. The Vincent & Marie Lombardi House is also potentially eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark.⁴⁴⁸

The first season of Lombardi's punishing training regime and expectation of absolute dedication and effort from his players, pushed the Packers to vast improvement, ending the season with 7 wins and 5 losses. In his rookie year as head coach, Lombardi was named AP NFL Coach of the Year in 1959. In his second season as head coach, he led the Packers to first place in the NFL Western Conference for the first time in fifteen years, taking the team to the NFL Championship Game. In 1960, Lombardi experienced his first and only loss in a Championship game. He went on to coach the Packers to win their subsequent nine post-season games, a record streak not matched until 2006. Lombardi led the Packers to win NFL Championship Games in 1961, 1962, and 1965. He coached the Packers to win the first two Superbowls, in the 1966 and 1967 seasons.⁴⁴⁹

Lombardi became the team's general manager in 1968, retiring the following year. He later became the head coach for the Washington Redskins for the 1969 season.⁴⁵⁰ Vincent Lombardi passed away in 1970 and was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame the following year. For the 1971 season's Super Bowl V, the NFL Championship trophy was officially renamed in memory Vince Lombardi to commemorate his victories in the first two Super Bowls.⁴⁵¹

John Lawe

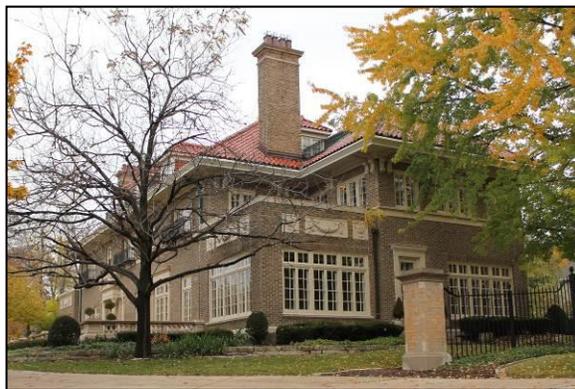
In 1824, John Lawe was made Chief Justice and Judge of Probate under Judge James Duane Doty for the Michigan Territory overseeing present-day Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula.⁴⁵² For this post, Lawe was assigned to relocate to the almost unsettled frontier that was the Green Bay area at that time. He arrived that year in what was then referred to as Shantytown, where Doty established the first territorial courthouse in the State of Wisconsin, making Shantytown the first county seat of Brown County.⁴⁵³

In an effort to establish the Green Bay area's first developed city, John Lawe and James Duane Doty platted the Village of Menomineeville at Shantytown in the present-day Village of Allouez by 1829. However, due to the success of the Village of Navarino established the same year downriver in the present-day City of Green Bay and located in closer proximity to the bay of Green Bay and Fort Howard, Menomineeville failed to develop with most of its residents relocating to Navarino.⁴⁵⁴

Frank E. Murphy

Frank E. Murphy was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1862 and was the son of Simon Jones and Ann Montgomery Murphy. Frank grew up in Detroit and eventually worked at the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Company. He left in 1886 to serve as the secretary-treasurer of the family business, Murphy Lumber Company in Green Bay. In 1894, Frank left Murphy Lumber Company and worked at the Green Bay Electric Railway Company. He co-founded the Morley Murphy Hardware Company in 1904, serving as its vice president. He also served four terms as a City of Green Bay Alderman.⁴⁵⁵

In 1920, a house designed by the architecture firm of Foeller, Schober & Stephenson was constructed for Murphy in Allouez. The Frank E. Murphy House, located at 304 Braebourne Court, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style.



*Frank E. Murphy House, 1920
304 Braebourne Court*

James Ruben

James Ruben was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1931. In 1936, he moved with his family to Chicago, Illinois, where he eventually married and began practicing as a pharmacist. Ruben moved to the Green Bay area by 1962, with the intention of opening a retail store and purchased a house in Allouez which was constructed in 1954. The house located at 3319 S. Clay Street was not included in the survey as its alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.⁴⁵⁶

Backed by a group of investors, Ruben opened a department store on Military Avenue in the City of Green Bay's west side in 1962 at the considerable cost of \$1 million. While initially announced in 1961 as Shopco, the spelling of the store's name was changed to ShopKo by its opening. A second location, initially referred to as ShopKo East, opened on Main Street in the City of Green Bay's east side in 1966. Several additional locations were opened across northeastern Wisconsin in the subsequent years. The chain's first location outside of the state opened in Marquette, Michigan, in 1969.⁴⁵⁷

With the ShopKo Corporation's success and a growing family, Ruben had a new house constructed by Bob Detrie in 1969. The James Ruben House, located at 3340 Delahaut Street, was included in the survey and should be reevaluated for its eligibility for listing National Register of Historic Places when it becomes 50 years of age.⁴⁵⁸



*James Ruben House, 1969
3340 Delahaut Street*

In 1970, Ruben led the development of a corporate headquarters in nearby Ashwaubenon, which was completed the following year. Also in 1970, the company reorganized as ShopKo Stores, Inc.⁴⁵⁹ Ruben sold ShopKo Stores, Inc. to SuperValu Inc. of Edina, Minnesota. That same year, Ruben's goal of a department store with an in-house pharmacy was fulfilled with the first installations of pharmacies in ShopKo stores.⁴⁶⁰

In 1972, Ruben accepted the position of group vice president and director of SuperValu Stores and relocated to Minnesota. Later, he was a part of a group of businessmen who purchased a Denver soccer team and moved it to Minneapolis to form the Minnesota Kicks soccer team franchise. James Ruben passed away in 1983.⁴⁶¹

Donald J. Schneider

Donald J. Schneider was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1935. The Schneider family resided on Stewart Street and later Quincy Street in Green Bay, where Donald attended Cathedral Grade School and Central Catholic High School. Schneider began working for his father Al Schneider's trucking company, Schneider Transport & Storage which was founded in 1935, as a mechanic's helper and truck driver. In 1957, Donald graduated from St. Norbert College with a degree in business. That same year, he married Patricia O'Brien. After serving the U.S. Army in Korea for 13 months, he attended the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania. Upon graduating, Schneider returned to Green Bay and began working as a manager for his father's business in 1961. During the 1960s, he also taught finance courses at St. Norbert College.⁴⁶²

In 1968, a house was constructed for Donald Schneider in Allouez. The Donald J. & Patricia Schneider House, located at 421 St. Mary's Boulevard, was included in the survey and its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places should be reevaluated when the entirety of his involvement as the CEO of Schneider National from 1976 to 2002 reaches 50 years of age.⁴⁶³

Donald assumed leadership of the company in 1976 and renamed it Schneider National. He kept the company at the cutting edge of satellite-based communications and positioning by founding Schneider Logistics and Schneider Communications during the 1980s. In 1982, Donald founded the Schneider National Foundation through which he generously supported area charities, including chairing the capital campaign for Notre Dame Academy, the United Way of Brown County, and funding an outdoor sports complex at St. Norbert which was named in his honor.⁴⁶⁴ A new company headquarters was constructed in Green Bay under Donald's leadership in 1992.⁴⁶⁵

Outside of Schneider National, Donald served on the boards of directors of the Fort Howard Paper Company and Franklin Electric. He also served as the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee for Northwestern University's Transportation Center, was an advisory board member for Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management, and was a director on the Federal Reserve Board in Chicago. Donald was a member of the Board and Executive Committee of the Green Bay Packers and a Trustee of St. Norbert College.⁴⁶⁶

In 2000, a new house was constructed for the Schneiders in Allouez. The Donald J. & Patricia House, located at 3316 Vista Road, was not included in the survey as it is not of age to be considered an historic resource.

Donald served as president and CEO of Schneider National until 2002 and Chairman Emeritus until his death in 2012.⁴⁶⁷

Further research should be conducted to identify Donald J. Schneider's role within Schneider National to better assess his significance, the significance of the company, and identify other historic resources that may more strongly represent his area of significance. This reevaluation should occur when his involvement with the company from 1976 to 2002 reaches fifty years of age.

James Schneider

James Schneider was born around 1948, the son of Al Schneider, founder of what became Schneider National. He resided with his family on Stewart Street and later Quincy Street in Green Bay, where he attended Cathedral Grade School and Central Catholic High School. James began working for his father's company at the age of 12, sweeping warehouse floors and later gassing vehicles and working in the shop. James first attended the University of Wisconsin in Madison before transferring and graduating from the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. After a brief enrollment in an MBA program, James returned to work for Schneider National. During the 1970s, he began residing in a house in Allouez on W. Briar Lane. The house, located at 610 W. Briar Lane, was not included in the survey as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity. James left Schneider International to found Transport Enterprises, a dedicated shipping operations company, based in De Pere.⁴⁶⁸

He sold Transport Enterprises to Schneider National by 1990, at which time he began a career in real estate and property management; that year, James purchased a 2.5-acre property along the Fox River in Allouez. A large house was completed for James in 1992, constructed onto an existing 7-slip boathouse, which was constructed of concrete block during the late 1940s by Sam Campbell.⁴⁶⁹ The James Schneider House, located at 1430 Marine Street, was included in the survey and should be reevaluated for its eligibility for listing in National Register of Historic Places when it reaches 50 years of age.

James Temp

James Temp was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1933. He played football and baseball at the University of Wisconsin. James married Carol Jean Sweeney in 1955, the same year he was drafted as a defensive end by the Green Bay Packers. However, he served two years in the U.S. Army before beginning to play in 1957.

A house was constructed for the Temps in Allouez in 1960. The James and Carol Jean Temp House, located at 311 Roselawn Blvd, was not included in the survey as its alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.

Temp retired from playing football in the 1960s due to a shoulder injury. Later, he began working for Murphy Insurance in Green Bay and eventually became president of the company.⁴⁷⁰

James was the UW-Green Bay Founders Association President from 1980 to 1981 and three years later became chairman for the university's first capital campaign. In 1987, James joined the Green Bay Packers Board of Directors, serving as a member of emeritus of the Executive Committee from 1993 to 2004. He retired from the Murphy Insurance in 1998 and passed away in 2012.⁴⁷¹

Fred Trowbridge

During the early 1930s, Attorney Fred Trowbridge rented a house on Mission Road in Allouez that was constructed in 1929. This house, located at 206 W. Mission Road, was not included in the survey as its additions and alterations have too greatly diminished its original architectural integrity.⁴⁷²

A house designed by the architectural firm of Foeller, Schober & Berners was constructed for Trowbridge in 1933. The Fred Trowbridge House, located at 247 Miramar Drive, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District. An addition designed by the same architectural firm was constructed onto the house in 1948.⁴⁷³

Trowbridge served as the Green Bay Packers legal council from 1950 to 1981. He served as treasurer of the Packers' Executive Committee concurrently. He was inducted into the Green Bay Packers Hall of Fame in 1984 and passed away in 1987.⁴⁷⁴

Andrew B. Turnbull

Andrew B. Turnbull was born in 1886. He co-founded the Green Bay Press-Gazette in 1915. When the Green Bay Packers lost their NFL membership in 1921, Turnbull helped the team get reinstated into National Football League by the following year. In 1923, he worked to convince local professionals to purchase stock in the team and help incorporate the Packers as a non-profit corporation. Turnbull became the team's first president from 1923 until 1927.⁴⁷⁵

A house was constructed for Turnbull and his wife, Susan, in Allouez in 1957. The Andrew B. & Susan Turnbull House, located at 415 Arrowhead Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Andrew B. Turnbull lived there until his death three years later.⁴⁷⁶

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Mentioned in the Text

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
415 Arrowhead Drive	Andrew B. & Susan Turnbull House	1957	Surveyed
304 Braebourne Court	Frank E. Murphy House	1920	Eligible
2335 Ducharme Lane	Merlin G. Bush House	1939	Eligible
2376 Ducharme Lane	George F. & Marguerite Kress House	1941	Eligible
2424 Ducharme Lane	Robert Jr. & Margaret Cowels House	1960	Surveyed
337 Greene Avenue	Bernard E. & Florence Darling House	1943	Eligible
2333 Jourdain Lane	House	1935	Surveyed
1430 Marine Street	James Schneider House	1992	Eligible
226 Miramar Drive	Donald M. & Julia Hutson House	1927	Eligible
247 Miramar Drive	Fred Trowbridge House	1933	Eligible
330 Miramar Drive	Earl L. & Marguerite Lambeau House	1930	Eligible
222 W. Mission Road	House	1929	Surveyed
2539 Oakwood Avenue	William & Mathilda Brenner House	1920	Eligible
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel	1876	Surveyed

2121 Riverside Drive	Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum	c.1915	Eligible
2150 Riverside Drive	August & Caroline Hochgreve House	c.1874	Surveyed
2200 Riverside Drive	Hochgreve Brewing Company	c.1874	Surveyed
2375 Riverside Drive	Charles Sumner & Amy Mae Larsen House	1920	Eligible
312 St. Francis Drive	Frank & Carol Howard House	1959	Eligible
421 St. Mary's Boulevard	Donald J. & Patricia Schneider House	1968	Surveyed
667 Sunset Circle	Vincent & Marie Lombardi House	1929	Eligible
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Otto Albert William Kaap Mausoleum	c. 1974	Eligible
2568 S. Webster Avenue	Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House	1920	Eligible
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Samuel Beall House/ Baird Law Office	1824	Listed
135 E. Whitney Street	Norbert J. Christman House	1950	Surveyed

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Survey Results

Introduction

The survey conducted on the historical aspects of the Village of Allouez shows a genuine abundance of valuable historic properties within the survey boundary. Several of the properties surveyed were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or were included in one of three proposed historic districts. The examples found in the survey area suggest a community rich with history and some respect for the history of the resources that are available to them.

The principal investigators surveyed 785 resources of architectural or historical interest. Of these, 13 are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for architectural and/or historical significance. For an in-depth list of National Register criteria, refer to Chapter 2 Survey Methodology. There were also 3 potential historic districts identified, all of which are primarily composed of single-family residences.

This chapter contains the following results of the survey: a list of individual resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a list of resources individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, information on the 3 proposed historic districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a listing of all properties surveyed in the Village of Allouez, and maps of the portions of the survey area where historic resources were identified. District summaries include a list of all resources included within the boundaries and if the resources are contributing or not contributing to the district.

In addition to the contents of this chapter, several other types of information were gathered and organized through the course of the survey. From this information, the following documents were created: updated and new entries to the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), an excel spreadsheet database of buildings surveyed with current owner names and addresses, photos of every surveyed building, and this report. This architectural and historical intensive survey report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison. A copy of the report is kept at the Allouez Village Hall and the Brown County Library.

Resources Currently Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory	1898	Romanesque Revival
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Dormitory & Shop	1901	Astylistic Utilitarian
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Service Building	1904	Astylistic Utilitarian
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory General Purpose Bldg	1906	Astylistic Utilitarian
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory General Garage	1906	Astylistic Utilitarian
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Walls & Guard Towers	1916	N/A
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Chapel	1924	Front Gabled
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Root Cellar	1932	Astylistic Utilitarian
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Auto School	1953	Contemporary
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Well House	1954	Astylistic Utilitarian
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Paint Storage Bldg.	1955	Contemporary
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Heating Plant	1957	Contemporary
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Treatment Center	1960	Contemporary
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Recreation Building	1960	Contemporary
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Laundry & Industrial Bldg.	1960	Contemporary
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Emergency Generator	1960	Contemporary
2833 Riverside Drive	Wisconsin State Reformatory Storage Building	1984	Astylistic Utilitarian
128 Taft Avenue	John T. and Margaret Nichols House	1951	Wrightian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Joseph Roy / Otto & Caroline Tank House	c.1803	Side Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Samuel Beall House / Henry Baird Law Office	1824	Greek Revival
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Fort Howard Company Kitchen	c.1832	Front Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Fort Howard Hospital	c.1834	Front Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Capt. John Winslow Cotton House	c.1845	Greek Revival

Resources Individually Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
304 Braebourne Court	Frank E. Murphy House	1920	Mediterranean Revival
Fox River at Riverside Drive & Allouez Terrace	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Bridge	1897	Astylistic Utilitarian
337 Greene Avenue	Bernard E. & Florence Darling House	1943	Georgian Revival
535 Greene Avenue	Allouez Water Works	1925	Mediterranean Revival
3430 Langlade Road	Roger Minahan House	1938	Georgian Revival
226 Miramar Drive	Donald M. & Julia Hutson House	1927	Tudor Revival
2121 Riverside Drive	Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum	c.1915	Neoclassical Revival
120 Roselawn Boulevard	Jerome J. Gallagher House	1960	Contemporary
667 Sunset Circle	Vincent & Marie Lombardi House	1959	Ranch
2143 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Town Hall	1939	Colonial Revival
2568 S. Webster Avenue	Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House	1920	Mediterranean Revival
2610 S. Webster Avenue	George A. Richardson House	1924	Georgian Revival
204 E. Whitney Street	Albert Neufeld House	1940	Georgian Revival



DISTRICT MAP



LEGEND	
Boundary	— • —
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 26 single-family residences situated near the center of the Village of Allouez and has boundaries roughly delineated along Miramar Drive from Riverside Drive to the bend in Miramar Drive, west of Webster Avenue. Miramar is a Spanish word, which translates to “view of the sea.” The area of modestly sized homes began in 1924 and was developed and filled in over the next three decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival style residences are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District was identified for its concentration of single-family dwellings constructed between 1924 and 1950, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society’s *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 23 contributing resources and 3 non-contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to residential architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance. Also within the Miramar Drive Residential Historic District is the Earl L. and Marguerite Lambeau House, constructed in 1930. It is currently under review for having national significance under National Register Criterion B for Lambeau’s role as the coach of the Green Bay Packers.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description:

Beginning on the north curb line of Miramar Drive near the southwest corner of the lot associated with 338 Miramar Drive, continue north along the west property line of said lot to the northwest corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north property line of said lot to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 158 Miramar Drive, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the east property line of said lot to the south east corner of the lot associated with 159 Miramar Drive, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the south property line of said lot to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 333 Miramar Drive, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the west property line of said lot to the north curb line near the southeast corner of the lot associated with 338 Miramar Drive, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the north curb line to the beginning.

The boundaries of the proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 9.49 acres.

Boundary Justification

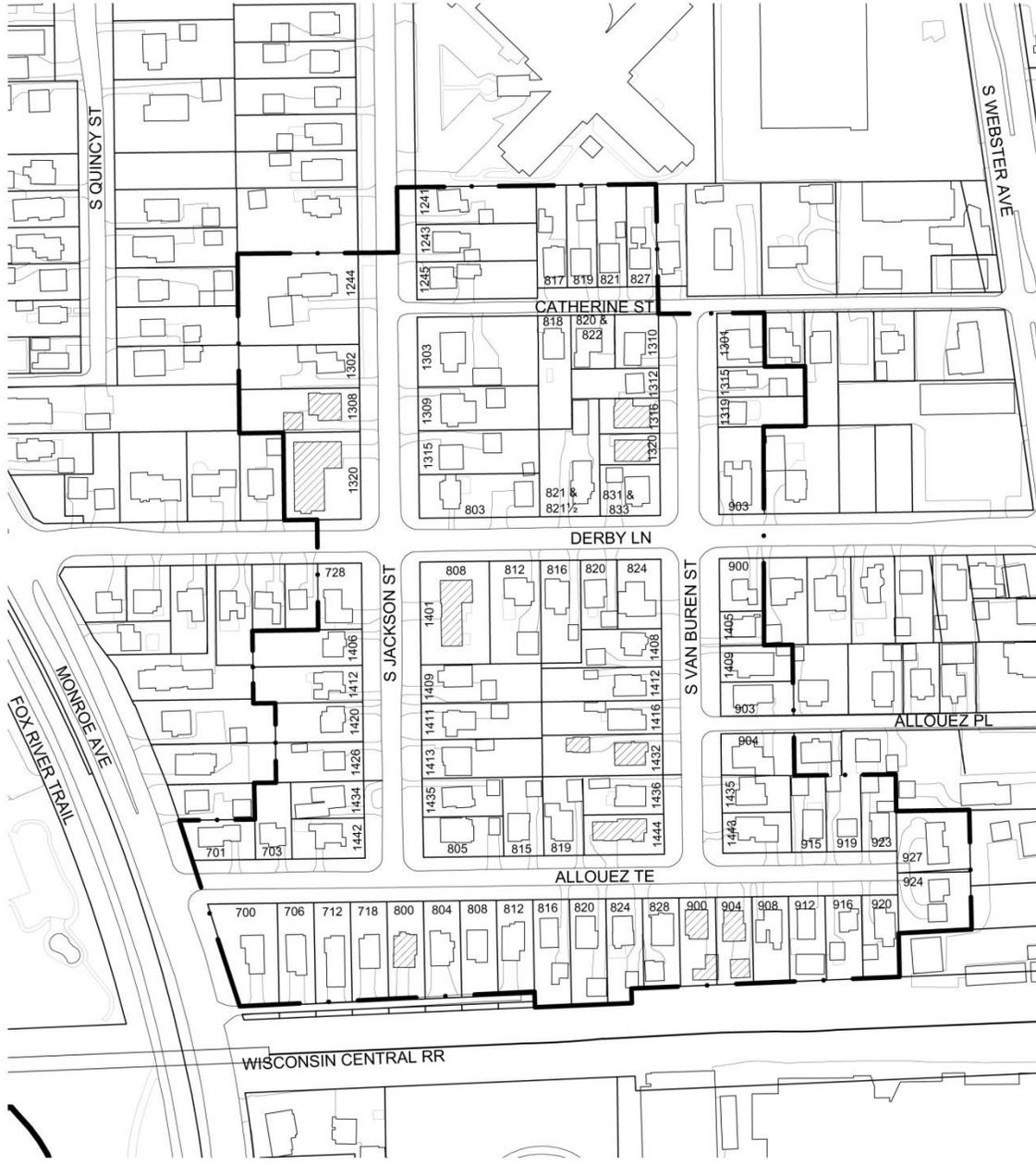
The boundaries of the proposed Miramar Drive Residential Historic District enclose all of the areas historically associated with the district's resources. While the adjacent areas are residential in nature, they were not constructed within the district's period of significance or do not maintain the historic integrity of the residences contained within the district boundaries. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; the architectural style, and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
2335 Ducharme Lane	Merlin G. Bush House	1939	Ranch	C
158 Miramar Drive	House	1939	Tudor Revival	C
159 Miramar Drive	House	1940	Tudor Revival	C
204 Miramar Drive	House	1935	Colonial Revival	C
205 Miramar Drive	House	1940	Colonial Revival	C
212 Miramar Drive	House	1929	Bungalow	C
213 Miramar Drive	Roland A. Borman House	c.1967	Ranch	NC
218 Miramar Drive	House	1929	Colonial Revival	C
219 Miramar Drive	House	1924	American Foursquare	C
226 Miramar Drive	Donald M. & Julia Hutson House	1927	Tudor Revival	C
238 Miramar Drive	House	1933	Tudor Revival	C
246 Miramar Drive	Marshall & Charlotte Smith House	1936	Colonial Revival	C
247 Miramar Drive	Fred Trowbridge House	1933	Colonial Revival	C
253 Miramar Drive	House	1939	Tudor Revival	C
254 Miramar Drive	House	1939	Tudor Revival	C
301 Miramar Drive	House	1935	Tudor Revival	NC
306 Miramar Drive	House	1936	Colonial Revival	C
308 Miramar Drive	Ray C. Hutson House	1950	Split Level	C
309 Miramar Drive	House	1946	Colonial Revival	C
316 Miramar Drive	House	1940	Colonial Revival	C
317 Miramar Drive	House	1928	Tudor Revival	C
324 Miramar Drive	House	1941	Colonial Revival	C
325 Miramar Drive	Ronald C. Buttke House	1976	Neo-Colonial	NC
330 Miramar Drive	Earl L. & Marguarite Lambeau House	1930	Tudor Revival	C
333 Miramar Drive	House	1931	Colonial Revival	C
338 Miramar Drive	House	1925	Tudor Revival	C

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DISTRICT MAP



LEGEND	
Boundary	— • —
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed Robinson Hill Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Robinson Hill Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 84 buildings situated on the north edge of the Village of Allouez and has boundaries roughly delineated along the entirety of Allouez Terrace and Catherine Street from Jackson Street to Van Buren Street. The area of small to modestly sized homes began in 1910 and was developed and filled in over the next three decades. During this time, railroad crews referred to Robinson Hill as “Diaper Alley” because of all the cloth diapers hanging on clothes lines behind the homes. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow style residences are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Robinson Hill Historic District was identified for its concentration of single- and multi-family dwellings constructed between 1910 and around 1942, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society’s *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 74 contributing resources and 10 non-contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to residential architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description:

Beginning on the east curb line of Monroe Avenue that corresponds to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 700 Allouez Terrace, continue northeast along the west property line of said lot to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 701 Allouez Terrace, turn approximately 45 degrees and continue east along the north property line of said lot to the northeast corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the west property line of the lot associated with 703 Allouez Terrace to the northwest corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north property line of said lot to a point that corresponds with the southwest corner of the lot associated with 1426 S. Jackson Street, turn 90 degrees and continue north on the west property line of said lot to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 1420 S. Jackson Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the south boundary of the property line associated with the lot 1412 S. Jackson Street to the southwest corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the west property line of said lot to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 1406 S. Jackson Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along north property line of said lot to a point that corresponds with the southwest corner of the lot associated with 728 Derby Lane, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the west property line of said lot to a point on the north curb line of Derby Lane that corresponds to the northwest corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue west along south property line of the

lot associated with 1320 Derby Lane to the southwest corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the west property line of said lot to the northwest corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue west to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 1308 S. Jackson Street to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 1244 S. Jackson Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north property line of said lot to a point on the east curb line of S. Jackson Street that corresponds with the southwest corner of the lot associated with 1243 S. Jackson Street, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the east curb line of S. Jackson Street to a point that corresponds with the northwest corner of the lot associated with 1241 S. Jackson Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north property line of said lot to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 827 Catherine Street, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the east property line of said lot to a point on the south curb line of Catherine Street that corresponds to the northeast corner of 1310 S. Van Buren Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the south curb line of Catherine Street to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 1301 S. Van Buren Street, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the east property line of said lot to the southeast corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north property line of the lot associated with 1315 S. Van Buren Street to the northeast corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the east property line of said lot to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 1319 S. Van Buren Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the south property line of said lot to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 903 S. Van Buren Street to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 1405 S. Van Buren Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north property line of the lot associated with 1409 S. Van Buren Street to the northeast corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the west property line of said lot to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 904 Allouez Place, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north boundary line of the lot associated with 915 Allouez Place to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 923 Allouez Place, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the east property line of said lot to a point that corresponds to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 927 Allouez Terrace, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north property line of said lot to the northeast corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the east property line of said lot to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 924 Allouez Terrace, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the south property line of said lot to the southwest corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the east property line of the lot associated with 920 Allouez Terrace to the southeast corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the south property line of said lot to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 824 Allouez Terrace, turn 90 degrees and continue south a short distance to the southeast corner of said lot, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the south property line of said lot to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 816 Allouez Terrace, turn 90 degrees and continue north a short distance to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 812 Allouez Terrace, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the south property line of said lot to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 700 Allouez Terrace.

The boundaries of the proposed Robinson Hill Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 18.62 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Robinson Hill Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the south, the boundary was drawn along an elevated railroad right-of-way that physically and visually isolates the district from the rest of the Village. To the north, the boundary was drawn to exclude a large assisted living facility, as it does not conform to the residential nature of the district. While the adjacent areas to the east and west are residential in nature, they were not constructed within the district's period of significance or do not maintain the historic integrity of the residences contained within the district boundaries. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; the architectural style, and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
903 Allouez Place	Frank Soper House	1930	Tudor Revival	C
904 Allouez Place	William J. Sweeney House	1930	Bungalow	C
700 Allouez Terrace	Mark S. Thomas House	c.1936	Tudor Revival	C
701 Allouez Terrace	Ludolf M. Hansen House	1940	Colonial Revival	C
703 Allouez Terrace	Daniel I. Magnussen House	1940	Colonial Revival	C
706 Allouez Terrace	Frank E. Wood House	1929	Tudor Revival	C
712 Allouez Terrace	Bearl E. Colburn House	1933	Tudor Revival	C
718 Allouez Terrace	John A. Ebeling House	1939	Tudor Revival	C
800 Allouez Terrace	House	1934	Side Gabled	NC
804 Allouez Terrace	Dr. Cyril E. Comee House	c.1936	Colonial Revival	C
805 Allouez Terrace	Charles L. McFadin House	1933	Tudor Revival	C
808 Allouez Terrace	Frank W. Kremer House	1930	Colonial Revival	C
812 Allouez Terrace	Frank E. Bosda Jr. House	1939	Side Gabled	C
815 Allouez Terrace	E. Fred Murphy House	1930	Tudor Revival	C
816 Allouez Terrace	Joseph Laskowski House	1932	Tudor Revival	C
819 Allouez Terrace	Clement R. Kastner House	1929	Tudor Revival	C
820 Allouez Terrace	Edward F. Hasbrook Jr. House	1935	Colonial Revival	C
824 Allouez Terrace	Orbie A. DeCormer House	1935	Tudor Revival	C
828 Allouez Terrace	Donald K. Irminger House	1920	Tudor Revival	C
900 Allouez Terrace	House	1920	Other Vernacular	NC
904 Allouez Terrace	House	1924	Tudor Revival	NC
908 Allouez Terrace	George H. Stannard House	1935	American Craftsman	C
912 Allouez Terrace	Arthur W. Bystrom House	1927	Tudor Revival	C
915 Allouez Terrace	John Maloney Jr. House	1935	Side Gabled	C
916 Allouez Terrace	Gideon Kane House	1935	Tudor Revival	C
919 Allouez Terrace	Bernard E. Darling House	1935	Tudor Revival	C
920 Allouez Terrace	Owen B. Smith House	1935	Bungalow	C
923 Allouez Terrace	Bernard D. Houlehan House	1935	Tudor Revival	C
924 Allouez Terrace	Loyal F. Clabots House	1930	Tudor Revival	C
927 Allouez Terrace	Charles J. Beauvais House	1938	Colonial Revival	C
817 Catherine Street	William A. Teske House	1928	Bungalow	C
818 Catherine Street	Ed VanderZanden House	1925	Front Gabled	C
819 Catherine Street	Ralph Brusivitz House	1928	Tudor Revival	C

820 Catherine Street	Thornton W. Snead Jr. Duplex	1939	Dutch Colonial Rev.	C
821 Catherine Street	Alvin L. Wandrey House	1939	Tudor Revival	C
827 Catherine Street	Martha Prust House	1929	Tudor Revival	C
728 Derby Lane	Ludolph Hansen House	c.1942	Tudor Revival	C
803 Derby Lane	Annie Parizak House	1910	Dutch Colonial Rev.	C
808 Derby Lane & 1401 S. Jackson Street	Daniel A. Bain Duplex	1972	Ranch	NC
812 Derby Lane	House	1921	American Foursquare	C
816 Derby Lane	Ronald A. Fournier House	1941	Side Gabled	C
820 Derby Lane	Mariez Vermeiren House	1935	Colonial Revival	C
821 Derby Lane	Osterman House	1935	Queen Anne	C
821 ½ Derby Lane	Osterman House	1935	Queen Anne	C
824 Derby Lane	Abner O. Best House	1928	Tudor Revival	C
831 Derby Lane	Fred A. Bogen House	1936	Tudor Revival	C
833 Derby Lane	Julius A. Stone House	1936	Tudor Revival	C
900 Derby Lane	Edward E. Den Dooven House	1939	Colonial Revival	C
903 Derby Lane	Henry A. Binish House	1935	Front Gabled	C
1241 S. Jackson Street	Erwin J. Westphal House	1935	Tudor Revival	C
1243 S. Jackson Street	House	1920	Bungalow	C
1244 S. Jackson Street	John H. Seibert House	c.1929	American Foursquare	C
1245 S. Jackson Street	Elizabeth Campbell House	1928	American Foursquare	C
1302 S. Jackson Street	Bentley B. Shunk House	1938	Spanish Colonial Rev.	C
1303 S. Jackson Street	Bruno J. Golueke House	1923	Colonial Revival	C
1308 S. Jackson Street	William E. Timmers House	1969	Ranch	NC
1309 S. Jackson Street	Elmer J. Boucher House	1925	Colonial Revival	C
1315 S. Jackson Street	House	1939	Colonial Revival	C
1320 S. Jackson Street	Daniel Betlen House	1953	Ranch	NC
1406 S. Jackson Street	Glenn F. Wineman House	1942	Colonial Revival	C
1409 S. Jackson Street	Andrew A. Otis House	1930	Bungalow	C
1411 S. Jackson Street	Reinhardt L. Sorge House	1931	Tudor Revival	C
1412 S. Jackson Street	Herman Plous House	c.1942	Tudor Revival	C
1413 S. Jackson Street	Fred L. Lundin House	1931	Tudor Revival	C
1420 S. Jackson Street	Lowell Maneval House	1939	Colonial Revival	C
1426 S. Jackson Street	Max F. Weaver House	1939	Tudor Revival	C
1434 S. Jackson Street	Jerome R. Church House	1940	Tudor Revival	C
1435 S. Jackson Street	Henry S. Goss House	1925	Tudor Revival	C
1442 S. Jackson Street	Gustave K. Klaus House	1937	Tudor Revival	C
1301 S. Van Buren Street	Leon Wilson House	c.1942	Colonial Revival	C
1310 S. Van Buren Street	John A. Dandy House	1938	Side Gabled	C
1312 S. Van Buren Street	Martin J. Baumgartner House	1935	Bungalow	C
1315 S. Van Buren Street	Wilson J. Troup House	1938	Tudor Revival	C
1316 S. Van Buren Street	Saml Swidler House	1935	Bungalow	NC
1319 S. Van Buren Street	Francis R. Gallagher House	1938	Dutch Colonial Rev.	C
1320 S. Van Buren Street	Claude F. Smith House	1935	Bungalow	NC
1405 S. Van Buren Street	Raymond J. Rahr House	1930	Bungalow	C
1408 S. Van Buren Street	James Everett House	1930	Tudor Revival	C
1409 S. Van Buren Street	Earl W. Schmidt House	1930	Bungalow	C
1412 S. Van Buren Street	John Gilsdorf House	1930	Bungalow	C
1416 S. Van Buren Street	Keith Patterson House	1929	Bungalow	C
1432 S. Van Buren Street	House	1930	Bungalow	NC
1435 S. Van Buren Street	Jas W. Morrey House	1935	Tudor Revival	C
1436 S. Van Buren Street	Kenneth J. Schuldes House	1935	Tudor Revival	C
1443 S. Van Buren Street	Earl J. Gigler House	1935	Tudor Revival	C
1444 S. Van Buren Street	Anthony Kleinheinz House	1935	Colonial Revival	NC

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DISTRICT MAP



LEGEND	
Boundary	
Address	100
Non-Contributing	

Proposed Sunset Circle Residential Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Sunset Circle Residential Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 16 single-family residences situated west of the center of the Village of Allouez. The area of modestly sized homes began in 1938 and was developed and filled in over the next five decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Ranch and Neo-Colonial style residences are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Sunset Circle Residential Historic District was identified for its concentration of single-family dwellings constructed between 1938 and 1987, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 16 contributing resources and no non-contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to residential architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance.

Also within the Sunset Circle Residential Historic District is the Vincent and Marie Lombardi House, constructed in 1959. It has national significance under National Register Criterion B for Lombardi's role as the coach of the Green Bay Packers. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resource utilizing the Recreation & Entertainment study unit, particularly the Athletics section. For more information on Vincent Lombardi, refer to Chapter 14 Notable People.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description:

Beginning on the southwest corner of the lot associated with 644 Sunset Circle, continue north along the west property line of said lot to the north curb line of Sunset Circle, turn 90 degrees and continue northwest along the west property line of the lot associated with 655 Sunset Circle to the west property line associated with 645 Sunset Circle, turn 90 degrees and continue to the north curb line of Sunset Circle that corresponds to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 3325 Sunset Circle, continue north along the west property line of said lot to the northwest corner of said lot, turn approximately 90 degrees and continue east to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 600 Sunset Circle, turn approximately 45 degrees and continue southwest along the east property line of said lot to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 680 Sunset Circle, turn approximately 45 degrees and continue west on the south property line of said lot to the southwest corner of Sunset Park.

The boundaries of the proposed Sunset Circle Residential Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 9.07 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Sunset Circle Residential Historic District enclose all of the areas historically associated with the district’s resources. While the adjacent areas are residential in nature, they were not constructed within the district’s period of significance or do not maintain the historic integrity of the residences contained within the district boundaries. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; the architectural style, and the resource’s contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
600 Sunset Circle	Harry J. Brown House	1961	Ranch	C
625 Sunset Circle	Edward Schuster House	1978	Ranch	C
628 Sunset Circle	Edward A. Thompson House	1971	Neo-Colonial	C
631 Sunset Circle	Paul J. Vidani House	1962	Neo-Colonial	C
635 Sunset Circle	Edward Anderegg House	1960	Ranch	C
636 Sunset Circle	Leonard Groskopf House	1966	Neo-Colonial	C
640 Sunset Circle	Elroy F. VanOss House	1955	Ranch	C
644 Sunset Circle	Elroy Van Oss House	1943	Colonial Revival	C
645 Sunset Circle	Glen F. Denys House	1958	Ranch	C
655 Sunset Circle	House	1938	Colonial Revival	C
667 Sunset Circle	Vincent & Marie Lombardi House	1959	Ranch	C
668 Sunset Circle	Milton Bergstran House	1956	Ranch	C
674 Sunset Circle	Michael Barnard House	1969	Ranch	C
675 Sunset Circle	Donald Schuster House	1970	Mansard	C
680 Sunset Circle	Edward M. Degeneffe House	1987	Neo-Colonial	C
3325 Vista Road	Paul H. McMaster House	1958	Ranch	C

Resources Identified in this Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
121 E. Allouez Avenue	House	1938	Tudor Revival
125 E. Allouez Avenue	House	1936	Tudor Revival
132 E. Allouez Avenue	George A. Lenssen House	1956	Ranch
133 E. Allouez Avenue	House	1920	Tudor Revival
214 E. Allouez Avenue	House	1930	Tudor Revival
232 E. Allouez Avenue	Delia C. Syring House	c.1957	Ranch
239 E. Allouez Avenue	George E. McGuire House	1953	Split Level
302 E. Allouez Avenue	House	1910	American Foursquare
307 E. Allouez Avenue	John S. Badger House	1956	Contemporary
505 E. Allouez Avenue	East Side Moravian Church	c.1960	Contemporary
508 E. Allouez Avenue	Paul A. Selissen House	1955	Side Gabled
903 Allouez Place	Frank Soper House	1930	Tudor Revival
904 Allouez Place	William J. Sweeney House	1930	Bungalow
927 Allouez Place	Norman Schmidt House	1934	Tudor Revival
929 Allouez Place	Peter P. Jelinski House	1939	Tudor Revival
700 Allouez Terrace	Mark S. Thomas House	c.1936	Tudor Revival
701 Allouez Terrace	Ludolf M. Hansen House	1940	Colonial Revival
703 Allouez Terrace	Daniel I. Magnussen House	1940	Colonial Revival
706 Allouez Terrace	Frank E. Wood House	1929	Tudor Revival
712 Allouez Terrace	Bearl E. Colburn House	1933	Tudor Revival
718 Allouez Terrace	John A. Ebeling House	1939	Tudor Revival
800 Allouez Terrace	House	1934	Side Gabled
804 Allouez Terrace	Dr. Cyril E. Comee House	c.1936	Colonial Revival
805 Allouez Terrace	Charles L. McFadin House	1933	Tudor Revival
808 Allouez Terrace	Frank W. Kremer House	1930	Colonial Revival
812 Allouez Terrace	Frank E. Bosda Jr. House	1939	Side Gabled
815 Allouez Terrace	E. Fred Murphy House	1930	Tudor Revival
816 Allouez Terrace	Joseph Laskowski House	1932	Tudor Revival
819 Allouez Terrace	Clement R. Kastner House	1929	Tudor Revival
820 Allouez Terrace	Edward F. Hasbrook Jr. House	1935	Colonial Revival
824 Allouez Terrace	Orbie A. DeCormer House	1935	Tudor Revival
828 Allouez Terrace	Donald K. Irminger House	1920	Tudor Revival
900 Allouez Terrace	House	1920	Other Vernacular
904 Allouez Terrace	House	1924	Tudor Revival
908 Allouez Terrace	George H. Stannard House	1935	American Craftsman
912 Allouez Terrace	Arthur W. Bystrom House	1927	Tudor Revival
915 Allouez Terrace	John Maloney Jr. House	1935	Side Gabled
916 Allouez Terrace	Gideon Kane House	1935	Tudor Revival
919 Allouez Terrace	Bernard E. Darling House	1935	Tudor Revival
920 Allouez Terrace	Owen B. Smith House	1935	Bungalow
923 Allouez Terrace	Bernard D. Houlehan House	1935	Tudor Revival
924 Allouez Terrace	Loyal F. Clabots House	1930	Tudor Revival
927 Allouez Terrace	Charles J. Beauvais House	1938	Colonial Revival
140 Arbor Lane	Frank Potts House	1964	Contemporary
160 Arbor Lane	Harry Danaher House	1960	Neo-Colonial
201 Arbor Lane	Frank Tilkens House	1956	Ranch
132 Arrowhead Drive	William Cullison House	1953	Ranch
133 Arrowhead Drive	Harvey Impleman House	1958	Neo-Colonial
140 Arrowhead Drive	Don L. Cass House	1953	Ranch
141 Arrowhead Drive	Kermit A. Herlacke House	c.1958	Ranch
148 Arrowhead Drive	Erwin Libert House	1951	Ranch

149 Arrowhead Drive	Fred Barnes House	1956	Ranch
200 Arrowhead Drive	Fred Kuehl House	1950	Ranch
205 Arrowhead Drive	Loyal F. Clabots House	1953	Ranch
216 Arrowhead Drive	John C. Janssen House	1950	Ranch
221 Arrowhead Drive	Joseph J. Hoida House	1950	Ranch
309 Arrowhead Drive	House	1938	Colonial Revival
310 Arrowhead Drive	Norman Servais House	1955	Ranch
325 Arrowhead Drive	James H. White House	1967	Neo-Colonial
333 Arrowhead Drive	Richard C. Surplice House	1950	Colonial Revival
401 Arrowhead Drive	House	1946	Colonial Revival
405 Arrowhead Drive	House	1946	Colonial Revival
415 Arrowhead Drive	Andrew B. & Susan Turnbull House	1957	Ranch
416 Arrowhead Drive	Bryan H. Prentice Jr. House	1948	Colonial Revival
425 Arrowhead Drive	Dr. E.M. & Lucille Jordan House	1937	Colonial Revival
500 Arrowhead Drive	House	1928	Tudor Revival
516 Arrowhead Drive	House	1937	Colonial Revival
525 Arrowhead Drive	House	1933	Colonial Revival
526 Arrowhead Drive	House	1938	Colonial Revival
529 Arrowhead Drive	Harry Komp House	1938	Colonial Revival
532 Arrowhead Drive	House	1939	Colonial Revival
536 Arrowhead Drive	Henry J. Desotelle House	1950	Neo-Colonial
121 Auburn Street	Cyril J. Buersoninger House	1949	Colonial Revival
1230 S. Baird Street	William J. Lavin House	1946	Colonial Revival
1311 S. Baird Street	Bernard Smits House	1955	Ranch
1233 Barnard Street	Clarence Belohlav House	1933	Tudor Revival
2410 Beaumont Street	House	1942	Colonial Revival
2422 Beaumont Street	House	1934	Colonial Revival
2428 Beaumont Street	House	1946	Colonial Revival
2503 Beaumont Street	House	1939	Colonial Revival
2506 Beaumont Street	Francis J. Heintzkill Duplex	c.1950	Colonial Revival
2508 Beaumont Street	Francis J. Heintzkill Duplex	c.1950	Colonial Revival
2507 Beaumont Street	Mathias Van Lannen House	1941	Tudor Revival
2515 Beaumont Street	House	1940	Colonial Revival
2532 Beaumont Street	Mathias Van Lannen House	1953	Ranch
2540 Beaumont Street	Henry Rasch House	1953	Ranch
2559 Beaumont Street	House	1940	Colonial Revival
2561 Beaumont Street	House	1939	Tudor Revival
2581 Beaumont Street	Denis Francis House	1956	Ranch
2590 Beaumont Street	William Couvillion House	1951	Colonial Revival
2591 Beaumont Street	Peter J. Schumacher House	1951	Colonial Revival
2601 Beaumont Street	Samuel Alk House	c.1955	Ranch
2631 Beaumont Street	Louis Landgraf House	1949	Colonial Revival
2636 Beaumont Street	House	1942	Colonial Revival
2637 Beaumont Street	Clara Schumacher House	1950	Colonial Revival
2643 Beaumont Street	Wallace P. & Rosemary Ann Christman House	1946	Colonial Revival
2701 Beaumont Street	Ken M. Roeder House	c.1965	Split Level
139 Beaupre Street	House	1935	Tudor Revival
158 Beaupre Street	Francis Blenzen House	1955	Ranch
203 Beaupre Street	House	1936	Colonial Revival
216 Beaupre Street	Frederick G. Haigh House	1947	Regency
308 Beaupre Street	George H. Linssen House	1949	Side Gabled
326 Beaupre Street	George M. Neitzel House	1951	Neo-Colonial
515 Beaupre Street	House	1929	One Story Cube
2508 Betty Court	House	1940	Colonial Revival

2509 Betty Court	Edward Pegorsch House	1948	Colonial Revival
2517 Betty Court	House	1941	Colonial Revival
2520 Betty Court	Martin Patk House	1955	Neo-Colonial
2529 Betty Court	Milton Bergstrand House	1948	Tudor Revival
1231 Bismarck Street	Harry Przeslawski House	c.1950	Colonial Revival
1233 Bismarck Street	Alfred W. Schmidt House	1948	Colonial Revival
1311 Bismarck Street	Louis Baranczyk House	1948	Colonial Revival
1312 Bismarck Street	Douglas Taubert House	1948	Colonial Revival
1314 Bismarck Street	David G. Twells House	1948	Colonial Revival
1422 Bismarck Street	Harry J. Pierguet House	c.1955	Side Gabled
3228 Bitters Court	Richard Gould House	1965	Neo-Colonial
3253 Bitters Court	Roger Van Drisse House	1974	Ranch
3254 Bitters Court	John C. Reinhart Jr. House	1967	Neo-Colonial
2461 Bittersweet Avenue	Rev. Roger Ganzel House	1963	Ranch
2507 Bittersweet Avenue	Morris Gamble House	1965	Split Level
2523 Bittersweet Avenue	Bruce Garnett House	1963	Neo-Classical
2526 Bittersweet Avenue	Merlin J. Wilmet House	c.1965	Neo-Colonial
2712 Bittersweet Avenue	Martin F. Buss House	1962	Split Level
706 Bordeaux Rue	James E. Peters House	1972	Neo-Mediterranean
719 Bordeaux Rue	Benson L. Richardson House	1969	Mansard
304 Braebourne Court	Frank E. Murphy House	1920	Mediterranean Revival
2450 Brenner Place	Paul Ziemer House	1969	Split Level
2501 Brenner Place	Michael Sullivan House	1973	Split Level
601 Brevoort Lane	Neil V. Dempsey House	1968	Neo-Colonial
626 Brevoort Lane	Birger C. Graves House	1961	Ranch
649 Brevoort Lane	Fredrick L. & Amanda Cobb House	1953	French Provincial
127 E. Briar Lane	Anthony C. Barnes House	c.1957	Ranch
128 E. Briar Lane	Gerald G. Holton House	c.1957	Ranch
147 E. Briar Lane	Anthony W. Goral House	c.1957	Ranch
157 E. Briar Lane	Robert J. Verstegen House	c.1958	Ranch
158 E. Briar Lane	Cecil G. Wolfertz House	c.1957	Ranch
172 E. Briar Lane	William Freimuth House	c.1957	Ranch
312 E. Briar Lane	Ronald J. Olejniczak House	1962	Ranch
328 E. Briar Lane	Richard K. Okamoto	1957	Ranch
329 E. Briar Lane	Ronald A. Bilotti House	1960	Ranch
405 E. Briar Lane	Carroll A. Vander Bush House	1959	Ranch
419 E. Briar Lane	William J. Blaha House	1960	Ranch
508 E. Briar Lane	James R. Kubiak House	1963	Ranch
512 E. Briar Lane	Theodore D. Hetzel House	c.1970	Neo-Colonial
712 E. Briar Lane	David L. Andrianson House	c.1969	Ranch
749 E. Briar Lane	Timothy P. Zolper House	c.1975	Contemporary
121 W. Briar Lane	Robert I. Jensen House	1958	Ranch
180 W. Briar Lane	William P. Stone House	1959	Ranch
210 W. Briar Lane	L.L. Sanderson House	1960	Ranch
211 W. Briar Lane	Leonard J. La Plant Jr. House	1956	Ranch
221 W. Briar Lane	Harold C. Booth House	1958	Ranch
281 W. Briar Lane	William E. Campbell House	1956	Ranch
301 W. Briar Lane	William R. Fritsche House	1960	Neo-Colonial
381 W. Briar Lane	Alan Y. Fogel House	1967	Ranch
421 W. Briar Lane	Bernard T. Krider House	1963	Ranch
511 W. Briar Lane	Richard E. Gustafson House	1958	Ranch
561 W. Briar Lane	Thos C. Ketcham House	1958	Ranch
580 W. Briar Lane	Daniel M. Hruza House	1955	Neo-Colonial
630 W. Briar Lane	Nick Caramehas Jr. House	c.1978	Neo-French

3520 Briar Terrace	Gerald B. Ploen House	c.1969	Split Level
149 Broadview Drive & 2839 Waubenoor Ct.	House	1920	American Foursquare
380 Broadview Drive	Town of Allouez Municipal Pool	1965	Contemporary
400 Broadview Drive	Langlade School	1963	Contemporary
115 Bryan Street	House	1946	Ranch
146 Bryan Street	Emil H. Voskamp House	1955	Ranch
155 Bryan Street	John A. Natilo House	1959	Ranch
160 Bryan Street	Victor Rosik House	1945	Colonial Revival
163 Bryan Street	House	1940	Colonial Revival
210 Bryan Street	Harry DeNamur House	1948	Ranch
225 Bryan Street	Walter J. Rabideau Duplex	1958	Ranch
227 Bryan Street	Walter J. Rabideau Duplex	1958	Ranch
262 Bryan Street	Robert G. Roderick House	c.1950	Colonial Revival
307 Bryan Street	Leslie O. Brosz House	1952	Ranch
325 Bryan Street	Arthur B. Carlson House	1955	Ranch
367 Bryan Street	Robert J. Routhieaux Duplex	1956	Ranch
369 Bryan Street	Robert J. Routhieaux Duplex	1956	Ranch
370 Bryan Street	Patrick P. Kelley House	1960	Neo-Colonial
411 Bryan Street	Milton Reimer House	1954	Ranch
3310 Cameo Court	Leonard R. Wiltgen	1972	Neo-Colonial
817 Catherine Street	William A. Teske House	1928	Bungalow
818 Catherine Street	Ed VanderZanden House	1925	Front Gabled
819 Catherine Street	Ralph Brusivitz House	1928	Tudor Revival
820 Catherine Street	Thornton W. Snead Jr. Duplex	1939	Dutch Colonial Rev.
821 Catherine Street	Alvin L. Wandrey House	1939	Tudor Revival
827 Catherine Street	Martha Prust House	1929	Tudor Revival
910 Catherine Street	House	1946	Ranch
917 Catherine Street	W.E. Knuth House	1939	Neo-Colonial
606 Chantilly Rue	Sheldon J. Brandtjen House	1970	Neo-Colonial
700 Chantilly Rue	Richard D. Derfus House	1967	Mansard
1229 S. Clay Street	Carl A. Johnson House	1950	Colonial Revival
1234 S. Clay Street	House	1934	One Story Cube
1301 S. Clay Street	Joseph J. Hoida House	1949	Neo-Colonial
1305 S. Clay Street	Earl W. Schmidt House	1939	Tudor Revival
1307 S. Clay Street	House	1940	Colonial Revival
1315 S. Clay Street	Charles E. Abrahams House	1950	Neo-Colonial
1320 S. Clay Street	Andrew C. Roth House	1939	Neo-Colonial
1401 S. Clay Street	House	1945	Colonial Revival
1412 S. Clay Street	House	1940	Colonial Revival
1428 S. Clay Street	House	1928	Tudor Revival
1430 S. Clay Street	House	1935	Tudor Revival
1431 S. Clay Street	House	1899	Front Gabled
3104 S. Clay Street	Kenneth Tollefson House	1968	Ranch
3263 S. Clay Street	Robert Rousseau House	1970	Split Level
3623 S. Clay Street	Lee E. Thorpe House	1958	Ranch
3715 S. Clay Street & 140 Fairview Avenue	Marvin J. Rice Duplex	1976	Ranch
3725 S. Clay Street	House	1939	Tudor Revival
3736 S. Clay Street	Austin A. Hayden House	c.1955	Ranch
3801 S. Clay Street	House	1938	Tudor Revival
3812 S. Clay Street	Reuben L. Delahaut House	1953	Ranch
3839 S. Clay Street	Aldon M. Korth House	1958	Ranch
211 Coolidge Street	Donald L. Gerber House	1972	Ranch

215 Coolidge Street	Donald L. Gerber House	1972	Ranch
262 Coolidge Street	Gaylord F. Watermolen House	c.1955	One Story Cube
331 Coolidge Street	Duplex	1967	Front Gabled
333 Coolidge Street	Duplex	1967	Front Gabled
350 Coolidge Street	Robert Vanden Branden House	1952	Side Gabled
603 Craig Avenue	House	1900	Ranch
3419 Crescent Drive	Milton A. Libert House	1949	Colonial Revival
150 Custer Court	House	c.1962	Ranch
152 Custer Court	Gerald J. Mortel Jr. House	1959	Neo-Colonial
155 Custer Court	Robert J. Losinski House	1962	Ranch
172 Custer Court	George W. Conway House	1958	Ranch
413 Custer Court	Dirk Tickler House	c.1971	Split Level
148 Dauphin Street	Harold J. Daul House	c.1950	Side Gabled
154 Dauphin Street	Stanley Lipets House	c.1948	Side Gabled
238 Dauphin Street	Gall A. Balza House	1955	Ranch
243 Dauphin Street	Donald C. Roche House	1961	Ranch
257 Dauphin Street	Ervin D. Wright House	c.1957	Ranch
301 Dauphin Street	Patrick J. Boland House	1955	Contemporary
306 Dauphin Street	Francis W. Flynn House	1959	Ranch
313 Dauphin Street	Evelyn Manley House	1955	Split Level
324 Dauphin Street	Rodney E. Stewart House	1959	Ranch
337 Dauphin Street	Floyd G. Thomas House	1966	Ranch
412 Dauphin Street	Richard J. Henkelmann House	1961	Neo-Colonial
413 Dauphin Street	Thomas C. Catlin House	1958	Ranch
540 Dauphin Street	House	1947	Colonial Revival
3300 Delahaut Street	Richard H. Troup House	1960	Neo-Classical
3301 Delahaut Street	Robert G. Wochos House	1962	Monterrey
3319 Delahaut Street	Kenneth C. Mickle House	1962	Neo-Colonial
3340 Delahaut Street	James Ruben House	1969	Neo-Colonial
3424 Delahaut Street	Theodore A. Miller House	1963	Contemporary
3524 Delahaut Street	George E. Vaxelaire House	c.1958	Ranch
707 Derby Lane	Lawrence B. Breister House	1939	Dutch Colonial Rev.
715 Derby Lane	Lawrence B. Breister House	1935	Colonial Revival
719 Derby Lane	House	c.1952	Neo-Colonial
720 Derby Lane	Clarence DuChateau House	1945	Tudor Revival
728 Derby Lane	Ludolph Hansen House	c.1942	Tudor Revival
803 Derby Lane	Annie Parizak House	1910	Dutch Colonial Rev.
808 Derby Lane & 1401 S. S. Jackson Street	Daniel A. Bain Duplex	1972	Ranch
812 Derby Lane	House	1921	American Foursquare
816 Derby Lane	Ronald A. Fournier House	1941	Side Gabled
820 Derby Lane	Mariez Vermeiren House	1935	Colonial Revival
821 Derby Lane	Osterman House	1935	Queen Anne
821 ½ Derby Lane	Osterman House	1935	Queen Anne
824 Derby Lane	Abner O. Best House	1928	Tudor Revival
831 & 833 Derby Lane	Duplex	1936	Tudor Revival
900 Derby Lane	Edward E. Den Dooven House	1939	Colonial Revival
903 Derby Lane	Henry A. Binish House	1935	Front Gabled
924 Derby Lane	House	1930	Colonial Revival
147 Detrie Drive	Joseph M. Noncenti House	1962	Ranch
172 Detrie Drive	James D. York House	1962	Ranch
2335 Ducharme Lane	Merlin G. Bush House	1939	Ranch
2376 Ducharme Lane	George F. & Marguerite Kress House	1941	Colonial Revival
2410 Ducharme Lane	John Gueinzus House	1936	Colonial Revival

2421 Ducharme Lane	John P. Burnham House	1938	Georgian Revival
2424 Ducharme Lane	Robert L. Jr. & Margaret Cowles House	c.1960	Neo-Colonial
2515 Ducharme Lane	Herbert Hansen House	1950	Ranch
2525 Ducharme Lane	Norman Thome House	1951	Ranch
2334 East River Drive	Vernon Nussbaum House	1967	Ranch
2359 East River Drive	Edward Olegnizak House	1955	Ranch
2368 East River Drive	John Hoelzle House	1958	Ranch
2675 East River Drive	Martin Metzger House	1974	Neo-Colonial
105 Fairview Avenue	John A. Corby House	c.1957	Ranch
140 Fairview Avenue & 3715 S. Clay Street	Marvin J. Rice Duplex	1976	Ranch
3725 Fernwood Avenue	Frank D. Hansen House	c.1969	Split Level
534 Floral Drive	William H. Berry Jr. House	1975	Ranch
Fox River at Riverside Drive & Allouez Ter.	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Bridge	1897	Astylistic Utilitarian
1033 Garland Street	House	1914	American Foursquare
1118 Garland Street	Charles F. Frantz House	1940	Bungalow
1253 Garland Street	Edward S. Sokolski House	1949	Colonial Revival
1269 Garland Street	Duplex	c.1950	Ranch
1271 Garland Street	Duplex	c.1950	Ranch
1278 Garland Street	Kenneth I. Kaye House	1951	Neo-Colonial
1301 Garland Street	House	1936	American Foursquare
1345 Garland Street	House	1940	Ranch
1346 Garland Street	Alfred L. McWey House	1949	Colonial Revival
1351 Garland Street	Andreas Jensen House	1955	Contemporary
1464 Garland Street	Robert A. Lom House	1950	Side Gabled
1302 Goodell Street	Harold J. Neville House	1950	Neo-Colonial
222 Graass Street	Ewald Karbjinski House	c.1966	Ranch
732 Green Valley Avenue	Bruce Solberg House	1974	Split Level
120 Greene Avenue	John F. Buresh House	c.1950	Ranch
136 Greene Avenue	Harris Gigot House	1956	Ranch
142 Greene Avenue	Arthur Denis House	1956	Ranch
215 Greene Avenue	Wilber R. Bartell House	1950	Neo-Colonial
221 Greene Avenue	Leonard P. Bourgeois House	1953	Neo-Colonial
227 Greene Avenue	Candree Pertain House	1952	Neo-Colonial
257 Greene Avenue	House	1941	Ranch
328 Greene Avenue	Fred A. Haselow House	1955	Neo-Colonial
337 Greene Avenue	Bernard E. & Florence Darling House	1943	Georgian Revival
401 Greene Avenue	House	1920	Bungalow
502 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Contemporary
508 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Contemporary
516 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Contemporary
518 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Contemporary
520 Greene Avenue	Allouez Village Centre	1958	Contemporary
535 Greene Avenue	Allouez Water Works	1925	Mediterranean Revival
536 Greene Avenue	Reliance Printers & Publishers Building	1948	20th Century Comm.
612 Greene Avenue	Ray R. Utke House	1962	Ranch
152 Gwynn Street	Robert A. Roeser House	c.1957	Split Level
1121 Hastings Street	William C. Horkman House	1942	Colonial Revival
1224 Hastings Street	House	1929	Bungalow
1242 Hastings Street	Adolph Zipple House	1950	Colonial Revival
1413 Hastings Street	Celment M. Pieschek	c.1965	Side Gabled
1428 Hastings Street	Emil J. Kraft House	1965	Ranch
2331 Hawthore Place	Vincent L. Zehren House	c.1955	Split Level

2339 Hawthore Place	John C. Koeppler House	c.1955	Split Level
2360 Hawthore Place	Merle J. Schwartz House	c.1955	Contemporary
2370 Hawthore Place	Clayton Larscheid House	1954	Contemporary
2374 Hawthore Place	Howard E. Austin House	1954	Split Level
2320 Hawthorne Place	Harry G. Guilford House	c.1960	Split Level
152 Helene Court	Doyle J. Kloehn House	1959	Ranch
150 Hilltop Drive	Harold P. Piumbroeck House	1958	Ranch
333 Hilltop Drive	Resurrection Catholic Church & School	1965	Contemporary
900 Hoffman Road	Duplex	1964	Ranch
902 Hoffman Road	Duplex	1964	Ranch
120 Iroquois Avenue	Robert Obst House	1962	Neo-Colonial
133 Iroquois Avenue	Victor Neu House	1956	Contemporary
246 Iroquois Avenue	House	1920	Mediterranean Revival
247 Iroquois Avenue	House	1945	Colonial Revival
308 Iroquois Avenue	Charles Nordell House	1979	Neo-Colonial
332 Iroquois Avenue	Frank Cowles House	1957	Neo-Colonial
365 Iroquois Avenue	Robert G. VanderZanden House	1954	Ranch
1224 S. Irwin Avenue	George Biersteker House	1948	Tudor Revival
1230 S. Irwin Avenue	George Bielmeier House	1948	Side Gabled
1413 S. Irwin Avenue	Carl J. Birkenmeier House	1951	Ranch
1419 S. Irwin Avenue	George K. Ayers House	1957	Neo-Colonial
1431 S. Irwin Avenue	Paul E. Oesterreicher House	1954	Neo-Colonial
1241 S. Jackson Street	Erwin J. Westphal House	1935	Tudor Revival
1243 S. Jackson Street	House	1920	Bungalow
1244 S. Jackson Street	John H. Seibert House	c.1929	American Foursquare
1245 S. Jackson Street	Elizabeth Campbell House	1928	American Foursquare
1302 S. Jackson Street	Bentley B. Shunk House	1938	Spanish Colonial Rev.
1303 S. Jackson Street	Bruno J. Golueke House	1923	Colonial Revival
1308 S. Jackson Street	William E. Timmers House	1969	Ranch
1309 S. Jackson Street	Elmer J. Boucher House	1925	Colonial Revival
1315 S. Jackson Street	House	1939	Colonial Revival
1320 S. Jackson Street	Daniel Betlen House	1953	Ranch
1401 S. Jackson Street & 808 Derby Lane	Daniel A. Bain Duplex	1972	Ranch
1406 S. Jackson Street	Glenn F. Wineman House	1942	Colonial Revival
1409 S. Jackson Street	Andrew A. Otis House	1930	Bungalow
1411 S. Jackson Street	Reinhardt L. Sorge House	1931	Tudor Revival
1412 S. Jackson Street	Herman Plous House	c.1942	Tudor Revival
1413 S. Jackson Street	Fred L. Lundin House	1931	Tudor Revival
1420 S. Jackson Street	Lowell Maneval House	1939	Colonial Revival
1426 S. Jackson Street	Max F. Weaver House	1939	Tudor Revival
1434 S. Jackson Street	Jerome R. Church House	1940	Tudor Revival
1435 S. Jackson Street	Henry S. Goss House	1925	Tudor Revival
1442 S. Jackson Street	Gustave K. Klaus House	1937	Tudor Revival
2205 Jourdain Lane	Richard Farrell House	1946	Colonial Revival
2209 Jourdain Lane	House	1934	Colonial Revival
2317 Jourdain Lane	House	1940	Colonial Revival
2333 Jourdain Lane	House	1935	Tudor Revival
2341 Jourdain Lane	House	1924	Bungalow
2349 Jourdain Lane	Tennis A. Strid House	1942	Colonial Revival
2363 Jourdain Lane	Richard E. Streul House	1951	Neo-Colonial
2374 Jourdain Lane	Lambert W. Arens House	1950	Side Gabled
2378 Jourdain Lane	Milton Frericks House	c.1955	Ranch
2379 Jourdain Lane	Raymond E. Barth House	c.1942	Spanish Colonial Rev.

201 Kalb Street	House	1925	Dutch Colonial Rev.
213 Kalb Street	House	c.1925	Bungalow
331 Kalb Street	House	1928	Colonial Revival
503 Karen Lane	Frank Gerondale House	1963	Ranch
612 Karen Lane	John W. Buehrer House	1965	Split Level
506 Karl Street	Wayne D. Astin House	1963	Ranch
1223 Kendall Street	House	1945	Colonial Revival
140 Kenney Street	Michael J. Trimberger House	c.1972	Split Level
3430 Langlade Road	Roger Minahan House	1938	Georgian Revival
156 W. Lazarre Avenue	John E. & Ruth W. Somerville House	1955	Contemporary
254 W. Lazarre Avenue	Harry Hoegemeter House	1966	Neo-Colonial
332 W. Lazarre Avenue	House	1942	Colonial Revival
414 W. Lazarre Avenue	House	1941	Colonial Revival
325 Lebrun Street	Larry C. Beyer House	c.1969	Split Level
505 Lebrun Street	House	1897	Front Gabled
2323 Libal Street	House	1946	Side Gabled
2329 Libal Street	Robert J. Denissen House	1948	Colonial Revival
2360 Libal Street	John A. Hansen House	1948	Tudor Revival
2373 Libal Street	John F. Nixon House	1957	Ranch
2380 Libal Street	Walter McQuillan House	1961	Side Gabled
2428 Libal Street	Donald L. Rukamp House	1955	Neo-Colonial
2502 Libal Street	House	1945	Side Gabled
2635 Libal Street	People's Bank of Green Bay	1968	Contemporary
2702 Libal Street	Lee E. Ellis House	1964	Split Level
2311 Libal Street	Allouez Water Works	1967	Contemporary
3607 Libal Street	Bible Truth Assembly	1967	Ranch
3753 Libal Street	Thomas C. Fawcett House	c.1967	Dutch Colonial Rev.
3037 Linck Court	John J. Hunt House	c.1953	Colonial Revival
3111 Linck Court	Lester J. Rafoth House	c.1953	Side Gabled
3210 Linck Court	Robert A. Franken House	1975	Ranch
238 Little Road	William M. Stoll House	1960	Ranch
241 Little Road	Ken C. Hathaway House	1958	Ranch
246 Little Road	George S. Allin House	1962	Split Level
300 Little Road	Roger F. Wochinske House	1960	Split Level
309 Little Road	Zigmond R. Brusky House	1957	Split Level
317 Little Road	Clem R. Kaster House	c.1957	Ranch
323 Little Road	Clifford O. Wilson House	1962	Ranch
329 Little Road	John F. Stephenson House	1959	Ranch
333 Little Road	William H. Denis House	1962	Ranch
146 Longview Avenue	John Binnish House	c.1957	Ranch
200 Longview Avenue	Marvin R. Stieber House	c.1957	Ranch
212 Longview Avenue	Robert F. Hannon House	1959	Ranch
525 Longview Avenue	James D. Doty Elementary School	1971	Contemporary
1430 Marine Street	James Schneider House	1992	Contemporary
1430 Marine Street	James Schneider Garage	1992	Contemporary
2510 Martha Avenue	House	1941	Colonial Revival
2515 Martha Avenue	House	1941	Colonial Revival
2521 Martha Avenue	House	1942	Colonial Revival
1025 McCormick Street	House	1934	Tudor Revival
1103 McCormick Street	House	1946	Side Gabled
1115 McCormick Street	Austin B. Destache House	c.1942	Spanish Colonial Rev.
1206 McCormick Street	Andrew R. Redeem House	1955	Neo-Colonial
1221 McCormick Street	George E. Dorner House	1954	Ranch
1300 McCormick Street	Duplex	1955	Ranch

1302 McCormick Street	Duplex	1955	Ranch
1315 McCormick Street	House	1928	Tudor Revival
1321 McCormick Street	Clarence C. Detrie House	1949	Ranch
1328 McCormick Street	Robert J. Pelishek House	1952	Colonial Revival
1332 McCormick Street	Wilbert Vanhaner House	1953	Side Gabled
1339 McCormick Street	Walter Lambert House	1950	Colonial Revival
1408 McCormick Street	John I. Driscoll House	1961	Ranch
1458 McCormick Street	Jerome Wetli House	1950	Colonial Revival
1477 McCormick Street	Ray E. Pankhurst House	1947	Colonial Revival
1481 McCormick Street	Otto L. Pfeifer House	c.1950	Colonial Revival
1484 McCormick Street	Homme Cyril L. Prud House	1948	Colonial Revival
1491 McCormick Street	Raymond E. Nead House	1948	Colonial Revival
1492 McCormick Street	Fred J. Bock House	1950	Neo-Colonial
1493 McCormick Street	Anthony W. August House	c.1950	Colonial Revival
1503 McCormick Street	Lawrence Lindner House	1953	Neo-Colonial
2315 Meadow Lane	Leonard Babiash House	1958	Ranch
2321 Meadow Lane	Martin Schuster House	1958	Split Level
2349 Meadow Lane	Earl W. Black House	c.1960	Split Level
531 Memory Avenue	Walter S. Ellison House	c.1971	Ranch
651 Memory Avenue	Alvin Wanek House	c.1970	Ranch
906 Memory Avenue	Vivian P. Gruman House	c.1970	Ranch
408 Memory Court	William J. Vieau House	1960	Split Level
420 Memory Court	Gerald F. Bins House	1959	Side Gabled
427 Memory Court	Gradyn Davies House	1959	Ranch
3301 Michael Court	James F. Heyrman House	1957	Neo-Classical
3310 Michael Court	John S. Pfeifer House	1957	Monterrey
105 Miramar Drive	House	1897	Colonial Revival
122 Miramar Drive	Karl R. Walby House	1956	Ranch
125 Miramar Drive	House	1941	Colonial Revival
140 Miramar Drive	House	1945	Tudor Revival
147 Miramar Drive	Gregg C. & Mary Ann Smith House	1949	Side Gabled
152 Miramar Drive	Marie Servais House	c.1950	Side Gabled
158 Miramar Drive	House	1939	Tudor Revival
159 Miramar Drive	House	1940	Tudor Revival
204 Miramar Drive	House	1935	Colonial Revival
205 Miramar Drive	House	1940	Colonial Revival
212 Miramar Drive	House	1929	Bungalow
213 Miramar Drive	Roland A. Borman House	c.1967	Ranch
218 Miramar Drive	House	1929	Colonial Revival
219 Miramar Drive	House	1924	American Foursquare
226 Miramar Drive	House	1927	Tudor Revival
238 Miramar Drive	House	1933	Tudor Revival
246 Miramar Drive	Marshall & Charlotte Smith House	1936	Colonial Revival
247 Miramar Drive	Fred Trowbridge House	1933	Colonial Revival
253 Miramar Drive	House	1939	Tudor Revival
254 Miramar Drive	House	1939	Tudor Revival
301 Miramar Drive	House	1935	Tudor Revival
306 Miramar Drive	House	1936	Colonial Revival
308 Miramar Drive	Ray C. Hutson House	1950	Split Level
309 Miramar Drive	House	1946	Colonial Revival
316 Miramar Drive	House	1940	Colonial Revival
317 Miramar Drive	House	1928	Tudor Revival
324 Miramar Drive	House	1941	Colonial Revival
325 Miramar Drive	Ronald C. Buttke House	1976	Neo-Colonial

330 Miramar Drive	Earl L. & Marguerite Lambeau House	1930	Tudor Revival
333 Miramar Drive	House	1931	Colonial Revival
338 Miramar Drive	House	1925	Tudor Revival
115 E. Mission Road	House	1938	Colonial Revival
132 E. Mission Road	House	1930	Bungalow
146 E. Mission Road	Louis Fabry House	1919	Tudor Revival
148 E. Mission Road	Henry D. Beauchamp House	1947	Colonial Revival
149 E. Mission Road	House	1942	Colonial Revival
239 E. Mission Road	Orlin Last House	1961	Ranch
251 E. Mission Road	Frank T. Hayes House	1957	Ranch
326 E. Mission Road	Ralph J. Watzka House	1951	Ranch
330 E. Mission Road	Cyrenne L. Ropson House	1951	Colonial Revival
406 E. Mission Road	House	1906	Cross Gable
510 E. Mission Road	Alva Decker House	1953	Ranch
618 E. Mission Road	James N. Timmer House	1959	Ranch
104 W. Mission Road	George W. Robinson House	1949	Colonial Revival
105 W. Mission Road	Ms. Delacenserie House	1928	Colonial Revival
113 W. Mission Road	House	1929	Dutch Colonial Rev.
132 W. Mission Road	Bernard J. Gigot House	1955	Colonial Revival
138 W. Mission Road	House	1929	Tudor Revival
202 W. Mission Road	House	1944	Colonial Revival
203 W. Mission Road	House	1900	Dutch Colonial Rev.
214 W. Mission Road	House	1912	American Craftsman
222 W. Mission Road	House	1929	Colonial Revival
225 W. Mission Road	House	1934	Colonial Revival
1421 S. Monroe Street	House	1920	Colonial Revival
205 Oak Hill Drive	Robert Schaetz House	1948	Ranch
216 Oak Hill Drive	William Irving House	1951	Colonial Revival
223 Oak Hill Drive	Robert Jones House	1949	Ranch
224 Oak Hill Drive	Robert Cowles Jr. House	1950	Neo-Colonial
231 Oak Hill Drive	Stanley Huntowsky House	1949	Side Gabled
232 Oak Hill Drive	Anfin Haltug House	1948	Colonial Revival
238 Oak Hill Drive	William Surplice House	1950	Neo-Colonial
2300 Oakwood Avenue	L. William Thompson House	1951	Side Gabled
2381 Oakwood Avenue	House	1940	Tudor Revival
2415 Oakwood Avenue	Wilbert J. Rasmussen House	1950	Ranch
2501 Oakwood Avenue	House	1941	French Provincial
2520 Oakwood Avenue	House	1939	Colonial Revival
2539 Oakwood Avenue	William & Mathilda Brenner House	1920	Mediterranean Revival
2551 Oakwood Avenue	Alexander R. Kirschling House	1954	Ranch
2565 Oakwood Avenue	House	1939	Ranch
2573 Oakwood Avenue	Patrick J. McGoldrick House	1951	Ranch
2576 Oakwood Avenue	House	1946	Colonial Revival
2577 Oakwood Avenue	John F. Shea House	1952	Ranch
2585 Oakwood Avenue	Ray O. Denissen House	c.1950	Colonial Revival
2607 Oakwood Avenue	Savior W. Canadeo House	c.1950	Ranch
2619 Oakwood Avenue	George R. Reeke House	c.1950	Ranch
2638 Oakwood Avenue	House	1946	Tudor Revival
2639 Oakwood Avenue	Stephen M. Mokroshisky House	1951	Colonial Revival
3415 Park Drive	George E. Bills House	1949	Ranch
3320 Patrick Court	Ethel M. Carter House	1957	Ranch
1665 Patton Street	Robert L. Jones House	1965	Neo-Colonial
2515 Pickard Circle	Max Grossman House	1954	Ranch
2516 Pickard Circle	Earnest Jones House	1937	Colonial Revival

1233 S. Quincy Street	House	1928	Colonial Revival
1242 S. Quincy Street	House	1928	Tudor Revival
1245 S. Quincy Street	House	1925	Bungalow
1257 S. Quincy Street	Delbert A. Livermore House	1935	Tudor Revival
2685 Ravine Way	William H. White Jr. House	1961	Neo-Colonial
2686 Ravine Way	Sidney Glazer House	1965	Ranch
2692 Ravine Way	David A. Weaver House	1962	Split Level
2707 Ravine Way	Charles C. Smith House	1960	Neo-Colonial
3050 Ravine Way	Thomas R. Obenberger House	c.1975	Contemporary
3112 Ravine Way	John T. Heisler House	1970	Contemporary
509 Ridgeview Court	George E. Vaxelaire House	1968	Contemporary
601 Ridgeview Court	Marion J. Heraly House	1968	Neo-Mediterranean
2606 River Lane	Ruby Lee House	1953	Ranch
1825 Riverside Drive	Orphanage	1923	Mediterranean Revival
1825 Riverside Drive	Nazareth/Bosco Hall	1929	Neoclassical Revival
1825 Riverside Drive	Bona Hall	1953	Neo-Mediterranean
1825 Riverside Drive	St. Joseph Chapel	1953	Contemporary
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Chapel Mausoleum	c.1970	Contemporary
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Chapel Mausoleum & Office	c.1970	Contemporary
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel	1876	Gothic Revival
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Catholic Cemetery Chapel		Mediterranean Revival
2121 Riverside Drive	Bishop Joseph John Fox Mausoleum	c.1915	Neoclassical Revival
2121 Riverside Drive	Nickolai Mausoleum		Neoclassical Revival
2121 Riverside Drive	LaVallee Mausoleum		Gothic Revival
2121 Riverside Drive	Allouez Catholic Cemetery Crucifix Statue	c.1900	NA
2150 Riverside Drive	August & Caroline Hochgreve House	c.1874	Italianate
2200 Riverside Drive	Hochgreve Brewing Company	c.1874	Astylistic Utilitarian
2365 Riverside Drive	House	1929	Dutch Colonial Rev.
2375 Riverside Drive	Charles Sumner & Amy Mae Larsen House	1920	Tudor Revival
2576 Riverside Drive	House	1941	Georgian Revival
2610 Riverside Drive	House	1941	Ranch
3600 Riverside Drive	Four Seasons Indoor Tennis Club	1972	Mansard
1223 S. Roosevelt Street	William J. Brugman House	c.1942	Tudor Revival
1225 S. Roosevelt Street	John C. Schneider Duplex	1939	Tudor Revival
1227 S. Roosevelt Street	Duplex	1940	Colonial Revival
1229 S. Roosevelt Street	Duplex	1940	Colonial Revival
120 Roselawn Boulevard	Jerome J. Gallagher House	1960	Contemporary
180 Roselawn Boulevard	Grant J. Nault House	1961	Split Level
181 Roselawn Boulevard	Lester Klann House	1960	Split Level
321 Roselawn Boulevard	Lyle H. Edelblute House	1961	Contemporary
541 Roselawn Boulevard	Daniel J. DeWitt House	1962	Neo-Classical
141 Rosemont Drive	Charles Alpert House	1961	Contemporary
160 Rosemont Drive	Harry H. Danoher House	1962	Ranch
201 Rosemont Drive	Robert J. Hadraba House	1967	Neo-Classical
2013 Schroeder Lane	Thomas F. Robertson House	1959	Split Level
408 Simonet Street	John L. Ellison House	1960	Split Level
216 Sioux Lane	Norbert Vanderzanden House	1955	Neo-Colonial
232 Sioux Lane	House	1958	Ranch
233 Sioux Lane	Bernard Garot House	1956	Ranch
236 Sioux Lane	Fred Wakeman House	1963	Neo-Colonial
239 Sioux Lane	Lawrence Laes House	1965	Neo-Colonial
524 Somerset Drive	John G. Krol House	1973	Split Level
100 St. Francis Drive	Marion Neidlinger House	1968	Ranch
105 St. Francis Drive	Louis C. Hartnig House	1958	Ranch

128 St. Francis Drive	Augustus B. Smith House	1956	Ranch
135 St. Francis Drive	Clarence A. Jackson House	1955	Ranch
144 St. Francis Drive	Leonard K. McKee House	1953	Colonial Revival
200 St. Francis Drive	Paul F. Kelly House	1950	Colonial Revival
201 St. Francis Drive	William VanDomelan House	1956	Ranch
312 St. Francis Drive	Frank & Carol Howard House	1959	Mansard
324 St. Francis Drive	Maxwell D. Murphy House	1953	Neo-Colonial
408 St. Francis Drive	Maxwell & Genevieve Murphy House	1935	Colonial Revival
415 St. Francis Drive	Robert T. Meyer House	1953	Neo-Colonial
516 St. Francis Drive	V.C. Basten House	1958	Ranch
529 St. Francis Drive	Alden Hudson House	1951	Ranch
324 E. St. Joseph Street	Sylvester R. Piontek House	c.1950	Ranch
784 E. St. Joseph Street	House	1920	Front Gabled
101 St. Mary's Boulevard	Leonard Bourgeois House	1959	Ranch
121 St. Mary's Boulevard	John B. Kohl House	1959	Ranch
160 St. Mary's Boulevard	Abraham Plous House	1960	Ranch
181 St. Mary's Boulevard	Loren E. Hart House	c.1968	Contemporary
211 St. Mary's Boulevard	Oliver L. Herrick House	1962	Split Level
240 St. Mary's Boulevard	George B. Novak House	1958	Ranch
260 St. Mary's Boulevard	T.J. Beno House	1956	Ranch
310 St. Mary's Boulevard	Joseph I. Hanfling House	1959	Ranch
340 St. Mary's Boulevard	Lloyd Kispert House	1957	Ranch
401 St. Mary's Boulevard	Joseph F. LaForce House	1958	Ranch
420 St. Mary's Boulevard	Andy & Shirley Foeller House	1969	Neo-Colonial
421 St. Mary's Boulevard	Donald J. & Patricia Schneider House	1968	Mansard
500 St. Mary's Boulevard	Steph D. Austin House	1961	Neo-Classical
510 St. Mary's Boulevard	Robert A. Gruesen House	1964	Neo-Colonial
525 St. Mary's Boulevard	Roger D. Kobs House	1959	Ranch
560 St. Mary's Boulevard	George J. Forst House	1963	Ranch
121 St. Matthews Street	William Surplice House	1953	Neo-Colonial
137 St. Matthews Street	Edward Lepp House	1952	Ranch
203 St. Matthews Street	House	1936	Bungalow
208 St. Matthews Street	House	1937	Tudor Revival
220 St. Matthews Street	Alden Evearts House	1937	Colonial Revival
228 St. Matthews Street	House	1939	Tudor Revival
238 St. Matthews Street	Earl Kerr House	1952	Ranch
251 St. Matthews Street	House	1935	Colonial Revival
631 Stambaugh Road	Randall L. Glawe House	1966	Ranch
640 Stambaugh Road	Claude J. Gagnon House	1953	Contemporary
648 Stambaugh Road	Thorton O. Kirkelie House	1955	Ranch
214 Summit Street	House	1940	Colonial Revival
216 Summit Street	Frank Pauly House	1954	Neo-Colonial
234 Summit Street	Fred Reince House	1949	Colonial Revival
244 Summit Street	House	1941	Colonial Revival
600 Sunset Circle	Harry J. Brown House	1961	Ranch
625 Sunset Circle	Edward Schuster House	1978	Ranch
628 Sunset Circle	Edward A. Thompson House	1971	Neo-Colonial
631 Sunset Circle	Paul J. Vidani House	1962	Neo-Colonial
635 Sunset Circle	Edward Anderegg House	1960	Ranch
636 Sunset Circle	Leonard Groskopf House	1966	Neo-Colonial
640 Sunset Circle	Elroy F. VanOss House	1955	Ranch
644 Sunset Circle	Elroy Van Oss House	1943	Colonial Revival
645 Sunset Circle	Glen F. Denys House	1958	Ranch
655 Sunset Circle	House	1938	Colonial Revival

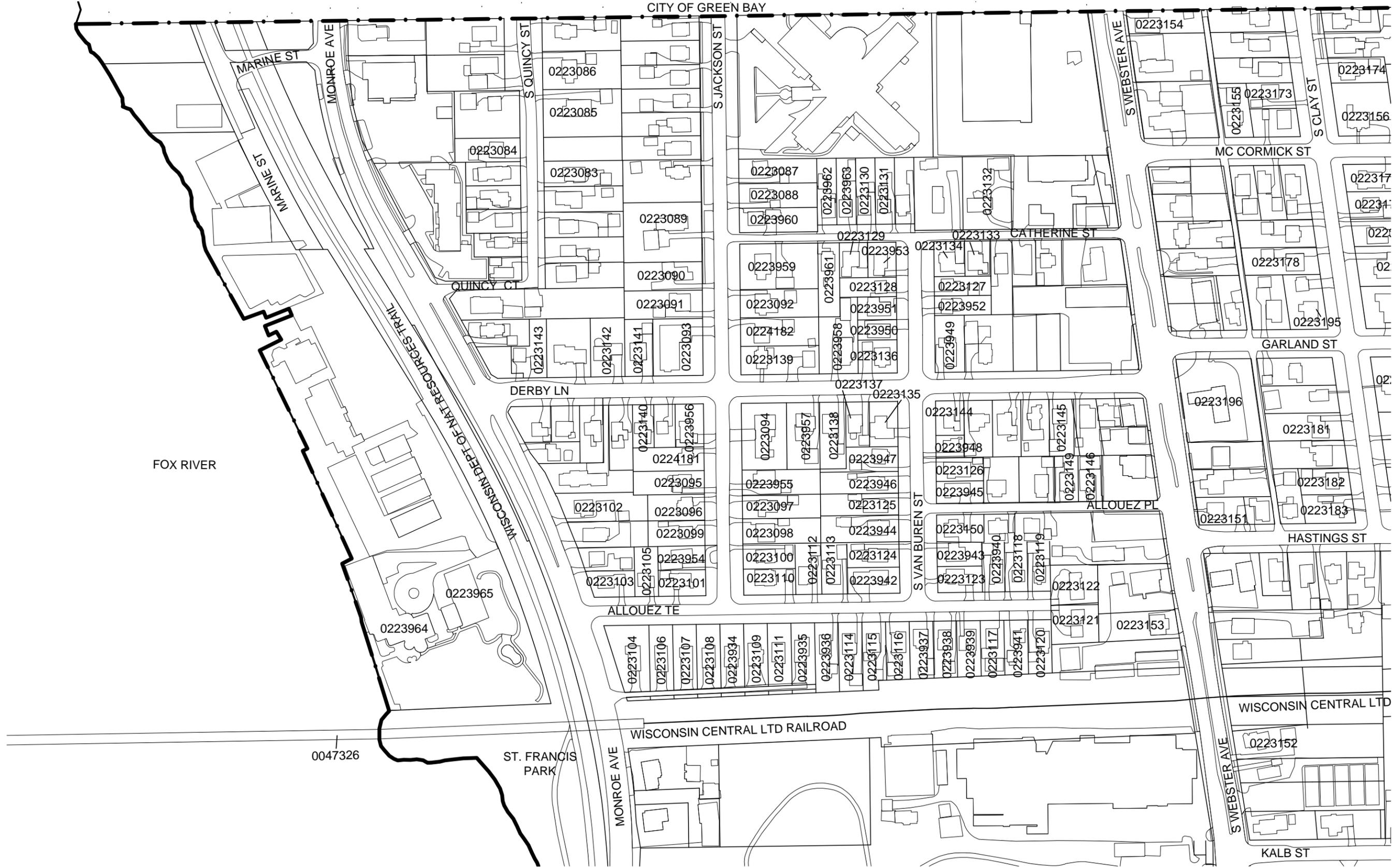
667 Sunset Circle	Vincent & Marie Lombardi House	1959	Ranch
668 Sunset Circle	Milton Bergstran House	1956	Ranch
674 Sunset Circle	Michael Barnard House	1969	Ranch
675 Sunset Circle	Donald Schuster House	1970	Mansard
680 Sunset Circle	Edward M. Degeneffe House	1987	Neo-Colonial
137 Taft Street	Elmer B. Meiers House	c.1950	Colonial Revival
164 Taft Street	Reuben F. Michiels House	c.1952	Side Gabled
169 Taft Street	Rodney E. Stewart House	c.1950	Side Gabled
170 Taft Street	Francis J. Vanderheyden House	1948	Side Gabled
207 Taft Street	John H. Schultz House	1951	Ranch
218 Taft Street	House	1946	Front Gabled
219 Taft Street	House	1946	Side Gabled
225 Taft Street	Andrew W. Henry House	1950	Colonial Revival
226 Taft Street	Willard Johnson House	c.1950	Side Gabled
233 Taft Street	House	1947	Side Gabled
307 Taft Street	Roger B. Stievo House	1951	Neo-Colonial
325 Taft Street	House	1946	Dutch Colonial Rev.
337 Taft Street	Robert J. LaLuzerne House	c.1950	Side Gabled
361 Taft Street	House	1946	Colonial Revival
367 Taft Street	Milton A. Reimer House	c.1950	Side Gabled
401 Taft Street	Ralph La Plant House	1955	Side Gabled
437 Taft Street	Ortwin Duescher House	1956	Ranch
467 Taft Street	Dale F. Ihlenfeldt House	1962	Ranch
468 Taft Street	Elda M. Grebel House	c.1960	Ranch
500 Terraview Drive	Jack L. Tuttle House	1976	Neo-French
606 Terraview Drive	John A. Kenny House	c.1970	Mansard
607 Terraview Drive	Bernard Berk House	1967	Ranch
623 Terraview Drive	Gerald L. Kanter House	1970	Mansard
701 Terraview Drive	James M. Sealey House	c.1970	Neo-Mediterranean
320 Tower View Drive	Patricia Duncan House	1962	Neo-Colonial
1301 S. Van Buren Street	Leon Wilson House	c.1942	Colonial Revival
1310 S. Van Buren Street	John A. Dandy House	1938	Side Gabled
1312 S. Van Buren Street	Martin J. Baumgartner House	1935	Bungalow
1315 S. Van Buren Street	Wilson J. Troup House	1938	Tudor Revival
1316 S. Van Buren Street	Saml Swidler House	1935	Bungalow
1319 S. Van Buren Street	Francis R. Gallagher House	1938	Dutch Colonial Rev.
1320 S. Van Buren Street	Claude F. Smith House	1935	Bungalow
1405 S. Van Buren Street	Raymond J. Rahr House	1930	Bungalow
1408 S. Van Buren Street	James Everett House	1930	Tudor Revival
1409 S. Van Buren Street	Earl W. Schmidt House	1930	Bungalow
1412 S. Van Buren Street	John Gilsdorf House	1930	Bungalow
1416 S. Van Buren Street	Keith Patterson House	1929	Bungalow
1432 S. Van Buren Street	House	1930	Bungalow
1435 S. Van Buren Street	Jas W. Morrey House	1935	Tudor Revival
1436 S. Van Buren Street	Kenneth J. Schuldes House	1935	Tudor Revival
1443 S. Van Buren Street	Earl J. Gigler House	1935	Tudor Revival
1444 S. Van Buren Street	Anthony Kleinheinz House	1935	Colonial Revival
2700 S. Van Buren Street	D.V. Kwaterski House	1955	Ranch
2701 S. Van Buren Street	Steve Miller House	1955	Ranch
3325 Vista Road	Paul H. McMaster House	1958	Ranch
123 Warren Court	Richard Bourguignon House	1960	Neo-Colonial
139 Warren Court	House	1940	Ranch
148 Warren Court	Gordon Ware House	1953	Ranch
202 Warren Court	Herman Plous House	1955	Ranch

203 Warren Court	House	1946	Ranch
240 Warren Court	William Kearns House	1940	Colonial Revival
300 Warren Court	William Tincher House	1948	Colonial Revival
309 Warren Court	Leonard O'Connor House	1940	Colonial Revival
349 Warren Court	Aloysius Diebold House	1951	Ranch
356 Warren Court	Ervin Findeisen House	1952	Ranch
2839 Waubenoor Court & 149 Broadview Drive	House	1920	American Foursquare
3102 Waubenoor Drive	James K. Lurquin House	1968	Ranch
3120 Waubenoor Drive	Solomon S. Segall House	1961	Ranch
3200 Waubenoor Drive	John A. Ottum House	1958	Contemporary
3205 Waubenoor Drive	Hilary Lesperence House	1955	Ranch
3225 Waubenoor Drive	Alvin J. Hunter House	1965	Ranch
3246 Waubenoor Drive	Gordon E. Frisque House	1960	Ranch
1221 S. Webster Avenue	House	1910	Bungalow
1401 S. Webster Avenue	Daanen's Allouez Service Station	1970	Contemporary
1425 S. Webster Avenue	House	1910	Tudor Revival
1510 S. Webster Avenue	House	1920	American Craftsman
1525 & 1525 ½ S. Webster Avenue	House		Queen Anne
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Woodlawn Cemetery Building		Astylistic Utilitarian
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Woodlawn Cemetery B.P.O.E. Monument	1912	NA
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Otto Albert William Kaap Mausoleum	c. 1974	Neoclassical Revival
1542 S. Webster Avenue	William Edward Minahan Mausoleum	1912	Neoclassical Revival
1542 S. Webster Avenue	Woodlawn Cemetery Chapel		Ranch
1825 S. Webster Avenue	Financial Plaza Building 1	1961	Contemporary
1825 S. Webster Avenue	Financial Plaza Building 2	1961	Contemporary
1905 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Neo-Classical
1915 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Neo-Classical
1921 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Neo-Classical
1923 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Neo-Classical
1927 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Neo-Classical
1929 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Center	1960	Neo-Classical
2101 S. Webster Avenue	Webster Elementary School	1956	Contemporary
2143 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Town Hall	1939	Colonial Revival
2313 S. Webster Avenue	Dr. John F. Shea Dental Office	1968	Neo-Classical
2347 S. Webster Avenue	Duplex	1936	American Foursquare
2349 S. Webster Avenue	Duplex	1936	American Foursquare
2371 S. Webster Avenue	House	1940	Colonial Revival
2377 S. Webster Avenue	House	1940	Colonial Revival
2401 S. Webster Avenue	George F. Peters House	c.1950	Ranch
2423 S. Webster Avenue	House	1920	Tudor Revival
2427 S. Webster Avenue	House	1929	Dutch Colonial Rev.
2507 S. Webster Avenue	House	1927	Colonial Revival
2513 S. Webster Avenue	House	1928	Tudor Revival
2514 S. Webster Avenue	Richard J. Hummel House	1953	Ranch
2526 S. Webster Avenue	Frank D. DeWitt House	1950	Ranch
2556 S. Webster Avenue	House	1920	American Craftsman
2568 S. Webster Avenue	Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House	1920	Mediterranean Revival
2575 S. Webster Avenue	St. Matthew Catholic Church	1950	Contemporary
2575 S. Webster Avenue	St. Matthew Catholic School	1956	Contemporary
2592 S. Webster Avenue	Henry Hagemeister House	1932	Colonial Revival
2610 S. Webster Avenue	George A. Richardson House	1924	Georgian Revival
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Log Cabin	c.1800	One Story Cube

2640 S. Webster Avenue	Granary	c.1870	Astylistic Utilitarian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	First Court House in Wisconsin Monument	1934	NA
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Fort Howard Company Kitchen	c.1832	Front Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Fort Howard Hospital	c.1834	Front Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Fort Howard Guard House	1834	Front Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Joseph Roy / Otto & Caroline Tank House	c.1803	Side Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Samuel Beall House / Henry Baird Law Office	1824	Greek Revival
2640 S. Webster Avenue	East Side Moravian Church	1851	Gothic Revival
2640 S. Webster Avenue	YMCA Library	1873	Greek Revival
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Franklin Hose Company No. 3	1887	Boomtown
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Henry M. DeWitt Blacksmith Shop	1897	Boomtown
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Allouez Town Hall	1912	Front Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Capt. John Winslow Cotton House	c.1845	Greek Revival
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Joseph Derenne Roadside Chapel	1871	Front Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	John Baptist & Theresa Massart House	c.1872	Side Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	John Baptist & Theresa Massart Outhouse	c.1872	Astylistic Utilitarian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	A. Anashek Cheese Factory	1894	Front Gabled
2640 S. Webster Avenue	John Baptist & Theresa Massart Summer Kitchen	1902	Astylistic Utilitarian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Horse Barn		Astylistic Utilitarian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Chicken Coop		Astylistic Utilitarian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Pig Barn		Astylistic Utilitarian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Threshing Barn		Astylistic Utilitarian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Brooder House		Astylistic Utilitarian
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Windmill		NA
2640 S. Webster Avenue	Mausoleum	1938	NA
2641 S. Webster Avenue	Kitchen		Astylistic Utilitarian
2679 S. Webster Avenue	A. Bernard Charles House	1951	Colonial Revival
2681 S. Webster Avenue	Benjamin F. Blodgett House	1953	Ranch
2691 S. Webster Avenue	House	1958	Ranch
2696 S. Webster Avenue	Louis H. Roesly House	1956	Ranch
3001 S. Webster Avenue	Old Orchard Luxury Apartment Homes	1969	Neo-Classical
3030 S. Webster Avenue	House	1928	Colonial Revival
3130 S. Webster Avenue	Ely McDonald House	1905	Dutch Colonial Rev.
3207 S. Webster Avenue	House	1910	Colonial Revival
3219 S. Webster Avenue	House	1946	Ranch
3231 S. Webster Avenue	George A. Friederici House	1961	Ranch
3236 S. Webster Avenue	House	1946	Ranch
3279 S. Webster Avenue	House	1935	Tudor Revival
3725 S. Webster Avenue	Arnold E. Neuman House	1956	Ranch
3755 S. Webster Avenue	House	1900	Dutch Colonial Rev.
3823 S. Webster Avenue	Collins Super-Valu Store	1965	Contemporary
121 E. Whitney Street	John VandeHeuvel House	1955	Side Gabled
122 E. Whitney Street	House		Neo-Colonial
135 E. Whitney Street	Norbert J. Christman House	1950	Ranch
203 E. Whitney Street	House	1956	Neo-Colonial
204 E. Whitney Street	Albert Neufeld House	1940	Georgian Revival
211 E. Whitney Street	John B. Sullivan House	1950	Neo-Colonial
227 E. Whitney Street	Joseph Bielinski House	c.1950	Tudor Revival
2012 Woodrow Way	William J. Smits House	c.1952	Neo-Colonial
2016 Woodrow Way	House	1946	Bungalow
2020 Woodrow Way	House	1915	Dutch Colonial Rev.
2021 Woodrow Way	Walter Schroeder House	c.1956	Ranch
2024 Woodrow Way	Duplex	1969	Ranch
2030 Woodrow Way	Duplex	1969	Ranch

2312 Woodrow Way	House	1942	Side Gabled
2316 Woodrow Way	House	1933	Front Gabled
2321 Woodrow Way	House	1925	Bungalow
2338 Woodrow Way	House	1930	Tudor Revival
2342 Woodrow Way	House		Tudor Revival
2351 Woodrow Way	House	1925	Bungalow
2354 Woodrow Way	House	1946	Colonial Revival
2365 Woodrow Way	Harris C. Hansen House	1948	Colonial Revival
2366 Woodrow Way	House	1940	Mansard
2378 Woodrow Way	House	1940	Colonial Revival
124 Woodview Lane	John L. Kitslaar Jr. House	1962	Contemporary
125 Woodview Lane	Norman G. Pronold House	1962	Split Level
135 Woodview Lane	Fred L. Bartelt House	1962	Ranch
136 Woodview Lane	Carl L. Pulchin House	1967	Ranch
142 Woodview Lane	Norbert J. Cumps House	1962	Ranch

CITY OF GREEN BAY

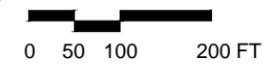


FOX RIVER

ST. FRANCIS PARK



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
Village Limits	— • —
AHI Number	100000

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**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
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 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY**

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12.035

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B. SHORT/T. BARG

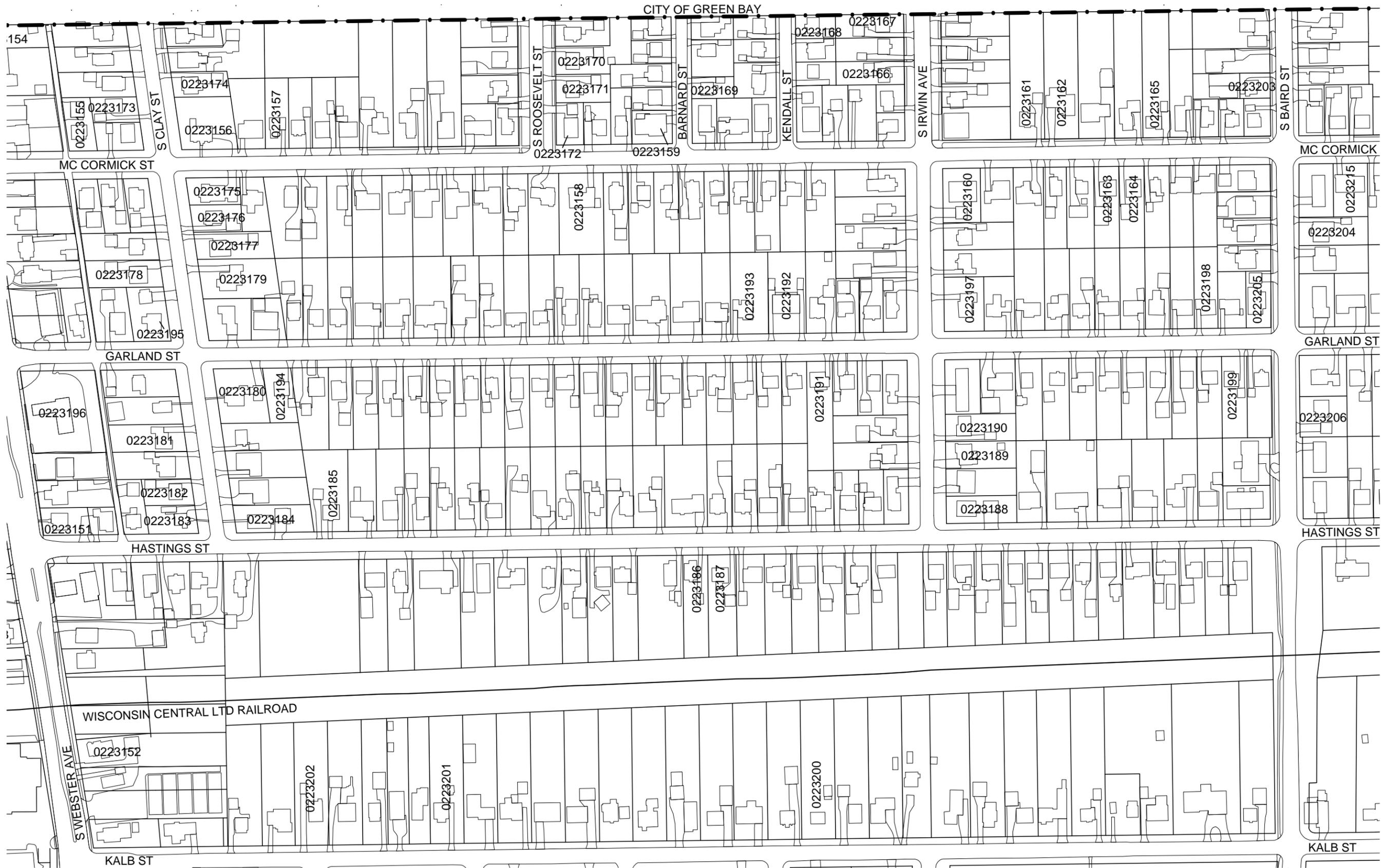
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Jul 09, 2013 - 11:28am



CITY OF GREEN BAY



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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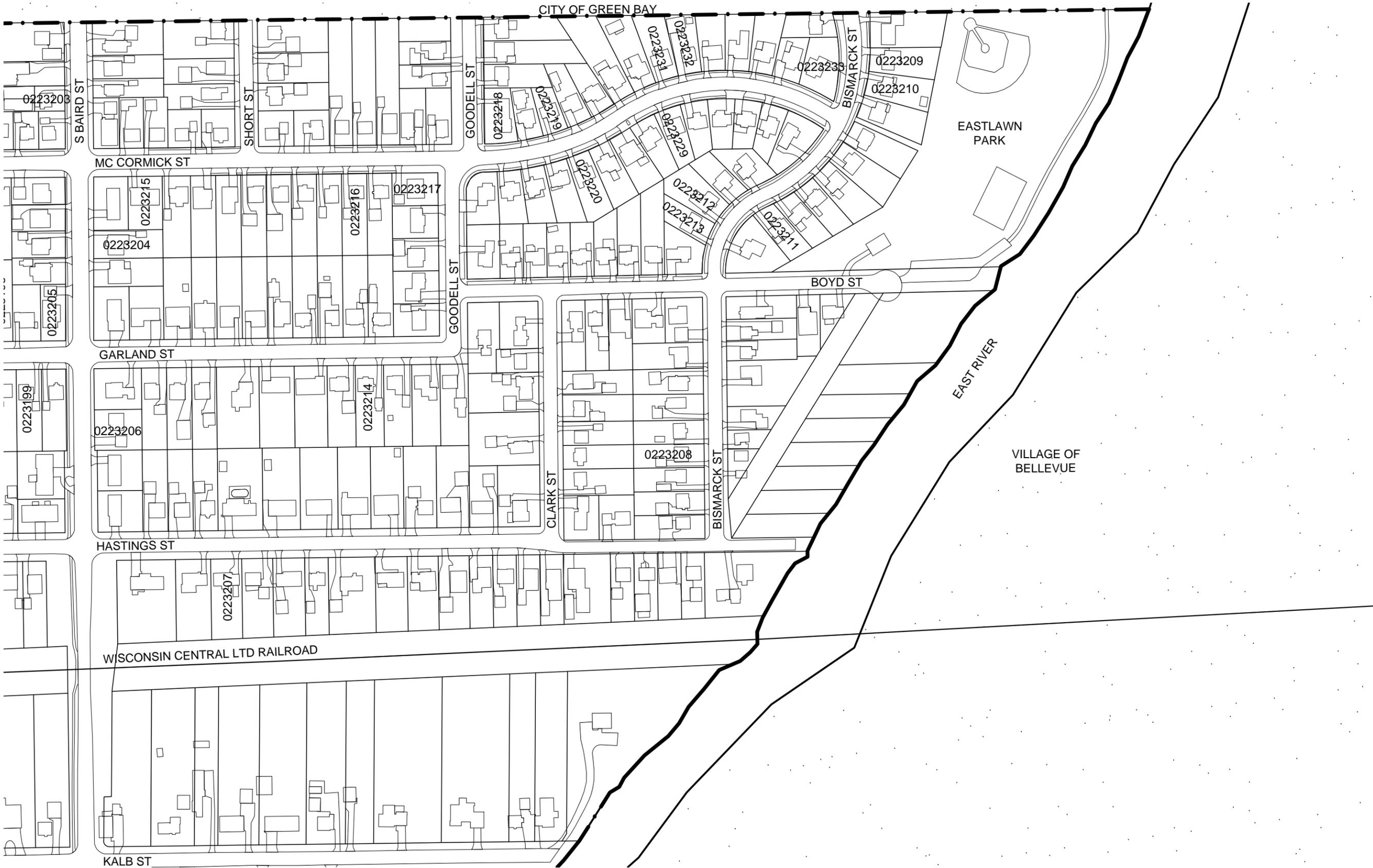
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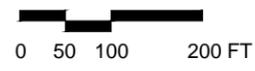


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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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SHEET NUMBER A4

FOX RIVER

ST. FRANCIS PARK

WISCONSIN DEPT OF NAT RESOURCES TRAIL

RIVERSIDE DR

WEBSTER HEIGHTS DR

WEBSTER HEIGHTS DR

S WEBSTER AVE

KALB ST

0223247

0223246

0223245

0223244

0223248

WOODLAWN CEMETERY

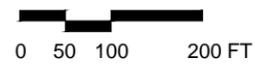
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
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AHI Number	1000000

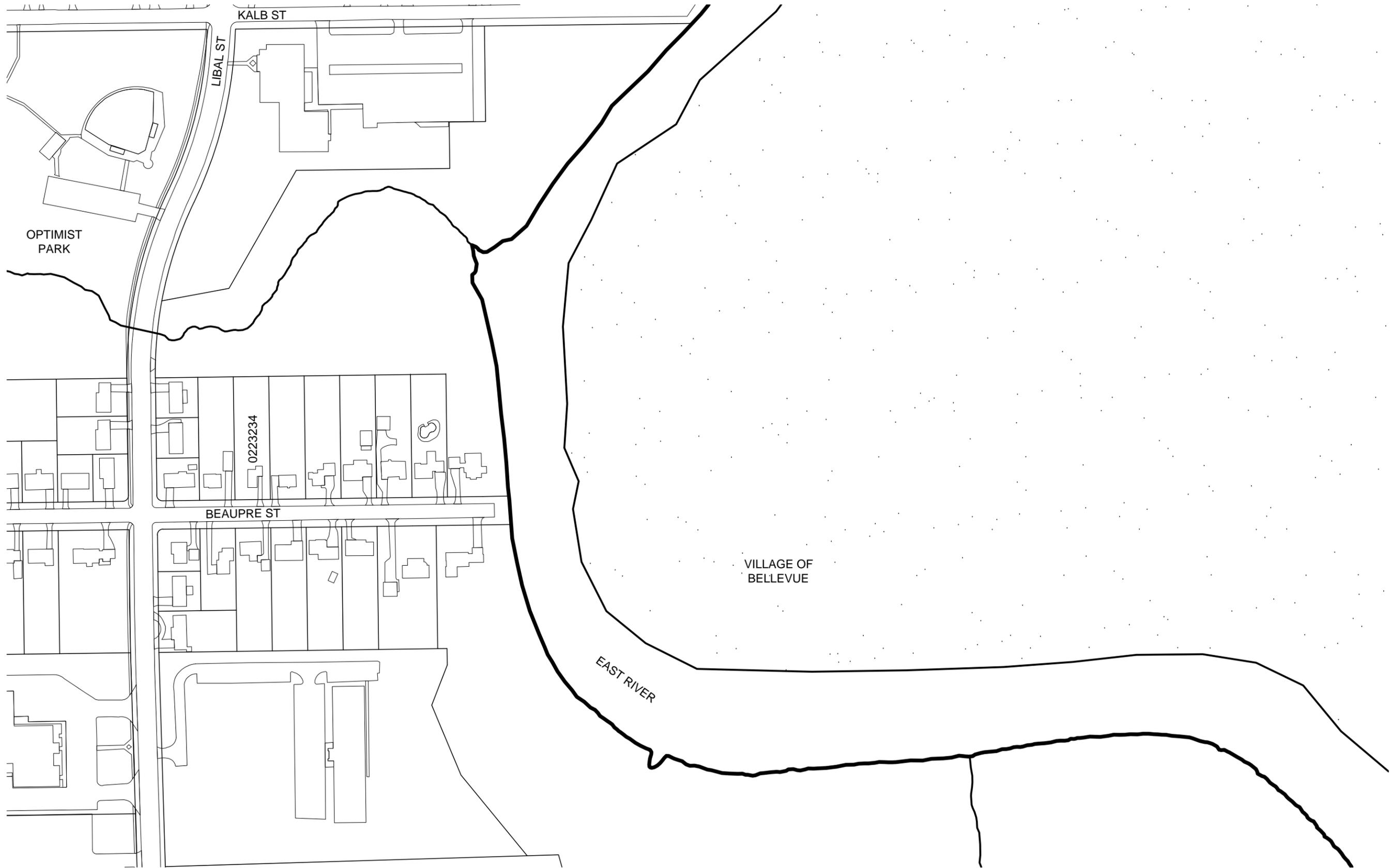
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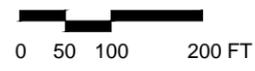


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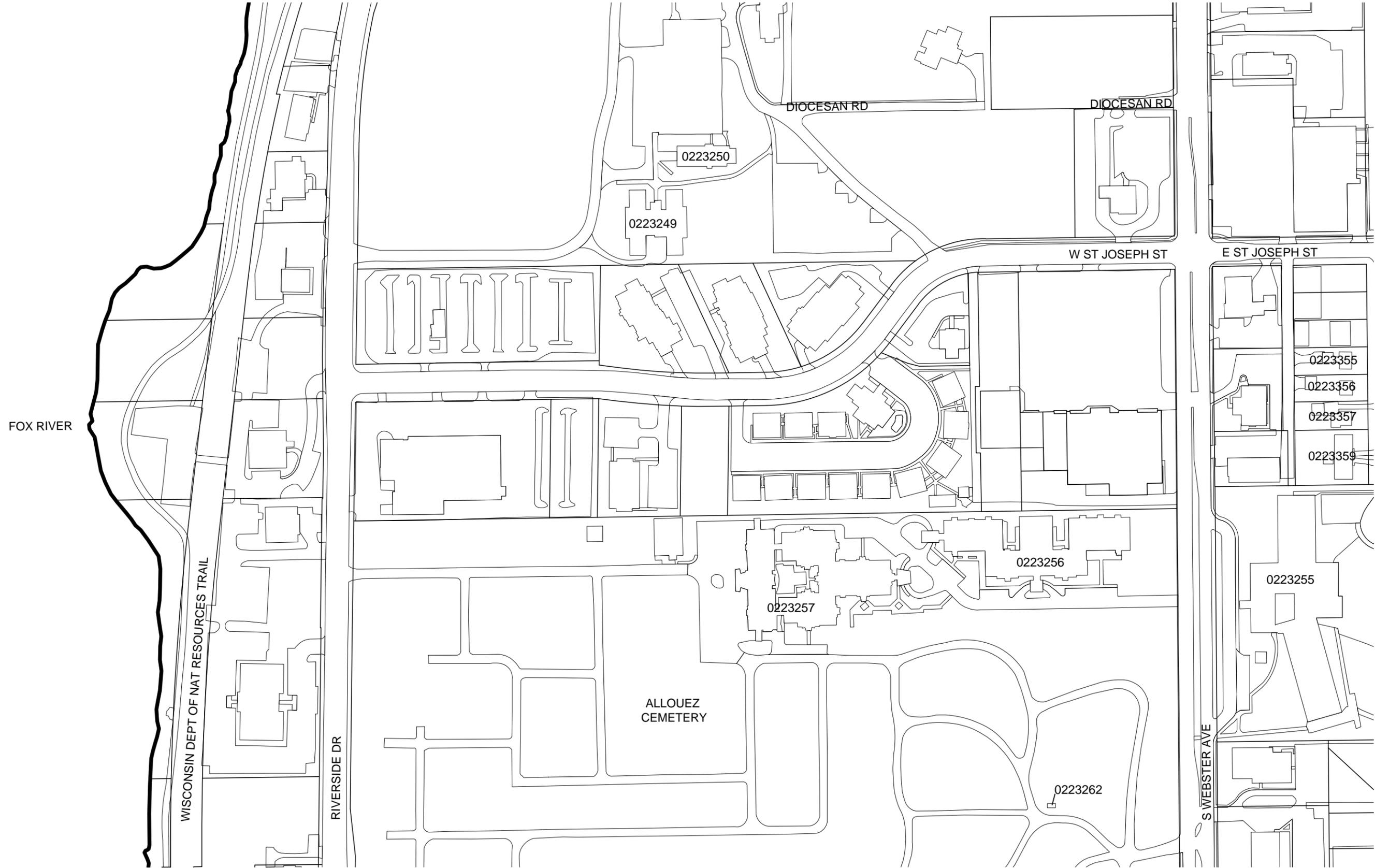
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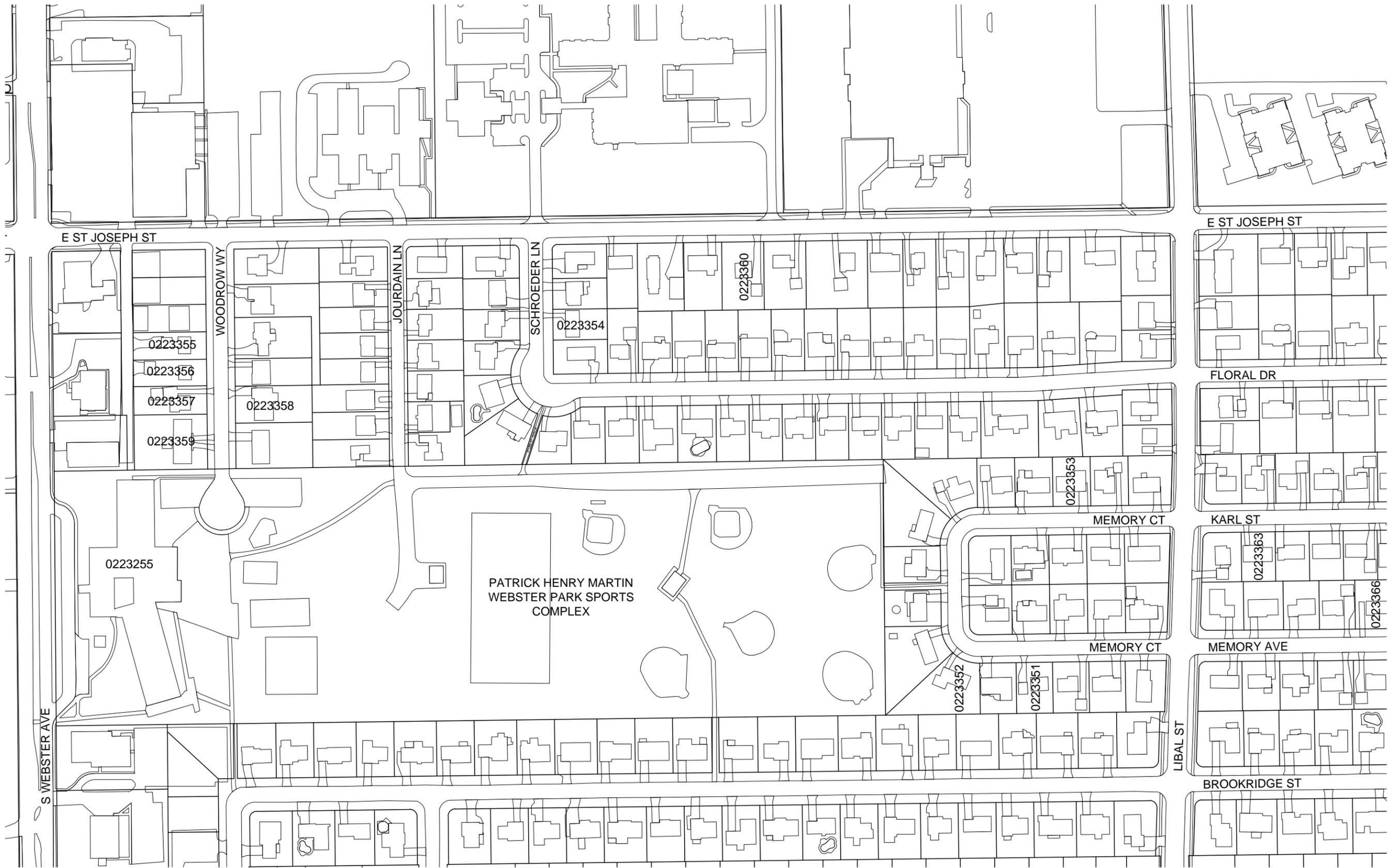
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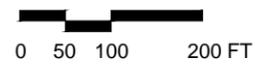


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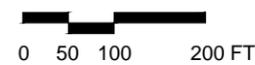


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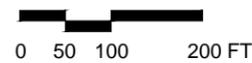


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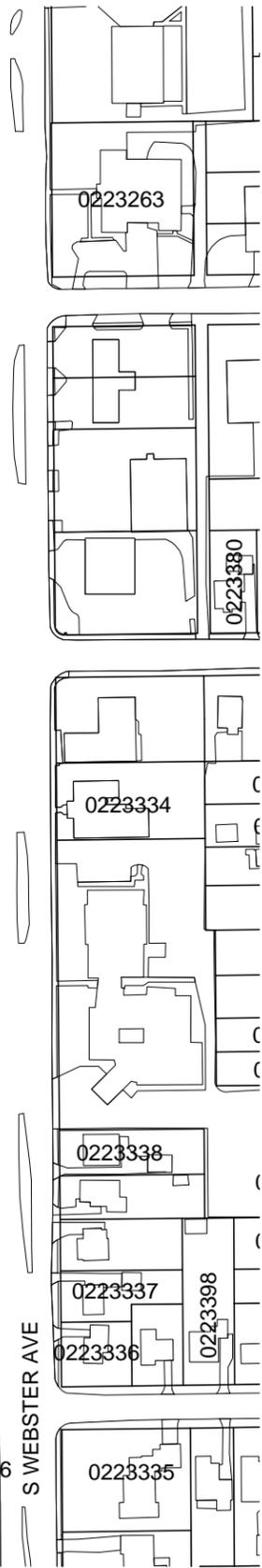
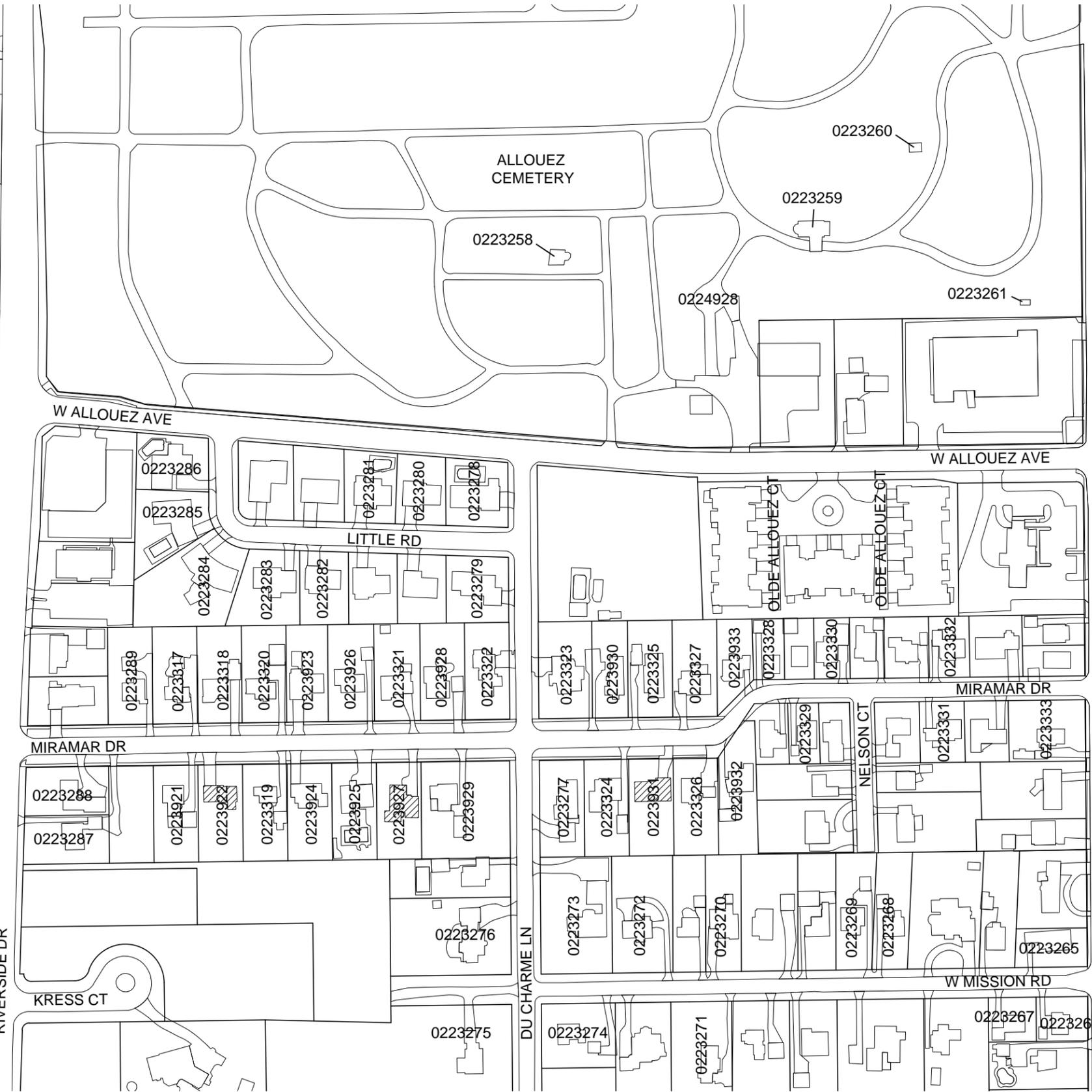
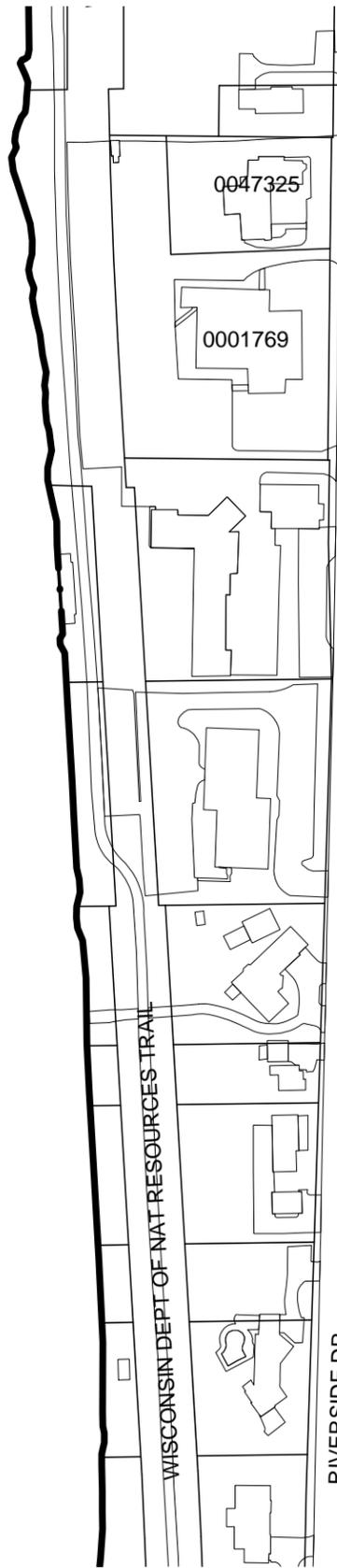
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



FOX RIVER



LEGEND

Village Limits — • —

AHI Number 100000

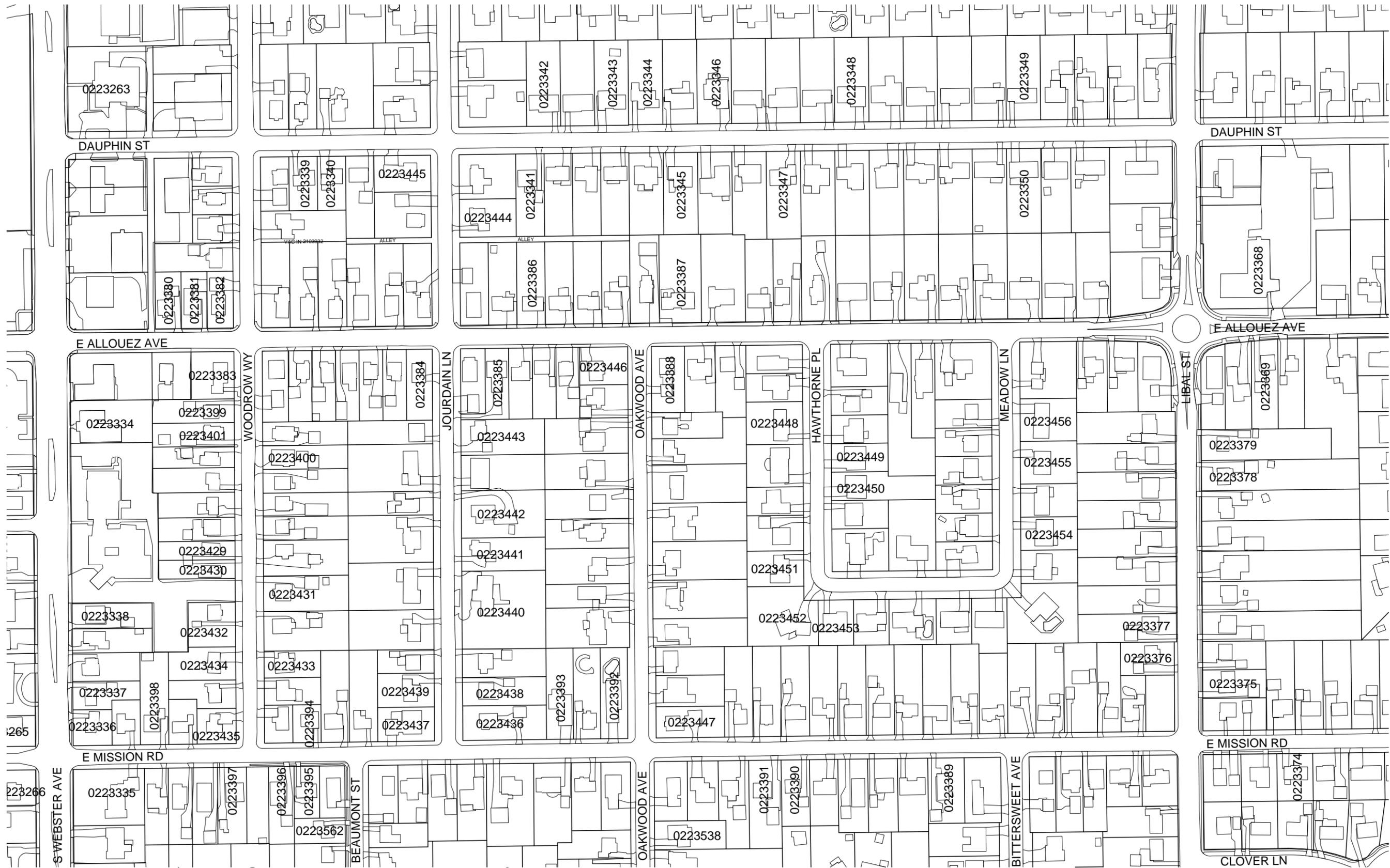
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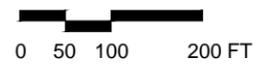
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

Village Limits - . -

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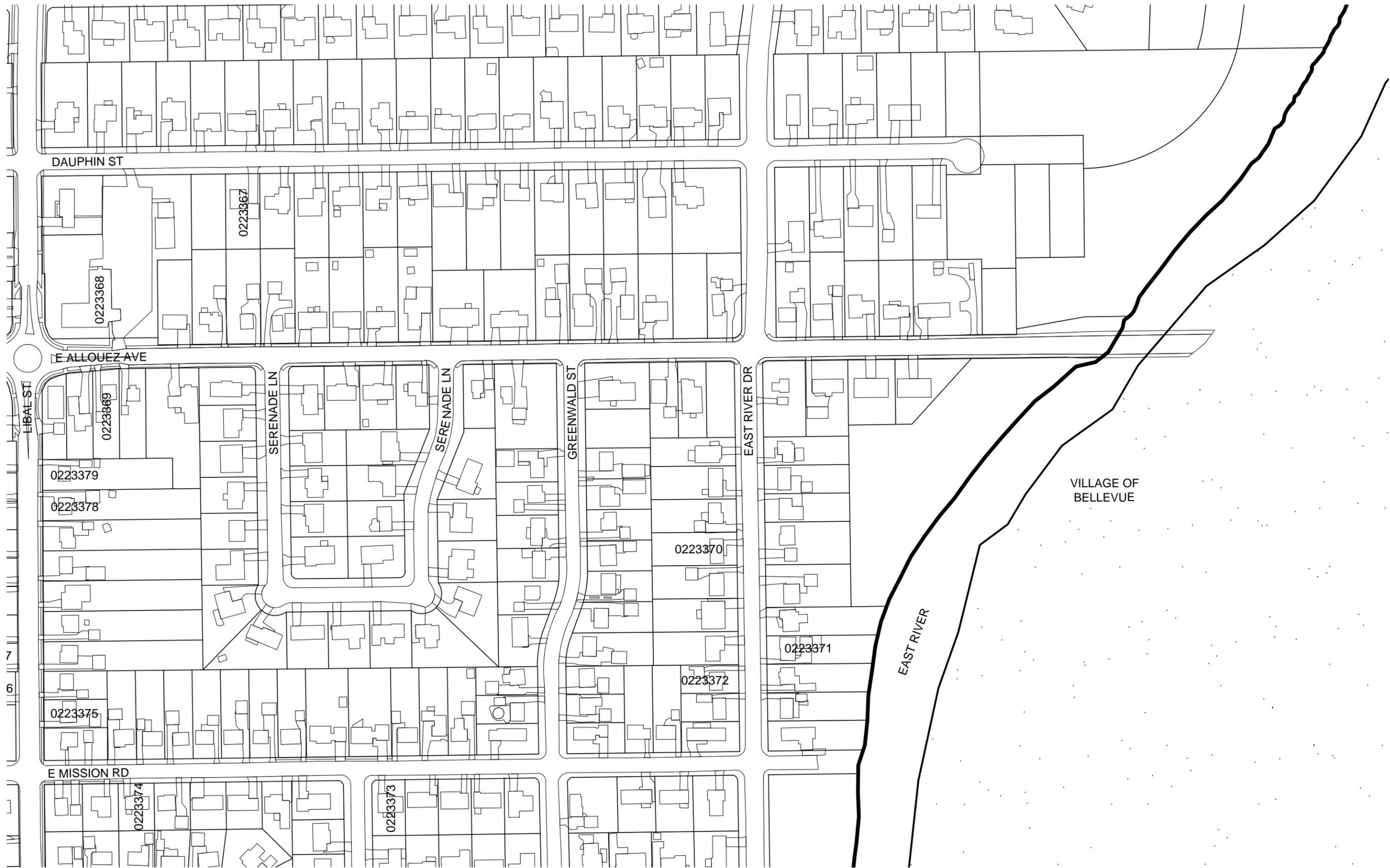
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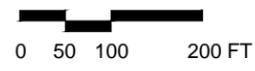


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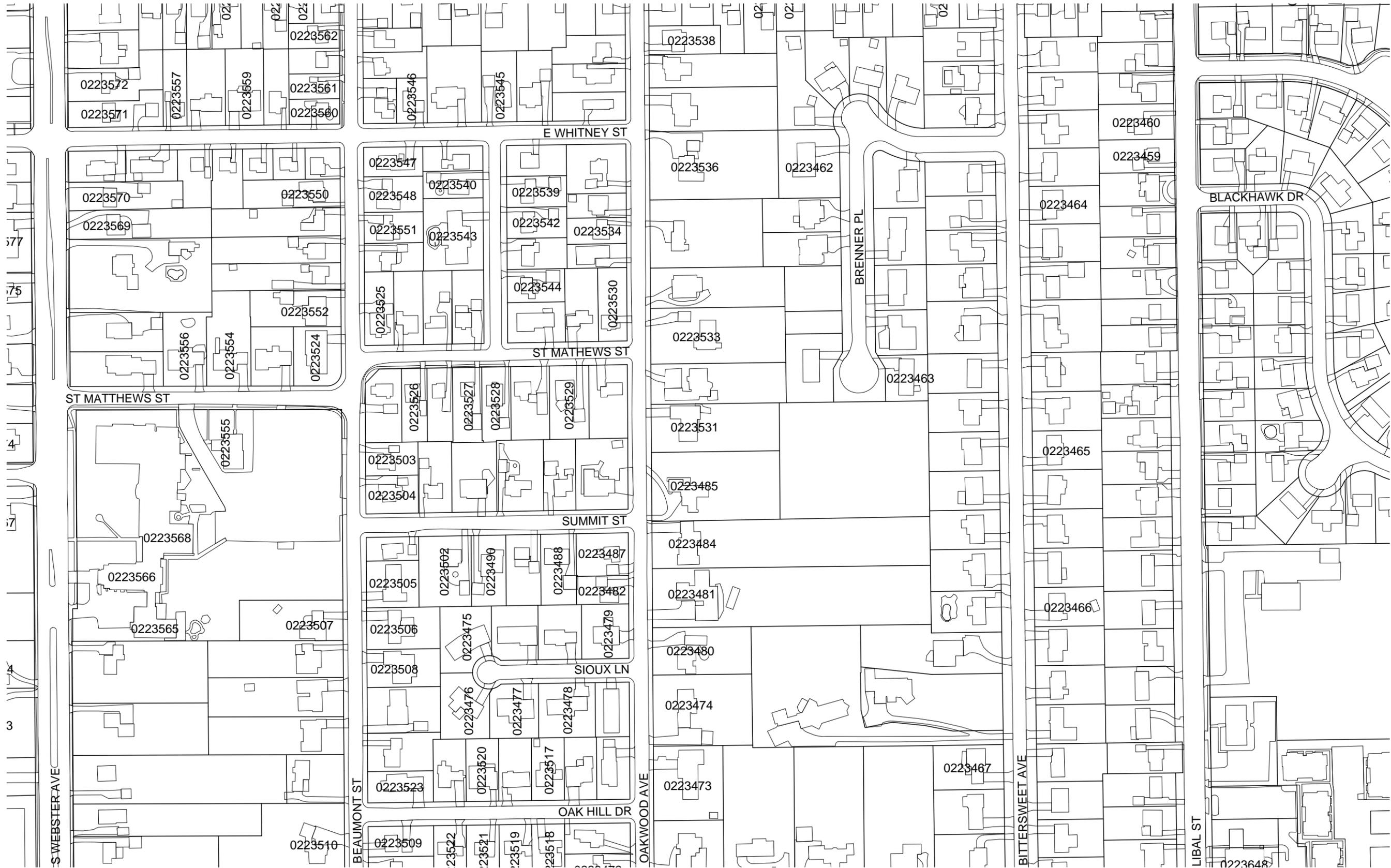
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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Village Limits — • —

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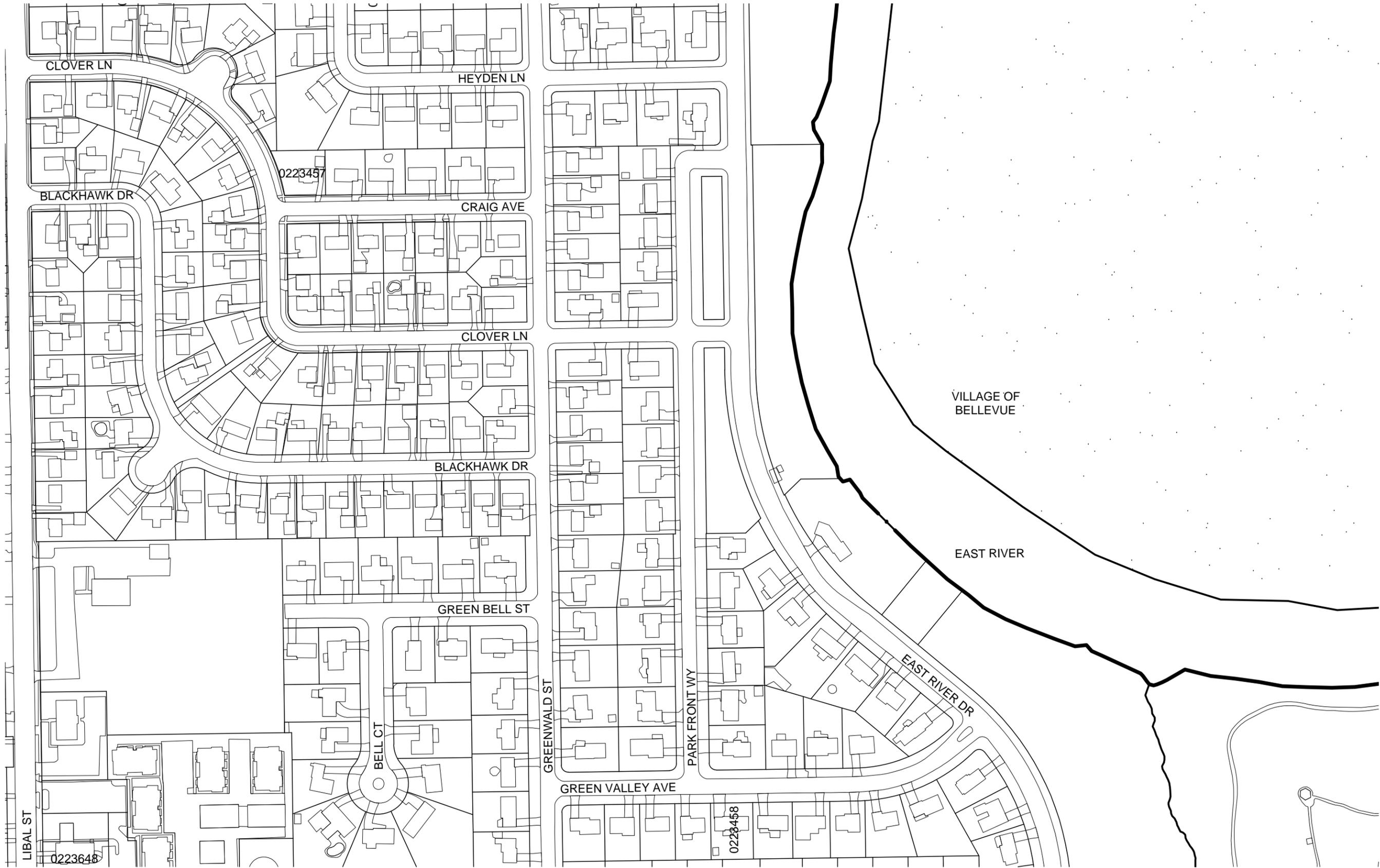
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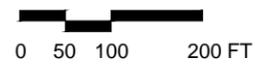


**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 VILLAGE OF ALLOUEZ
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY**

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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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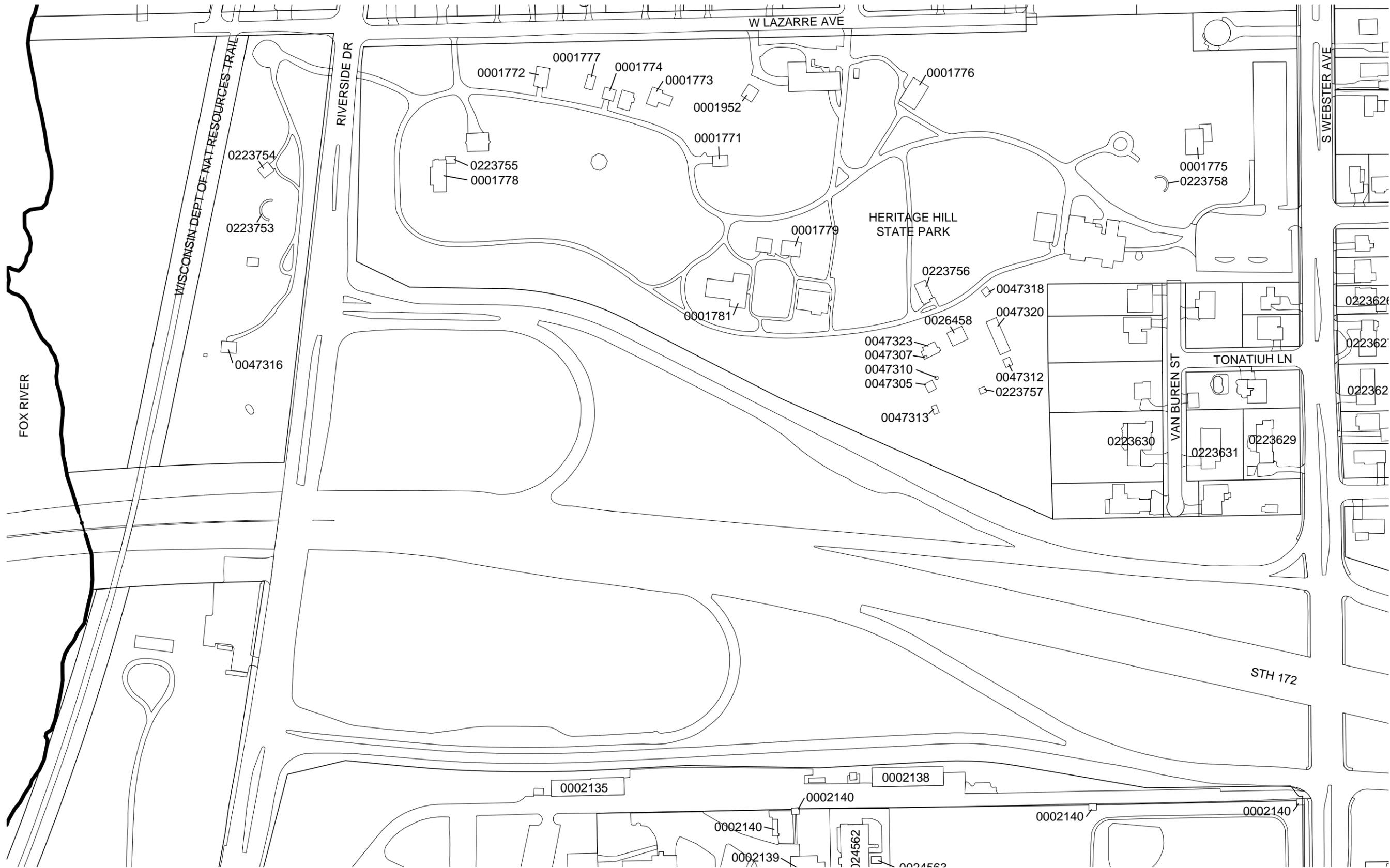
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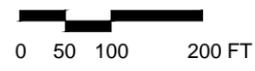
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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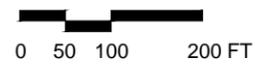
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SURVEY MAP

SHEET NUMBER
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

Village Limits - . -

AHI Number 100000

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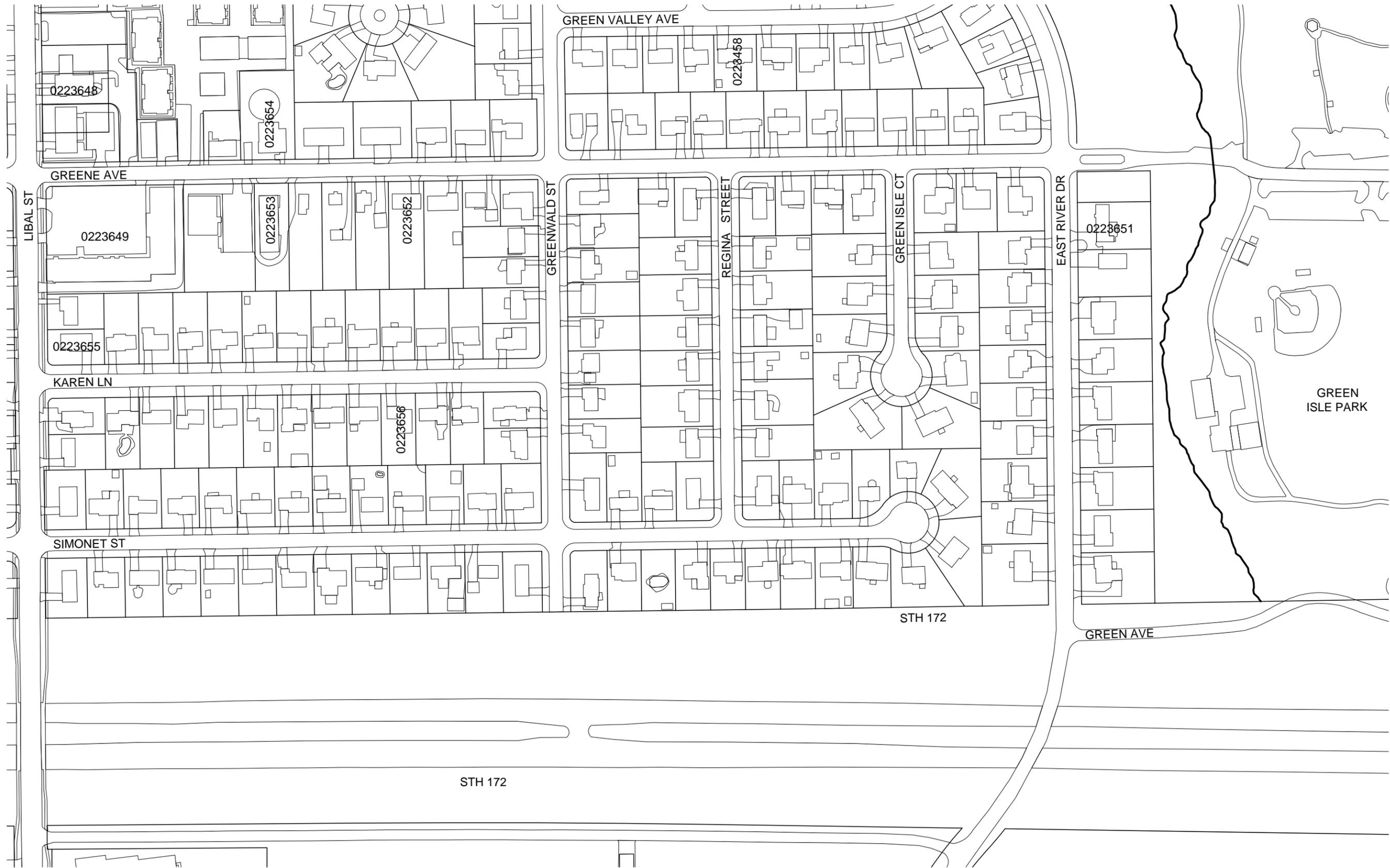
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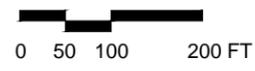
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SHEET NUMBER
F3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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Village Limits	— • —
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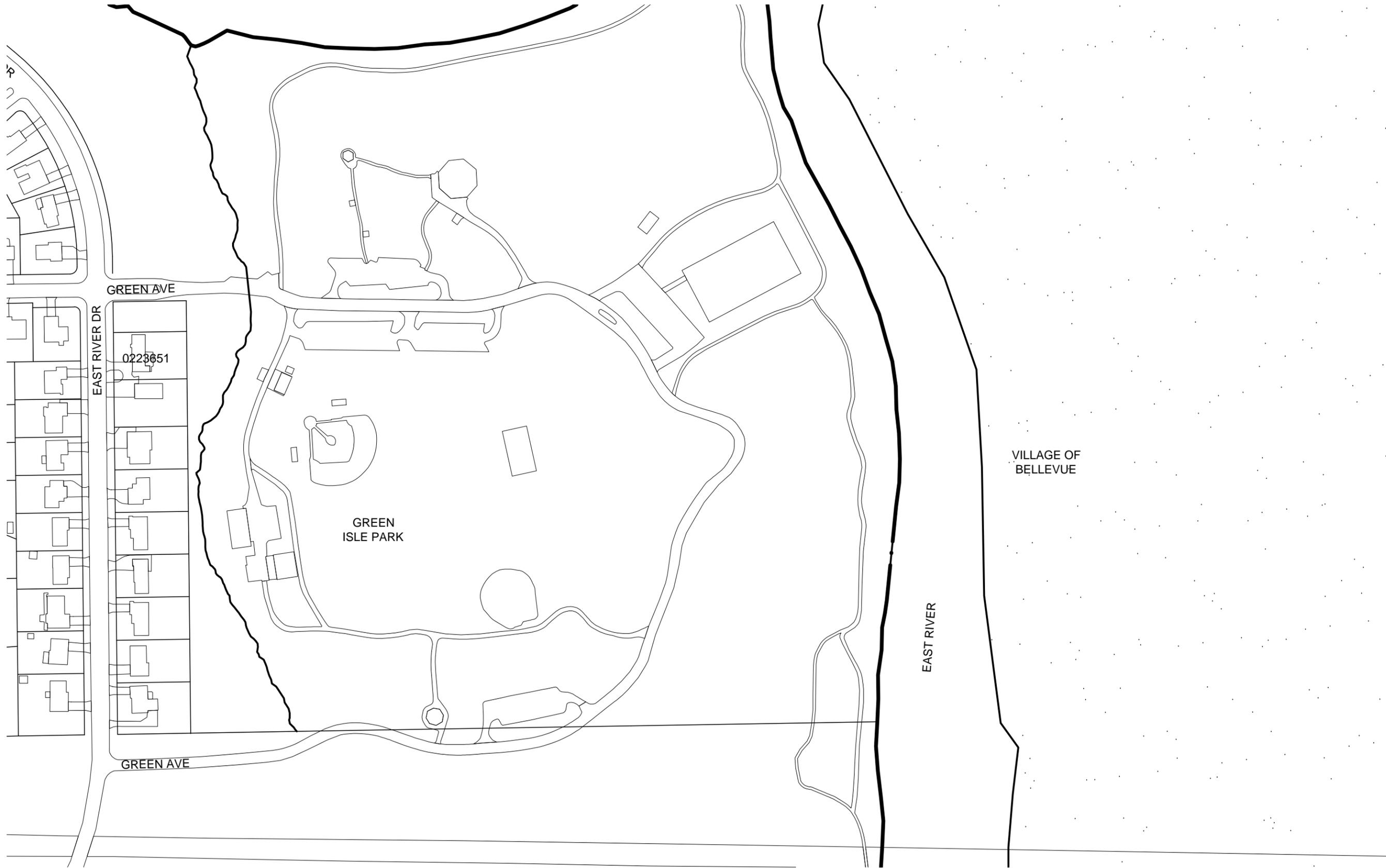
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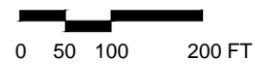
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FOX RIVER

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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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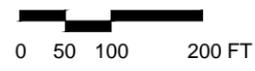
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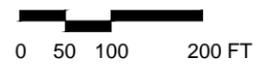


**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
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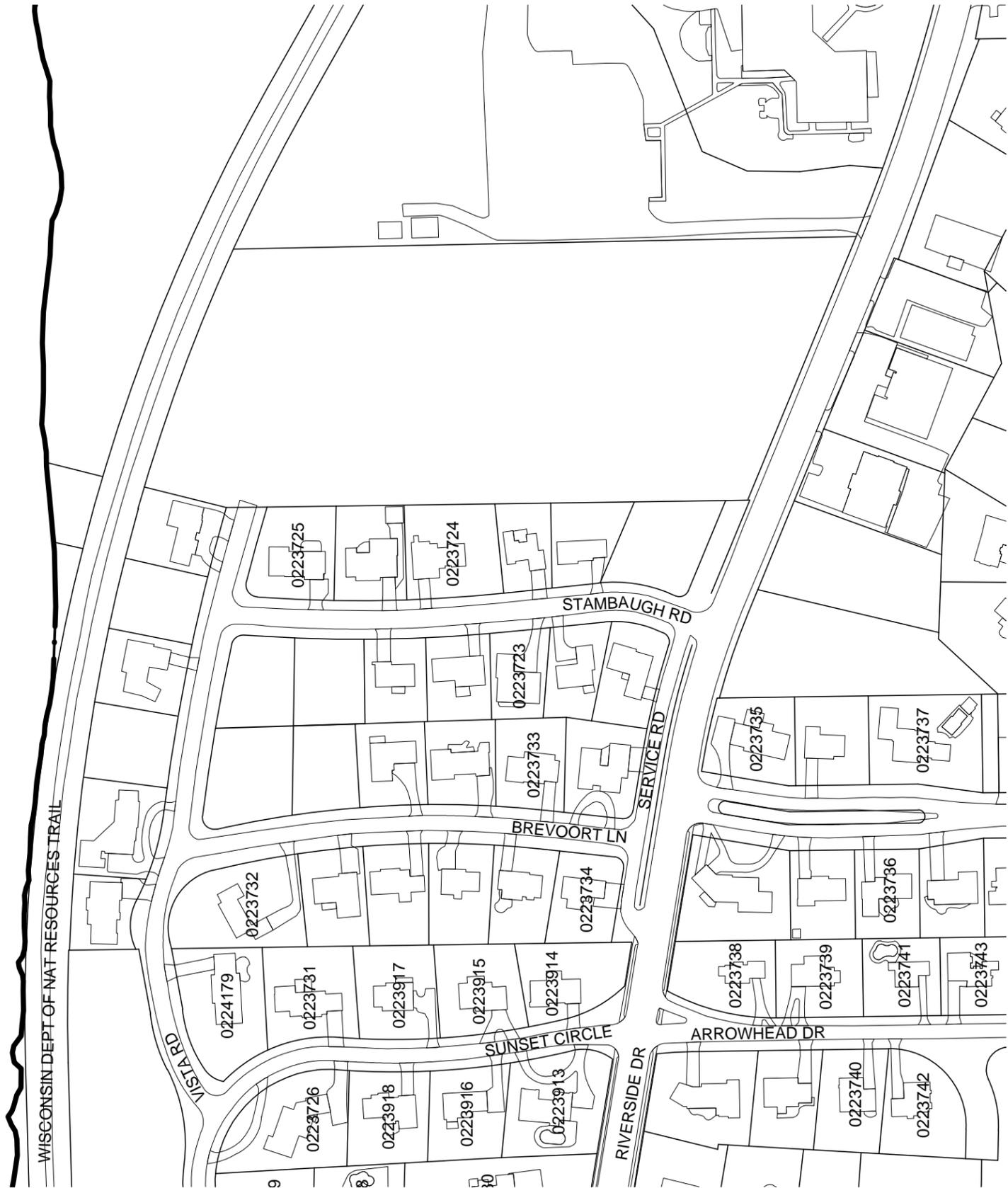
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



FOX RIVER



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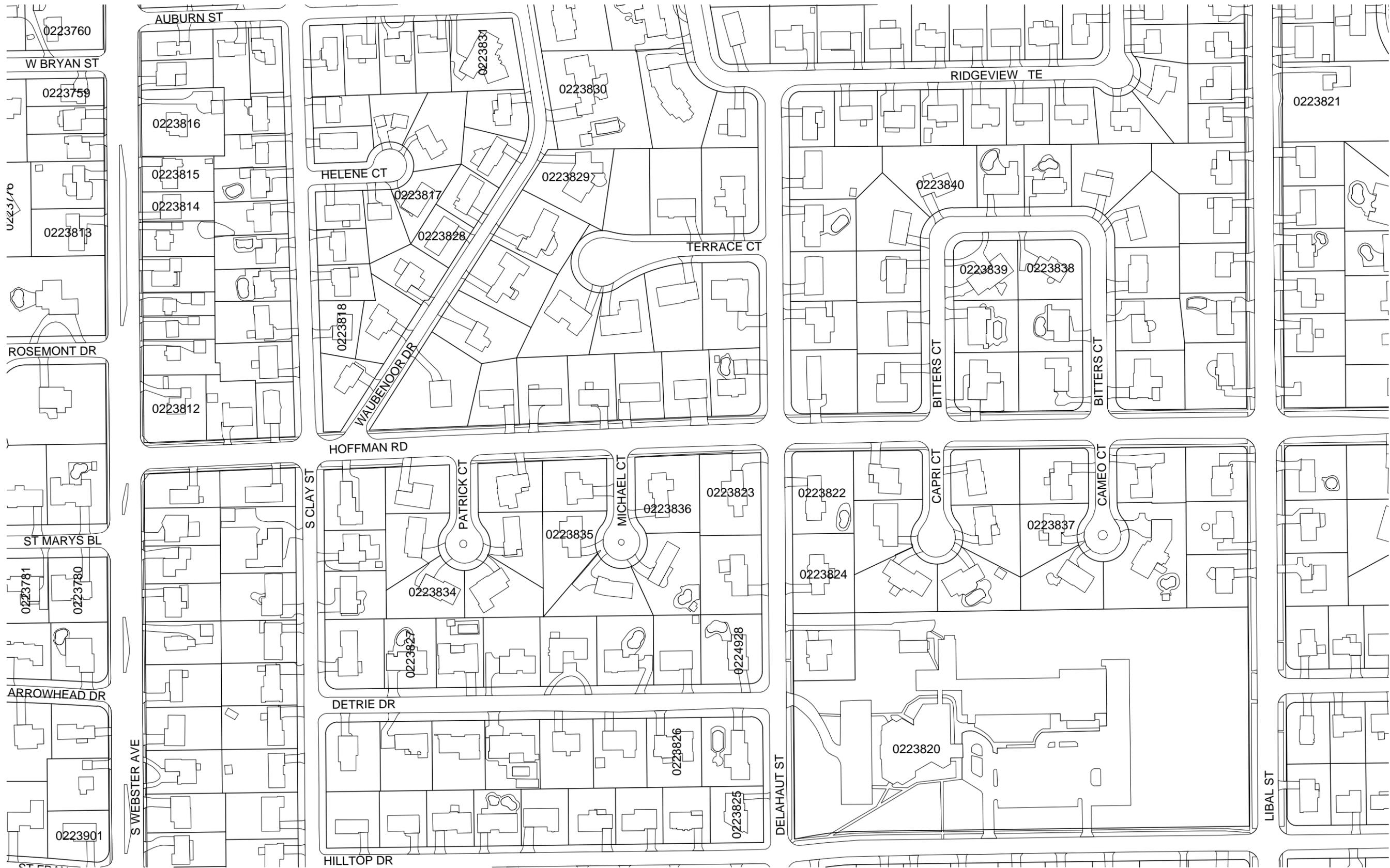
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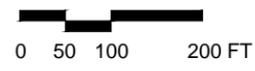


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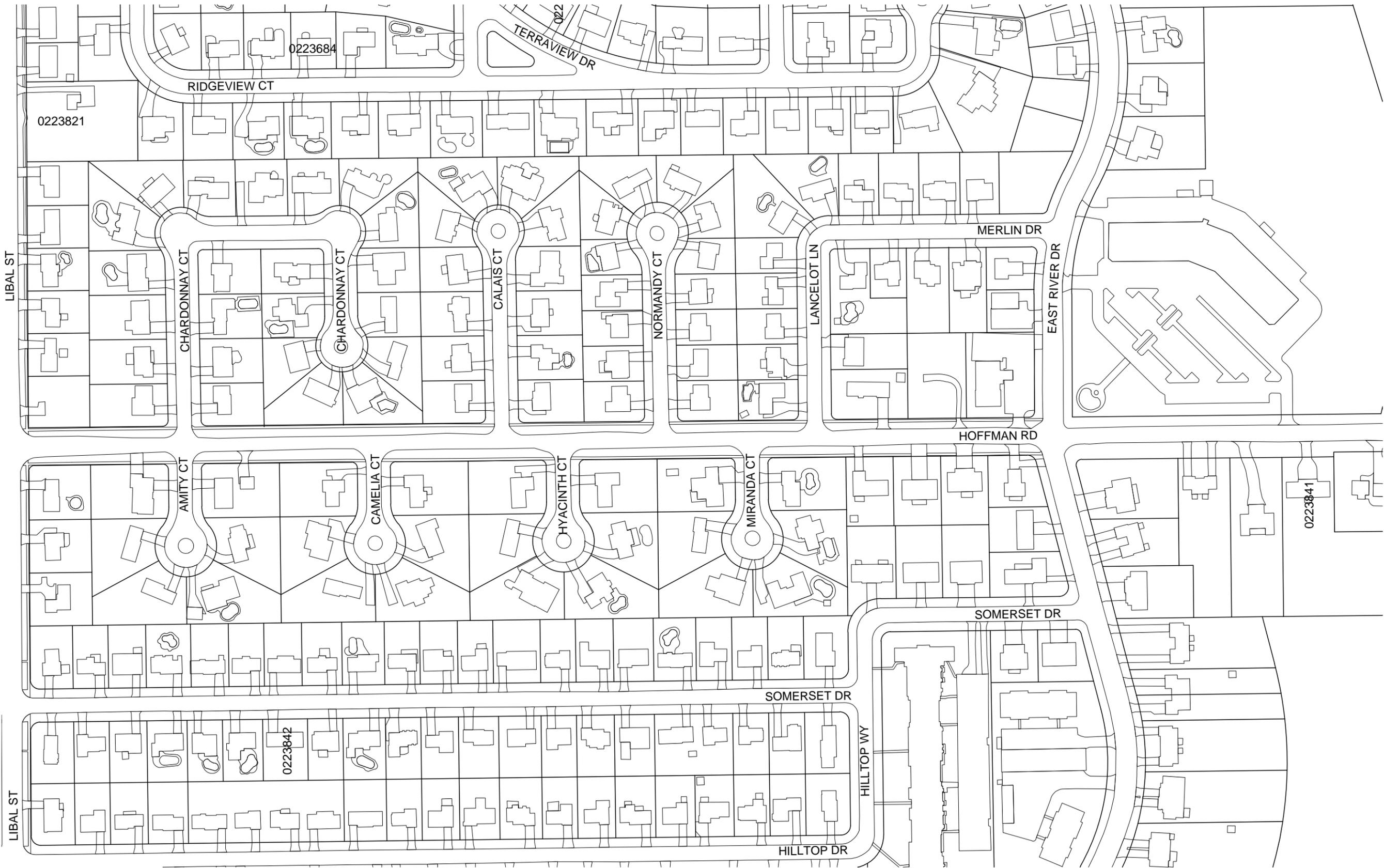
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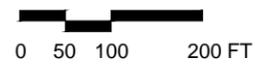
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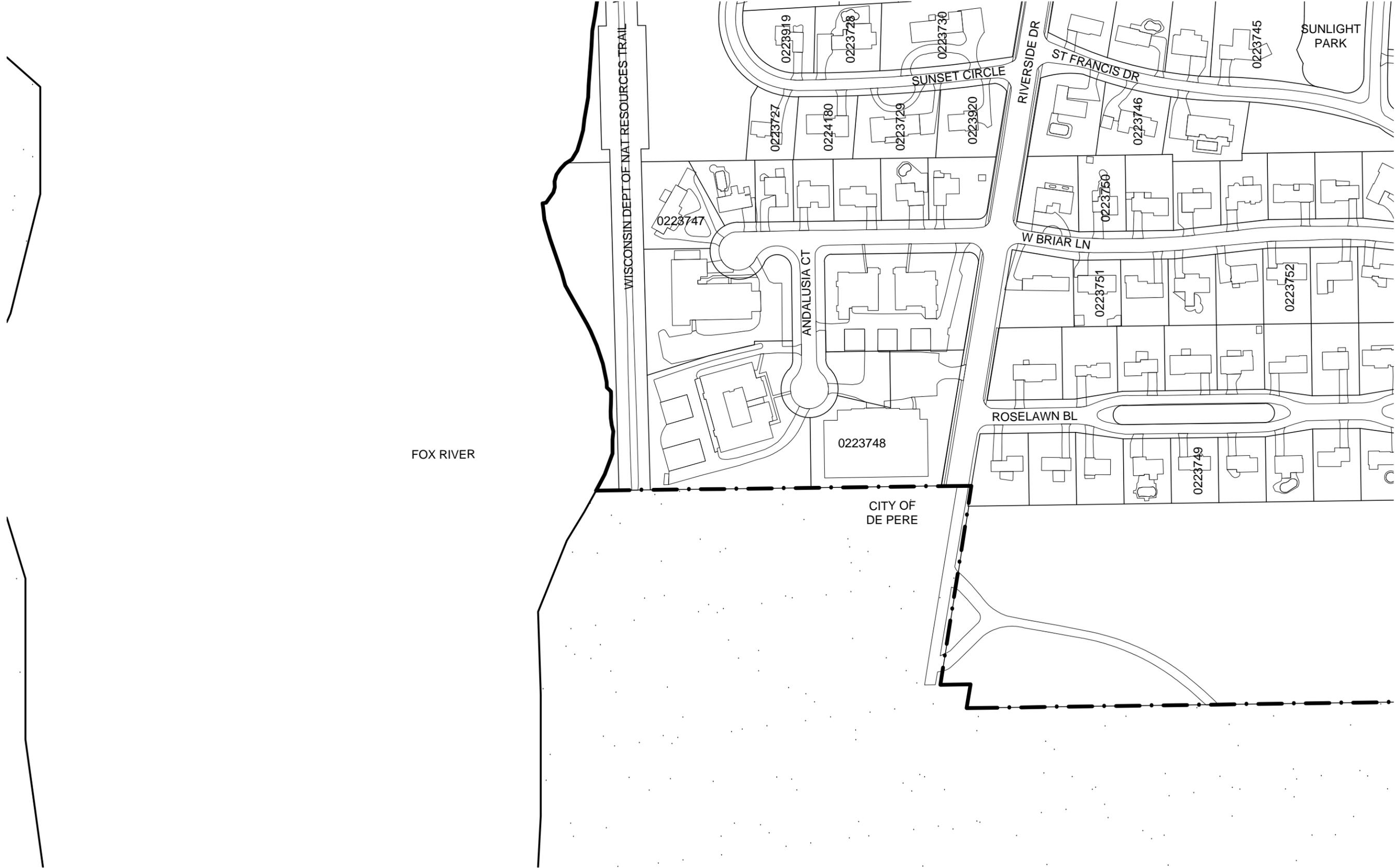
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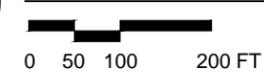
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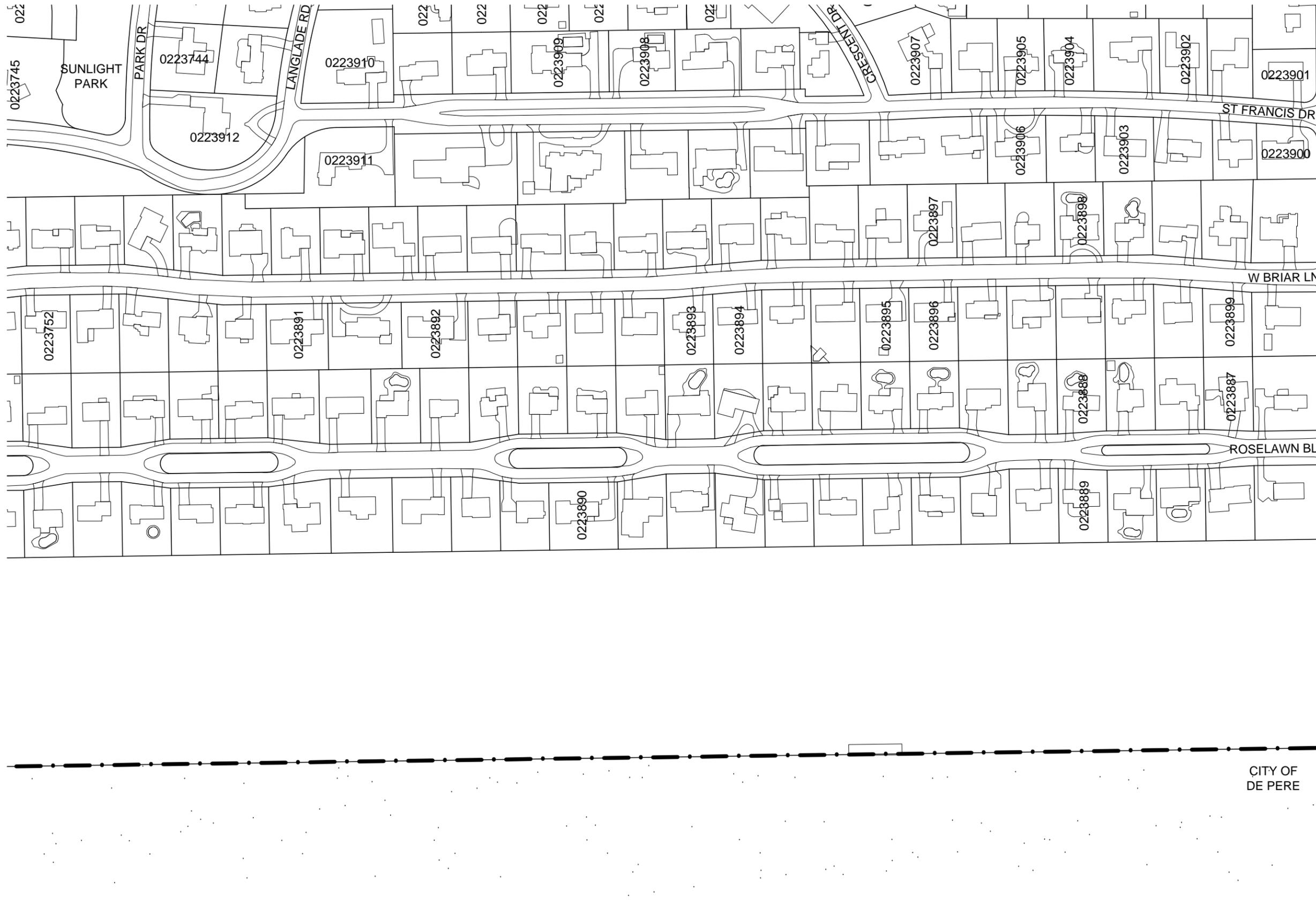
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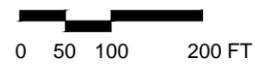
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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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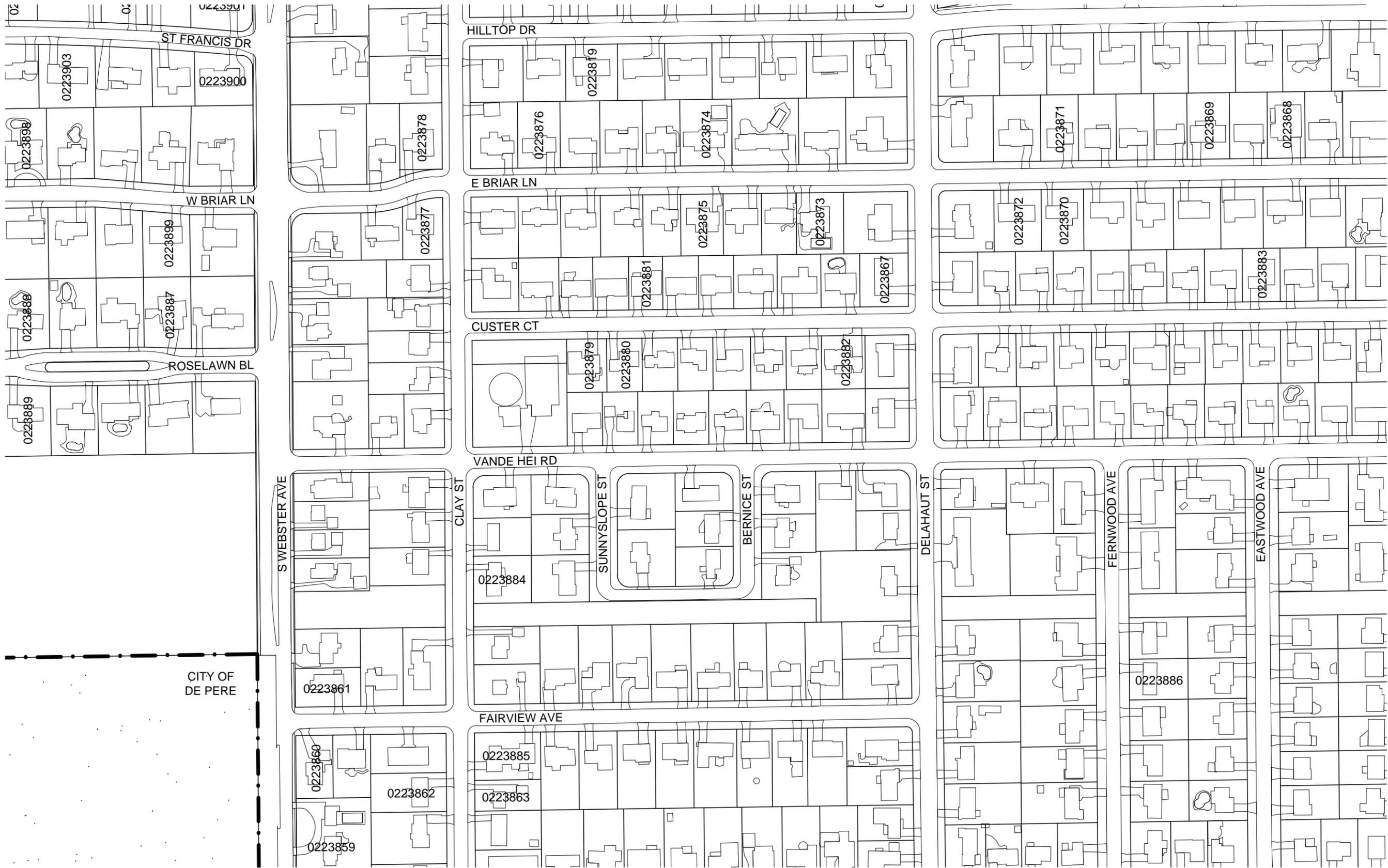
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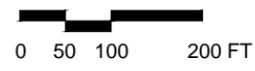


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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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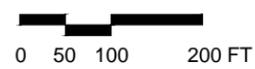


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PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



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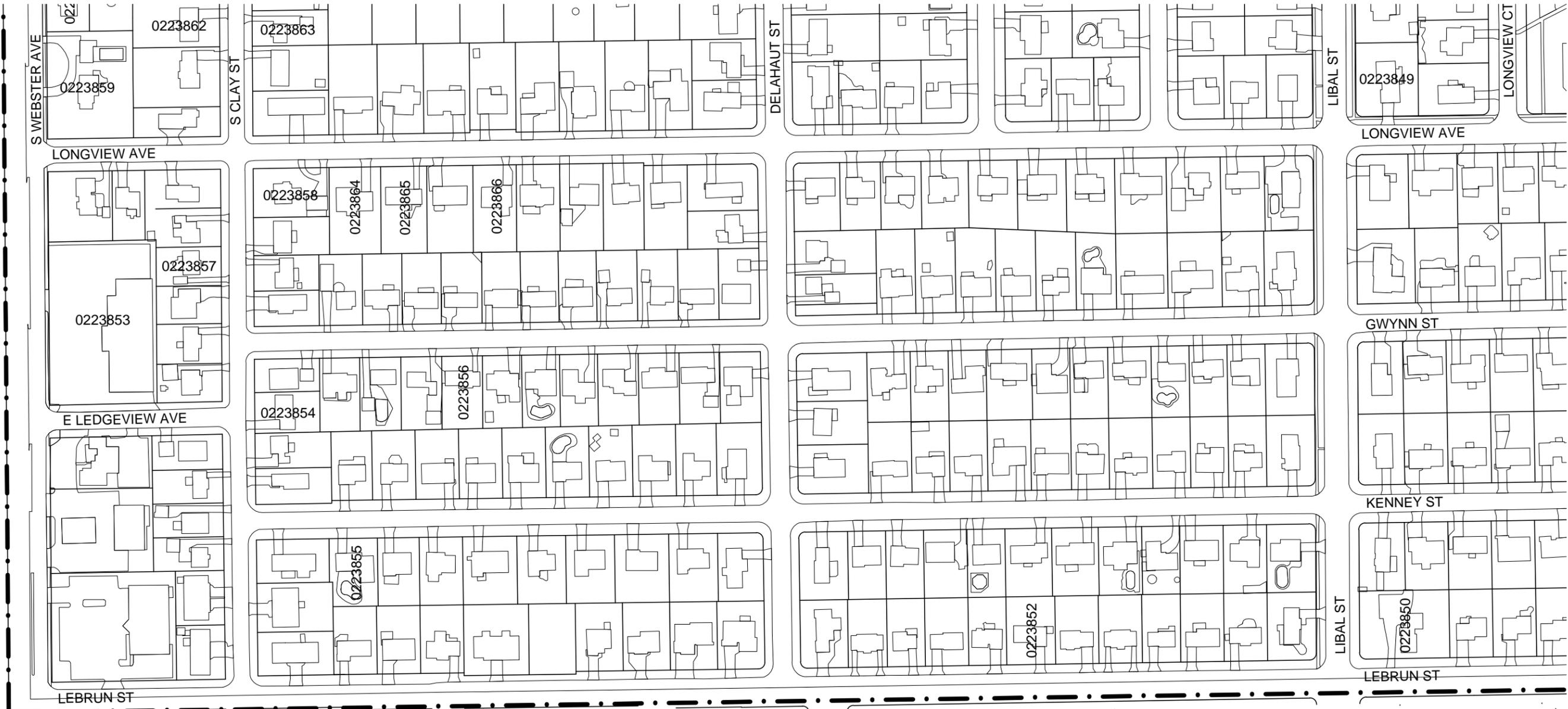
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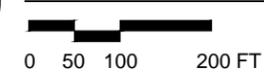
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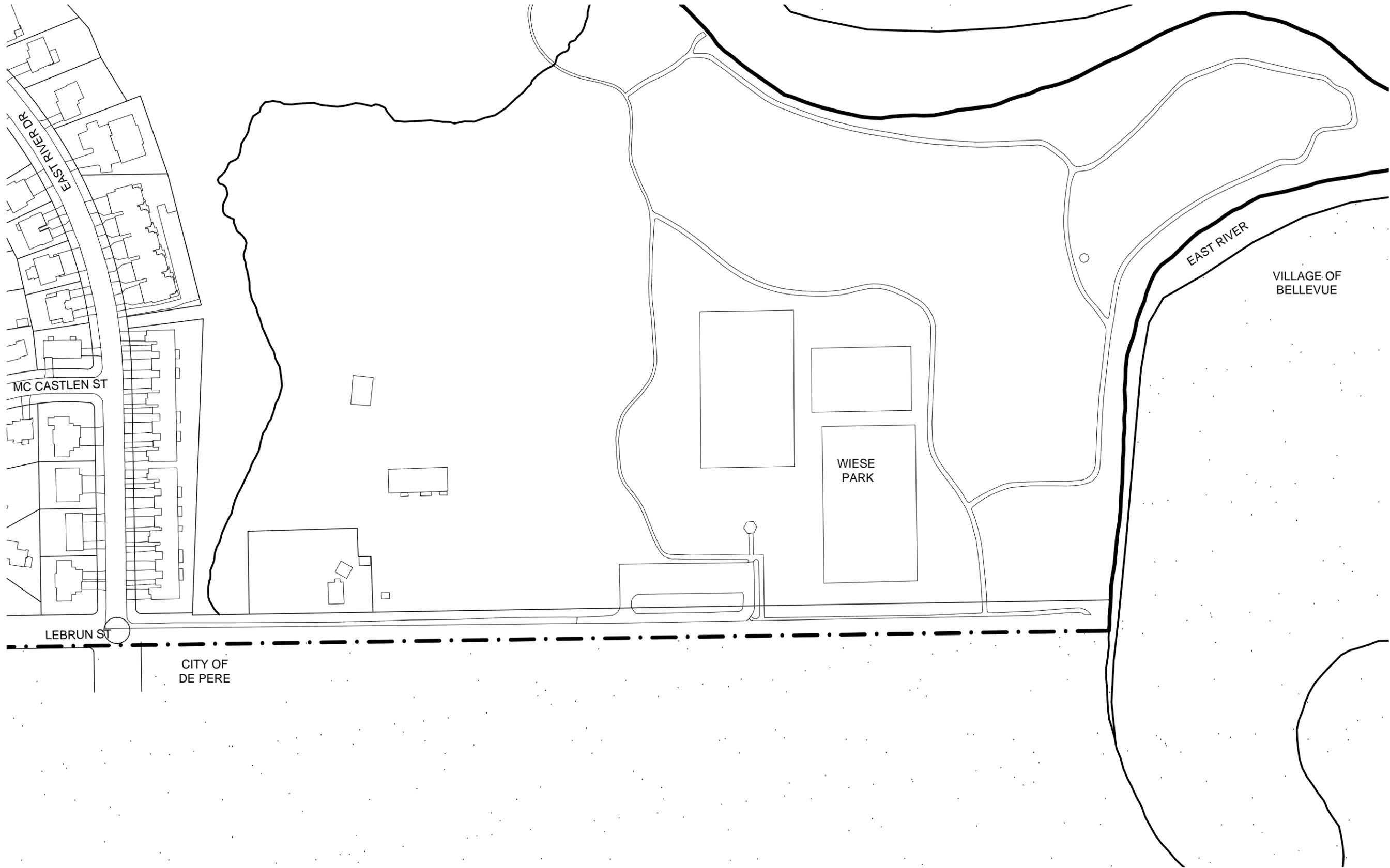
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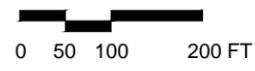


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Recommendations

Introduction

The survey should serve to enhance the overall historic preservation ethic in the Village of Allouez. It gives a brief history of the Village, identifies historic resources, and can serve as a basis for decision-making activities regarding those resources. This report can be used to create interest and awareness and promote historic resources and preservation issues in the Village of Allouez. This chapter outlines the many benefits of and economic incentives for historic preservation and provides preliminary recommendations for future preservation actions in the village.

Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

A historic preservation program can be one of the most effective forms of economic development that a municipality can support. Preservation stimulates both public and private investment in the community and supports major components of the local economy: tourism, construction, and real estate. Historic buildings attract customers and are often sought after, desirable pieces of real estate.

There are many benefits of historic preservation:

- Enjoyment of the community's heritage
- Improved property values
- Increased property tax receipts
- Investment in older & historic properties
- Increased tourism
- Greater flexibility in meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in historic buildings
- More flexibility in meeting state building codes
- Greater community pride and an increased sense of belonging
- Increased attractiveness to new businesses
- Decreased crime and vandalism in historic areas
- Increased conservation of materials and natural resources
- Improved overall quality of life

In order to achieve these benefits, many incentives for historic preservation have been developed. There are several different types of tax incentives. Property owners who undertake a certified historic restoration or rehabilitation of their property are eligible for income tax credits. Certain historic buildings are also exempt from property taxes, and tax deductions can

be utilized for historic façade easements. Additionally, there are several building code incentives. Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or buildings that are eligible for listing qualify for the International Existing Building Code's Historic Buildings Chapter which is slightly more lenient than the standard building code. There is also a greater flexibility in meeting the building requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Further information regarding these incentives has been included in the Chapter 19 Appendix.

Recommendation for the Registration & Protection of Resources

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Before any of the above mentioned benefits of preservation can continue in the Village of Allouez, it is imperative that a formal village-wide historic preservation program be established. In 1994, an act of the Wisconsin Statutes was passed that required all municipalities, like the Village of Allouez, which have buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places to “enact an ordinance to regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics.” Ordinances serve to protect extant historic resources and officially establish a Historic Preservation Committee. Such an ordinance was enacted by the Village of Allouez in 2008. This was a great step forward in protecting the city's historic structures.

Historic Preservation Committee

A group of individuals has been appointed for the committee. In the future, consideration should be given during appointments to ensure commission members possess knowledge, experience, and interest in the areas of history, historic preservation, historic architecture, real estate, and law. This committee should be commended on their ongoing efforts. They hold regular public meetings in order to tackle the tasks that lie ahead. It is their duty to establish planning policies, educate the community, and carry out the program. These tasks are imperative given the high profile threats and losses that the community has recently faced, such as the demolition of the Bishop Joseph John Fox Residence, St. Joseph Home for Children, and the State Reformatory Farm. If or when the budget permits, some consideration may be given to hiring a staff preservation consultant to keep the commission organized, set policies, and carry out the day-to-day operations of the program.

Certified Local Government

This survey was funded by a grant through the Wisconsin Historical Society. In the future, that same grant money could be used for preparation of an official village-wide preservation plan, public education, or National Register Nominations. The committee should continue their efforts as a Certified Local Government so that it may receive future grant monies. Several documents that discuss this matter are published by the Wisconsin Historical Society have been included in the Chapter 19 Appendix.

Local Landmarking of Historic Resources

It is hoped that this report will enliven the efforts of the Allouez Historic Preservation Committee to continue to identify and landmark historic resources in the village. Priority should be given to locally landmarking resources identified in this report to build commission credibility and community awareness. Other resources, not identified in this report, should be considered afterwards. Care should be taken that future landmarking efforts of resources not identified in this report maintain a degree of consistency with regards to the resource's level of architectural integrity and historical significance so as not to dilute the uniqueness of the previously landmarked properties.

National Register Nominations

This report has outlined many individual historic properties and three historic districts that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An effort should be made to follow through with National Register nominations for these properties and districts. The Historic Preservation Committee should continue to apply for grants from the Wisconsin Historical Society to fund such nominations. The information contained in this survey report will act as a springboard for further research for these nominations.

Threats to Resources

Changes in modern conveniences and increasing public expectations have brought a great deal of pressure on older homes. This has resulted in the demolition or relocation of a number of buildings, as well as, unsympathetic additions and the replacement of original windows and siding with more modern materials which obscure unique historic details on hundreds of buildings throughout the village. These trends are expected to continue into the future. The Historic Preservation Committee should keep abreast of upcoming projects at historic properties.

Public Education

In order to gain public support for preservation activities, it is important that the public be educated about the issues. It is also important to remind the community of the buildings that have already been lost as a means to protect historic buildings in the future. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways. Media, such as local television, radio, newspapers, and brochures, can spread the word to many. Site markers and displays in public buildings, such as the local library or historical society, can also bring awareness to the community. Tourism publications can educate visitors about the Village of Allouez's history. Self-guided or guided tours and tours of historic homes are often popular and can showcase the Village's historic buildings to those within the community and interested visitors. Avenues currently being pursued by the Historic Allouez Society, such as further research into buildings and subdivisions which were outside of the parameters of this project, should be encouraged by the Allouez Historic Preservation Committee for their educational opportunities.

Lectures and workshops on preservation issues can also be useful. Historically appropriate maintenance, window replacement, residing, painting, and porch replacement should be promoted at these types of events.

A set of design guidelines for historic preservation can be developed and distributed to local architects, building owners, contractors, and others in the community. The City of Milwaukee's series of guides: *As Good as New: A Guide for Rehabilitating the Exterior of Your Old Milwaukee Home*; *Good for Business: A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings*; and *Living with History: A Guide to the Preservation Standards for Historically Designated Homes in Milwaukee* are excellent resources for any community and any preservation project.

Future Survey & Research Needs

This is not a complete history of the Village of Allouez. It is hoped that this survey will be periodically updated and expanded upon. This report is subject to change. Additional research and clarifications should be incorporated and added to this report in the future. This is a living document and the beginning of an ongoing historic preservation effort that will continue for years to come in this community.

Notes

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- ¹ “Green Bay History.” City of Green Bay website. <<http://www.ci.green-bay.wi.us/history/index.html>> May 21, 2013.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ “Brown County History-1700 to 1800: 1819- Brown County Census.” *Ancestry.com: rootsweb*. <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wibrown/1800s.htm>. June 11, 2013.
- ¹⁰ “Territorial Forts of Wisconsin: Fort Howard (1816-1853).” Wisconsin Historical Society website. July 2, 2013.
- ¹¹ “Green Bay History.” City of Green Bay website. <<http://www.ci.green-bay.wi.us/history/index.html>> May 21, 2013.
- ¹² Haeger, John. “Men and Money: The Urban Frontier at Green Bay 1815-1840.” *The 1970 Rolland Maybee Award Essay*. Clarke Historical Library Central Michigan University. 1970.
- ¹³ “Green Bay History.” City of Green Bay website. <<http://www.ci.green-bay.wi.us/history/index.html>> May 21, 2013.
- ¹⁴ Haeger, John. “Men and Money: The Urban Frontier at Green Bay 1815-1840.” *The 1970 Rolland Maybee Award Essay*. Clarke Historical Library Central Michigan University. 1970.
- ¹⁵ “Green Bay History.” City of Green Bay website. <<http://www.ci.green-bay.wi.us/history/index.html>> May 21, 2013.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. “In the Beginning...” *Allouez Centennial Celebration*, pages 19 & 21.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Stolz, Richard. “Ramblings on Allouez School in the 1930s.” 2010.
- ²⁰ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. “In the Beginning...” *Allouez Centennial Celebration*, page 23.
- ²¹ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. “In the Beginning...” *Allouez Centennial Celebration*, page 35.
- ²² Otto, Dave. “Wise Commercial, Road Development Urged in Allouez Study: Allouez Master Plan...III.” *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. March 12, 1970.
- ²³ Miller, Mark G. “Full speed ahead: Allouez probably won’t need EIS for incorporation.” *Green Bay News Chronicle*. July 12, 1985.
- ²⁴ “Green Bay History.” City of Green Bay website. <<http://www.ci.green-bay.wi.us/history/index.html>> May 21, 2013.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Miller, Mark G. “Full speed ahead: Allouez probably won’t need EIS for incorporation.” *Green Bay News Chronicle*. July 12, 1985.
- ²⁷ “Territorial Forts of Wisconsin: Fort Howard (1816-1853).” Wisconsin Historical Society website. <<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/>> July 2, 2013.
- ²⁸ “Ethnic Agricultural Area.” Heritage Hill State Historical Park website. <<http://www.heritagehillgb.org/>> May 22, 2013.
- ²⁹ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. “In the Beginning...” *Allouez Centennial Celebration*, page 6 & 7.

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- ³⁰ “James Duane Doty.” *Wisconsin Historical Society: Topics in Wisconsin History*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Feb. 14, 2013.
- ³¹ Haeger, John. “Men and Money: The Urban Frontier at Green Bay 1815-1840.” *The 1970 Rolland Maybee Award Essay*. Clarke Historical Library Central Michigan University. 1970; and James Duane Doty.” *Wisconsin Historical Society: Topics in Wisconsin History*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Feb. 14, 2013.
- ³² “Fur Trade.” Heritage Hill State Historical Park website. <<http://www.heritagehillgb.org/>> May 22, 2013.
- ³³ Ibid.
- ³⁴ Ibid.
- ³⁵ “James Duane Doty.” *Wisconsin Historical Society: Topics in Wisconsin History*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Feb. 14, 2013.
- ³⁶ Haeger, John. “Men and Money: The Urban Frontier at Green Bay 1815-1840.” *The 1970 Rolland Maybee Award Essay*. Clarke Historical Library Central Michigan University. 1970; and James Duane Doty.” *Wisconsin Historical Society: Topics in Wisconsin History*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Feb. 14, 2013.
- ³⁷ “James Duane Doty.” *Wisconsin Historical Society: Topics in Wisconsin History*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Feb. 14, 2013.
- ³⁸ Haeger, John. “Men and Money: The Urban Frontier at Green Bay 1815-1840.” *The 1970 Rolland Maybee Award Essay*. Clarke Historical Library Central Michigan University. 1970; and James Duane Doty.” *Wisconsin Historical Society: Topics in Wisconsin History*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Feb. 14, 2013.
- ³⁹ Ibid.
- ⁴⁰ “James Duane Doty.” *Wisconsin Historical Society: Topics in Wisconsin History*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Feb. 14, 2013.
- ⁴¹ Ibid.
- ⁴² Ibid.
- ⁴³ Srubas, Paul. “Bie: ‘Mother figure’ of GOP dies at 84.” *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. 2009.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ “Biography.” *State Senator Robert Cowles: 2nd District*. Wisconsin State Legislature. June 4, 2013.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid.
- ⁴⁷ “A Brief History of the Department of Corrections.” Wisconsin Department of Corrections website. <<http://doc.wi.gov/families-visitors/find-facility/green-bay-correctional-institution>> June 3, 2013.
- ⁴⁸ Ibid.
- ⁴⁹ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. “In the Beginning...” *Allouez Centennial Celebration*, pages 19 & 21.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid.
- ⁵¹ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. “In the Beginning...” *Allouez Centennial Celebration*, page 33.
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Appendix

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Preservation Information

How to Gain Commission Credibility

Be accountable: adhere to the legal requirements of your local preservation ordinance.

Your local ordinance should specify what procedures the historic preservation commission must follow when meeting to decide upon proposed designations. Commissions unsure of the procedures should consult their local city or county attorneys.

Hold public meetings.

Historic preservation commissions are local governmental bodies and must conduct their business according to procedures that will satisfy Wisconsin's Open Meetings Law and due process requirements. All public hearings must be preceded by public notice.

Maintain accurate records.

Local preservation commissions should take and retain minutes of all meetings and hearings, maintain files containing significant information on all designated landmarks and historic districts, keep files on all applications for designations and certificates of appropriateness. After the local commission reaches a conclusion about a proposed designation, it must complete and retain a written report of its final decision.

Cultivate annual funding.

Local historic preservation commissions should seek annual budget appropriations. Even if they contain only small amounts of money, inclusion in local budgets can help commissions gain acceptance and support from their local governments.

Be able to show results.

Receipt of annual budgets can also aid commissions in establishing professional reputations. Local commissions will find municipal leaders more willing to allocate funding for special projects if preservation commissioners have responsibly administered funds and successfully completed

projects in the past. And, used widely, even small amounts of money can help commissions increase their productivity and effectiveness.

Adopt standard meeting procedures.

Local preservation commissions should adopt bylaws or rules of procedure to regulate their affairs. By adhering to their bylaws, commissions can better ensure that their actions do not appear arbitrary.

Develop good relationships.

Local historic preservation commissions must develop constructive working relationships with other municipal bodies such as planning boards, community development offices, city and town councils, local zoning administrators, building inspector and building department.

Be proactive rather than reactive.

It is often too late to save a building once a demolition permit has been used or once another municipal agency takes an action that adversely affects a historic property. By keeping themselves informed of other agency decisions and informing others of their own decisions, local preservation commissions can avoid, or at least anticipate, many problems.

Use a positive approach.

If the commission does not approve a project, it should explain in writing why the project is unacceptable and indicate a willingness to work with the applicant to revise the project. Constructive advice to improve projects should be offered.

Adhere to consistent standards.

Systematic enforcement of local ordinances and attention to legal requirements will enable local preservation commissions to decrease their chances of becoming involved in legal or political entanglements.

Publish preservation plans and design guidelines.

Historic preservation commissions should develop local historic preservation plans and work to see that such plans are integrated into the overall planning process in their communities. Historic preservation plans are management tools that help communities protect and enhance their historic properties and districts. Published design guidelines may be the single most helpful pamphlet produced by a commission.

Know your community's history.

A comprehensive knowledge of their communities' histories will help local commissions identify properties worthy of preservation.

Solicit public opinion.

When developing community preservation plans, local commissions should not forget to solicit public opinion. At hearings, commissions should allow property owners and other interested parties to express their views and present evidence. Involving residents and property owners can prove invaluable in gaining citizen support.

Know your local government.

By promoting the inclusion of historic preservation in traditional community planning, local commissions can heighten their communities' awareness of local history and simultaneously ensure that preservation receives attention along with other planning concerns. With the passage of the Comprehensive Planning & Smart Growth Law, it has become even more important for commissioners to work with community planners. The law requires that comprehensive plans attend to "cultural resources," which include historic places, such as historic buildings or archaeological sites.

Broaden public awareness.

- Run a series of articles on local historic properties in local newspapers.
- Develop a local architecture and preservation resource shelf at the local public library, including information about locally designated landmarks and copies of the local community's entries in the National Register of Historic Places and the Wisconsin Register of Historic Places.
- Create brochures, publications, slide programs and newsletters about historic properties and historic preservation in the community.
- Sponsor events and contests, such as neighborhood walking tours and poster contests in which local school children create posters depicting local landmarks.
- Organize workshops and special award presentations.
- Cooperate with local educational institutions and programs to integrate historic preservation into their curriculums.

More information on historic preservation commissions is available from the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, 816 State St., Madison WI 53706.

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Division of Historic Preservation

Preservation Information

Building Support for Local Historic Preservation

Preparing to Preserve: Changing Attitudes

Historic preservation programs try to prevent the loss of community memory and the destruction of community accomplishments. They help retain a sense of belonging and a sense of place, here and now, as well as for the future. Preservation programs help provide answers to overwhelming questions such as who we are, where we came from, where we're going, and why. Historic preservation also tries to answer simpler questions such as what have we accomplished in our communities, what is our inheritance and what will be our legacy? Historic preservation is also fun and profitable.

In fact, a local historic preservation program may be the simplest and most cost-effective economic development program a community can establish.

But first a local historic preservation program has to be created and supported.

Establishing a preservation program is generally not difficult to do, although it definitely takes persistence, patience and sometimes pestering. Making the program effective takes a lot more of the same.

Establishing a historic preservation program often requires a change in old notions, habits, and attitudes about the built environment and its value to the community. Sometimes it takes a thorough discussion of the rights and responsibilities of the community and its members in preserving the community's historical heritage for the well-being of all its citizens. Whose responsibility is it, after all, to ensure the continued existence of a community's irreplaceable historical heritage? Who will be the caretakers and the stewards of society's cultural accomplishments if not the members of that society?

Why Preserve?

Often, however, before those community responsibilities are recognized and accepted, before changes in attitude can occur, and before new programs can be established to address specific community issues, a strong and compelling case must be made for making those changes and instituting new programs.

Certainly this is true when advocating the establishment of a local historic preservation program, especially the

enactment of a local historic preservation ordinance, which is designed to protect the otherwise defenseless historic places in a community. Too often, the historic buildings and structures of a community are viewed as simply "old" or "decrepit" or "run-down" with little or no value, economically or aesthetically. At the same time, a well-meaning and well-crafted municipal preservation program designed to oversee the fate of a community's heritage is sometimes viewed as burdensome government intrusion.

Both of these attitudes—that old, historic buildings have little value and that local preservation programs somehow interfere with property rights—have to be examined and adjusted, if not substantially altered, for an effective local historic preservation program to be established and administered.

A Valuable Inheritance

Historic places—buildings, districts, sites—have great value to the community, as well as to individual property owners. They have great potential for continued use, re-use, and new uses.

In fact, historic properties may be the most valuable properties within the community. Their value lies in their rareness—historic properties are unique creations and can never be replaced—and in their special associations as familiar landmarks and worthy achievements that are comforting, pleasing and meaningful. Their value lies in the educational message they convey and in the continuity they provide between the past, present and the future. Finally, the value of historic properties lies in the pocket-book: historic properties are tourism assets, they attract customers, visitors and permanent residents, they are very desirable real estate because of their special character and central locations, and they are frequently eligible for special financial incentives and special building code treatment.

So valuable are historic and cultural properties to our society that local governments are strongly encouraged and supported by the state and federal government, including the U.S. Supreme Court, in their efforts to preserve, protect and ensure the continued existence of these important resources.

In short, there are many compelling reasons for establishing and carrying out an effective local preservation program, from improving the quality of life to increasing the economic base of the community to simply enjoying the accomplishments of those who preceded us.

Recognizing the benefits of a local preservation program and communicating those benefits to others in the community will help create a positive attitude toward historic preservation.

Gaining Support

An important early step in establishing a local historic preservation program, especially through the enactment of a local preservation ordinance, is to organize a group of like-minded citizens. Working in a political system to effect change or create new programs requires numbers, and in numbers lies political strength.

The new organization may be an informal group of concerned citizens or it may be a long-established, incorporated local organization. It may also be a brand new entity with the specific purpose of promoting historic preservation. Whatever the type of organization, the shared commitment of the members is very important, as is obtaining support of elected officials and community leaders at the very beginning of the effort.

Broad-based Backing

Informing the community about the new organization's existence and about the need for support to address the issue of preservation is very important. Also important is input from different sectors of the community: their ideas and assistance will provide a broad base of local support that will help to ensure success.

Overcoming the inevitable inertia in a community and changing old-fashioned attitudes can take time and patience, so it is important to maintain a strong and on-going base of supportive, enthusiastic and committed members to ensure the necessary continuity.

Identifying Issues

Identifying specific preservation-related issues needing attention is an important and obvious early undertaking. The more specific the issue, the more easily it can be addressed.

Threats of demolition, on-going deterioration due to neglect, recent losses of cultural resources, inappropriate zoning that might encourage destructive uses, lack of knowledge about appropriate design for historic buildings, lack of appreciation of the community's heritage—all are some of the issues that may need to be identified. The clear and urgent articulation of the issues will greatly strengthen the need for a preservation program and will assist in gaining further support.

Generate Interest in Issues

Attracting attention to the issues and generating interest is also vital. The media can be very helpful, as can special programs for the general public or special events designed to get the message out and attract additional support.

Photo displays of the "lost resources" of the community can be very effective; contests in the local newspaper to identify unusual architectural elements are fun; awards for recent well-done preservation or renovation projects help get the message out; and lectures and workshops on various preservation topics are always useful.

Strategies and Goals

The ultimate objective of a local historic preservation program is, of course, to ensure the continued existence of a community's heritage.

However, a number of short-term goals might be selected, along with the necessary strategies to reach those goals.

For instance, an immediate goal might be to save a threatened historic building or an endangered Indian mound where urgency is required. The strategy or strategies to reach this goal will be different from the strategies devised to obtain the goal of developing a long-range preservation plan for a local historic district or a plan for the entire community, which might take months of meetings and discussions and re-draftings of proposals.

An appropriate goal at an early stage in a preservation program might be to educate the community, especially elected officials, about the community's history and the historical places that still exist—and to remind them of the irreplaceable heritage that has been lost already.

Other goals might be to create heritage tourism materials that attract visitors and attention to the community's heritage or to prepare design guidelines that promote appropriate maintenance and rehabilitation of historic neighborhoods. Frequently, goals also include efforts to nominate properties and districts to the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places, which makes them eligible for the income tax credits and other benefits of the state and federal programs.

Reaching for Goals

When the local preservation issues have been identified and reasonable goals have been formulated, specific strategies should be developed to reach those goals. There may be several goals (or short-term objectives) that have been identified, such as increasing the awareness, appreciation and knowledge of local cultural resources, producing a self-guided walking-tour brochure, and conducting an annual "tour of historic homes." Or there may be one major goal: the enactment of a local historic preservation ordinance for the protection of the remaining historical resources in the community.

Strategies to achieve the goals must be formulated. One strategy might be to conduct a survey to identify, document and evaluate the community's historical resources and to publish the information in attractive formats. This would help educate the community about its history and its heritage.

Another strategy might be to conduct workshops or informational meetings on historic preservation topics, which would help to increase preservation skills in the community. Or another strategy might be to conduct discussion sessions on the subject of protecting cultural resources or to draft a local historic preservation ordinance.

Many Strategies Exist

Many educational strategies or techniques have proven effective in raising an awareness of both the value of historic resources and their vulnerability to destruction. Historic house tours, weekend archeological digs, slide presentations at local service clubs, contests to identify little-

noticed historic architectural details in the community, restoration awards and recognition ceremonies, and workshops to learn about income tax credits for rehabilitating historic buildings or property tax exemptions for archeological sites are some reliable and effective techniques.

Benefits of Preservation

Reaching the goal of establishing an effective local historic preservation program through the enactment and administration of a local preservation ordinance brings with it many short-term, as well as long-term, benefits to individual property owners and the community as a whole.

Some of these benefits include:

- enjoyment of the community's heritage
- improved property values
- increased property tax receipts
- more investment in older and historic properties
- increased tourism
- limited protection from state or federally funded projects that threaten historic properties or neighborhoods, such as highway expansions
- greater flexibility in meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in historic buildings
- more flexibility in meeting state building codes
- greater community pride and an increased sense of belonging
- increased attractiveness to new businesses

- consideration by assessors of historic designations that limit “highest and best use” development
- decreased crime and vandalism in historic areas
- increased conservation of materials and natural resources
- improved overall quality of life

None of the benefits of having a local historic preservation program can be attained without a strong commitment to the principles of preservation on the part of the citizens of the community. Like the basis for many successful and beneficial local programs, a historic preservation program requires a willingness to cooperate and to compromise, as well as a firm belief in the value of the program.

Building a Future

To appreciate, protect and celebrate the inheritance from the past is to have faith and confidence in the future. At its best, historic preservation recognizes and honors significant human accomplishments from the past and at the same time encourages people to create and enjoy their own contributions to our collective heritage.

**For more information, contact
Geoffrey Gyrisco
Division of Historic Preservation
Wisconsin Historical Society
608-264-6510.
or visit our Web site
www.wisconsinhistory.org**



WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

816 State Street • Madison, Wisconsin 53706 • (608) 264-6500

Division of Historic Preservation

Preservation Information

Creating A Preservation Ethic in Your Community

For the historic preservation movement to succeed at the local, state or national level, a preservation ethic must exist, to some degree, in members of our society.

Simply defined, a preservation ethic is a moral principle that instills a positive attitude toward the conservation of cultural resources in the face of forces that would diminish or destroy them.

A preservation ethic accepts the fact that people are caretakers and stewards of their historical heritage and reminds them that they are custodians as well as grateful beneficiaries of that inheritance. It is an attitude that believes, as Thomas Jefferson said, "the earth belongs *in usufruct* to the living," with the phrase "in usufruct" admonishing people to use and enjoy the world but not to harm it because it belongs to others, to all humankind.

Whether this attitude toward preserving our historic environment is called an "ethic" or a "responsibility" or an "attitude," it is important to encourage its growth and to instill this ethic in fellow citizens, civic leaders, decision-makers, and property owners.

What practical steps can be taken to encourage this positive attitude toward preservation?

Here are a few suggestions.

Set Examples.

One of the best ways to illustrate a "preservation ethic" for others is by example. By completing a preservation project (the rehabilitation of a historic building or the preservation of an Indian mound) or by reminding decision-makers, when a historic property is endangered, that a community's heritage is irreplaceable, the principles of preservation can be demonstrated and shared with others. By establishing and carrying out a local preservation program, which might include photographic exhibits of historic places, slide presentations and creation of educational publications, the general public will begin to appre-

ciate the concept—and the need—for preservation in their community. By exciting the imagination of the community with their unique heritage and irreplaceable architecture, preservationists can begin to impress on others the need for preservation.

A preservation ethic is defined by the choices that private individuals and public officials make regarding historic resources. To rehabilitate or not to rehabilitate; to demolish or not to demolish; to investigate and evaluate before decisions are made or to proceed without sufficient information; to plan for the long term or to succumb to short-term exigencies; to evaluate the consequences before the action is taken or to attempt to do so when it's too late: these are often the choices. And the choices made will indicate the existence of a preservation ethic—or the lack of one. Hopefully, the examples set will be positive ones.

Successful preservation undertakings are powerful, tangible examples of the preservation ethic "at work." And, almost without exception, historic preservation projects are universally praised and admired. As John Kenneth Galbraith, the economist, said, "Preservationists are the only people in the world who are invariably confirmed in their wisdom after the fact."

Get Organized.

By establishing an organized effort, no matter how small or informal, or by utilizing an existing organization, it is easier to promote a preservation ethic. Gathering like-minded people together promotes a sharing of concerns and commitment, and can establish a shared course of action to pursue preservation goals. A group is better able to request decisions that are positive for preservation at governmental meetings. There is strength in numbers.

The group might be citizens concerned about proposed changes in a neighborhood, or the group may have questions about the general course of community planning or land-use. The organization may be responding to a

specific threat to a historic or prehistoric property or to the realization that preservation is not a high priority in the community. The organizing effort may take advantage of an existing organization, such as a local historical society or other cultural group, by setting up a special committee within that group to address specific preservation issues.

The organizational effort may concentrate on using private resources, or it may focus on creating a public body, such as a landmarks or historic preservation commission established by the local government. Having both may be the most useful.

The point is, an organized group presents a more focused, more visible point of view, which helps when advocating a preservation ethic.

Establish Public Policies.

At some stage in promoting a preservation ethic, an effort must be made to create a public commitment to preservation: a "government ethic." This should include articulating a public policy within the local government and its agencies that encourages and supports the preservation of the community's historical heritage whenever possible. Just as the federal and state governments have such policies to help guide decision-making, local governments and agencies should formally recognize the value of historic preservation and establish policies and procedures to incorporate preservation into their programs. This could be accomplished through the incorporation of historic preservation into local comprehensive plans and into the zoning code, with the establishment of a commission, committee or board to carry out a public policy of historic preservation.

Likewise, the policies of private historical and cultural organizations should formally acknowledge that the preservation of cultural resources is an important goal. The efforts of private organizations should include promotion of a preservation ethic among its members and in the community at large.

Take Action.

"Preserve" is an active verb. The act of historic preservation is a series of actions. It is a process that depends on the involvement of people who will determine the fate of cultural resources. To help instill a preservation ethic, preservationists must be willing to take action, to take the first step, to stand up and make the case for preservation

whenever necessary, and to oppose ill-conceived proposals. Taking such actions not only sets good examples but inspires others to take similar actions.

Historic preservation demands action. Neglect or delay or inaction tends toward loss. To attempt to ensure the preservation of significant elements of the historic environment requires active personal involvement in local meetings and the sharing of ideas with elected officials; it requires attendance at educational workshops and conferences; it often requires an investment of time, labor and money; and it requires publicity and visibility. In short, active involvement as an individual or as part of a group brings the preservation ethic to life in a way that makes preservation meaningful and understandable to others.

Share the Philosophy.

Ask a preservationist why historic preservation is important, and undoubtedly many different, albeit related, reasons will be given. Some will relate to economic benefits of reusing resources; some will refer to the economic attractiveness of historic properties to buyers, investors and visitors; others will recount the esthetic benefits of preserving cultural landscapes and neighborhood architecture; others the knowledge that can be gained from the archeological evidence of the past. High on the list will also be the improved quality of life, heightened community pride, maintenance of a sense of place, and establishment of cultural continuity. There are many reasons why preservation is a meaningful and deeply satisfying activity.

A firm philosophical commitment to historic preservation on the part of individuals and organizations and a willingness to articulate and share that vision with others are important elements in how a preservation ethic becomes established.

Educate the Community.

Underlying any discussion of the establishment of a preservation ethic is the constant need for education. Without an understanding of the value of history, the benefits of preserving our patrimony, the consequences of the loss of our heritage, and the ways that preservation can be accomplished, our society will not embrace, let alone put into practice, a preservation ethic. Education must be on-going. An awareness and an appreciation of the cultural environment is essential. Education should involve the use of printed materials, special programs,

community events, workshops and seminars, the media, and discussions with elected officials. It should especially take place in the classrooms of our children.

Explaining the goals of preservation, the methods to attain those goals, the advantages to the community and to individual property owners, and addressing misconceptions and misinformation regarding preservation are all part of an educational program. Using educational resources that already exist makes this job much easier than ten years ago.

Much of what historic preservation has to offer is the result of common sense: recycling, cost-savings, visual attractiveness, quality environment, and an increased sense of belonging. Most people readily understand those goals. That's why historic preservation has been a very compelling social movement in the past twenty-five years. Educational efforts can be based on those past successes.



North Grand Boulevard Historic District
Milwaukee

As more people realize the advantages to their communities and to society in general of a comprehensive commitment to historic preservation, the task of instilling a preservation ethic will become easier. Not only will such an ethic help create a richer, more meaningful life for humankind in the present time, but it will enable society to bequeath as good or better to the next generation to enjoy. §

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Preservation Information

Planning a Local Historic Preservation Program

The best way to preserve a community's historical and archaeological resources is through a local historic preservation program, organized and administered by the citizens of the community. The organization may be established by a local ordinance, which can provide the best protection, or set up as a private, nonprofit group; most likely the effort will begin as an informal, ad hoc group of interested citizens. The overall effort should result in an organization with short-term goals, long-term objectives and a general plan of action.

The following is a list of important steps to take in setting up a local historic preservation program. The chronological sequence will vary in each community

1. Define the historic preservation **Goals.**

Objectives

- What tasks need doing?
- What needs attention in your community?
- What are your short-term and long-term goals?

Identify issues.

- Are there threats to the community's historical heritage, such as ill-conceived development, general deterioration or threatened demolitions?
- Is there a lack of appreciation for you community's heritage?

Seek assistance and education.

- From other area organizations, such as you local historical society
- From the Division of Historic Preservation of the Wisconsin Historical Society
- From the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation
- Determine what programs and agencies at the local, state and federal level exist to help you.

2. Get **Organized.**

A public or a private group

- Will the city, village, town or county establish by ordinance an official historic preservation body, such as a historic preservation commission?
- Or will a private, nonprofit organization be useful?

- Is a temporary ad hoc committee sufficient to begin with?

Some early steps

- Join and communicate with the Wisconsin Historical Society, whose director of Historic Preservation is also the state Historic Preservation Officer.
- Join the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the private, nationwide preservation organization, and the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation, Inc., the statewide private organization.
- Solicit key members for your local organization.
- Create the organization's bylaws, procedures, committees, etc.
- Educate interested citizens about your goals and plans.

3. Obtain **Support.**

Communicate with your community.

General public acceptance and awareness is essential.

Conduct public informational meetings.

Educate your community about the value of its historic resources.

Get support of public officials, local historical society, and other groups, as well as support of private citizens.

- Attend their meetings to explain your program.

Publicize your efforts.

- New stories, media interviews, and special events
- Historic tours, workshops and displays
- Brochures, flyers and booklets to inform the public

4. Conduct a **Survey**.

- *Identify and evaluate your community's historic and prehistoric resources.*
- What is significant and worthy of preservation?
- Establish an inventory of historic properties.
- Seek survey assistance from the Division of Historic Preservation.
- Will your community fund such a survey?

Publicize the survey results.

5. Prepare a **Plan**.

Create a public planning document and record of historic properties.

- Provides basis for decisions concerning development
- Provides basis for official designation of historic properties
- Provides basis for future preservation efforts

Integrate the preservation of historic properties into the community's planning process, into the master plan and into project plans.

Monitor local plans and projects to assure that historic properties are taken into account and are not overlooked or jeopardized.

6. Enact a local **Historic Preservation Ordinance**.

Establish a local historic preservation commission empowered to designate, and regulate changes to historic properties and districts.

- Legal techniques are the best preservation protection tools, through review of building and demolition permits.
- Is the community receptive to a historic preservation ordinance?
- Are public officials and private citizens aware of the benefits of historic preservation ordinance?

Join the Wisconsin Association of Historic Preservation Commissions (WAHPC).

7. **Designate** historic properties.

- Local designation, by local historic preservation commission

National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places designation

- The state's and the nation's official listings.
- Properties are nominated through the Division of Historic Preservation of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Designation provides:

- Official recognition
- Owner prestige
- Preservation benefits and protection

Certificates and plaques can be awarded.

8. Establish **Financial** and **Technical** resources for historic property owners.

Designed to encourage and assist the preservation of historic properties.

- A grant, loan, or revolving fund program may be set up.
- Publicize the state and federal rehabilitation investment tax credits.

Technical assistance

- "How to" advice and information on restoration and renovation
- Set up local library section on historic preservation and "how to" publications.
- Conduct fund-raising activities, apply for grants, etc.

9. Continue to carry out the **Preservation Program**.

An on-going program of historic preservation is essential.

- Continue public education and community activities.
- Continue involvement in community planning decisions.
- Celebrate your heritage.

For further information, contact Geoffrey Gyrisco, Local Preservation Coordinator, Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706, telephone (608) 264-6510.

Visit the Wisconsin Historical Society's Web site: <http://www.shsw.wisc.edu>



WISCONSIN PRESERVATION INFORMATION

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT PROJECTS

WISCONSIN SUPPLEMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

INTRODUCTION

State and federal tax programs require that all tax-credit-related work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (or, simply, the Standards). The information contained in this pamphlet is designed to provide you with guidance about how the Standards are interpreted for various types of preservation work; however, because there are a wide variety of historic properties, it is impossible to provide a complete set of guidelines to address every situation. This pamphlet is directed to the most common preservation problems. To resolve issues not discussed here, you should refer directly to the Standards or to the brochures listed on page 10.

It is important that applicants understand some underlying principles about how the Standards are applied to the tax certification program:

1. Many historic buildings have been altered unsympathetically in the past. Under these circumstances, there is no requirement that you remove these alterations. The tax credit program allows you to leave the alterations in place and to "work around them." For example, if your intention is to rehabilitate the interior, you are not required to restore the exterior as part of the project. On the other hand, if you do elect to remove any alterations, the Standards require that the work be designed to restore the building's original features to the extent practical.

2. The public should not be given a false impression of what is, and is not, historic. For that reason, if new features are to be added to a historic building or property, they should not be made to look historic; however, they should be sympathetic in design and materials to the historic property. (See page 7: "Construction of New Additions")

3. The long and short-term structural effect of any proposed work must be taken into consideration. Some types of work performed commonly on older buildings, such as sandblasting, lead to accelerated deterioration and should not be performed.

NOTE

This publication is not intended to be a substitute for the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation" and the suggestions below carry no legal authority. In planning work, you should refer first to the "Standards" and their guidelines. Copies of the "Standards" are available on request from the Division of Historic Preservation (a copy should be included in the packet in which you received this pamphlet.) The "Standards" are also available on the web at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/rhb/stand.htm>

SITE WORK

GENERAL DISCUSSION: Most types of site work are allowable, as long as:

- the work does not destroy significant archeological remains or landscape features;
- does not encroach on any historic buildings; and
- does not introduce incompatible new features to the site.

NOTE

The term "archeological remains" is used in this publication to denote any **prehistoric or historic** archeological **deposits or features** that may exist. These include not only burial sites and effigy mounds, but also a wide variety of prehistoric habitation sites, deposits of historic and prehistoric artifacts, cemeteries, rock art, and cave sites. Technically speaking, any federally funded or subsidized undertaking that involves ground disturbance should be analyzed for its effect on significant archeological remains, including, when necessary, archeological excavation and analysis. Under most circumstances, the tax credit program does not require you to conduct an archeological investigation unless your site contains archeological remains. However, if during the course of a project, archeological remains are discovered, you are **required** to cease work immediately and to contact the Office of the State Archeologist at 608/264-6496.

REGRAIDING, LANDSCAPING, AND CONSTRUCTION OF SIDEWALKS AND PARKING AREAS

Regrading should be limited to areas away from, or at the rear of, the historic building. You should avoid changes in the ground level near the historic building. New plantings and sidewalks are usually not a problem as long as the character of the site is not changed. Parking areas should, to the extent possible, be located at the rear of a site and in most cases should not abut the historic building.

If the site contains significant archeological remains or landscape features, any regrading, landscaping, or construction on-site should be designed to leave these features intact.

DEMOLITION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS INCLUDING THOSE ON ADJACENT LOTS

Buildings on, or adjacent to, the site of a historic building may be demolished if they do not contribute to the significance of the historic building or its context. On the other hand, just because a building or addition is not original to a property does not always mean that it can be demolished; it may be historically significant nonetheless.

Evidence of whether a building is considered to be significant is often found in the National Register or State Register nomination for the property or district. You should contact Joe DeRose, staff historian, at 608/264-6512 for a determination of significance on any building proposed for demolition.

NEW CONSTRUCTION ON-SITE OR ON ADJACENT PARCELS OF LAND

All new construction must be described in the application. Even when new construction is to be carried out by someone other than the applicant, it will be considered part of the project if there will be a physical connection between the new structure and the historic building or if the new construction is to take place on property that has been divided from the historic property.

SITE EXCAVATION

Generally, no additional documentation is required for excavation work unless that work is to be performed at a known archeological site, in which case an archeological investigation will be required to determine that no significant remains will be disturbed as a result of the project. If the work is to take place in an area suspected to contain significant archeological remains, you may be required to conduct archeological testing before excavation can begin. If, during the course of the work you discover archeological remains, you will be required to cease work immediately and to contact the Office of the State Archeologist at 608/264-6496.

NOTE

If human remains are discovered, state law **requires** that you cease work **immediately** and contact the Division's Burial Sites office at 608/264-6507 or toll-free in Wisconsin at 800/342-7834.

BUILDING EXTERIOR

GENERAL DISCUSSION: The extent to which you can change a building's exterior appearance depends on the visibility of the area in which the changes are to take place. Generally, the less visible the side of a building is, the more changes that can be made. For purposes of the discussion below, a **primary facade** is one that is highly visible and, in most cases, has significant architectural detailing. A **secondary facade** is one that is generally visible from public rights-of-way, but may not contain any distinguishing architectural features. A **rear facade** is one that is generally not seen by the public and contains no architectural decoration. As a rule, primary facades should be left as intact as possible, while rear facades can be altered more substantially.

EXTERIOR BUILDING CLEANING

If you plan to remove paint or dirt from the outside of your building, the methods to be used should be specified in the application. Below are some things to be aware of are discussed.

In most cases, removal of dirt or paint is unnecessary in order to preserve a building. Dirt and paint are rarely harmful to building materials and, in fact, may serve as a protective layer that shields the surfaces of the buildings from the elements. Also, because every method of exterior cleaning carries with it some risk of damage to the building materials, you should consider carefully whether to clean the building at all. If you do elect to remove dirt or paint, you should proceed very cautiously.

The Standards specifically prohibit sandblasting in any form (except to clean cast iron, as discussed below). Sandblasting is sometimes referred to by other names, such as abrasive blasting or "featherblasting." When the sand is mixed with water, it is usually called waterblasting. **If any of these methods are used, your project will be denied certification because of the damage that these methods cause.** Equally damaging is high-pressure water blasting, even when no sand or other aggregate is added to the water. High water pressures can be damaging to most building materials. Older, softer material may be damaged at lower pressures. If you intend to use water to clean your building, you must specify that the pressure will be tested (see below).

If you intend to chemically clean your building, please be aware that no chemical or chemical manufacturer is "pre-approved" for use in this program. Building materials vary widely in composition and chemicals that may be applied safely to one building can result in severe damage to another. In addition, some chemical companies specify that the chemicals be washed from the building at high water pressures that, in itself, can damage the building. For these reasons, it is required that a cleaning test patch, typically four foot square, be performed on an inconspicuous part of the building prior to cleaning the entire building. This test patch should be inspected for possible damage to the building materials, including mortar joints, and should be used as a standard by which the rest of the cleaning is evaluated.

In cleaning metal elements, you should determine whether the metals are ferric or non-ferric. Ferric metals contain iron and are prone to rusting. Non-ferric metals, such as brass, bronze, copper, and aluminum, are non-rusting. (The simplest way to determine whether a metal is ferric is to use a magnet. Ferric metals will attract a magnet; non-ferric metals will not.)

If exterior metal elements are ferric (iron-based) it should be determined whether those elements are cast iron or coated metal. Generally, cast iron is used in storefront

columns and trim; otherwise, any metal trim is likely to be terne or zinc coated steel. Cast iron may be sandblasted to remove dirt or paint but coated steel should be hand-scraped to remove only the loose paint before repainting. Sandblasting coated steel will remove the protective coating and will ultimately lead to severe rusting.

In general, because most non-ferric metals do not corrode, they do not require cleaning and, in fact, can be damaged through the cleaning process. We recommend strongly that non-ferric metals not be cleaned.

Regardless of the methods used to clean your building's exterior, they must be specified in the application along with your intention to apply and inspect a test patch. If you plan to clean all or part of your building, you must submit with the application clear, close-up photographs of the parts of the building to be cleaned before the cleaning takes place. When the test patch is applied, you should photograph it for submission with the Request for Certification of Completed Work.

Detailed information is available in "Preservation Briefs 1: The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings" and "Preservation Briefs 2: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings." To request a free copy, see page 10.

REPOINTING

Repointing (also referred to as "tuckpointing") refers to the replacement of deteriorated mortar in brick and stone buildings. If done improperly, it can cause structural as well as visual damage.

The method used to remove loose mortar is an important consideration. Hand chiseling of deteriorated joints is the method least likely to cause damage to the brickwork; however, it is sometimes difficult to find contractors willing to hand-chisel the joints. Cutting the mortar out with saws and removing it with power chisels can sometimes be performed without damaging the bricks, but when these methods are employed carelessly, they can cause permanent structural damage to the masonry. It is important in the case of saw-cutting that the bricks not be sawed into and in power-chiseling that the corners not be chipped away. Regardless of the method used to remove loose mortar, we recommend that a test patch be specified, as discussed below.

In addition to the method used to remove the mortar, it is equally important that the composition of the new mortar match that of the building. Too often, especially in brick walls, mortar joints are repointed with Portland cement compounds that are harder than the bricks themselves. Then, when the building experiences thermal contraction and expansion, the faces of the bricks crack and fall off. New mortar should contain sufficient quantities of hydrated lime to make it softer than the bricks. A reasonably soft mortar should contain at least as much hydrated lime as

Portland cement, and preferably two or three times as much. (A useful rule of thumb is that mortar used in pre-1875 buildings should contain 3 times as much lime as Portland cement; buildings built between 1875 and 1900 should contain a 2 to 1 ratio of lime to Portland cement, and post-1900 buildings should contain equal parts of lime and Portland cement.)

Because of the potential damage that can result from any type of tuckpointing, it is strongly recommended that only those joints that are deteriorated be repointed. If done properly, the repointed joints will match those of the rest of the building. This is the most economical procedure, as well as the best historic preservation practice.

It is extremely important that the appearance of the new joints match those of the rest of the building, especially when only the deteriorated joints are to be repointed. Mismatched mortar joints can result in the building taking on a "patchwork quilt" appearance. The primary concerns here are the color of the replacement mortar and the tooling. With respect to color, if the mortar mix contains Portland cement, we recommend that white Portland cement be used. This will better reproduce the color of the older high lime content mortars. Along with the use of aggregate (sand) in the mix that matches the original and appropriate coloring agents (if necessary), a good overall match can be achieved. Standard, gray Portland cement generally results in joints too dark to match the original color. In addition, if the tooling of the new mortar joints does not match the original, the new joints may appear to be wider than the rest.

Ultimately, you will be responsible for the work of the contractor. If the completion photos that you submit show mortar joints that do not match the width, color, or appearance of the original joints, you may be denied final certification of your project. Therefore, we require that you specify in your contract with the mason that a test patch (a sample area of repointed joints, typically a four-foot square area,) be carried out. After the test patch is applied, it must be inspected to make sure that the appearance of the new joints matches that of the rest of the building and that the masonry units have not been damaged. The repointing contract should specify that all of the repointed joints will match the appearance of the approved test patch.

Your description of the work in the application should indicate the mortar formula to be used, the method of removing loose mortar, and that a test patch will be performed. In addition, you should photograph the approved test panel before and after repointing and submit

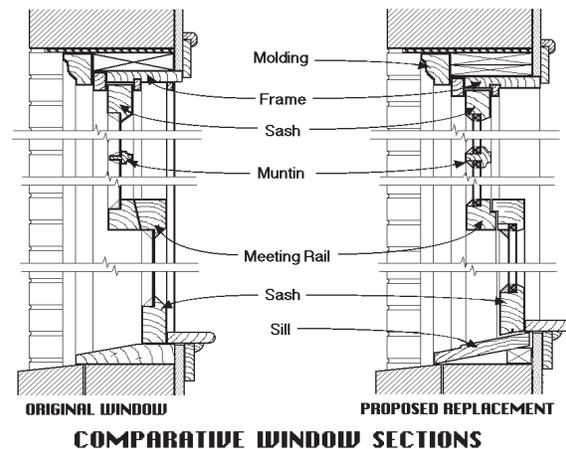
the photographs along with the Request for Certification of Completed Work.

Detailed information is available in "Preservation Briefs 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings." To request a free copy, see page 10.

WINDOW REPLACEMENT

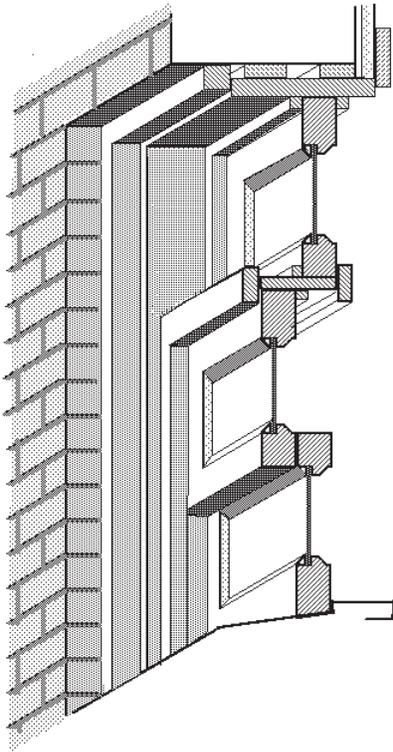
In many tax applications, the applicants propose to replace original windows with energy-efficient, "maintenance free" units. In most cases, these units do not duplicate the historical appearances of the windows they are designed to replace. The use of inappropriate new windows will result in denial of your project for the tax incentives. Inappropriate window replacement is one of the major reasons for project denial in the tax credit program. If you plan to replace windows as part of your project, please consider the comments below.

In preparing your application, you should demonstrate that the existing windows have deteriorated beyond repair. If you claim that the existing windows cannot be saved, you should back that statement up with clear detail photographs of a number of the windows and a "window inventory" to indicate the conditions of all of the windows in the building.



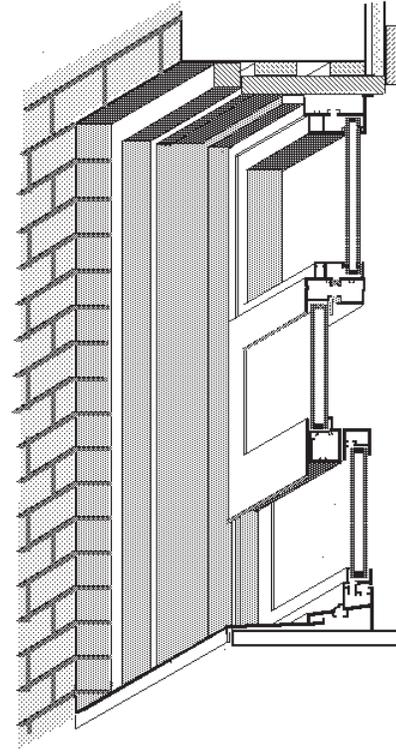
If windows are to be replaced, the replacement windows must duplicate in every respect the appearances of the original windows, including the appearances of the muntins (dividing bars), the proportions of the original windows, the thickness of the sash elements, and the window finishes. The material of the old windows should be duplicated as well, if at all possible. To change materials, you must be able to demonstrate that using the historic material would be technically or financially infeasible. If the wood windows are a significant element of an important historic interior, using another material may not be acceptable. To demonstrate that the new windows match the old, you must submit comparative window section drawings, showing the head, sill, jamb, and muntin sections of the old and the new windows.

If you are replacing wooden windows with new aluminum units, the new windows must have a painted or baked-on finish, rather than an anodized finish. Anodized finishes, particularly bronze-colored finishes, have a distinctly metallic appearance that is inappropriate when aluminum windows are being substituted for wooden windows.



TYPICAL WOOD WINDOW CONSTRUCTION

Note the heavy modeling created by the thicknesses of the wooden members and the distance that the glass is set back from the front of the window sash.



UNACCEPTABLE ALUMINUM REPLACEMENT WINDOWS

Even though this window's proportions approximate those of the wooden window, the framing members have almost no depth and there is almost no setback between the glass and the sash.

Another requirement when aluminum windows are used as substitutes for wooden windows is that the glass be set back from the faces of the frames by approximately the same distance as in wooden windows which, typically, would have a "putty line." To illustrate this concept, the glazing in wooden windows is held in place with either putty or wooden stops which sets the glass approximately 1/2" back from the face of the window frame. On the other hand, the glazing in many aluminum windows is held in place by a metal flange. The result is that the glass is set back from the frame by only about 1/8" which causes the window sashes to look "flat" and out-of-character with most buildings.

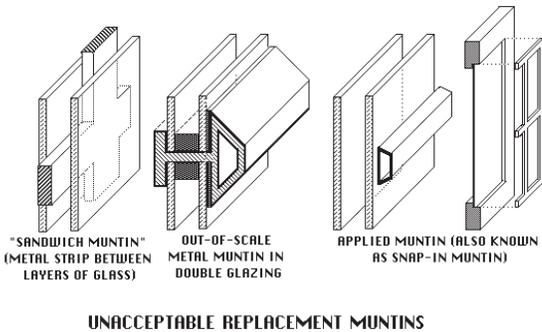
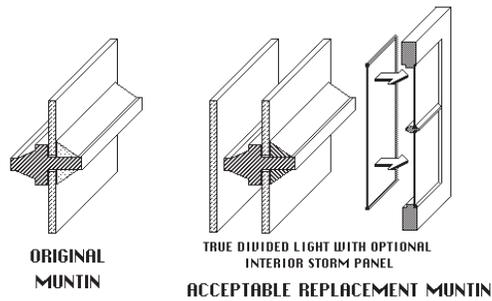
In addition, the use of tinted and reflective glass, including most "Low-E" glass, (which under many lighting conditions appears as reflective glass) is not allowed. Historic windows should be glazed with clear glass. If low-E glass is used a one foot square sample should be submitted to demonstrate it is not overly tinted or reflective.

For purposes of maintenance and energy efficiency you may wish to install interior or exterior storm windows instead of replacing the original windows. Exterior storm windows can be aluminum combination windows as long as the window tracks are mounted so as not to protrude from the

face of window openings and the proportions of the storm windows match those of the original windows. If you plan to install storm windows, you should include with your application large-scale head, jamb, and sill details of the storm window assembly. You should also describe the type of finish to be used. As in the case of aluminum primary windows, the finishes should be painted or baked-on, rather than anodized.

If you plan to use panning (metal covering) over the outside window framing, it must conform in shape to the existing window moldings, it must be applied tightly to the moldings, and it should not have an anodized finish.

Muntin duplication is a major problem in replacement windows. In nearly all cases, artificial muntins are unacceptable, including those that are applied on the exterior, those applied on the interior (sometimes called "snap-in" muntins), and those sandwiched between the layers of double glazing. Replacement windows must incorporate true muntins -- that is, muntins that actually divide the panes of glass. Furthermore, the appearances of the new muntins must duplicate substantially those of the original windows.



Detailed information is available in "Preservation Briefs 9: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows" and "Preservation Briefs 13: The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows." To request a free copy, see page 10.

CLOSING-UP WINDOW OPENINGS OR ADDING NEW WINDOWS

Original window patterns should not be changed on primary facades. On secondary facades, changes should be in keeping with the overall window patterns of those sides of the building. On rear facades with limited visibility, significant changes can usually be made; however, they must be in character with the rest of the building. On masonry buildings, when original windows are closed-in, the infill material should match those of the wall and should be inset from the face of the wall at least two inches. Non-original windows can usually be closed flush to the wall surfaces with matching materials. For new windows, the application should contain drawings similar to those specified in the window replacement section.

STOREFRONT ALTERATION AND RESTORATION

Rehabilitation of storefronts, either original storefronts or those that have been altered in the past, should be based on the historic appearances of the buildings. Treatments such as installation of wood or metal awnings, installation of solid panels in the transoms (which, typically, were glazed), and removal or alteration of original entrances should be avoided. In addition, projects that result in removing doorways, such that there are no apparent entrances into the storefront will likely be denied. Even if existing or original

doors are not necessary to the operation of the building, they should be left in-place and, if necessary, made inoperative. If storefront windows are to be replaced, the new windows should duplicate the materials and proportions of the originals, including any muntins (divisions between panes of glass) that may have existed.

Detailed information is available in "Preservation Briefs 11: Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts." To request a free copy, see page 10.

ROOF REPLACEMENT

Generally, flat roofs that are not visible from the street require only a brief description of the proposed roof treatment. For pitched roofs, the application must state the type of replacement material to be used. As a general rule, if a roof was originally wood shingled, the replacement shingles may either be replacement wood shingles or standard 3-tab shingles in a shade of gray that resembles weathered wood. You should avoid using artificially rustic-looking wood, asphalt, or fiberglass shingles that purport to look like wood shakes.

Slate or tile roofs should be repaired, if possible, rather than replaced. If replacement is necessary, these roofs should be replaced in-kind; however, in the case of slate, we will usually accept replacement with slate-gray, standard 3-tab shingles if it can be shown that the slates have deteriorated beyond repair. Generally, it is not appropriate to use substitute materials, such as concrete shingles, to replace slates or tiles; however, there are situations where these materials may be allowed. If you propose to use substitute materials, you should discuss your plans with us in advance to avoid denial of your project.

Detailed information is available in "Preservation Briefs 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings." To request a free copy, see page 10.

REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR OF ORIGINAL FEATURES

Repair, rather than replacement, of any feature -- such as wood trim, siding, entry steps, a dormer or a porch -- is always strongly encouraged. If replacement is necessary, documentation of the deteriorated condition of the feature should be submitted. Only those portions of any feature that are deteriorated should be replaced.

For example, if only the lower clapboards of a building's siding have decayed, then only those boards and no other historical material should be replaced. Replacement boards should match the existing in size, design and material. Artificial siding in aluminum or vinyl is almost never seen as an appropriate replacement for wood. The use of

substitute materials, in some cases, may be acceptable if the new material would resolve difficult structural, economic or maintenance issues, and duplicate the original material's appearance.

Detailed information is available in "Preservation Briefs 16: The use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors" To request a free copy, see page 10.

REMOVAL OF LATER BUILDING ADDITIONS OR FEATURES

Later additions or features may be removed if they do not contribute to the significance of the building and if the area from which they are removed is to be restored or rehabilitated sympathetically.

Even if an addition is not original to a building, it may still be historically significant. Evidence of whether an addition is considered to be significant is often found in the National Register or State Register nomination for the property. Likewise, if the property is located within a district, you should check the district nomination to see if the feature or addition was added during the period of significance of the district. If so, you should not remove it. For example, removing a porch constructed in 1910 from an 1875 house, to rebuild the original porch may not meet the "Standards". If the house were significant as the residence of an important historical figure who resided in the house until 1930, then his 1910 alteration of the porch would be considered important historically and should not be changed. When planning demolition, you should contact the Division of Historic Preservation (see page 9) for a determination of significance of any feature proposed for removal.

For further information about how to treat an area after removal of later elements, see the comments regarding construction of new additions.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ADDITIONS

It is impossible to develop a hard-and-fast set of rules for new construction that will apply to every situation and every historic building **The following remarks are to be used as general guidance only.** Each project is reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

In general, the degree to which new construction can take place on a historic building, and the design of the new construction, is determined by the visibility of the area in which the construction is proposed. Additions to historic buildings should be constructed on the least visible elevation such that the historic building remains the most prominent element from the public right-of-way. In some

cases, particularly when a building is freestanding and visible from all points (in other words, when it has four primary facades), it may not be possible to construct any additions. New additions should be limited to rear facades and should, generally, be contemporary in design, as opposed to historic-looking replicas of the building to which they are attached. Contemporary work may utilize the same materials and patterns of the original construction but should not attempt to look like part of the original construction. Certain contemporary materials, such as unpainted wood, mill finished aluminum, tinted or reflective glass and some concrete block, are not compatible with most historic buildings. Generally, additions are most successful that match the historic building's materials, attempt to minimize the link to the historic building, mimic the rhythm and proportions of the original building's features and simplify historic design motifs.

Detailed information is available in "Preservation Briefs 14: New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings..." To request a free copy, see page 10.

BUILDING INTERIOR

GENERAL DISCUSSION: It is a common misconception that this program is only concerned with the outside appearance of buildings undergoing rehabilitation and, therefore, applicants may omit any description of the proposed interior work that they plan to carry out. Below are some remarks that you should consider in planning and describing interior work.

In reviewing interior work, we try to determine whether the work will have an effect on significant interior features and spaces. We determine significance from the content of the National or State Register nomination, the Part 1 application, and from the photographs that are submitted with the application. If the National or State Register nomination or Part 1 application cites significant interior features and spaces, these should be respected and preserved whenever possible. Where interior work is proposed, it is important that clear photographs of the building's interior be submitted with the application. There should be a sufficient number of photographs to illustrate the condition of all representative interior spaces prior to demolition or construction. In addition, the photos should document the appearance of any potentially significant interior elements that will be affected by the project.

If you do not plan to carry out interior work, it is helpful if you say so in the application. Then, when the application is reviewed, the reviewer will know that interior work has not been inadvertently omitted.

In describing the new interior features, it is important that you tell what the new interior finishes will be. You should describe, generally, the wall, floor, and ceiling treatments.

REMOVAL OR ADDITION OF INTERIOR WALLS

If a building contains significant interior spaces, you should work within the existing floor plan to the extent possible. The Standards do not usually allow total gutting of a building unless the interior has been completely altered in the past and possesses no significant features or spaces. Significant interior spaces include both those that are highly decorated and original (such as hotel lobbies) and those that are characteristic of the buildings in which they are contained (such as school auditoriums and corridors).

In evaluating which spaces can be changed on an interior, you should determine which spaces are primary and which are secondary. Primary spaces are those that are important to the character of a building and should always be preserved. Unfortunately, because there are a wide variety of historic buildings, each with its own type of significance, there are no absolute rules for identifying primary spaces.

In dealing with buildings other than single family houses, a general rule-of-thumb in determining which spaces are primary (and, therefore, should not be altered extensively) is whether the spaces are "public" or "non-public." In general, "public" spaces should be preserved largely intact whereas "non-public" spaces may be altered more radically. For example, the "public" spaces in a school building would include the corridors, entrance lobbies, stairwells, and auditoriums. These should be left intact. On the other hand, the "non-public" spaces, such as classrooms and offices, can be altered more extensively, provided that there are no highly significant features present. In office buildings, the "public" spaces would include the hallways, lobbies, and any decorative stairways. "Public" spaces in churches would include most of the interior features. On the other hand, there may be few or no "public" spaces in many warehouses and factories.

When interior walls are to be changed, you will be required to submit "before" and "after" floor plans. Combined before and after floor plans drawn primarily to indicate the location of new partitions and where the existing partitions are shown as dotted lines (indicating demolition) are not acceptable for this purpose.

Detailed information is available in "Preservation Briefs 18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings." To request a free copy, see page 10.

REMOVAL OR RELOCATION OF INTERIOR TRIM OR FEATURES

As in the case of interior spaces, whether interior door and window trim, baseboard or other features, such as doors, fireplace surrounds, stair rails, or decorative plaster, can be removed depends on the significance of those features. The Standards consider both highly decorated features (such as grand staircases) and characteristic features (such as original window trim) to be significant and, to the extent possible, these should remain intact. If original features have to be removed during construction, they should be re-installed (or, if this is impossible, reproduced) in their original locations. Avoid moving original decorative elements to new locations. A project may be denied certification if the effect of the interior work is to create a new, "historic" interior -- that is, an interior that looks to be original, but is actually a collection of original building artifacts applied in non-original locations over new construction. Likewise, interior trim for *new* walls should be generally of the same type and proportion as the original trim, but should not duplicate it exactly, unless the original trim is relatively unornamented.

CHANGES IN ROOM FINISHES

For most interior walls, the choice of finishes is not a problem. We are likely to question the covering over of original decoration (such as stenciling), the removal of plaster or wooden elements (such as cornices or wainscoting), or the application of textured wall paints on original plaster. A modern popular treatment, the removal of plaster to expose brick or stone is *not* appropriate. Historically, brick would be left exposed only in utilitarian structures such as mills, factories, or warehouses. In the area of floor finishes, you should avoid removing or permanently damaging decorative flooring; otherwise, most types of treatments are allowable.

Ceiling treatments are the cause of some concern in this program. We are likely to question the lowering of ceilings, particularly those in public spaces. If you propose to lower ceilings, they should not be dropped below the level of the tops of the windows unless they are revealed upward at the windows for a distance of at least three feet from the outside walls. We will not accept the installation of plywood panels, spandrel panels, or opaque glazing in the upper portions of windows to hide suspended ceilings. In spaces where the ceilings are to be lowered or repaired, and the original ceiling was plastered, you should install suspended gypsum drywall (or plaster) in lieu of suspended acoustical tile. If room finishes are to change significantly, the application materials should contain a room finish schedule or some similar indication of the room finishes.

REMOVING OR INSERTING FLOORS

In most cases, the removal or insertion of floors in a historic building will result in denial of tax credits; however, there are situations where these treatments may be considered. Removal of floors may be considered in buildings where "gutting" would be permitted: buildings in which the affected areas possess no significant spaces or features. Even under these circumstances, floor removal should be limited to less than 1/3 of the building's area per floor. In addition, floor removal will not be allowed if it makes the building appear to be a hollow shell from any direction.

New floors may be inserted only when they will not destroy the spatial qualities and decorative features of significant larger spaces. The insertion of intermediate loft levels in a warehouse, for example, is likely to be approved if it does not involve changing the outside window patterns. The insertion of an intermediate floor in a theater or the worship area of a church, on the other hand, will nearly always result in denial of a project.

WALL INSULATION

Typically, we review three types of wall insulation: insulation of wall cavities, insulation applied to the inside surfaces of exterior walls, and insulation applied to the outside surfaces of buildings. With respect to insulation installed in cavity walls, because of the potential moisture damage problems that can result, we encourage applicants to apply other energy-saving measures elsewhere on historic buildings and to leave the wall cavities uninsulated. If you plan to install blown-in insulation, we will require at the very least an indication that a sufficient vapor barrier exists to prevent future damage to the structure. If the wall cavity is to be opened up during construction, it is strongly suggested that fiberglass insulation and an adequate vapor barrier be installed.

With respect to insulation applied to the inside surfaces of exterior walls, it will not be allowed in cases where decorative interior features (such as ornate plasterwork) will be destroyed or covered over. Such work may be allowed, however, if the original moldings and trim are reinstalled in their original locations on the insulated walls.

Application of insulation over the exterior surfaces of walls is generally prohibited except, in some cases, on rear facades.

INSTALLATION OF NEW MECHANICAL SYSTEMS, ELECTRICAL WIRING, AND PLUMBING

In most cases, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing work will have no effect on the historic qualities of a rehabilitated building; however, these items should be addressed in the application. Of these, the installation of new mechanical systems should be described in the most detail. If, for

example, an existing hot water heating system is to be replaced by a new forced-air system, the changes necessary to install heating ducts may be of concern. Also, in the installation of mechanical cooling systems, the location of the condenser is an important consideration. Condensers should not be installed in visible locations on roofs or, at ground level, on primary facades. If unit air conditioners (window units) are to be installed, the Standards do not allow sleeve holes to be cut into primary and secondary facade walls and does not allow windows on these facades to be blocked-in to receive such sleeves.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION...

For answers to specific questions concerning information published in this pamphlet, call or email the Wisconsin Historical Society staff or visit our website.

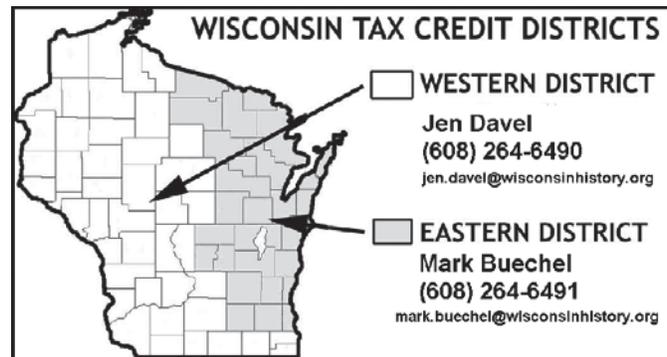
General information:

Visit our website at:

www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp

Preservation Architects:

For questions concerning appropriate rehabilitation, find the architect in the district the historic property is located:



Historian:

For questions concerning historic significance of a building or addition:

Joe DeRose 608-264-6512

joe.derose@wisconsinhistory.org

Office of the State Archeologist:

For questions concerning archeological deposits or features:

John Broihahn 608-264-6496

john.broihahn@wisconsinhistory.org

Burial Sites Office:

For questions concerning burial or human remains:

800-342-7834

The Division of Historic Preservation has a number of technical publications available for distribution. Chief among these are the "Preservation Briefs" series, published by the National Park Service. The following titles have been published to-date:

- ◇ Preservation Briefs 1: The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 7: The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-cotta
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 8: Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 9: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 11: Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 12: The Preservation of Historic Pigmented Structural Glass
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 13: The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 14: New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 16: The use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings and an Aid to Preserving the Character
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 19: The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 20: The Preservation of Historic Barns
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 21: Repairing Historic Flat Plaster - Walls and Ceilings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 22: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 23: Preserving Historic Ornamental Plaster
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 24: Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings: Problems and Recommended Approaches
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 25: The Preservation of Historic Signs
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 27: The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron

- ◇ Preservation Briefs 28: Painting Historic Interiors
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 29: The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 30: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Clay Tile Roofs
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 33: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 34: Applied Decoration for Historic Interiors: Preserving Composition Ornament
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 35: Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 37: Appropriate Methods for Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 38: Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 39: Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 40: Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 41: Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings
- ◇ Preservation Briefs 42: The Maintenance, Repair and Replacement of Historic Cast Stone

These Preservation Briefs are available through the Internet at:

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

For free, single copies of any of these materials, please check those desired, provide your complete mailing address in the box below, and mail this sheet to:

**Division of Historic Preservation
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706**

NAME		

STREET ADDRESS		

CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE



HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES FOR INCOME-PRODUCING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Federal tax incentives for the rehabilitation provide a 20% investment tax credit to owners who substantially rehabilitate their income-producing certified historic structures. These tax incentives have been in effect since 1976 and have been substantially amended several times; this pamphlet reflects the latest changes, the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

This nation-wide program is managed by the National Park Service and administered in Wisconsin by the Division of Historic Preservation (Division) of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

In planning a tax credit project, you should be aware that the Tax Reform Act of 1986 established "passive income" and transition rules that may affect your ability to claim tax credits, depending on the nature of your investment, your total income, and when your project was carried out. Interpretation of these rules is beyond the scope of this summary. For further information, you should contact the IRS, a tax attorney, or an accountant.

THE ROLE OF THE DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Division of Historic Preservation does not have the power to approve historic tax credit applications. The authority to approve or deny rests solely with the National Park Service. The role of the DIVISION consists of:

- informing the public about this program's procedural requirements;
- advising applicants of missing information or uncertifiable work contained in proposals and applications;
- forwarding applications to the National Park Service along with the Division's recommendations; and
- maintaining a complete duplicate file on all project applications and amendments.

WISCONSIN 5% SUPPLEMENTAL CREDIT

In 1989 the State of Wisconsin created a 5% supplement to the already established 20% federal income tax credit. An additional 5% credit can be deducted from Wisconsin income taxes by persons who qualify for the 20% federal program; and receive National Park Service approval **before** any physical work (including demolition) is begun on the project.

(Also established in 1989 was a Wisconsin 25% Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit for **non-income-producing historic buildings**. Information about that program can be obtained by contacting the Division at 608/264-6491 or 608/264-6490.)

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THE TAX INCENTIVES

Current law provides the following percentages of investment tax credits for rehabilitation of income-producing buildings:

	NON-RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL
Built before 1936	10% Federal	None
Certified Historic Structure	20% Federal plus 5% State*	20% Federal plus 5% State*

*(Subject to rules regarding Wisconsin 5% credit. See "Wisconsin 5% Supplemental Credit.")

These instructions pertain to the tax incentives for rehabilitating Certified Historic Structures. Unlike the 20% credit for certified historic buildings, the 10% tax credit is not available to contributing or significant buildings within a National Register Historic District. For more information about the incentives available for non-historic structures built before 1936, you should consult a tax attorney or accountant.

The tax credits described in this summary apply only to expenditures made to the exterior or the interior of certified historic structures. The costs of site work, acquisition, and construction of additions are not eligible for the credits.

In addition to the tax credit, you may also claim depreciation on your building. The depreciation schedule as of January 1, 1990, is 27.5 years for residential income-producing properties and 31.5 years for other income-producing properties.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

TYPE OF BUILDING	Part 1 required?	Part 2 required?	Part 3 required?	Additional Action Required
Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	No	Yes	Yes, after work is done	None
Located in a National Register Historic District	Yes	Yes	Yes, after work is done	None
Located in NPS-certified local historic district	Yes	Yes	Yes, after work is done	None
None of the above	Yes	Yes	Yes, after work is done	Must formally nominate the property to the National Register. Property must be listed in the Register within 30 months of your taking the credit, or you must repay the credit to the IRS and the Wisconsin Department of Revenue

The historic preservation tax credits allow you to extend the period over which you must meet the "substantial rehabilitation" requirements from two to five years; however, you must formally apply for this option before work begins. For further information, see "Applying for five-year certification."

If the building is sold after the tax credits are claimed, the IRS and the Wisconsin Department of Revenue will recapture all or part of the credit. The amount of recapture is reduced by 20% per year and after five years there is no recapture. During this period, you are required to obtain NPS approval of any significant additional work that you undertake.

In addition to the owners of a building, a **lessee** may also be eligible for the tax credits if the lease runs for at least 18 years beyond the completion of the rehabilitation project and if the lessee carries out the work.

As with any tax incentives, there are subtleties in the law that go beyond the scope of this summary. Any questions that relate to your own tax situation should be addressed to the IRS or a professional tax specialist.

For assistance in proceeding through the certification process, contact Jen Davel at 608-264-6490 or jennifer.davel@wisconsinhistory.org

BASIC PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

In order to take advantage of the historic preservation tax incentives, you must:

1. Own (or lease, as described earlier) a "Certified Historic Structure."
2. Use the building for the production of income, according to IRS regulations.
3. "Substantially Rehabilitate" the building.
4. Design and carry out work in conformance with the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation."
5. Formally apply to the National Park Service, through the Division for certification of your project. (The NPS charges a fee for its portion of the review. See "National Park Service fee schedule".) See the "contents" on page 1 for the location of each of these topics.

APPLICATION PROCESS OVERVIEW

Tax credit applications are the blue forms in the information packet. Applications in electronic form are available on the web at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/hpcappl.htm>. To take advantage of the historic preservation tax credits, you must submit three applications to this office:

1. A Part 1 application, the purpose of which is to determine that the building is historically significant. (The Part 1 application is not required for buildings already *individually* listed in the National Register of Historic Places.)
2. A Part 2 application in which you describe the work that you intend to carry out. The purpose of this application is to demonstrate to the NPS that your project will not destroy the historic qualities of the building.
3. A Request for Certification of Completed Work (usually referred to as the "Part 3 application") that you must submit after completion of the work.

In addition, owners of buildings that are preliminarily certified (see "Certified Historic Structures,") must submit National Register nominations for their buildings. A summary of the application requirements is given at the top of this page.

CERTIFIED HISTORIC STRUCTURES

The term "Certified Historic Structure" as defined in the tax codes means:

- a building that is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places; **or**
- a building that is located within the boundaries of a National Register historic district and which is determined by the National Park Service to contribute to that district; **or**
- a building that is located within the boundaries of a locally designated historic district whose ordinance and boundaries have been certified by the National Park Service -- and where the building has been determined by the NPS to contribute to the district.

If your building does not fall into one of the three categories above, you may still take advantage of the tax credits by submitting a Part 1 application to obtain a preliminary certification of significance. You would then proceed through the certification process; however, within 30 months of the date in which you file your tax return claiming the

credit, the building must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

As indicated in the summary of application requirements, Part 1 applications are also required for projects located within historic districts to establish the building is "contributing". Not all buildings within a district are considered contributing to the historic character of the district, because of age or alterations. Once the Part 1 is approved, the property is considered to be a "certified historic structure." **Properties listed individually in the National Register are already considered to be "certified historic structures" and, therefore, Part 1 applications are not required.** For further information about completing Part 1 applications, see "Part 1 Application Instructions."

INCOME-PRODUCING REQUIREMENTS

The Federal historic preservation tax credits, and the Wisconsin 5% supplemental credit, apply only to buildings that are income-producing. All certified historic income-producing properties, including residential rental properties, are eligible for the credits. One key to determining whether your property is considered income-producing is whether you can depreciate all or part of it under IRS rules.

If only part of your building is income-producing, you may pro-rate the tax credit over that portion of the building. Contact a tax specialist or the IRS for further information.

For information on the State historic rehabilitation credit for non-income-producing properties, contact the Division of Historic Preservation at 608/264-6490 or 608/264-6491 for an information packet.

SUBSTANTIAL REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

To claim any credit, the IRS requires that you "substantially rehabilitate" your historic building. This means that the amount of money that you spend on the historic rehabilitation (that is, the money that you may claim for purposes of the tax credit) must equal at least \$5,000 or the "adjusted basis" of the building, whichever is greater. The adjusted basis is generally the price that you paid for the building (not including land costs), plus any capital improvements that you have made, minus any depreciation that you have already taken.

IRS regulations specify that you must meet the "substantial rehabilitation" requirements within a two-year period (at your option, you may choose any two-year period during which you spend the most money on qualified rehabilitation work). If you cannot meet this requirement, you may formally apply as a phased project which allows a five-year period to "substantially rehabilitate" your building. See "Applying for Five-year Certification".

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS) FEE SCHEDULE

The NPS charges the following fees for reviewing applications:

COST OF WORK	NPS FEE
less than \$20,000	No fee
\$20,000 - \$99,999	\$500
\$100,000 - \$499,999	\$800
\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$1,500
more than \$1,000,000	\$2,500

Applicants are billed directly by the NPS in the following manner:

- For all projects with more than \$20,000 worth of work, only \$250 of the fee is charged at the time of Part 2 review. This is normally billed when the NPS receives your Part 2. They will review your project when they receive this initial fee. Do **not** send a check before being billed. However, if review of your application is urgent, the NPS can charge the review fee to your credit card. You must complete the "Fee Payment" form in the application packet to provide credit card authorization.
- If, however, your project is estimated to cost less than \$20,000, the NPS **not** charge a review fee.
- When your Part 3 application is received by the NPS, you will be charged the remaining fee, based on the schedule above.

THE APPLICATION PROCESS

To expedite the application process and to increase the likelihood of the National Park Service's tax credit approval, the Division of Historic Preservation suggests that you proceed in the following way:

1. **Contact the Division** to let us know of your intent to apply for the tax incentives. We will check to see if your building is already a "certified historic structure" and can discuss the details of your project to determine whether the work meets NPS standards.
2. **Take detailed photographs of the property.** For purposes of the Part 1 application you need to document all sides of the building and show its surroundings. In addition, you should provide representative photographs of the building's interior. For the Part 2 application, you are required to illustrate the pre-project conditions described in the application. You must send **two copies of all photographs**. Further information about photographic requirements is given in the application instructions sections.
3. **Prepare the Part 1 application** (unless your building is listed individually in the National Register). For further information, see the "Part 1 application instructions" section. While it is not required, many applicants feel the need to hire professional consultants to complete these applications. If you wish to hire a consultant, you can request from the Division a list of persons who have successfully completed National Register nominations and Part 1 applications.
4. **Prepare and submit the Part 2 application.** Further information about the documentation requirements are given in the "Part 2 application instructions" section and in the State Historical Society publication, "Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects". Applications that are incomplete or that describe inappropriate work will be returned for revision or augmentation. The Part 2 application may be submitted along with the Part 1 application. You can expect a response from the NPS within 60 days of the Division's receipt of your application.
5. **Carry out the work.** Once the Part 2 application has been approved by the NPS, you may begin work without jeopardizing your tax credits if the work conforms to the approved Part 2 application. It is possible to change some aspects of the project, but all changes must be submitted (along with necessary photos and drawings) to the Division. The Division will then forward them to the NPS for approval.

If your property has received only a preliminary determination of significance through the Part 1 application process, (in other words, if it is not individually listed in the National Register or certified as contributing to a National Register district), you should begin immediately to prepare a National Register nomination for

the property. Contact the Division to begin the process (see "Where to go for help").

6. **Apply for final certification.** In the calendar year you complete the work and place the building in service, you must submit a "Request for Certification of Completed Work" (also referred to as the Part 3 application). To claim your tax credit, the IRS requires you to attach a NPS-signed copy of the approved Part 3 application to your tax return. If your property is not yet a certified historic structure, the NPS cannot sign-off on your Part 3 application, although the work may be approved by letter. You may use the approval letter to claim your credit, but you are required to list your property on the National Register within 30 months of the date in which you claim your tax credits. The NPS can then sign the Part 3, which you must submit to the IRS. **Because National Register listing is a time-consuming process, begin this process early!**

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

Because this program is designed to encourage sensitive rehabilitation of historic buildings, every project is evaluated against a set of standards to ensure that the proposed work will not destroy the buildings that the tax credits were designed to save. These standards, which have been adopted into the tax code, are called "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation."

A copy of the Standards and the accompanying guidelines for rehabilitation may be attached to this information package. If it is not, you may request one free of charge from the Division. Also available is a Wisconsin supplement, "Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects", that provides guidance on how the Standards are interpreted.

The ten Standards are as follows:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING PART 1-APPLICATIONS (EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE)

To be eligible for the tax incentives, a building must be a Certified Historic Structure. As an applicant, this means that if your property is not listed *individually* in the National Register of Historic Places you must complete a Part 1 application. Generally, it must be submitted no later than the date the building is "placed in service", that is, put in use for an income-producing purpose. The majority of the application consists of information that you must provide about the building's physical appearance and the building's historic significance.

PURPOSE OF THE FORM

For properties contained within historic districts (either National Register or certified local historic districts) the form is designed to demonstrate that the properties contribute to the significance of those districts. Once a Part 1 certification form has been approved by the NPS, that property is considered to be a Certified Historic Structure.

For properties not located in historic districts and not listed individually on the National Register, the Part 1 form serves as a preliminary National Register nomination. The level of documentation for a Part 1 application is virtually the same as that for a National Register nomination (although the format is not as tightly structured and the narrative can be shorter). In completing the form, you must document that the building is eligible for listing in the Register. When the NPS approves a Part 1 application for this type of building, it states only that the building appears to be eligible for listing in the Register. Once you complete the project and take the tax credits, you will be required to formally list the property in the Register within 30 months.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

Under "Date of Construction," please indicate the source from which the date was obtained. Acceptable sources include cornerstones or inscription stones, city building permits, building plans, county or local histories, newspapers of the time of construction, and sometimes title abstracts, tax records, or early maps.

THE DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Every Part 1 application must address the following physical aspects of the building:

1. Kind of structure (church, dwelling, etc.)
2. Overall shape or plan (rectangular, "L-shaped," etc.)
3. Number of stories
4. Construction material (brick, frame, stone, etc.)
5. Siding or exterior wall covering material

6. Roof shapes (Mansard, hipped, gabled, etc.)
7. Important decorative elements (column, porches, towers, windows, etc.)
8. Number, types, and locations of outbuildings, including dates of construction
9. Known substantial alterations or additions, including dates
10. Significant or character-defining interior features and spaces.

It is important that you describe and send photographs (2 sets) of both the exterior and the interior of the building. Applications that fail to address interior features will be returned for more information.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The statement of significance is the most important aspect of the Part 1 application -- and the most technically difficult. You may wish to hire a consultant to prepare your Part 1 application, especially if your building does not lie within a registered or certified historic district. If so, the Division staff can provide you with list of consultants who have successfully prepared Part 1 applications and National Register nominations. See "Where to go for help".

If your building is located within a historic district, the information that you provide in this area must be designed to show that the building contributes to the significance of that district. Your first step should be to find out why the district is significant by checking the National Register or local district nomination form. You may obtain a copy of these nominations by contacting the Division.

If your building is not located in a historic district and is not listed in the National Register, you must show that the building is eligible for listing in the Register. The statement of significance required for this type of building is equivalent to what is required for a National Register nomination and all applications are evaluated for significance using National Register criteria. This means that you must demonstrate that your building:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master architect or builder, or possess high artistic values, or represents a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

The statement of significance for buildings that are less than fifty years old; moved; reconstructed; birthplaces of important individuals; primarily commemorative in nature; or owned or used by religious institutions may have to address additional criteria set forth in National Register regulations. Please consult with the Division staff if your building falls into one of these "exceptional" categories.

Sources of information used in the statement of significance, especially quotations, should be specified with proper references to documents, titles, dates, and pages. Heresy or common knowledge cannot be used to establish significance.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING PART 2 APPLI- CATIONS (DESCRIPTION OF REHABILITATION)

In order to describe a wide range of projects the Part 2 application form was designed to be very flexible. Unfortunately, this flexibility can lead to confusion, and often applications must be returned because applicants failed to describe work adequately. These instructions are intended to clarify the procedural requirements for applying for certification of your rehabilitation plans. Please refer to "Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects" for information on National Park Service standards and documentation requirements.

COMMON MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS

Most applications are returned to applicants for the following reasons:

1. Lack of photographic documentation. Because it is impossible to visit every tax project, we rely on photographs supplied by applicants to illustrate pre-project conditions. Each applicant is required to submit two sets of clear photographs that show all of the conditions described in the application. These need not be larger than snapshot size, but "instant" (so-called Polaroid) photographs are not acceptable. **Two sets** of photographs are required in order that the Division have a record set of photos after sending one set to the NPS. Photos should be clearly labeled by location, or keyed to a plan. Loose, unmounted photographs are preferred to simplify our filing process. High quality **color** photocopies are satisfactory for the second set -- **black and white photocopies are not.**

2. Lack of adequate plans. In most cases, in order to describe the work, plans or other drawings are required. For example, when interior work involves alteration of interior features, the NPS requires that before-and-after floor plans be submitted. If you submit plans or other drawings, please remember to submit two copies. As with the photographs, one copy is sent to the NPS and one record copy is kept in our files.

Often, applicants who have already produced complete sets of plans and specifications for a project will submit instead summary materials. In most cases, those summary materials leave out important information that we and the NPS need to review a project. If you have already prepared plans and specifications, you should send them with the application.

3. Lack of required signatures. The NPS and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) require that applications be signed by all owners of a rehabilitated property, and that the names, addresses, and taxpayer identification numbers of those owners be indicated on the application. The IRS requires that **all partners** give their names and taxpayer identification numbers on an application. A general partner who is in the process of soliciting partners at the time of application should include a statement that the names of the remaining partners are unknown, but that they will be submitted at a later date.

4. Failure to describe significant aspects of a project. Sometimes, applicants do not describe those parts of a project that they do not feel are important, such as interior

rehabilitation. The NPS considers all parts of a project to be important and requires applicants to address all aspects of project work including interior work, new construction, demolition of nearby structures, and installation of new mechanical and electrical systems.

5. Reformatting the application. The NPS requires that applications be submitted on the standard forms, although it is possible to modify the section in which the work is described. If you feel that the blocks in the application are too small for all of the information that you need to give, you can either put the additional information on continuation sheets or create your own similar format, as on a computer. If you elect to do the latter, please include the references to photos and drawings contained at the bottom of the left-hand block.

6. Submission of unidentified application materials and amendments. Applicants often send or hand deliver plans and supplementary materials with no cover letters or project identification. Under these circumstances, it is possible for the materials to be misdirected or not acted upon. Any additional information or changes to your proposal should be described on the NPS "Continuation/Amendment Sheet," which is included in the application packet with the other blue application forms. It should be completed and signed by the owner.

APPLYING FOR FIVE-YEAR CERTIFICATION

Ordinarily, as a tax applicant, you would have two years in which to meet the "substantial rehabilitation" requirements for purposes of claiming the credits. It is possible under this program to meet those requirements in a five-year period if the project is phased. You should formally apply for this option before work begins on the project or have architectural plans that demonstrate your intention to complete the project in phases from the outset. To apply for a phased project, you should submit plans for the complete project and a signed letter with your application in which you:

- express your intent to apply for the five-year expenditure period;
- state whether the work described in the Part 2 application represents all of the work to be carried out over the five-year period; and
- present a phasing plan breaking the project down into at least two logical, discrete "phases." For each phase, you must tell what work will be accomplished, the start and completion date, and the estimated cost of that work. Many applicants elect to break the projects into annual phases.

After your Part 2 application and phasing plan are approved by the NPS, you may claim the credit as each phase of your project is completed. You should wait until the completion of the entire project before submitting to the Division a "Request for Certification of Completed Work".

WHERE TO GO FOR HELP

The Division of Historic Preservation (Division) can help the potential applicant with the following services and advice regarding the tax incentives:

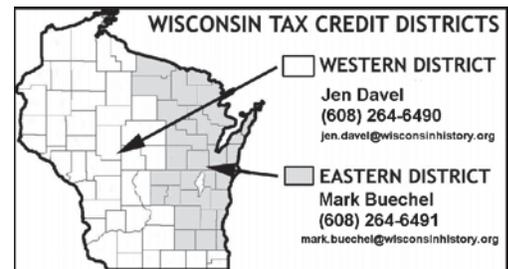
- Provide you with copies of the certification applications and instructions based on our knowledge of the tax regulations and the certification process.

- Review your project preliminarily to try to discover areas where work that you propose may not meet the Standards. (Any such requests, however, should be made in writing and should be accompanied by sufficient photographs and a description of the work to allow the division to make a reasonably good evaluation.)
- Provide you with lists of professional consultants who have successfully prepared Part I applications and National Register nominations.

For advice about completing the Part I certification application, call **Joe DeRose** at 608/264-6512 or joe.derose@wisconsinhistory.org.

For information on listing a building in the National Register of Historic Places contact **Mary Georgeff** at 608/264-6498 or mary.georgeff@wisconsinhistory.org.

All other tax certification inquiries should be made to the architect in your tax credit region. See map at right.



Certified historic buildings qualify to use the historic

building code in Wisconsin. This can be helpful in solving difficult code compliance problems. For information on the historic building code contact **Lynn Lecount**, Division of Safety and Building at the Department of Commerce, 201 W. Washington Ave., 4th fl., Madison at 608-267-2496 or llecount@commerce.state.wi.us.

For help in designing projects, we suggest that you hire an architect. The Division cannot make recommendations about which architects to hire. We suggest that you refer to the listing of architects in your telephone book or contact the **American Institute of Architects, Wisconsin** at 608-257-8477 or www.aiaaccess.com.

For advice about your tax circumstances, you should contact tax specialists, such as tax lawyers or accountants, or the Internal Revenue Service. **Colleen Gallagher** at the IRS District Office in St. Paul is available to answer tax questions as they relate to this program. She can be reached at 651-726-1480 or colleen.k.galagher@irs.gov. Also see the IRS <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/irs.htm> web site. Other web sites of interest are the State Historical Society's site at www.wisconsinhistory.org and the NPS's site at <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax/index.htm>.



WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Division of Historic Preservation – Public History

HISTORIC HOMEOWNERS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Wisconsin homeowners can claim a 25% state income tax credit for rehabilitation of their historic personal residences. To qualify, an owner must spend at least \$10,000 on eligible work and must submit a tax credit application. The application must be approved before work begins. The maximum credit per project is \$10,000, or \$5,000 for married persons filing separately.

OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM

This tax credit program was created to assist historic homeowners who are willing to use a high standard of care when specifying work and selecting materials in order to avoid harming the historic character of their houses and causing damage to their building materials. The program is administered by the Division of Historic Preservation – Public History of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Homeowners must apply for the credit before work begins and must send photographs and a clear description of the proposed work. For each application, the Society has two primary duties: 1) to certify that the property is *historic*; and 2) to certify that the proposed work is *sympathetic* to the historic character of the house and will not cause it physical harm. The Society also certifies that completed work has been carried out as specified in the approved application.

Once their applications have been approved, homeowners may claim tax credits when they file their state income tax forms, based on money that they have spent for eligible work. When work has been completed, homeowners must send photographs and a notification that the work has been completed.

Except as mentioned above, all laws and regulations pertaining to this program are the responsibility of the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR).



REQUIREMENTS

To qualify for this tax credit you must meet the following conditions:

1. Your property must be located in Wisconsin and it must be your personal residence. It cannot be used actively in a trade or business, held for the production of income, or held for sale or other disposition in the ordinary course of trade or business.
2. Your property must be historic. It must be certified to be one of the following:
 - listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Historic Places;
 - contributing to a national register or state register historic district; or,
 - eligible for individual listing in the state register. (See "Historic Property," page 2.)
3. You must apply to receive the credit.

Before you start the work, you must submit:

 - a Part 1 application and photographs so that staff can certify that your property is historic; and
 - a Part 2 application and photographs to illustrate the proposed work so that staff can certify that it will not diminish your property's historic character. (You must receive Part 2 approval before you begin any work for which you plan to claim the tax credits.)

After the work is done, you must submit a "Request for Certification of Completed Work," along with "after" photographs to verify that work was carried out as described in the Part 2 application.
4. You must spend at least \$10,000 on eligible project work within a two-year period, which can be extended to five years. Work that does not qualify for the tax credit, such as decorative interior work, does not count toward meeting this requirement. (See "Eligible Work," page 2.)
5. All work must meet "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation," including work that may not qualify for the tax credits.
6. You must complete all work within two years of the time that you begin physical work, unless you apply to have the work phased over an extended period of up to 5 years. To qualify for 5 year phasing, you must submit a phasing plan before you begin. (See "Expenditure Period," page 3.)
7. You will be required to own and maintain the historic character of your property for a period of five years after you have taken the tax credit or pay back all, or a portion of the tax credit. (See "Recapture," page 3).

ELIGIBLE WORK

You may claim the tax credit only for the following work:

- The exterior of a building. (The building can be an addition or outbuilding if it is determined to contribute to the historical significance of the property.)
- Structural elements of the building (see Note 1 below)
- Heating, ventilating, or air conditioning systems
- Electrical systems or plumbing, excluding electrical or plumbing fixtures.
- The interior of a window sash if work is done to the exterior of the window sash.
- Architectural fees
- The cost of preparing a State Register nomination

The following are examples of work that would not qualify for the tax credit but would be reviewed for conformance with the Standards:

- Work carried out within a 12 month period prior to our receipt of the Part 2 application (see Note 2, below)
- Installation of wall or attic insulation
- Interior remodeling or decoration
- New additions
- Landscaping and site work
- Plumbing and electrical fixtures
- Work on additions or outbuildings that do not contribute to the historical significance of the property.

NOTES

1. "Structural elements" are portions of a building necessary to prevent physical collapse, including footings, beams, posts, columns, purlins, rafters, foundation walls, interior wall structures, and exterior wall structures, excluding finish materials, such as plaster, lath, and decorative trim.
2. The reason for the "12-month rule" is to prevent owners from carrying out unsympathetic work (work that would result in denial of a project) before submitting a Part 2 application.
3. **If you are unsure whether work is eligible for the credit . . .** At times, it may be difficult to determine whether a work item qualifies for a tax credit. Not all work falls neatly into the categories of eligible work listed above; therefore, judgments must sometimes be made. For example, while it may be reasonable to assume that installation of a hot water heater falls into the category of plumbing systems, refinishing a wood floor clearly does not qualify as work on a structural system. State statutes give the Society very limited authority. We are responsible for certifying that properties are historically significant and that work is compatible with the historic character of a property. The remaining authority rests with the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR). Although the Society will likely notify you if work is clearly outside the scope of the program, it is up to you to determine what expenses you would like to claim as a credit. Then, as with any other claim, you should keep records and be prepared to justify your claim. DOR may consult with the Society about the eligibility of certain items of work.

EXPENDITURE PERIOD

THE STANDARD TWO-YEAR EXPENDITURE PERIOD

Ordinarily, you must spend \$10,000 on eligible work within 2 years of the date that you begin work. If you plan to carry out work over a longer period of time, you may want to extend the expenditure period to 5 years. This is particularly true if your project will not meet the \$10,000 expenditure requirement in the first 2 years, but will exceed it within a 5-year period.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A FIVE-YEAR EXPENDITURE PERIOD

To extend the expenditure period from 2 to 5 years, you need to submit a "Request for Five-Year Project Phasing" (WTC:004) *along with your Part 2 application*. The application package contains a copy of the form. When filling out this form, remember to list all of the work in the Part 2 application and then to break it down into annual phases for the five-year phasing plan.

NOTE You may submit a phasing plan for an expenditure period less than five years. For example, if you expect your project to continue for only 3 years, simply leave years 4 and 5 blank.



COMPLETING THE PART 1 APPLICATION

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

If your house is individually listed on the national register or state register, use that name; otherwise, use the street address. If your project involves work on outbuildings, include them in the property name. For example, “The Samuel Smith House, Barn, and Silo” or “1341 Main Street - House and Carriage House.” Be sure to check the type of certification that you are requesting and give the name of the historic district name, if applicable.

2. OWNER

Give the names and Social Security numbers of all of the house’s owners.

3. PROJECT CONTACT

Complete this only if there is another person to whom inquiries should be made about the Part 1 application, such as an architect or a consultant.

4. PHOTOGRAPHS

All applications require clear photographs of the current appearance of all sides of the building and its surroundings. If you are applying for preliminary certification, you need to send interior and other detail photographs, as indicated in item 8 below.

5. OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

All owners must sign and date the application.

ONLY COMPLETE THE BACK SIDE OF THE PART 1 APPLICATION IF YOU ARE APPLYING FOR PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATION. The purpose of items 6-8 is to give Division staff enough information to determine that your property is individually eligible for listing in the State Register of Historic Places. If your property is already listed in the state or national registers, or is contained within a historic district, you do not have to complete items 6-8.

6. BUILDING DATA

Indicate the date that the building was constructed and your source for that date. Indicate dates when the building was altered or moved.

The following features require written descriptions or drawings (for your house and all outbuildings):

- Overall shape or plan, such as rectangular or L-shaped. (Drawings or sketches may be necessary.)
- Known substantial alterations or additions, including dates.
- If outbuildings exist, the number, types, and locations should be shown on a site map.

You do not have to describe the following features (of your house and all outbuildings) if they are evident from your photos:

- Number of stories
- Construction materials (brick, frame, stone, etc.)
- Siding or exterior wall covering materials
- Roof shapes (Mansard, hipped, gabled, etc.)
- Important decorative elements.
- Significant interior features and spaces.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

To preliminarily certify your house for the tax credit, Division staff needs to be able to determine that it is eligible for listing in the State Register of Historic Places. A property’s historical significance is more than a matter of age. It must be significant for specific reasons -- that is, it must meet criteria for listing in the state register. Also, it must have physical integrity; it cannot have been severely altered.

Staff uses the information and photographs that you provide to determine whether your building meets State Register criteria. In your application, you must demonstrate that your building:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master architect or builder, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

If you use quotations or other documented references in the statement of significance, you should refer to document titles, dates, and pages. Hearsay or “common knowledge” is not acceptable to establish a house’s significance.

The statement of significance is the most important aspect of the Part 1 application -- and the most technically difficult. You may wish to hire a consultant to prepare your Part 1 application. If so, our staff can provide you with a list of consultants who have successfully prepared Part 1 applications and State Register nominations.

8. ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

In completing items 6-8, you must send photographs of both the exterior and interior of the building, as well as the site and outbuildings. You must include enough photographs to show the appearance of your house, its site, and outbuildings to our staff. Photographs should be keyed to floor plans and site plans. Applications with insufficient photographs to demonstrate your house’s appearance will be returned for more information.

COMPLETING THE PART 2 APPLICATION

The Part 2 application is where you list and describe the work that you intend to carry out so that our staff can determine whether it will be sympathetic with the historic character of your property. It also serves as a list of approved work that you may present to the DOR if your expenses are questioned. You must complete both sides of the Part 2 application.

ITEMS 1-4 NAME OF PROPERTY; OWNER; PROJECT CONTACT; OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

Repeat the information that you gave on the Part 1 application.

5. PROJECT DATA

This section is divided into two parts: **Section 5 - Eligible Work** asks for information about work for which you plan to claim the tax credit. If you have questions about whether work is eligible for the credit, see Note 3 under "ELIGIBLE WORK" on page 2, or contact our office to discuss specific work items. **Section 5b - Ineligible Work** asks for similar information about additional work that you may be undertaking, or have already carried out as part of a continuing project.

In addition to a listing of proposed work, sections 5a and 5b ask for the following:

Estimated costs

You must give an estimated cost for each of the work items and give a total cost at the bottom of the column. You do not have to obtain firm bids or sign contracts to fill out this section. These are only estimates. You give actual costs at the end of the project when you submit the "Request for Certification of Completed Work."

Start date

Estimate when work will begin for each item.

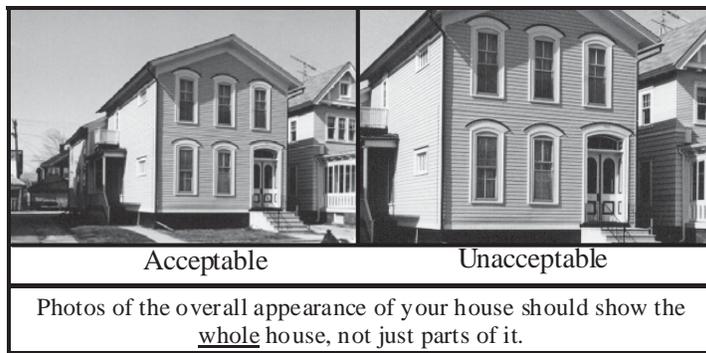
Completion date

Estimate when each work item will be completed. Remember that you only have 2 years to complete the eligible work. If the last completion date is more than 2 years after your earliest start date, you should consider submitting a five-year phasing plan.

6. PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS

All applications must be adequately documented. Refer to the "Documentation Requirements" publication that was included with your application package.

Because staff cannot visit every tax credit project, approvals are made on the basis of your photographs. You must include pre-project photos of the overall appearance of all four sides of your house (these can be the Part 1 application photos) and also detail photographs of those areas where you plan to carry out work, both interior and exterior. (see example at right)



- These photographs should be color and a minimum of 3" x 5" in size. Digital photographs are acceptable if they are printed on quality paper at a high resolution and meet the 3 x 5 size requirement. Xerox copies are not acceptable.
- If necessary in order to understand your application, you should give a brief description of what is being shown.
- Send photographs "loose"; that is, not mounted on cardboard or in photo holders.
- Photographs are not returnable.

Drawings and manufacturers' literature

As indicated in the "Documentation Requirements" publication, you must send drawings or sketches of certain alterations, such as window replacement, changes in floor plan, and new construction. These do not have to be prepared by an architect, but they must be adequate to illustrate what you are trying to achieve. If possible, drawings and other materials should be in 8-1/2" x 11" format.

7. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE PERFORMED

In this section, we ask that you describe the work that you plan to perform, including both the eligible work in Section 5a and the ineligible work in Section 5b. The "Documentation Requirements" publication lists information that you need to send for various types of work. You may include contractors' bids, but only if they include all required information. Projects that are not adequately described will be returned without action.



AMENDMENTS

As you carry out your project, you may want to amend its details. You may amend at any time until the completed project is certified. Typical amendments would involve adding work items or revising construction details. To amend, you must send a written amendment and all changes must be approved in writing **and in advance**.

To amend your project, send us a letter. There is no amendment form. The letter must contain the following:

1. Your name and the address of the property.
2. A statement making it clear that you want to amend your project.
3. The following documentation:
 - If you are adding work to the project. Send a description, an estimate of the costs, the dates in which the work is to be carried out and, when necessary, send photographs.
 - If you are deleting work from the project. Indicate the work you would like to remove.
 - If you are changing the details of work already approved. Send a description of how the work is to be amended, and indicate how the costs or dates will be affected.
4. Your signature

NOTE A project needs to be formally amended so that there will be a clear indication of what is, and is not, included in the application in the event that a project is examined by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR).

CLAIMING THE CREDIT

Once your Part 2 application is approved, the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) allows you to claim the credit “as you go,” beginning in the tax year that you begin to spend money on approved eligible work. You claim the credit when you fill out your state income tax forms by completing Schedule HR (available from the DOR) and attaching either a copy of the signed Part 2 application or, after your project has been completed, a copy of the approved “Request for Certification of Completed Work.” If your tax credit is greater than your tax liability, you can carry unused portions of the credit forward until you use it up, or for 15 years, whichever comes first.

PRORATION OF TAX CREDITS

If part of your house is also used for the production of income, you may be able to claim this tax credit for the portion that is your residence. You may also be able to claim federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation of the income-producing portion. Proration is made on a square footage basis. The rules for prorating the credit are complicated. Contact Mark Buechel at 608-264-6491 or Jen Davel at 608-264-6490 for additional information. You may also contact the DOR at 608-266-2772 for further information about the proration of credits.

RECAPTURE

You are responsible for maintaining the historic character of your property for five years after you claim the tax credit. If, during that time, you sell the property or carry out additional work that diminishes its historical significance, you will be required to pay back a prorated portion of the tax credit. If you carry out additional work during the recapture period, you must request and receive the written approval of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) before beginning the work.

The proration schedule works as follows: If recapture is triggered within the first year, you must pay back the entire credit. During the second year, you pay 80%. During the third year, 60%, During the fourth year, 40%. During the fifth year, 20%. After the end of the fifth year, there is no payback requirement.

COMPLETING THE REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETED WORK

The Request for Certification of Completed Work has three purposes:

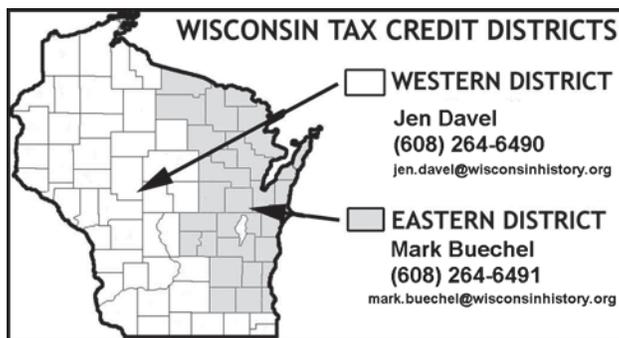
- To demonstrate to the Society that you have carried out the work as stated in your Part 2 application
- To establish for DOR the actual, final cost of your project for purposes of calculating your tax credit.
- To close-out your project.

You must send a "Request for Certification of Completed Work" within 90 days of the completion date for tax credit-eligible work. If we do not receive an acceptable form, the credit may be rescinded or recaptured.

You must supply photographic documentation including photos of the overall appearance of all four sides of your house, as well as “after” photos corresponding to the pre-project photos that you sent with the Part 2 application.

WHERE TO SEND COMPLETED APPLICATIONS

Homeowners Tax Credit
Division of Historic Preservation – Public History
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

You can request a copy of the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" and guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings by calling the Division of Historic Preservation – Public History.

PLEASE NOTE THAT...

1. The rules governing this program are subject to legislative change. If you plan to apply, please contact either Mark Buechel or Jen Davel to discuss your project and to make certain that the forms and instructions are current.
2. Society staff cannot answer questions about your specific tax situation. You should refer these questions to a tax lawyer or accountant, or to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR).
3. Although the statutes allow a maximum \$10,000 tax credit per project, they do not define the term "project." Owners may submit applications for more than one project, thereby claiming as much as \$10,000 in tax credits for each project.
4. Applicants under this program may still be subject to the Wisconsin Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). This may affect your ability to claim a credit.
5. By statute, only "natural" persons may claim the credit. Corporate entities are ineligible.
6. Projects that involve state or federal funds, license, or permit may be required to undergo a separate review to ensure that they will have no adverse effect on significant historic or prehistoric resources. This review is separate from, and not binding on, the tax program review.
7. Projects involving locally landmarked properties may need to be reviewed under local statutes, which is a process separate from reviews carried out under this program; furthermore, design decisions made by local commissions are not binding on this program.

APPROVAL AUTHORITY

This program is jointly overseen by the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR). By statute, the Society's responsibilities are limited to certifying the historical significance of properties and certifying that work meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. All other aspects of the program are the responsibility of the DOR, including the interpretation of tax-related laws.

WHERE TO GO FOR HELP

- For additional copies of this application form, contact Mary Georgeff at 608-264-6498.
- For advice about completing the Part 1 application, call Joe DeRose at 608-264-6512.
- Questions about application process or specific questions about your project? Call either Mark Buechel or Jen Davel. Please note that, as a state agency, we cannot prepare plans and specifications for your project and we cannot recommend architects or contractors.
- Questions about hiring an architect? Contact the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at <http://aiaw.org> for a listing of architects experienced and interested in undertaking historic rehabilitation work. When interviewing architects, we suggest that you ask for lists of preservation projects that they have completed, and that you follow up on any references.
- Questions about tax laws relating to this program, contact the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) at 608-266-2772.



Division of Historic Preservation – Public History
HISTORIC HOMEOWNERS INCOME TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

**DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS
AND GUIDELINES FOR MEETING REHABILITATION STANDARDS**

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INTRODUCTION

Under this program, all work that you carry out, including work that may not qualify for the tax credits, must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (or, simply, the Standards). This pamphlet describes the most common types of work, whether the work qualifies for the tax credit, and the documentation that you need to send with your tax credit application.

Here are three things that to keep in mind when you plan your project:

1. This program does not require you to restore your house. If your house has been changed in the past, you are not required to remove the alterations. You can leave the alterations in place and "work around them." For example, if you plan to replace your furnace, you are not required to rebuild your missing front porch. On the other hand, if you are working on features that have been altered, you will need to design the work to be sympathetic to your house's original features. If, for example, you plan to replace a later porch from the 1970s, the new porch must match the original, historic porch.
2. You must not create a false impression of what is, and is not, historic. You should not add features that never existed historically.
3. You must consider the long and short term structural effect of any proposed work that you carry out. Some types of work, such as sandblasting, waterproof sealing of masonry, and installation of artificial siding can lead to accelerated deterioration and should not be performed. Other types of work, such a blowing-in wall insulation, should be designed to avoid future damage.

BUILDING EXTERIOR

The extent to which you can change a building's exterior appearance depends on the visibility of the area in which the changes are to take place. Generally, the less visible the side of a building, the more changes that can be made. For purposes of the discussion below, a primary facade is one that is highly visible from public rights of way and, in most cases, has significant architectural detailing. A secondary facade is one that is generally visible from public rights-of-way, but may not contain any distinguishing architectural features. A rear facade is one that is usually not seen by the public and contains no architectural decoration. As a rule, primary facades should be left as intact as possible, while rear facades can be altered more substantially.

REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF ORIGINAL FEATURES

Eligibility: Repair or re-creation of original exterior features qualifies you for the tax credit.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

() Clear photographs of the feature to be repaired or replaced

Narrative:

() State the condition of the feature and describe why it is being replaced

() In the case of repair, describe briefly, the methods to be used

() In the case of replacement state whether the feature will be replaced in-kind or, if not, describe how the replacement will differ from the original

"Feature" refers to everything from wood trim to larger items, such as porches.

Repair of exterior features is the most common type of exterior work. It is nearly always acceptable for purposes of this program as long as the method of repair does not cause damage to the surrounding materials.

Closely related to repair is the re-creation of original elements. This, too, is allowable if the application materials demonstrate that:

- the original feature cannot be repaired satisfactorily;
- the new feature will accurately replicate the original; and
- the amount of replacement is not excessive (For example, an entire cornice is replaced because a small section has deteriorated.)

Sound, original materials are part of the history of the house and should be left in-place while the deteriorated sections are repaired or replicated.



EXTERIOR PAINTING

Eligibility: Exterior painting qualifies for the tax credit.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

() Clear photographs of all side of the building to be painted

Narrative:

() If the project involves paint removal, describe the methods to be used. See "Exterior Building Cleaning" for guidance in documenting paint removal

Exterior painting does not require a lengthy description of the methods or colors. Nearly all colors are acceptable. We suggest that you use colors that are appropriate to your house's design and that you not use more than four colors in your paint scheme.

Exterior painting is likely to be denied under the following circumstances:

- The method used to remove existing paint may damage the building materials;
- Plans call for painting previously unpainted brick or masonry;
- The proposed color placement is out-of-character with the historic building, such as a mural or other novelty paint scheme.

Your method of paint removal or preparation must be described in the application. Several paint removal methods are usually acceptable, including wet or dry scraping, chemical paint removal, and use of a high pressure water spray, if the water pressure is carefully controlled so that it does not damage the wood. Sandblasting and similar abrasive blasting techniques, wet or dry, are not acceptable and will result in the denial of your project.

Please note that, because premature paint failure is usually the result of poor preparation or use of improper paint, we suggest that you hire experienced contractors or consult with a paint dealer or specialist before undertaking the job. The Society can send you free published information on this topic. See the "For Further Information..." section.



EXTERIOR MASONRY CLEANING

Eligibility: Removal of dirt or paint from exterior brick or stone qualifies for the tax credit if it does not harm the building materials.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

() Close-up photographs of the building surfaces prior to cleaning

Narrative:

() Describe cleaning method in detail, including types of chemicals to be used and water wash pressure

() Indicate whether a test panel is to be applied and, if so, on what part of the building

If you plan to remove paint or dirt from the outside of your building, the methods to be used should be specified in the application. Below are some things that you should consider.

In most cases, removal of dirt or paint is unnecessary in order to preserve a building. Dirt and paint are rarely harmful to building materials and, in fact, may serve as a protective layer that shields the surfaces of the buildings from the elements. Also, because every method of exterior cleaning carries with it some risk of damage to masonry materials, you should consider carefully whether to clean the building at all. If you choose to remove dirt or paint, you should proceed very cautiously.



The Standards specifically prohibit sandblasting in any form (except to clean cast iron, as discussed below).

Sandblasting is sometimes referred to by other names, such as abrasive blasting or "featherblasting." When the sand is mixed with water, it is usually called waterblasting. If any of these methods are used, your project will be denied certification because of the damage that these methods cause. Equally damaging is high-pressure water blasting, even when no sand or other aggregate is added to the water. Water pressures above 1000 p.s.i. (pounds of pressure per square inch) can be damaging to most building materials. If you intend to use water to clean your building, you must specify in the application the pressure to be used.

If you intend to clean your building chemically, please be aware that no chemical or chemical manufacturer is "pre-approved" for use in this program. Building materials vary widely in composition and chemicals that may be applied safely to one building can result in severe damage to another. In addition, some chemical companies specify that the chemicals be washed from the building at water pressures in excess of 1000 p.s.i. which, in itself, can damage a building. For this reason, it is a requirement that a cleaning test patch be applied to an inconspicuous part of the building prior to cleaning the entire building. The owner should inspect the test patch for possible damage to the building materials, including mortar joints in masonry walls, and should be used as a standard by which the rest of the cleaning is evaluated. Damage to the masonry from inappropriate cleaning will disqualify your project from the tax credit program.

In cleaning metal elements, you should determine whether the metals are ferric or non-ferric. Ferric metals contain iron and are prone to rusting. Non-ferric metals, such as brass, bronze, copper, and aluminum, are non-rusting. (The simplest way to determine whether a metal is ferric is to use a magnet. Ferric metals will attract a magnet; non-ferric metals will not.)

If exterior metal elements are ferric (iron-based) it should be determined whether those elements are cast iron or coated metal. Generally, cast iron is used in storefront columns and trim; otherwise, any metal trim is likely to be terne or zinc coated steel. Cast iron may be sandblasted to remove dirt or paint but coated steel should be hand-scraped to remove only the loose paint before repainting. Sandblasting coated steel will remove the protective coating and will ultimately lead to severe rusting.

In general, because most non-ferric metals do not corrode, they do not require cleaning and, in fact, can be damaged through the cleaning process. We recommend strongly that non-ferric metals not be cleaned.

Regardless of the methods used to clean your building's exterior, they should be specified in the application along with your intention to create and inspect a test patch. If you plan to clean all or part of your building, you must submit clear, close-up photographs of the parts of the building to be cleaned before the cleaning takes place.

TUCKPOINTING

Eligibility: Tuckpointing and other masonry repair qualifies for the tax credit.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

() Close up photos of the masonry surfaces prior to tuckpointing

Narrative:

() Describe the methods to be used in removing loose mortar

() Specify the replacement mortar mix

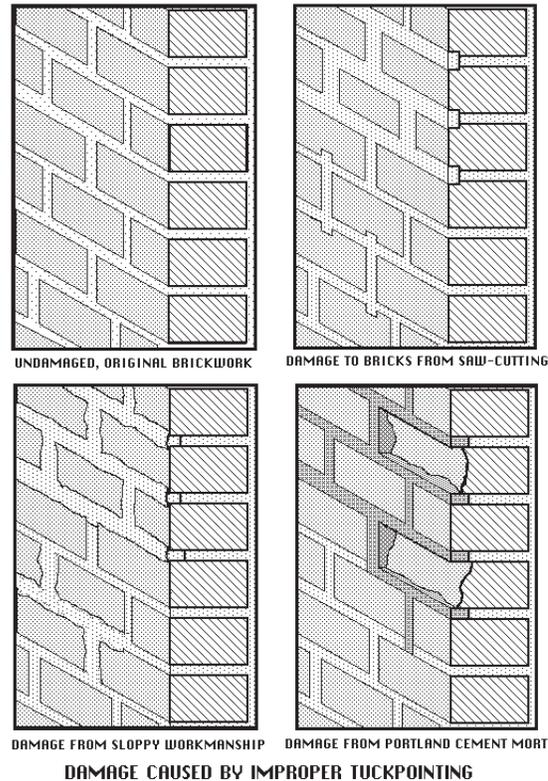
() Indicate whether a test panel is to be applied and, if so, on what part of the building

Tuckpointing (also referred to as "repointing") refers to the replacement of deteriorated mortar in brick and stone buildings. If done improperly, it can cause structural as well as visual damage. The method used to remove loose mortar is an important consideration. Hand chiseling of deteriorated joints is the method least likely to cause damage to the brickwork; however, it is sometimes difficult to find contractors willing to hand-chisel the joints. Removing mortar with saws, grinders, or power chisels can sometimes be performed without damaging the bricks, but when these methods are employed carelessly, they can cause permanent structural damage to the masonry. It is important in the case of saw-cutting or grinding that the bricks not be cut into and in power-chiseling that the corners not be chipped away. Regardless of the method used to remove loose mortar, we recommend that a test patch be specified, as discussed below.

In addition to the method used to remove the mortar, it is equally important that the composition of the new mortar match that of the building. Too often, especially in brick walls, mortar joints are repointed with Portland cement compounds that are harder than the bricks themselves. Then, when the building experiences thermal contraction and expansion, the faces of the bricks crack and fall off. New mortar should contain enough hydrated lime to make it softer than the bricks. (A useful rule of thumb is that mortar used in pre-1875 buildings should contain at least 3 times as much lime as Portland cement; buildings built between 1875 and 1900 should contain at least a 2 to 1 ratio of lime to Portland cement, and post-1900 buildings should contain at least one part hydrated lime to each part Portland cement.)

Because of the potential damage that can result from any type of tuckpointing, we recommend strongly that only those joints that are deteriorated be repointed. If done properly, the repointed joints will match those of the rest of the building. This is the most economical procedure, as well as the best historic preservation practice. Mortar joints that appear to be sound can be expected to last well into the future.

The appearance of the new joints should match those of the rest of the building, especially if only the deteriorated joints are to be tuckpointed. Mismatched mortar joints can result in the building taking on a "patchwork quilt" appearance. The primary concerns here are the color of the replacement mortar and the tooling. With respect to color, if the mortar mix



DAMAGE CAUSED BY IMPROPER TUCKPOINTING

contains Portland cement, we recommend that white Portland cement be used along with appropriate coloring agents. Standard, gray Portland cement usually results in joints that do not match the original color. In addition, if the tooling of the new mortar joints does not match the original, they may appear to be wider than the rest.

Ultimately, you will be responsible for the work of the contractor. If the completion photos that you submit show mortar joints that do not match the width, color, or appearance of the original joints, you may be denied final certification of your project. Therefore, we require that you specify in your contract with the mason that a test patch (a sample area of repointed joints) be carried out. After the test patch is applied, it must be inspected by the owner to make sure that the appearance of the new joints matches that of the rest of the building and that the masonry units have not been damaged. The repointing contract should specify that all of the repointed joints will match the appearance of the approved test patch.

Your description of the work in the application should indicate

ASTM STANDARD MORTAR MIXES

Type of Mortar	Portland Cement	Hydrated lime	Sand	Strength p.s.i.
M	1	1/4	3	2500
S	1	1/2	4 1/2	1800
N	1	1	6	750
O	1	2	9	350
K	1	4	15	75

Notes: Type "N" is standard, pre-packaged masonry cement.

Types "M" and "S" are generally too hard for historic brick

the mortar formula to be used, the method of removing loose mortar, and that a test patch will be performed.

WINDOW REPLACEMENT

Eligibility: Window replacement qualifies for the tax credit; however the standards for this work are applied very strictly. Please read this section carefully.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Close-up representative photos of existing windows

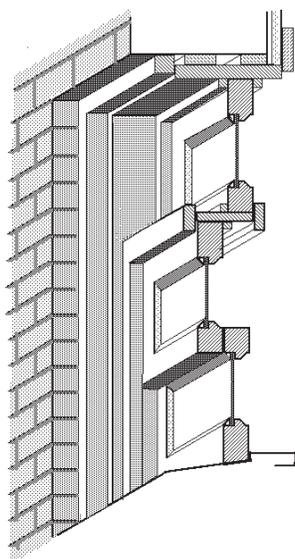
Narrative:

- () Describe the condition of the windows to be replaced
- () Described the reasons for the replacement
- () If the new window is to be aluminum, indicate whether it will have a baked or anodized finish
- () Indicate whether the glass is to be single- or double-glazed
- () Indicate whether the glass will be clear, tinted, or "Low-E." In the case of "Low-E" glass, you will be required to submit a sample along with your application.

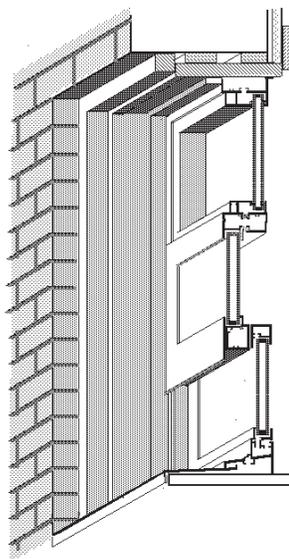
Drawings:

- () Head, jamb, sill, and muntin scale drawings of both the existing and the new windows. (For windows with no muntins, we will accept manufacturers literature in lieu of scale drawings.)

In planning your project, we recommend strongly that you repair existing windows, rather than replacing them. Usually, these windows can be made energy efficient by installing weatherstripping, and at a far lower cost than installation of replacements. Tax applicants often propose to replace original windows with energy-efficient, "maintenance free" units. Often these units do not duplicate the historical appearance of the windows they are designed to replace. The use of



TYPICAL WOOD WINDOW CONSTRUCTION
Note the heavy modeling created by the thicknesses of the wooden members and the distance that the glass is set back from the front of the window sash.



UNACCEPTABLE ALUMINUM REPLACEMENT WINDOWS
Even though this window's proportions approximate those of the wooden window, the framing members have almost no depth and there is almost no setback between the glass and the sash.

inappropriate new windows will result in denial of your project. If you plan to replace windows, please consider the comments below.

When you prepare your application, you must document photographically that the existing windows have deteriorated beyond repair. Your application should state the nature of the deteriorated and should include close-up photographs of a number of the windows clearly showing the damage.

If windows are to be replaced, the replacements must duplicate in every respect the appearance of the original windows, including the appearance of the muntins (dividing bars), the proportions of the original windows, the thickness of the sash elements, and the window finishes. To demonstrate that the new windows match the old, the you must either submit comparative window sections, such as those illustrated. If your windows have no muntins, we will usually accept manufacturers literature in lieu of custom drawings, if the proposed windows are illustrated clearly.

Another requirement when aluminum windows are used as substitutes for wooden windows is that the glass be set back from the faces of the frames by approximately the same distance as in wooden windows which, typically, would have a "putty line." The glazing in wooden windows is held in place with either putty or wooden stops which sets the glass approximately 1/2" back from the face of the window frame. On the other hand, the glazing in many aluminum windows is held in place by a metal flange. The result is that the glass is set back from the frame by only about 1/8" which causes the window sashes to look "flat" and out-of-character with most buildings.

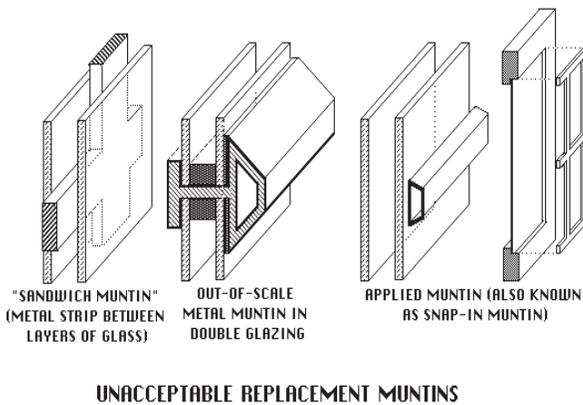
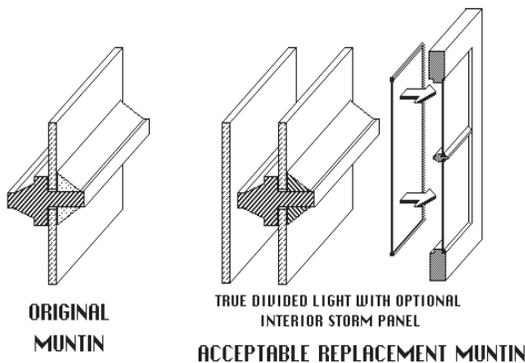
Muntin (window divider) duplication is a significant problem in replacement windows. In most cases, artificial muntins are unacceptable, including those that are applied on the exterior, those applied on the interior (sometimes called "snap-in" muntins), and those sandwiched between the layers of double

glazing. Replacement windows that incorporate true muntins (that actually divide the panes of glass) are usually acceptable if the appearances of the new muntins substantially replicate those of the original windows. Because window manufacturers routinely change and improve their products, Society staff are willing to consider new muntin replacement techniques; however, to be acceptable, the new muntins must accurately replicate the originals and must be permanent parts of the windows. If you are replacing wooden windows with new aluminum units,

the new windows must have a painted or baked-on finish, rather than an anodized finish. Anodized finishes, particularly bronze-colored finishes, have a distinctly metallic appearance that is inappropriate when aluminum windows are being substituted for wooden windows.

The use of tinted and reflective glass is not allowed. If you propose using Low-E glass, which can be reflective, depending on the manufacturer, you must demonstrate that the new glass will not be reflective. Usually, this is done by including a glass sample (provided by the window supplier) along with the Part 2 application.

If you plan to use panning (metal covering) over the outside window framing, it must conform in shape to the existing window moldings and it should not have an anodized finish.



STORM WINDOWS

Eligibility: Storm window installation qualifies for the tax credit.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Close-up representative photos of existing windows

Narrative:

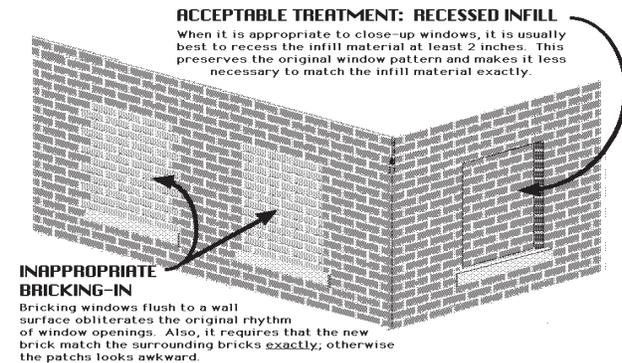
- () If the storm windows are to be aluminum, indicate whether they will have a baked or an anodized finish
- () Indicate whether the glass will be clear, tinted, or "Low-E." In the case of tinted or "Low-E" glass, you will be required to submit a sample along with your application

Drawings:

- () Manufacturer's literature that shows clearly the appearance of the new storm -- or scale drawings.

For purposes of maintenance and energy efficiency you may wish to install interior or exterior storm windows instead of replacing the original windows. Exterior storm windows can be made of wood or metal. Aluminum combination windows are acceptable as long as the window tracks are mounted so as not to protrude from the face of window openings and the

proportions of the storm windows match those of the original windows. If you plan to install storm windows, you should include manufacturer's literature or drawings (head, jamb, and sill details). You should also describe the type of finish to be used. As in the case of aluminum primary windows, the finishes should be painted or baked-on, rather than anodized. Storm window glass should be clear and "Low-E" glass should follow the guidelines for replacement windows.



CLOSING-UP WINDOW OPENINGS OR ADDING NEW WINDOWS

Eligibility: Adding and removing windows is discouraged, except to reverse later window alterations or where the changes have limited visibility. If acceptable, this work qualifies for the tax credit. Please read this section carefully.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () The sides of building where windows will be added or removed

Narrative:

- () For infilled windows, describe the type of infill and tell whether the infill will be flush with the surface of the building or set-back (and, if so, the depth of the setback)
- () For new windows, refer to the documentation for window replacement.

Drawings:

- () Drawings of the sides of the building showing the locations of added or removed windows

Original window patterns should not be changed on primary facades. On secondary facades, minor changes may be made, but these must be in keeping with the overall window patterns of those sides of the building. On rear facades with limited public visibility, significant changes can usually be made; however, they must be in character with the rest of the building. (See the "General Discussion" remarks above for a discussion of primary, secondary, and rear facades.)

On masonry buildings, when original windows are closed-in, the infill material should match those of the wall and should be inset from the face of the wall at least two inches. Non-original windows can usually be closed flush to the wall surfaces with matching materials. For new windows, the application should contain drawings similar to those specified in the window replacement section.

ROOF REPLACEMENT

Eligibility: Roof replacement is eligible for the tax credit.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

() Clear photos of the existing roofing

Drawings:

() Manufacturer's literature or samples of roofing materials other than standard 3-tab asphalt shingles or standard wood shingles

Generally, flat roofs that are not visible from the street require only a brief statement of the proposed roof treatment.

For visible, pitched roofs, the application must state the type of replacement material to be used. As a rule, if a roof was originally wood shingled, the replacement shingles may either be replacement wood shingles or standard 3-tab shingles in a shade of gray that resembles weathered wood. In most cases, thick wood "shakes" are not appropriate for buildings in Wisconsin and you should avoid using artificially rustic-looking asphalt, or fiberglass shingles that purport to look like wood shakes.



Slate or tile roofs should be repaired, if possible, rather than replaced. If replacement is necessary, these roofs should be replaced in-kind; however, in the case of slate, we will usually accept replacement with slate-gray, standard 3-tab shingles if it can be shown that the slates have deteriorated beyond repair. It may be appropriate to use substitute materials, such as concrete shingles, to replace slates or tiles; but the new materials must match the originals closely. If you propose to use substitute materials, you should discuss your plans with Society staff before ordering materials.



SKYLIGHTS AND DORMERS

Eligibility: Although skylights are tax credit-eligible, dormer construction is considered to be new construction and not eligible for the tax credit. Skylight and dormer proposals will still be reviewed so that we can determine that they will not diminish the historic character of your house.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

() Clear photos of the roof from sides of the building affected by the changes

Narrative:

() A description of where the skylights, vents, or dormers will be installed.

Drawings:

() Drawings to indicate the appearance of any dormers

Skylights, dormers, and rooftop additions are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Here are some principles:

Skylights located on non-visible parts of a roof are generally acceptable. Skylights should not be installed on roof slopes facing the street. On visible roofs that do not face the street, skylights should be kept to a minimum and should be flat, rather than domed. Their curbs should be low.

Non-original dormers should be located on non-visible portions of a roof.

ARTIFICIAL SIDING

Eligibility: Installation of artificial siding is not allowed under this program. If carried out as part of your project, it will result in denial of the tax credits for your entire project. The term "artificial siding" refers primarily to aluminum, vinyl, cement board and steel siding, and may also include synthetic stucco, if your house was not originally stucco-covered.

REMOVAL OF ADDITIONS

Eligibility: As long as the additions are later, non-contributing features, demolition of additions qualifies for the tax credit.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Clear photos of the addition

Narrative:

- () Give the condition of the addition and its date of construction

Drawings:

- () If removal will result in re-exposing original walls, provide drawings of how the exposed wall will be treated, or any new construction that will take place where the addition was removed.

Later additions or features may be removed if they do not contribute to the significance of the historic property and if the area from which they are removed is to be restored or rehabilitated sympathetically.

Even if an addition is not original to a building, it may still be historically significant. Evidence of whether an addition is considered to be significant is often found in the National Register or State Register nomination for the property. Likewise, if the property is located within a district, you should check the district nomination to see if the feature or addition was added during the period of significance of the district. If so, you must not remove it. When planning demolition, you should contact our staff for a determination of significance of any feature proposed for removal.

For further information about how to treat an area after removal of later elements, see "Construction of New Additions."

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS ON-SITE OR ON ADJACENT LAND

Eligibility: Detached new construction is not eligible for the tax credit; however, it must be described in the Part 2 application.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () That part of the site where the new construction will be located

Drawings:

- () Before-and-after site plans showing the new construction
- () Plans and elevation drawings of the new construction

All new construction must be described in the application. Even when a new building is to be constructed by someone else, it will be considered to be part of the project if it will be located on property that has been divided from the historic property within one year of the start of rehabilitation work.



CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ADDITIONS

Eligibility: Construction of a new addition is not eligible for the credit; however its design must be reviewed as part of the project.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Clear photos of the portion of the building to which the addition will be attached

Drawings:

- () Construction drawings of the addition

It is impossible to develop a hard-and-fast set of rules for new construction that will apply to every situation and every historic building. Each project is reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Consider the following remarks to be general guidance.

Location. The appropriateness of a new addition to a historic building is determined largely by its size and location. An addition should be constructed on the least visible side, such that the historic building remains the most prominent element from the public right-of-way. In some cases, particularly when a building is free-standing and visible from all points (in other words, when it has four primary facades), it may not be possible to construct an addition and claim the tax credit.

Historic details. New additions should not be historic-looking replicas of the building to which they are attached. The design may incorporate the existing materials and some patterns of the original construction but should not attempt to look like part of the original construction.

Connection to historic building. The physical connection between the historic building and the addition should be made as small and least physically disruptive as possible. This creates a visual break between the historic building and the addition. It also, makes the process reversible. If, at some point, a future owner wanted to remove the addition, it would allow them to do so with minimal damage to the historic building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

The rules for this program require that we review all work, including interior work. In reviewing interior work, we try to determine whether the work will have an effect on significant interior features and spaces. We determine significance features from the content of the National or State Register nomination and from the photographs that you include with the application. Significant interior features should be respected and, whenever possible, preserved.

We determine whether spaces are significant by examining whether the spaces are "primary" or "secondary." Primary spaces are those that are important to the character of a building and should always be preserved. Secondary spaces can usually be altered. In single family houses, primary spaces usually include living rooms, dining rooms, foyers, main stairways, corridors, and parlors. Secondary spaces may include bathrooms, bedrooms, kitchens, rear stairways, basements, and other spaces normally used only by family members.

Where interior work is proposed, you must include enough clear photographs of the interior to illustrate the "before" condition of the affected spaces and significant features.

If you do not plan to carry out interior work, it is helpful if you say so in the application. Then, when the application is reviewed, the reviewer will know that interior work has not been accidentally omitted.

STRUCTURAL REPAIRS

Eligibility: Structural repairs qualify for the tax credit; however, this type of work is narrowly defined.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Clear photographs of that portion of the exterior, or of the interior spaces, affected by the structural work
- () Details of any significant features affected by the alterations

Narrative:

- () A description of the structural problems that require correction and how these problems are to be solved, including the effect that the work will have on interior or exterior features and finishes
- () If structural problems are major, include the report of a licensed architect or structural engineer

Drawings:

- () Before-and-after floor plans

While repair of structural elements is an eligible tax credit activity, interior remodeling is not. Because these two types of work are closely associated, the following definition applies:

"Structural elements" are portions of a building necessary to prevent physical collapse, including footings, beams, posts, columns, purlins, rafters, foundation walls, interior wall structures and exterior wall structures, excluding finish materials, such as plaster, lath, and decorative trim.

To avoid confusion about whether you may take the credit for structural work that might be construed as decorative interior work, you should make clear in the application that the work

is structural and provide documentation, including photographs, of the problem to be corrected.

If structural work involves removal of some finish materials, such as plaster, drywall, or wood trim, you should be able to include repair or replacement of those materials as part of the eligible tax credit work. Each project will be examined on a case-by-case basis to ensure that any decorative interior work is part of, and incidental to, needed structural repairs.

Specific guidelines for various types of structural work are found elsewhere in this document. (For example, if the project involves brick repair, consult the section on "Tuckpointing." If the repair involves adding interior walls, see the section on "Removal or Addition of Interior Walls.") If your project is unusually complex and you would like to know if it meets the Standards, or if you have questions about whether your project qualifies for the tax credit, call Society staff Mark Buechel at 608-264-6491 or Jen Davel at 608-264-6490.

REMOVAL OR ADDITION OF INTERIOR WALLS

Eligibility: Interior wall removal or construction is not eligible for the tax credit, except as described under "Structural Repairs." All demolition must be described in the Part 2 application.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Photographs of the spaces affected by the changes
- () Details of any significant features affected by the alterations

Narrative:

- () A description of the new interior finishes
- () A statement about whether any walls to be removed are original

Drawings:

- () Before-and-after floor plans

If a building contains significant interior spaces, you should work within the existing floor plan when possible. The Standards do not usually allow total gutting of a building unless the interior has been completely altered in the past and possesses no significant features or spaces.

In evaluating which spaces can be changed, you should determine which spaces are primary and which are secondary. Generally, walls should not be inserted in, or removed from, primary spaces. Secondary spaces can usually be altered. (See "General Discussion," above, for discussion of primary and secondary spaces.)

When your plans calls for changes to interior walls, you will be required to submit "before" and "after" floor plans.

REMOVAL OR RELOCATION OF INTERIOR TRIM OR FEATURES

Eligibility: Work performed in this area is not eligible for the tax credit; however, it must be described in the Part 2 application.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Details of existing trim and features that may be affected

Narrative:

- () A description of the new materials, if any, that will replace the originals
- () If applicable, indicate where existing features will be relocated

Whether interior trim or features can be removed depends on the significance of those features. The Standards consider both highly-decorated features (such as grand staircases) and characteristic features (such as original window trim) to be significant and, whenever possible, these should remain intact. If original features have to be replaced during construction, they should be re-installed (or, if this is impossible, reproduced) in their original locations. Avoid moving original decorative elements to new locations. A project may be denied certification if the effect of the interior work is to create a new, "historic" interior -- that is, an interior that looks to be original, but is actually a collection of building artifacts applied in non-original locations over new construction. Likewise, interior trim for new walls should generally be of the same type and proportion as the original trim, but should not duplicate it exactly, unless the original trim is relatively plain.

CHANGES IN ROOM FINISHES

Eligibility: Work performed in this area is not eligible for the tax credit; however, it must be described in the Part 2 application.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Representative photos of rooms affected by the change

Narrative:

- () Describe the new finishes

Walls. Most types of wall treatments are acceptable. In primary spaces, we are likely to question the covering over of original decoration (such as stenciling), the removal of plaster or wooden decorative features (such as cornices or wainscoting), the installation of wood paneling, or the application of textured wall paints on original plaster.

Floors. You should avoid removing or permanently damaging decorative flooring or hardwood floors in good condition; otherwise, most types of treatments are allowable.

Ceilings. Suspended ceilings should not be installed in primary spaces.

INSULATION AND ATTIC VENTILATION

Eligibility: Most types of insulation are not eligible for the tax credit; however, all proposals to install insulation will be evaluated to ensure that they will not result in visual or moisture damage to the house.. Some types of insulation qualify for the tax credit. Attic ventilation qualifies for the credit, but must not diminish the historical qualities of your house.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Depending on the type of insulation to be installed, photographs of affected interior spaces or portions of the exterior

Narrative:

- () Describe the types of insulation to be installed and the methods of installation
- () Describe what kind of vapor barrier, if any, is to be installed.
- () If attic vents are to be added, describe the kinds of vents and their locations.

Attic insulation. Owners are encouraged to install attic insulation; however, the cost of this work does not qualify for the tax credit.

Wall insulation.

We discourage blowing insulation into cavity walls because it can lead to moisture damage. If you plan to install blown-in insulation, we will need to know if a vapor barrier exists . If you plan to open up a wall cavity during construction, we suggest strongly that you install an adequate vapor barrier.

Insulation applied to the inside surfaces of exterior walls, will not be approved when decorative interior features will be destroyed or covered over. This work may be approved if the original decoration is reinstalled in original locations on the insulated walls.

Application of insulation over exterior wall surfaces does not meet program standards except, in some cases, on rear facades or below ground.

Roof-top insulation on flat roofs qualifies for the tax credits, and is acceptable if it does not substantially change the dimensions of the cornice. Typically, rigid roof-top insulation is tapered at the cornice to avoid any changes in dimensions.

Roof-top insulation on sloped roofs also qualifies for the tax credit but, to be acceptable, it cannot increase the dimensions of the cornice, particularly on the ends of roof gables.

Attic ventilation: The use of shingle-over ridge vents, soffit vents, and mushroom vents applied to portions of the roof not visible from public rights of way are generally acceptable. Triangular gable vents, standing metal ridge vents, and ventilating systems visible to the public are generally not acceptable. Mushroom vents should be painted to match the adjacent roof color.



INSTALLATION OF NEW MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Eligibility: Work performed in this area, including related work such as water heater and water softener replacement qualifies you for the tax credit.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Photos of the existing boiler, furnace, or other device to be replaced.
- () If applicable, the proposed location of the cooling condenser or unit air conditioner

Narrative:

- () Indicate whether the heat distribution system will be altered and, if so, how

Heating systems. In most cases, furnace or boiler replacement will have no effect on the historic qualities of a rehabilitated building, unless the heat distribution system is changed. If, for example, an existing steam heating system is to be replaced by a new forced-air system, the changes necessary to install heating ducts may be of concern. These changes should be explained in terms of their effects on room finishes and features, as described above.

Air conditioning, including heat pumps. Installation of new mechanical cooling systems or heat pumps requires additional documentation. The location of the condenser is an important consideration and should be indicated in the application. Condensers should not be installed in visible locations on roofs. Ground level condensers should not be visible from public rights-of-way.

Unit (window-type) air conditioners. The cost of unit air conditioners is not an eligible expense. If you plan to install these, the Standards do not allow sleeve holes to be cut into walls visible to the public. Similarly, windows on visible facades may not be blocked in to receive air conditioner sleeves.

INSTALLATION OF NEW ELECTRICAL WIRING, AND PLUMBING

Eligibility: Installation or repair of electrical wiring and plumbing lines qualifies for the tax credit. Electrical and plumbing fixtures are not eligible for the tax credit.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Photograph the situation to be corrected as best you can
- () If work will have an effect on interior features, send clear photos of those features

Narrative

- () Give a brief description of the work. No special narrative is necessary unless project will have an effect on interior features or finishes

Replacement of electrical wiring and plumbing is nearly always approved. If the rewiring or plumbing will have an effect on interior features, it should be described as indicated in the above sections.

If the plumbing or electrical work involves removal of some finish materials, such as plaster, drywall, or wood trim, you should be able to include repair or replacement of the damaged materials as part of the eligible tax credit project. Each project will be examined on a case-by-case basis to ensure that any decorative interior work is part of, and incidental to, the plumbing and electrical work.



SITE WORK

EXCAVATION

Eligibility: Excavation to uncover building materials so they can be repaired is eligible for the tax credits; other site excavation is not. All excavation work must be described in the Part 2 application.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () The area of the site to be excavated

Narrative or drawings:

- () Describe the site work in application
- () If digging is extensive, send site drawings or sketches showing where it will take place.

When carrying out excavation, please note that you must **stop work immediately** and contact the appropriate offices if: 1) you discover archeological materials; or 2) you uncover any suspected human burials.

Treatment of archeological materials. The term "archeological materials" is used to denote any prehistoric or historic archeological deposits or features that may exist. These include not only burial sites and effigy mounds, but also a wide variety of prehistoric habitation sites, deposits of historic and prehistoric artifacts, cemeteries, rock art, and cave sites. You will not be required to perform an archeological investigation unless your site contains known archeological materials and you are likely to disturb them. If, however, you discover archeological materials as you carry out the work, you must cease work immediately and contact the Society at 608-264-6496.

Discovery of human remains. If human remains are discovered, state law requires that you cease work immediately and contact the Society at 608-264-6503 or 1-800-342-7834. **Persons who fail to report burial disturbances are subject to fines and prosecution.**

REGRADEING, LANDSCAPING, AND CONSTRUCTION OF SIDEWALKS AND PARKING AREAS

Eligibility: This work is not eligible for the tax credit; however, it must be described in the Part 2 application.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Shots of the site and surrounding area from at least two different angles

Drawings:

- () Site plans or sketches showing the changes that you plan to make.

Regrading. You should not change the ground level near your house, except for relatively minor changes to promote better drainage. Regrading away from the house is usually allowed unless it: 1) changes the historic character of the site; or 2) creates chronic water drainage problems that may affect the historic buildings.

Landscape plantings. New plantings are almost always acceptable unless they change the character of site or are located so close to historic buildings that they may cause water damage by not allowing building materials to dry out. Removal of plantings is not a problem unless the historic character of the site will be affected. (e.g., clear-cutting a historically wooded site.)

Parking and driveways. New parking areas are usually acceptable if they are located at the rear of the site and out of public view. In most cases, parking areas should not abut historic buildings, for reasons of historical integrity and to prevent potential water drainage problems. Where driveways exist and are important site features, they should be maintained in their original locations.

Sidewalks and walkways. Sidewalks and walkways in visible locations, such as the front of a house, should maintain traditional shapes and paving materials. For example, a curving, brick-paved front walkway would likely not be appropriate for a Prairie-style house. A greater variety of non-traditional paving materials and designs can be usually be used at the rear of a property.

Patios and decks. Surface-level patios and raised decks are not appropriate at the fronts of historic houses, unless they were part of an original design. Raised decks should be limited to areas of little or no visibility from public rights of way.

DEMOLITION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS, INCLUDING THOSE ON ADJACENT LOTS

Eligibility: Building demolition is not eligible for the tax credit; however, it must be described in the Part 2 application.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Photographs:

- () Views of the exterior of the building to be demolished from all sides

Narrative:

- () Discussion of the building's original use
- () Provide the building's date of construction

Buildings on, or adjacent to, the site of a historic building may be demolished if they do not contribute to the significance of the historic building or its context. On the other hand, just because a building or addition is not original to a property does not always mean that it can be removed; it may still be historically significant. Evidence of whether a building is historically significant is often found in the National Register or State Register nomination for the property or district. You must indicate clearly in your tax credit application any plans to demolish structures on your property.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION...

If you have questions, contact:

Mark Buechel

608-264-6491 mark.buechel@wisconsinhistory.org

Jen Davel jen.davel@wisconsinhistory.org

608-264-6490

In addition, the Division of Historic Preservation has several technical publications for distribution to the public. Chief among these are the "Preservation Briefs" series, published by the National Park Service. The following titles have been published to-date:

- Brief 1: The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings
- Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings
- Brief 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings
- Brief 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings
- Brief 6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings
- Brief 7: The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-Cotta
- Brief 8: Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings
- Brief 9: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows
- Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork
- Brief 11: Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts
- Brief 12: The Preservation of Historic Pigmented Structural Glass
- Brief 13: The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows
- Brief 14: New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns
- Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches
- Brief 16: The use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
- Brief 17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings and an Aid to Preserving the Character
- Brief 18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings
- Brief 19: The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs
- Brief 20: The Preservation of Historic Barns
- Brief 21: Repairing Historic Flat Plaster - Walls and Ceilings
- Brief 22: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco
- Brief 23: Preserving Historic Ornamental Plaster
- Brief 24: Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings
- Brief 25: The Preservation of Historic Signs
- Brief 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings
- Brief 27: The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron
- Brief 28: Painting Historic Interiors

- Brief 29: The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs
- Brief 30: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Clay Tile Roofs
- Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings
- Brief 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible
- Brief 33: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass
- Brief 34: Preserving Composition Ornament - Applied Decoration for Historic Interiors
- Brief 35: Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation
- Brief 36: Protection Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes
- Brief 37: Appropriate Methods for Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Housing
- Brief 38: Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry
- Brief 39: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
- Brief 40: Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors
- Brief 41: Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings
- Brief 42: The Maintenance, Repair and Replacement of Historic Cast Stone
- Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports
- Brief 44: The use of Awnings on Historic Buildings: Repair, Replacement, and New Design
- Brief 45: Preserving Historic Wood Porches
- Brief 46: The Preservation & Reuse of Historic Gas Stations

Each of these briefs is available at the following website:

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

Or, you can obtain free, printed copies by contacting Mark Buechel or Jen Davel (see district map), or by writing to the address below:

**Division of Historic Preservation
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706**

