

City of Appleton 1989 historic sites inventory.

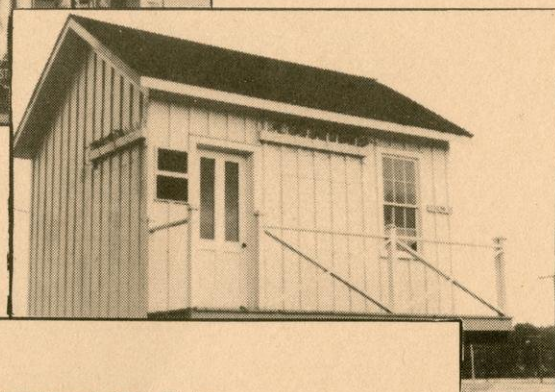
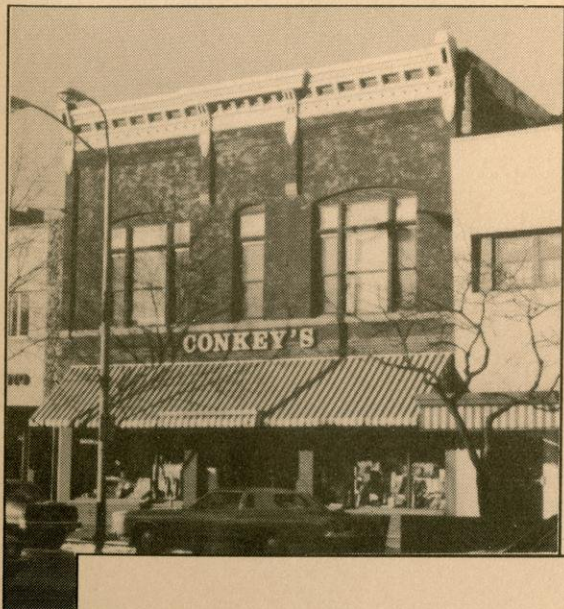
Appleton, Wisconsin: City of Appleton, 1989

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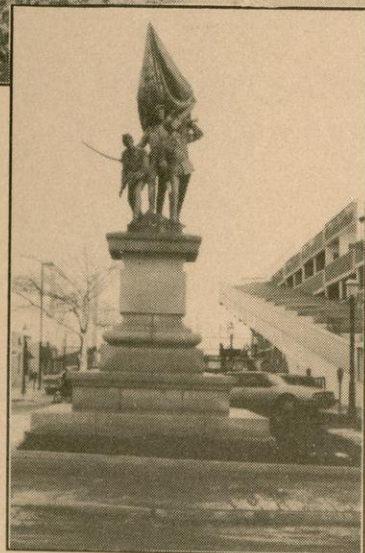
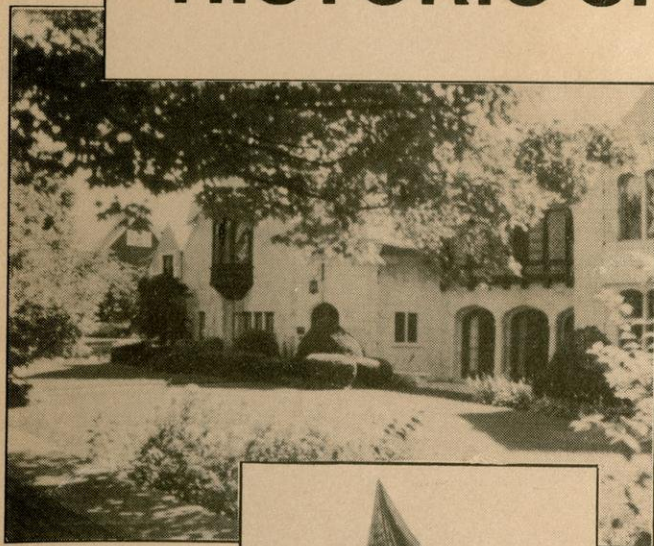
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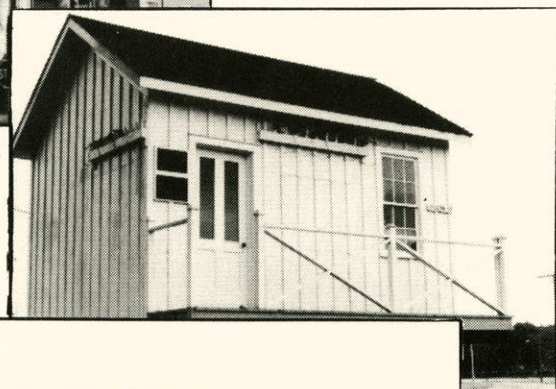
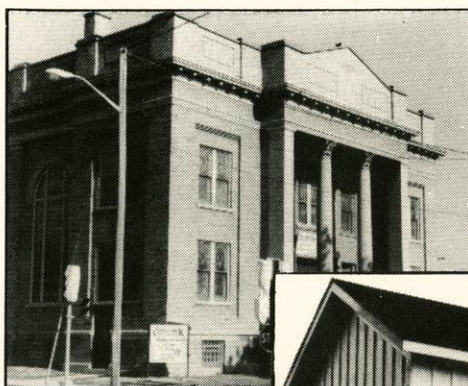
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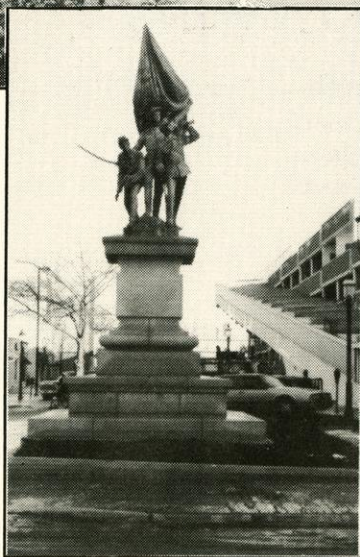
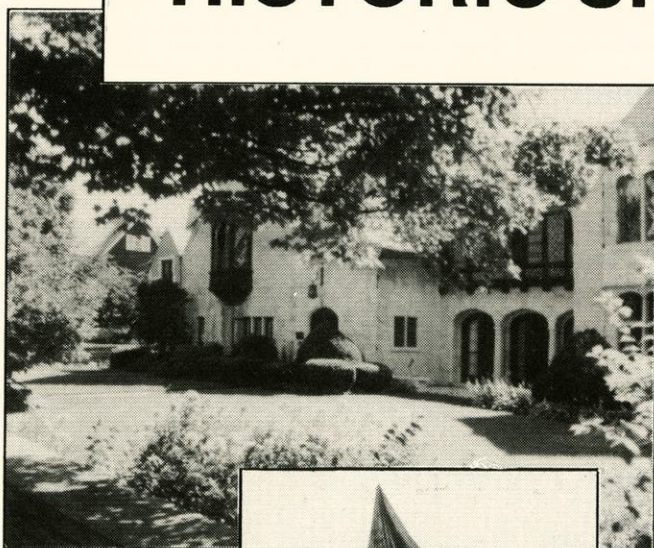


CITY OF APPLETON 1989 HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY





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CITY OF APPLETON

Elected Officials

Dorothy Johnson, Mayor
Jadell Ferge, City Clerk
Gregory J. Carman, City Attorney
George C. Schwarzbauer, City Assessor

COMMON COUNCIL

Alderman

Walter H. Kalata (1)
Terry R. Flom (2)
William J. Siebers, Jr. (3)
Thomas A. Reiderer (4)
Stevie Schmidt (5)
Michael Collins (6)
Anthony F. Rosecky (7)
Eldred J. Mullen (8)
Richard T. DeBroux (9)
Edward L. Spang (10)
Janet Nordell (11)
Patricia L. Schinabeck (12)
Charles R. Yonts (13)
Virginia R. Rose (14)
Mark J. Reinholz (15)
Frank J. Mousley (16)
Jack C. Voight (17)
Rayburn C. Kaufman (18)
Dennis H. Hendrickson (19)
Barbara L. Grant (20)

CITY PLAN COMMISSION

Mayor Johnson, Chairman
Robert Swain, Vice Chairman
Alderman Janet Nordell
Charles Goff
Ed Fusakio
Jerome Kolbe
Robert G. Miller

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James E. Van Dyke, Principal Planner
Jonathan P. Bartz, Principal Planner
Edward J. Kleckner, Principal Planner
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Curtis E. Kleeman, Housing Rehabilitation Specialist
Gretchen Phillips, Clerk Typist
Christina Graf, Clerical Assistant
Gary M. Arndt, Planning Intern

FOREWORD

Appleton is a community that is rich in history. The City was incorporated in 1857 and contains many architecturally and historically significant buildings. This historic buildings inventory was prepared to recognize such structures. It was not possible to include every old house in the City in the survey. A similar inventory, completed in 1978, included many architecturally significant buildings that are not included in this listing. The primary objective of this study was to identify significant historic properties. It does not emphasize architecture.

The purpose of this report is to supplement the earlier Historic Building Survey report by providing more information on several key buildings or sites. It is entirely possible that this inventory has omitted a building which played an important role in the development of Appleton. Discerning the histories of many buildings is difficult as they are typically best known to the owners or to past owners who have long since passed away. We encourage those with information on historic sites and buildings in the City to provide it to the Planning Department so that future reports may include such facts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Planning Department would like to thank the Outagamie Historical Society for their help in the creation of this inventory. The use of their files, photographs, and knowledge were a great asset. A special thanks should go out to Chris Miller, and Rebecca Helland of the Outagamie Museum. Their assistance in proofreading, getting files, and opening the doors to buildings was greatly appreciated.

The extensive research and collecting of materials for this report by Gary Arndt, planning intern, was essential to the project. Finally, we wish to thank all those property owners who responded to our survey with information on their homes.

William A. Brehm, Jr.
Director of Planning and Development
January 1989

1988 HISTORICAL BUILDING INVENTORY

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HISTORY OF APPLETON

The Fox, Menomonee, and Winnebago Indians all lived in the Appleton area before European explorers and settlers. The first white explorer to record his discoveries in what was to become northeastern Wisconsin was Father Jean Nicolet in 1634. He came here to explore the vast North American continent and to convert the Indians. He claimed territory in what is now Wisconsin for France. Other explorers followed Nicolet into Wisconsin. In 1673, Joliet and Father Marquette traveled up the Fox River through a future Appleton in their discovery of a route from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River.

What is now Outagamie County was ceded to the US Government by the Indians in the 1836 Treaty of the Cedars. The treaty, which was signed just up river from what is now Appleton, gave the US Government over 4,000,000 acres of land in Northern Wisconsin that included cities as far north as Wisconsin Rapids. The land that was purchased by the Government was sold to settlers and land speculators.

As a result of the Treaty of Cedars more white people came into Northern Wisconsin. The first white man to settle in what is now the City of Appleton was Hippolyte Grignon. He built his home, the White Heron, just up river from the "grand chute" in 1835. His cabin had two wings; one served as an inn and the other as a trading post. It was located west of today's Lutz Park. A plaque there commemorates his settlement.

The settlement of Appleton was a result of the founding of Lawrence University. In 1847 Lawrence received its charter from the Territorial Legislature after Amos A. Lawrence made a contribution for its establishment to the Wisconsin Methodist Episcopal Conference in the amount of \$10,000, contingent upon the Methodist Church raising a similar amount. The money was raised by the Rev. William Sampson and a committee consisting of Colonel Henry Blood, Mr. George Day, and the Rev. Reeder Smith set out to find out a suitable location.

Mr. Lawrence wanted his "college in the woods" to be located between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, preferably in De Pere where he owned land. The site chosen was in Appleton because of its beauty and its potential for water power. Many of the community's early buildings were built around the college at first because it was the center of the community. One of the first buildings was the small house owned by John F. Johnston, the first family to settle in Appleton. This house was located at what is now the northwest corner of Durkee and Washington. It served as a town hall, post office, hospital, and a church. Appleton's name comes from Samuel Appleton, a relative of Mr. Lawrence who gave \$10,000 to the college for the establishment of a library.

Appleton grew very fast. In 1848 the Appleton Village Plat was laid out by Rev. Sampson, Reeder Smith, Henry Blood, and Mr. Joel S. Wright. Within a year William Warner had established the first general store and by 1850 the population was 619. While Appleton was growing so were to rival communities to the east and west of Appleton; Lawesburg, which was east of Union Street, and Grand Chute, was west of Division Street.

In 1853 Appleton, Lawesburg, and Grand Chute combined forces and incorporated as the Village of Appleton. The first officers were John F. Johnston as President, James Phinney as Clerk, M. M. Egglestone as Treasurer, and James Gilmore as Assessor. There were also six Village Trustees. In 1857 Appleton having grown to 2,000 people incorporated as a city. The City of Appleton's first officials were Amos Story, Mayor; Fred Packard, Clerk; Anson Ballard, Attorney; and C. E. Bennett, Treasurer. The City was divided into three wards with two aldermen for each.

Soon after the establishment of Lawrence, business was also growing in Appleton. The first mill in Appleton was built in 1849 by Mr. T. P. Bingham. In 1853 the first paper mill was built by C. P. Richmond at the current site of Kimberly-Clark's Atlas Mill. In the early days flour mills, woolen mills and saw mills were common. Paper which has become a dominant factor in today's economy was then considered risky. In 1854, Appleton had two flour mills, a paper mill, four saw mills, two lathe mills, one planing mill, two sash and door factories, an edge tool factory, and a chair factory.

Appleton's first newspaper was The Crescent. Established in 1853 the Crescent was a Democratic paper that brought their view of the news to the city. In 1858 another paper, The Post, was established to offer an alternative to the Crescent's democratic bias with a republican one. In 1870 two more papers were created, The Times and the most widely read German newspaper in the state The Appleton Volksfreund. The Post and The Crescent eventually went on to merge and become The Post-Crescent while the other papers eventually died out.

The year 1856 was a special year for Appleton. The steamboat Aquila came through Appleton on its trip to Green Bay. It was a symbolic journey because it marked the completion of the Fox-Wisconsin locks system. The steamboat had started at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and traveled along the Ohio, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Fox River to get to Appleton. Regretfully the era of steamboats was short-lived. The railroad soon took over freight transportation following the extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Appleton in 1861. The City's first bond issue supported construction of the railroad.

During Appleton's development it experienced several scientific/industrial firsts. In 1877, Alfred Galpin Jr. hooked up Wisconsin's first working telephone. He erected telephone lines from his home at 726 E. College Avenue to his office on the corner of Morrison and College, a distance of about 1/3 of a mile. He was known to have been in contact with Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Mr. Galpin's telephone encouraged Appleton to become one of the first cities in Wisconsin to have a switchboard and an extensive phone system.

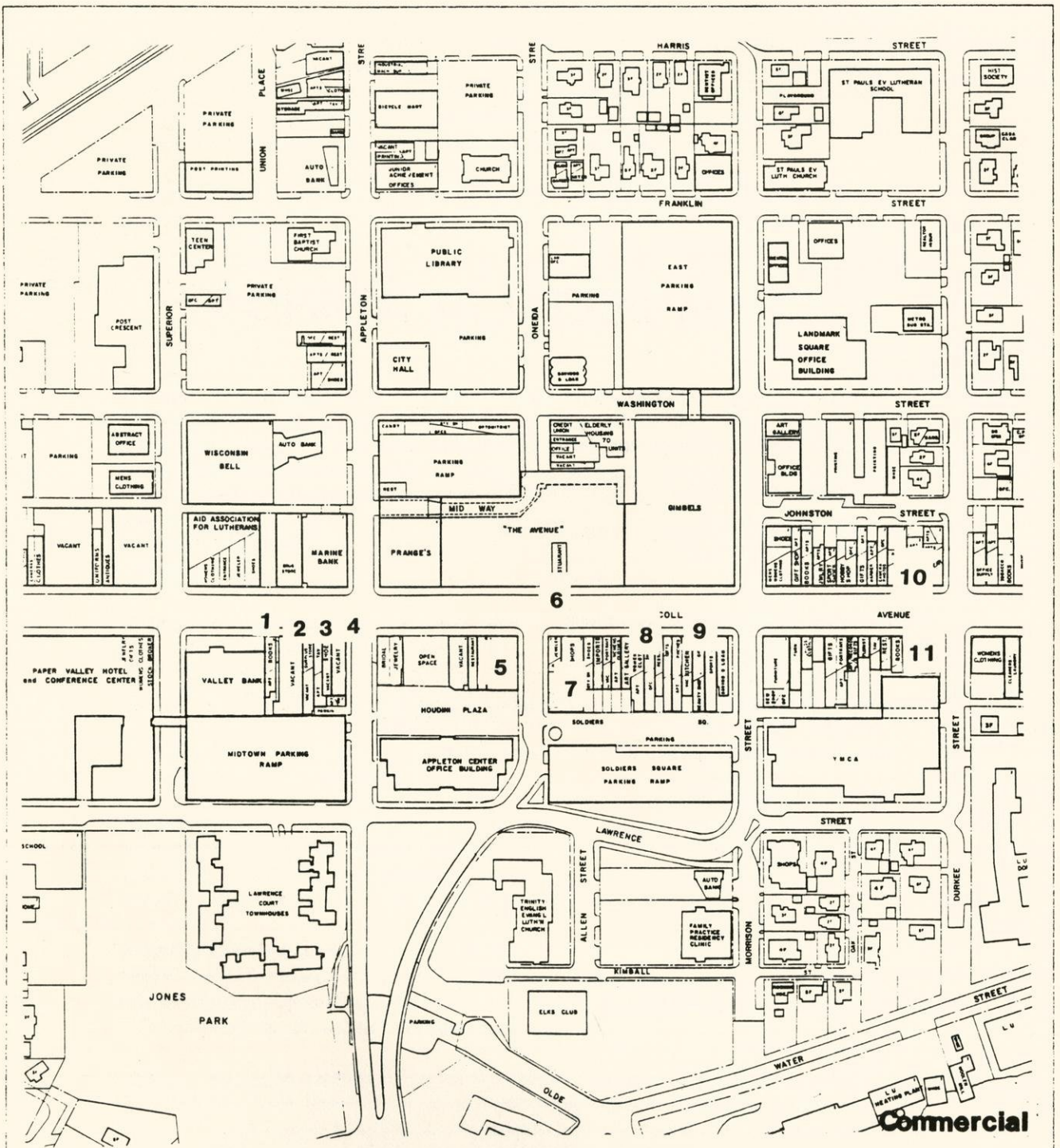
Appleton was also the site of the first successful hydroelectric plant in the world. Electricity and electric lights were installed in the mill and home of Henry Rodgers. The lights were turned on for the first time on September 30, 1882. The Rodgers home, now known as Hearthstone, has been preserved as an historic landmark.

In 1885 the first successful electric street car began operation in Appleton. Under the direction of Judge Joseph Harriman, the Appleton Electric Street Car Company offered a successful and popular form of public transportation. The first line ran from the corner of State and Prospect east to Riverside Cemetery.

Appleton has grown considerably since the days of Hippolyte Grignon more than 150 years ago. We have had citizens go on to become well-known people in American history. The best known of Appleton natives include Harry Houdini (Erich Weiss), Edna Ferber, and Senator Joseph McCarthy. Though recent years have also seen Appleton natives achieve prominence, including Robert "Rocky" Bleier, Lynn Kellogg, and Willem Dafoe. Our city has grown tremendously in population and size. Preservation of the City's early history through identification of significant buildings and sites is the purpose of this report.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

1) 215 W. College Ave.-The Farmers Hotel	13
2) 207 W. College Ave.-Kamps Harness Shop	13
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Historic Sites Survey

1989

Appleton Department of Planning & Development





100 E. College Ave.- This structure was built in 1857 by C.G. Adkins for a general store and office space. It was the first three story building in the city and is one of the oldest standing buildings in Appleton. To preserve the building, the Avenue Mall was built around it.

117-119 E. College Ave.- The Heckert Building was built in 1874 by Mr. Herman Heckert to serve as a restaurant and a saloon. Twice fire damaged his saloon and this prompted him to move into the shoe business. The store is one of the oldest in Appleton as it still occupies the same building it did over 100 years ago. The upstairs of the building was where Rabbi Mayer Samuel Weiss led the Appleton Reformed Jewish Congregation. Rabbi Weiss was the first leader of the Appleton Congregation and was the father of the world renowned escape artist and Appleton native, Harry Houdini. Mr. Heckert's home was at what is now 602 E. Eldorado.





127-129 E. College Ave.- The Whorton/Warner Building was built by Appleton pioneers John Whorton, a lumber merchant and banker in Appleton, and William Warner, one of Appleton's earliest pioneers. Mr. Warner once said that he helped clear College Avenue of trees and bought the first lots in Appleton. One of the first uses of the building was for a grocery owned by Henry Blood. Henry Blood was one of the first settlers in the area and was the individual who picked the location for Lawrence University. He also ran several hotels and he started the first postal delivery by stagecoach between Neenah and Green Bay in 1851. The building itself was built in 1873 and is of a High Victorian Gothic Style. On the facade can be found two "W's" representing Mr. Warner and Mr. Whorton. The building was designed by William Waters of Oshkosh. He was a very prominent architect in the area designing 123-125 E. College Ave., 215 W. College Ave., 201 W. College Ave., as well as Hearthstone, and Oshkosh's Grand Opera House.

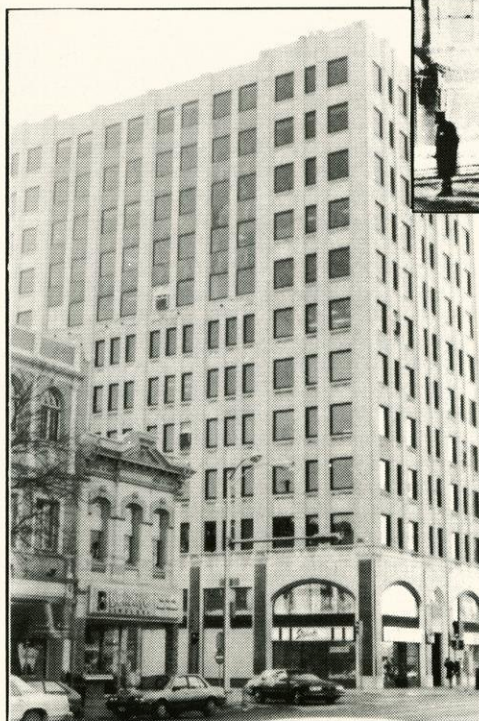
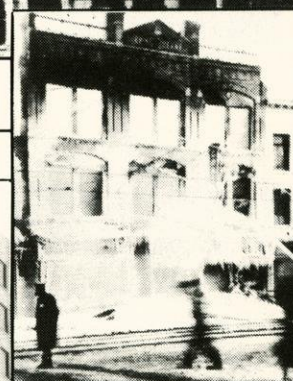
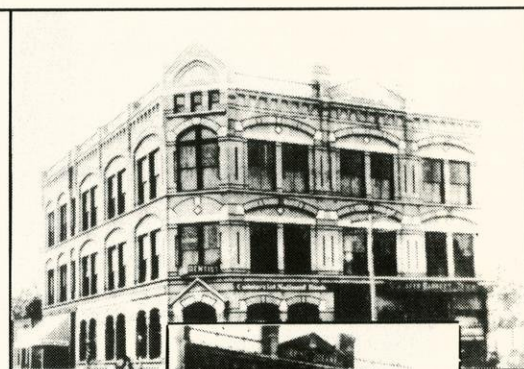


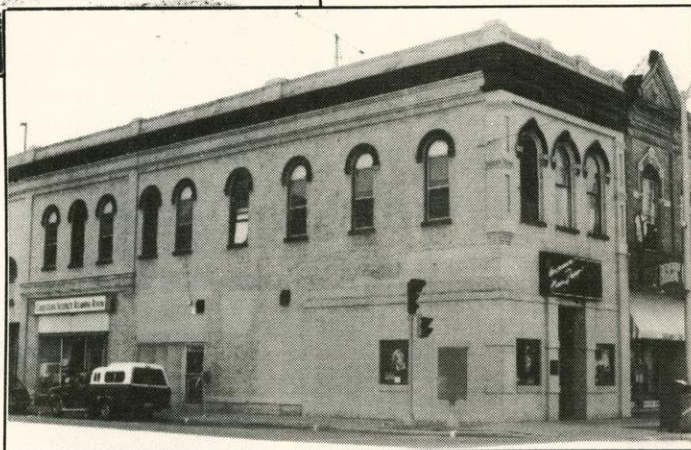
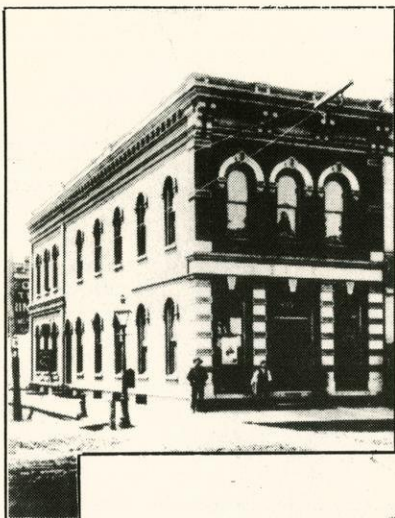
224-226 E. College- Originally built by Charles Pardee, a grocer, this building has seen many businesses within its walls. It was the home of tailors, jewelers, doctors, grocers, furriers, insurance companies, bankers, a reading room, music shops, saloons, creameries, a billiard hall, the Girl Scouts, an oriental rug studio, a tea company, and a pharmacy. In 1958 it was occupied by Conkey's book store, which remains at that location today. Conkey's, founded in 1896 by Percy Conkey and Hugh Pomeroy, has been selling books to Appleton residents for over 90 years.

233 E. College Ave.- Mr. Marcus Lyons built this building in 1885 as a cigar factory and store. It was called one of the most beautiful buildings on the avenue at the time of its construction by the Appleton Post. The building was built with many of the modern conveniences of the time. It was fitted for electricity and gas and also had an elevator.



103 W. College Ave.- The Irving Zuelke Building was completed in 1931. It was then a seven story building with a base that could support twenty. Five more stories were added in 1953 to bring it to its present height of twelve stories. The owner of the building, Irving Zuelke was a banker by trade but his real love was music. This is reflected in the interior design where over the first floor elevators the words "Irving Zuelke Building" is accompanied with musical notes. The exterior, as well as the interior, has been maintained in the original style. This building was dubbed Appleton's first skyscraper.





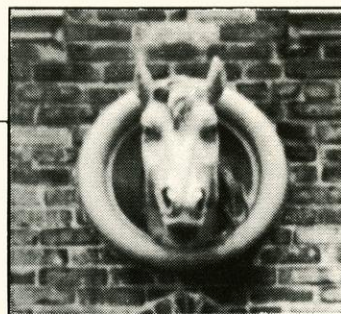
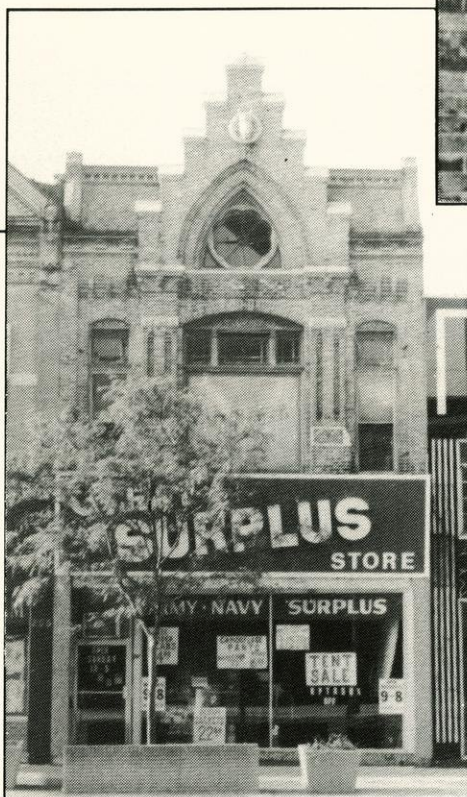
201 W. College Ave.- The southwest corner of College and Appleton Streets was the site of the original First National Bank of Appleton. Built in 1871, the building was the bank's home until it became the home of Otterlee's Jewelry in 1932. The bank moved across the street and still remains there today as Bank One. In the 1960's the bank expanded rapidly buying several area banks. With its growth they changed the name of the bank to the Firststar Corporation. They were later bought by Marine Bank and now are operated by Bank One Corporation. Herman Erb. Sr. and Augustus Smith, a former Mayor of Appleton, were both founders of the Bank.



203-205 W. College Ave.- The Bliss Building was the home of the Appleton Post. While it is often thought that the building was owned by the Post, it was not, they only rented the upper floor. It was built with them in mind however, as the two lion heads on the facade represent the roar of truth. The Appleton Post was Appleton's third newspaper. The original name of the newspaper was the Appleton Motor. It was founded by George Miller and Alexander Reid to counter the Democratic paper, the Crescent. It ceased to exist when it merged with the Crescent in 1920 to become the Post-Crescent.



207 W. College Ave.- Originally the home of Gerhardt Kamps and Thomas Kamps's harness shop. Gerhardt Kamps eventually bought out his brother and ran the business by himself. He was considered one of the finest leather crafters in the area. The building was designed especially for his harness shop. There was a lot to the east where horse were kept, both for his shop and the Farmers' Hotel. The facade has a carved stone horse head at the top symbolizing that he worked with horses. The building was designed by Charles Hove who was also the architect of Temple Zion, the Palace Block, and the Volksfreund Building (the W.A. Close Building which burned down several years ago). Both of the remaining buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places.



215 W. College Ave.- What now is St. Patrick's Book Store was originally the Farmers Hotel. Farmers used to come into Appleton to sell their goods and stayed in the Hotel overnight. A yard for animals was on the east side of the building where the Gibson Building now stands. The owners of the hotel eventually changed the name of the hotel to Commercial Hotel for the use of businessmen that came to Appleton.

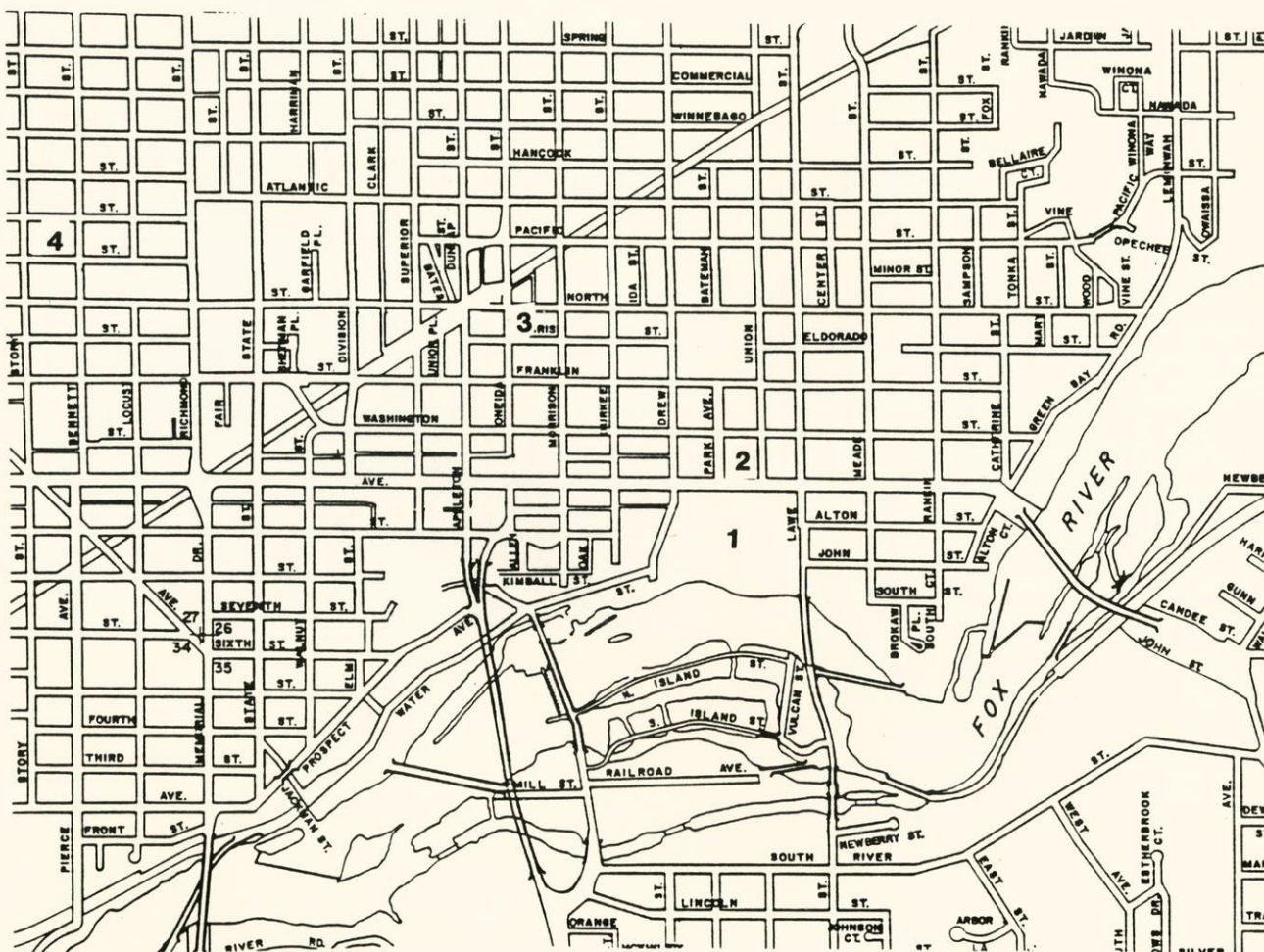




103 E. College Ave.- Facing Oneida Street, this building was designed and built in 1882 by architect Charles Hove, the designer of Temple Zion, Kamps Harness Shop, and the Volksfreund Building. The building has had many uses in the past, ranging from a drugstore to a furniture shop to a restaurant. The building had a major renovation several years ago and is now home to the Peppermill Restaurant.

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

- 1) Lawrence University-Main Hall 17
- 2) Lawrence University-Memorial Chapel 17
- 3) 120 E. Harris St.-Morgan Building 18
- 4) 818 W. Lorain St.-Washington School 18



Educational

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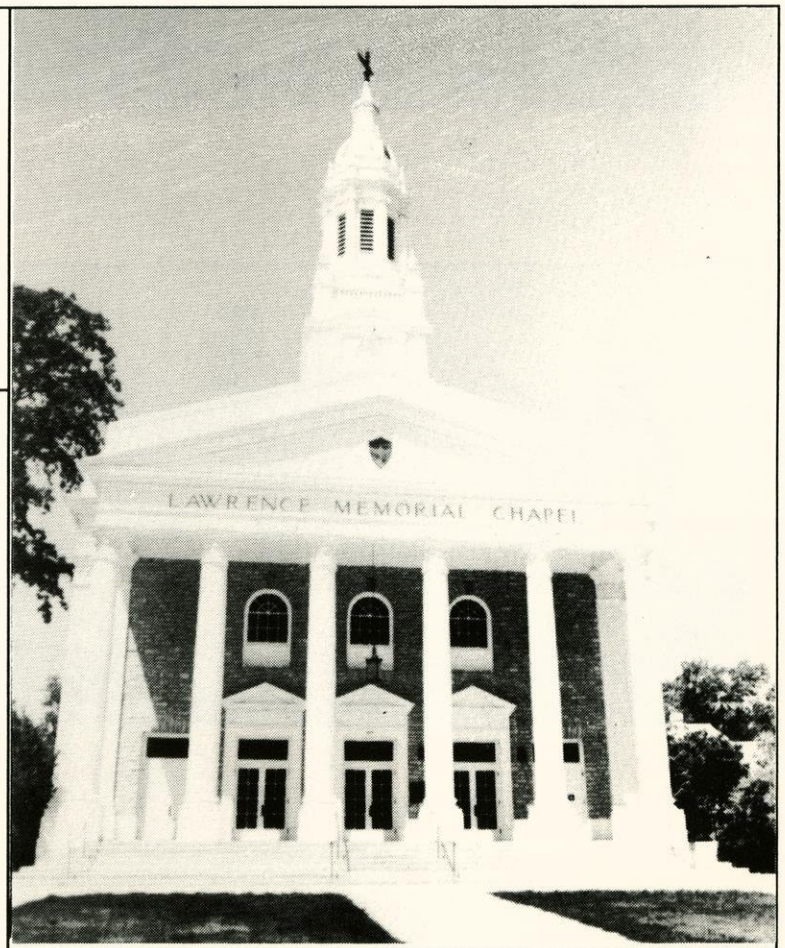
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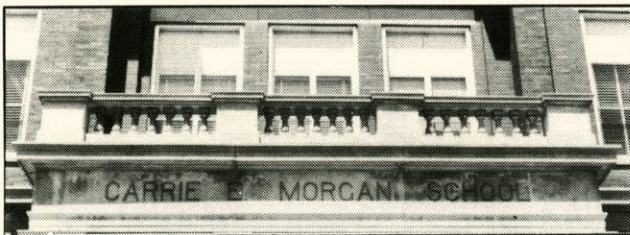


Lawrence University's Main Hall- The Main Hall of Lawrence University is the oldest building on the Lawrence Campus and is one of the oldest buildings in the city. Built in 1853, it housed all of Lawrence's classes. At that time Lawrence was larger than the University of Wisconsin. Main Hall has served many purposes over the years including a chapel, dining room, town hall, and living quarters. President Taft spoke here in 1911 becoming the first and only President to visit Appleton while in office. In 1979 the building was renovated and continues in active use as the focal point of Lawrence activities. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.



Lawrence University Memorial Chapel- Built in 1918 the chapel had a difficult time getting started. The idea was originally conceived in the early 1900's but the college did not get enough money to start construction until an anonymous donor offered \$62,000 if the people of Appleton could match the amount. They did just that and also had enough left over for an organ. This building has played host to many concerts and assemblies during the years due to its use as an auditorium and assembly hall.





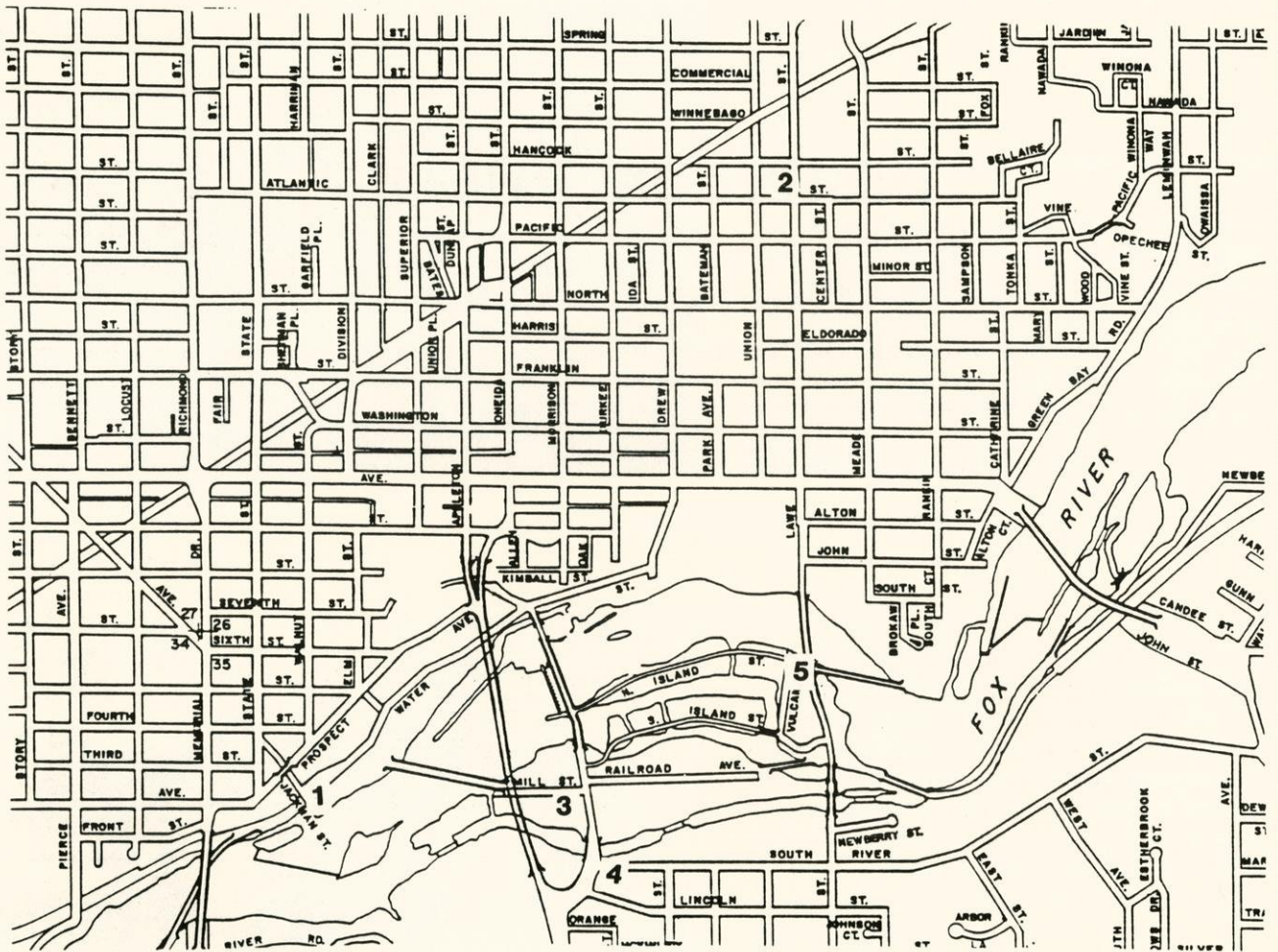
120 E. Harris St.- The Morgan Building was named after Carrie Morgan, former school superintendent and founder of the present Junior-Senior High School System. It was Appleton's second city-wide high school gaining this status after Ryan High School was destroyed by fire in 1909. From 1910 to 1938 it was the only city wide public Appleton High School. Today it is the administrative building for the Appleton Area School System.



818 W. Lorraine St.- Washington School is one of the oldest school buildings in Appleton. Along with Columbus School, it is one of the two surviving grade school buildings of its type. It was built with eight classrooms, a store room, a principals office, a dining room, and a 1,200 seat auditorium. It was entered on the National Register of Historic places in 1984. It was recently sold to a private firm and has now been converted into an apartment building.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

1) 425 W. Water St.-Atlas Mill	21
2) 714 E. Hancock St.-Appleton Wire Works	21
3) 807 Olde Oneida St.-Appleton Street Car Co.	22
4) 1004 Olde Oneida St.-Muench Brewery	22
5) Hydroelectric Plant Replica	23



Industrial

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425 W. Water St.- The Atlas Mill was founded in 1878 by the four founders of Kimberly-Clark and four Minnesota businessmen. It was one of the first paper mills in the Kimberly-Clark system. The original mill on this site was destroyed by fire in 1888. The present building was constructed that year. At the time of its construction it was one of the largest paper mills of its kind in the country. In the 1920's it was the national leader in wall paper manufacturing. The mill is still owned and operated by Kimberly-Clark today.



714 E. Hancock St.- The Appleton Wire Works were founded in 1895 by William Buchanan, his sons Gustavus Buchanan and John Buchanan, and his brother-in-law Albert Weissenborn. All of these men were experienced wire weavers on the east coast. The Wire Works came to Appleton after Gus Buchanan overheard a paper manufacturer tell a representative of the Cheney-Bigelow Wire Works of Springfield Massachusetts that they should open a branch in the Midwest. That gave the Buchanan's the idea that the time was right to start a plant. Appleton Wire Works is the largest manufacturers of wire cloth for paper making in the world. They also were granted several patents which aided in the development of wire weaving technology including looms that ran on compressed air and electricity. Today the Wire Works is a division of Albany International.

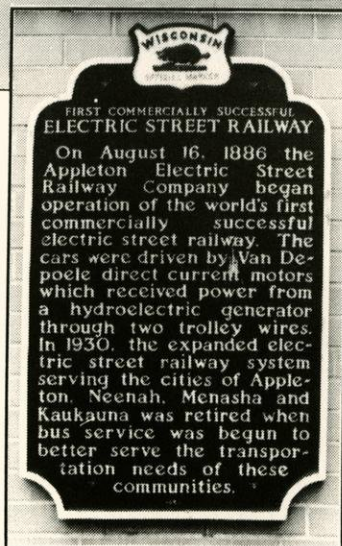




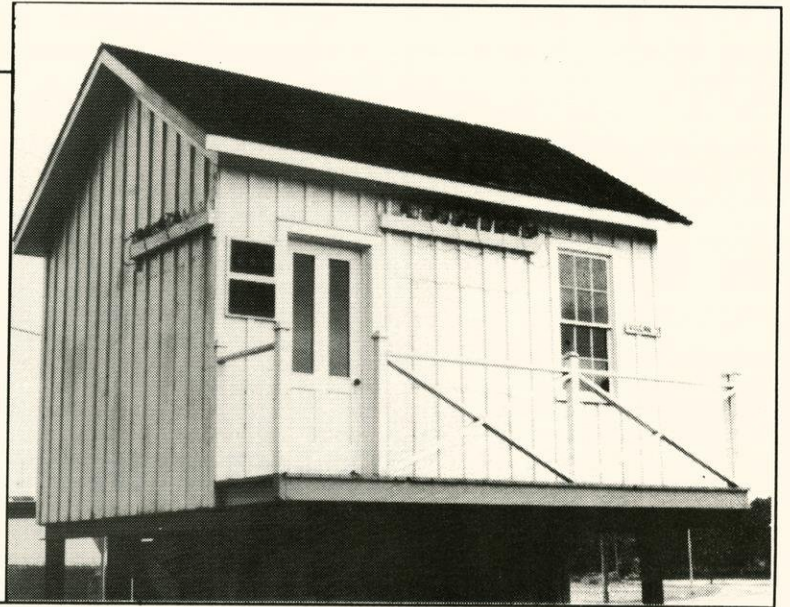
1004 Olde Oneida St.-Appleton's first brewery was built in 1858 by a Mr. Fisher . His endeavor lasted only two years and was bought by Charles Muench, a foreman at the Joseph Schlitz Brewery. His brother George started a brewery on the corner of Walnut and State St. where the Police Station now stands, which was eventually bought by George Walter (see 821 N. Oneida St.) George Meunch went into business with his brother after selling his brewery to Mr. Walter. The brewery was a very popular place among people in Appleton because of the beer garden in the back of the brewery where a German band played every Sunday afternoon. In 1900 the brewery was sold to Frank Fries and the name was changed to the Appleton Brewing and Malting Company. He produced the first bottle of Adler Brau Beer. In 1922 the brewery was sold to Verifine Dairy and was used as a warehouse. The building was renovated in 1977 and opened as a shopping center. Old brewing memorabilia from the brewery can be found in the main entrance of the shopping center.



Edison Center Building- This was the home of the first electrified commercial street car in the world. Started in 1885 under the leadership of the Hon. Joseph Harriman the Appleton Electric Street Car Company was successful until 1891 when it merged with the Appleton Edison Light Company to become the Appleton Edison Electric Company. The first tracks were laid between Riverside Cemetery and the corner of State and Prospect. The service, although vastly superior to the conventional horse drawn street car had many difficulties. The cars often jumped the tracks causing long delays in getting them back on. The cars also could not travel on snow so the tracks had to be shoveled by hand. Service to the railroad depot in the flats proved to be impossible because of the steepness of the hill going down to it. By the 1930's, bus transportation overtook the streetcar causing Appleton to lose its inner city rail service.

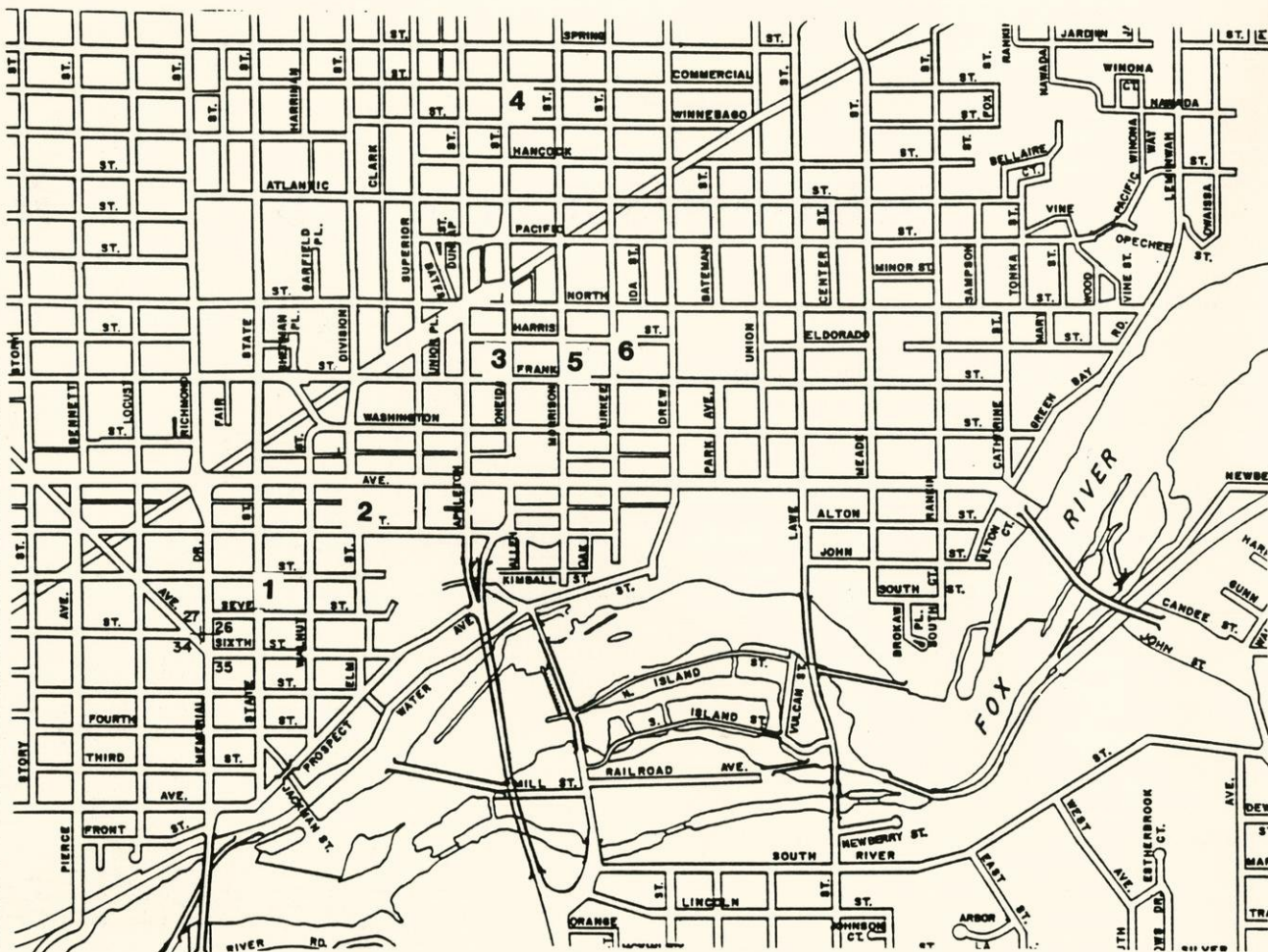


Hydroelectric Plant Replica- The first commercially successful hydroelectric plant in the world was located in a shed just west of where Kimberly-Clark's Atlas Mill now stands. On September 30, 1882, this generator supplied the power for the William Rodgers home (Hearthstone), William Rodgers Mill, and the Telulah Mill. While this generator was the first successful one, it was soon replaced by one in its own building that was located near the corner of present day Vulcan and North Island Streets. The replica which now stands there is a copy of the second one which was located at the site where it is located. In 1932, the 50th anniversary of hydroelectric power, it was declared a National Engineering Monument.



RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

1) 312 S. State St.-St. Mary's	29
2) 404 W. Lawrence St.-St. Joseph's	30
3) 303 N. Oneida St.-Mt. Olive	28
4) 912 N. Oneida St.-Zion Congregation	28
5) 302 N. Morrison St.- St. Paul's.....	27
6) 320 N. Durkee St.-Temple Zion	27



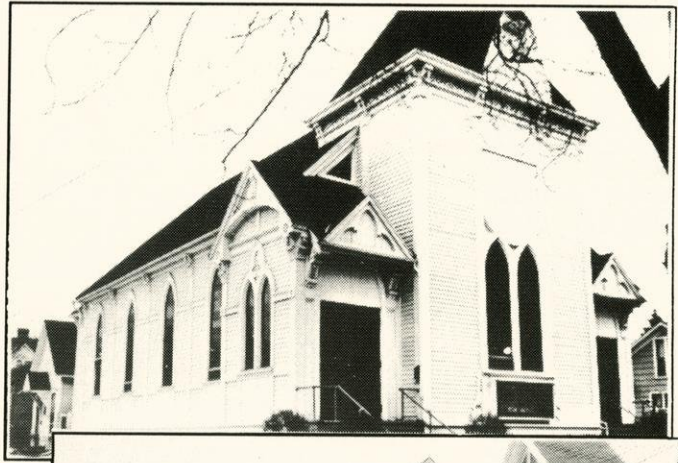
Religious

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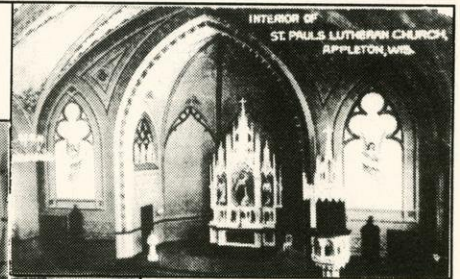
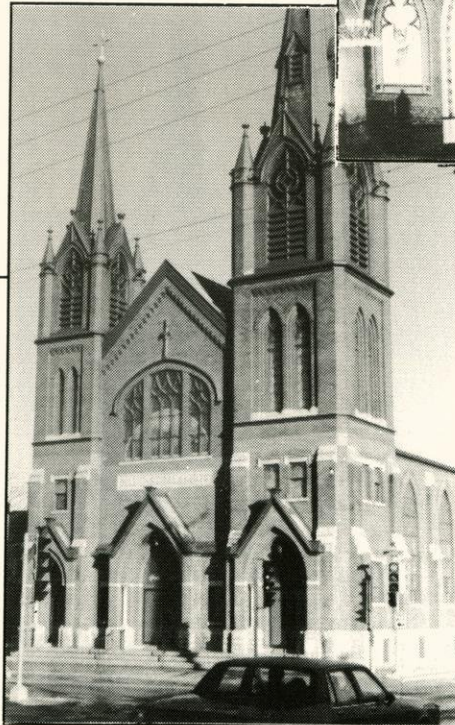




320 N. Durkee St.- Temple Zion was the first synagogue building in the City of Appleton. It was planned by Rabbi Mayer Weiss, father of Harry Houdini, but he was replaced before it opened. Appleton native Edna Ferber was a member of this congregation. The building was built with the help of the entire community, even those who were not Jewish and later became home to a Baptist church. This building along with the school house in the back were entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

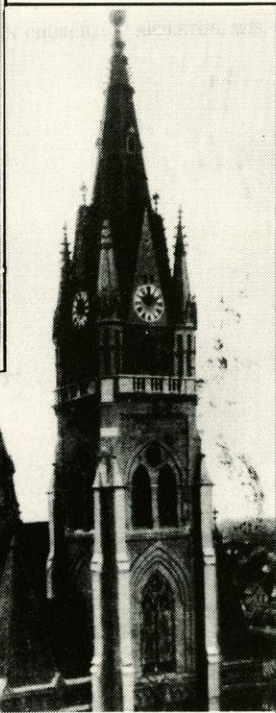


302 N. Morrison St.- St. Paul's Lutheran Church, the oldest Lutheran Church in Appleton, was founded in 1867 by 14 German Families in the old County Courthouse. St. Paul's first church was donated to the congregation by Appleton pioneer Anson Ballard. The wooden building was completed in 1868 and was used until the congregation built their present church in 1906. St. Paul's was also the home of Aid Association for Lutherans. The members of the St. Paul congregation were among AAL's first members.

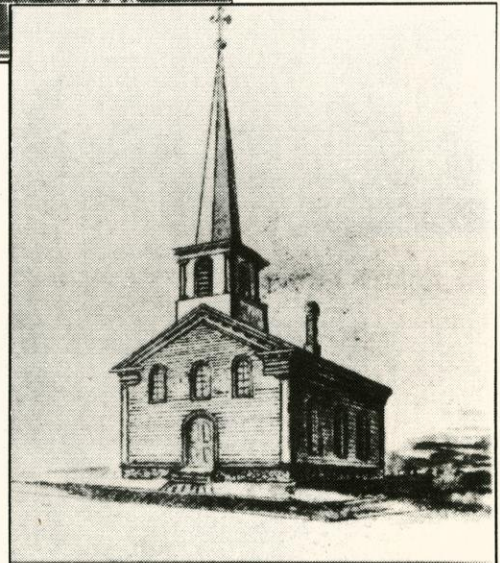
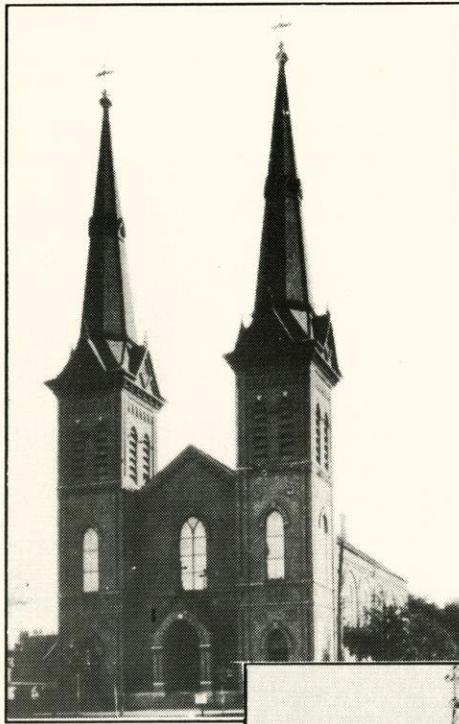




303 N. Oneida St.- This building was the original home of the Mt. Olive Lutheran Congregation. When some members of St. Paul's Congregation objected to services in German, the Mt. Olive church was founded to hold services in English. When St. Paul's converted to English services the Mt. Olive building was turned into offices for St. Paul's. The building has been home to many churches since. It is currently the home to the Christ the Rock Community Church.



912 N. Oneida St.- Zion Lutheran Church was established in 1883 with 47 charter members. It, like St. Paul's Church, held services in German. Their first building was completed in 1884 and was removed in 1902 when the size of the congregation required that a new building be built. The current building was completed in 1903 and has served as the home of Zion Congregation ever since. In 1909 the first English service was held. By 1951 German services were held only one Sunday a month and were discontinued in 1957. The steeple of the church is a very elegant and ornate one. The clock that is mounted in it was placed there in 1924. In 1986 the Zion Church was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.



FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH

312 S. State St.- The church which now houses St. Mary's Parish was built in the 1870's. St. Mary's is the oldest Catholic church in Appleton. It was founded in the 1850's and was the only Catholic church in Appleton until St. Joseph's was built. The original wooden church building was moved to the property of Humphrey Pierce at what is now Pierce Park. The present building was built with two steeples but storms in 1923 and 1930 destroyed them. The steeples were replaced with square towers to give it the appearance of Norman architecture.





404 W. Lawrence St.- St. Joseph's congregation began as a split of the German and Irish Catholic members of St. Mary's Church in Appleton in 1867. The Irish-speaking Catholics remained at the mother church (St. Mary parish) while the German Catholics with the guidance of Father Louis Dael founded St. Joseph's parish. On the feast day of St. Joseph, March 19, 1867, Bishop Henni sanctioned the foundation of the new parish.

The original church building was the old Third Ward wood school house, purchased for \$150, and moved to the property on Elm Street. The first Mass celebrated by the Rev. Francis Uhlemayr was held on October 18, 1868, with the formal dedication on December 13, 1868. On December 4, 1870, a building committee was formed to consider plans for a new church building which began construction in 1871. The present building was erected at a cost of \$21,140 and was dedicated on the first Sunday in November, 1872, by Bishop Melchoir. The old church building was transformed into a home for the sisters and into two school rooms.

After Fr. Stern was transferred from the parish on April 15, 1877, the Capuchin fathers came to take charge on April 26, 1877. The church was remodeled in 1889 and two pillars were installed to support the vaulted Gothic ceiling. The sanctuary was extended, slate shingles replaced the wooden ones and new pews were installed. The present Friary except for the front wing was built in 1890 and St. Joseph's Hall was built in 1894. The church was redecorated in 1897 and the St. Anthony Chapel was built to match the baptistery.

The addition of the new wing on the south of the Friary was completed in 1915 and in 1936 the vestibule to the church was added. The Church sanctuary was converted to its present contemporary style in 1980 and a Marian Shrine replaced the baptistery in the rear of the church.



RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

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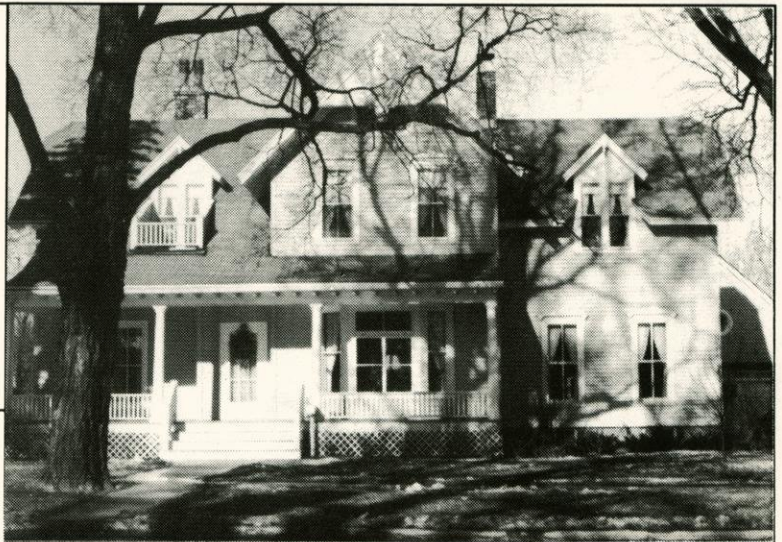
726 E. College Ave.- This building was the home of Alfred Galpin Jr., son of Alfred Galpin Sr. (see 802 E. College Ave.) Galpin was a prominent citizen of Appleton in the late 1800's. He was involved in banking serving as cashier for both the Second National Bank and the Manufacturers National Bank. His house is famous as the location of the first telephone in the State of Wisconsin. A line ran from his home to his office on the corner of College and Morrison. He had several correspondences with Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone.



802 E. College Ave.- This home was originally built by Alfred Galpin Sr. He lived in this house from its construction in 1856 to 1893. He was an alderman in 1863 and was nominated for mayor by the Democratic Party only to decline. It was also said that he and his house were active in the underground railroad. In 1893 Michael Gouchnauer bought the house from Alfred Galpin. Mr. Gouchnauer was the contractor for the first electric streetcar in Appleton. The house stayed in the Gouchnauer family until 1970.



818 E. College Ave.- This was the home of Judge Frank Harriman, the son of Judge Joseph Harriman. Both Frank and Joseph Harriman served as Judges in Outagamie county, Frank taking over the position after his father's death, and both men were mayors of Appleton. Joseph Harriman was one of the founders of Appleton and was President of the Appleton Electric Street Car Company. Joseph Harriman also donated the land for what is now Peabody Park. Appleton's first mayor, Amos Story, also owned a home on this site.





405 N. Drew St.- This house was built by Fred J.H. Pfenning, an industrialist who owned a mill in the flats area and was later owned by Herman Erb, who was an early pioneer of Appleton. Mr. Erb was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Appleton. He served as cashier and was President of the bank in 1909. He was the father of Herman Erb Jr., a former Mayor of Appleton. Herman Erb Jr. was one of the youngest men ever nominated for a position in the city and was the youngest man ever elected Mayor. He served three one- year terms as mayor and tragically ended his life by killing himself in 1900.



417 N. Durkee St.- Originally owned by Mayor David Hammel who owned a livery and a sale stable. It is rumored that President Taft visited in 1910 when it was owned by E.A. Edmunds, a Republican Banker. The Hammel's were good friends of Edna Ferber's family and she wrote of them in her autobiography.



229 S. Durkee St.- The home of Professor James Phinney. Mr. Phinney was one the very first settlers in Appleton. A professor of mathematics and natural science he was one of the first faculty members of Lawrence University. He was unanimously elected the first clerk in the Village of Appleton in 1853 and was the city's first school superintendent in 1857. Politically, he was a Republican supported in several elections by the Greenback Party.



515 W. Fifth St.- The oldest remaining house in Appleton, it originally was built in 1851 by Elisha Morrow at 720 E. John St. It was the second house built in Lawesburg. In 1935 Karl Schuetter moved the house to make way for expansion at Lawrence. It is currently occupied by Lester Balliet who has furnished the house with antiques from the time period when the house was built. The owner is Mrs. Joseph Sensenbrenner of Neenah.

720 W. Front St.- Built in 1895 on the property owned by George Miller this house was the home of Arthur G. Meating. Mr. Meating was the County Superintendent of Schools from 1902 to 1932. He sponsored trips for graduating high school seniors to Madison and in 1930 and 1931 organized trips to Washington, D.C. Over 1,200 people went with the Appleton contingent to Washington in 1931 where they met President Herbert Hoover. Loosing his office in 1932, he started a travel agency and sponsored trips to spots around the world. His daughter, Elizabeth Meating Proctor , who wrote a book on the history of Front Street, currently lives there.





721 W. Front St.- This was the home of Fred Blood, son of Appleton pioneer Henry Blood. Fred Blood founded the St. James Hotel in Red Wing Minnesota and was a coal, wood, and grain dealer. His father Henry Blood was one of the men who picked the location for Lawrence University and was one of Appleton's early pioneers.



90 N. Green Bay Rd.- This was the home of Gustavus Buchanan, son of William Buchanan and one of the founders of the Appleton Wire Works. Gus Buchanan was the President up until his death in 1938, just six weeks apart for the death of Albert Weissenborn, another founder of the Wire Works. The house is very elaborate with seven chimneys and a beautiful view of the river. The house is currently owned by the institute of Paper Chemistry.



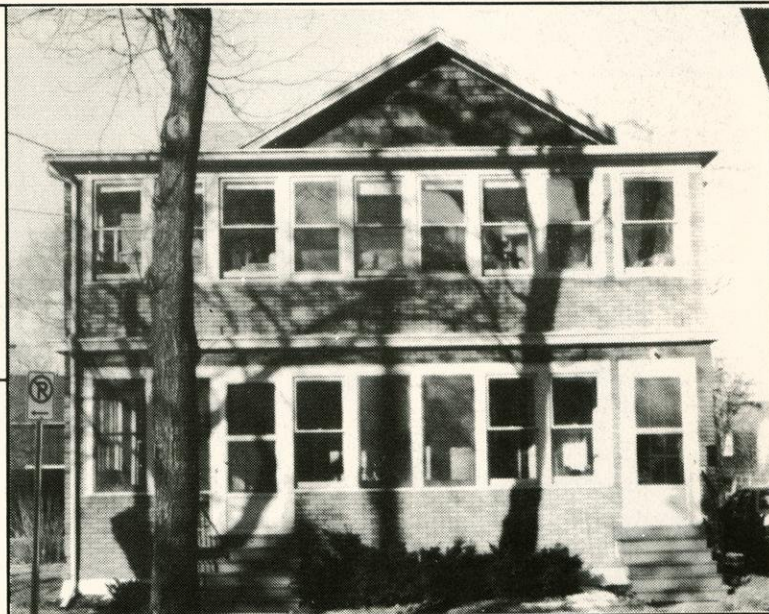
124 N. Green Bay Rd.- Home of Norman Richmond, one of the Richmond Brothers who owned the first paper mill in Appleton. The Richmond mill was located on what is now the site of Dresser Industries below the south end of the College Avenue bridge. At the time, paper was not the leading industry on the river as it is now. Then paper mills were considered to be a risky business because the methods of perfecting paper had not yet been developed and there were more lucrative businesses to enter into. The home was also the residence of Judge Albert Spencer, an Appleton native and one of the most famous judges in Outagamie County. He studied under the guidance of Judge Joseph Harriman.



741 E. John St.- The home of John Wood, a pioneer of Appleton. Mr. Wood was also influential in the settling of Marquette, Ishpeming, and Iron Mountain Michigan. Although he lived in Appleton he still was active in Upper Michigan due to his many real estate holdings and his ties to the First National Bank of Iron Mountain, which he founded.



216 E. North St.- This was the home of Edna Ferber when she wrote the book *Dawn O' Hara* in 1909. Edna Ferber was one of Appleton's most famous citizens. She began her career as a cub reporter for her hometown paper the Appleton Evening Crescent and later was a reporter for the Milwaukee Journal. She later went on to be the fiction editor for *Everybody's Magazine* and wrote for the *American Magazine*. She wrote of her life in Appleton in her autobiography *A Peculiar Treasure*. The house was built in 1895.





402 E. North St.- The Geenen sisters, Minni, Dinah, and Anna, lived in this house in 1906. They ran the Geenen Dry Goods Company that was located at the present site of Marshall Fields. In 1896 the Geenen sisters started a store with their two cousins Mr. A.J. Koch and Mr. William Smith. After two years the male cousins withdrew from the business and the store was run exclusively by the Geenen sisters. In 1907 they bought the building that was formerly occupied by Edna Ferber's family to expand their business. The store had all the selection of a major department store and employed over seventy people at its height. The store was unusual because it was owned and operated almost exclusively by women during a time when such things were not common. The Geenen home is currently used as a bed and breakfast house. The house is made of brick and wood and has a turret in the center of the facade.



510 & 516 E. North St.- These twin houses were occupied by sisters Eva Hammel and Anna Kahn. Their husbands ran the Appleton Toy and Furniture Company. The Appleton Toy Company began in 1882 when Michael Bauer and Daniel Waters constructed a factory at the foot of the Lawe Street hill in the flats. They made rocking horses, wagons, wheelbarrows, and buggies. In 1890 the company was bought by the Union Toy and Furniture Company. Appleton business men Jacob Kober, Maurice Rossmeissl, and William Saecker ran the company as well as other businesses they owned in town. In 1899 the company was again sold to Phillip Hammel and A. J. Kahn. At the height of their production they called themselves America's Santa Claus. In 1945 the company was sold to Playschool and was shut down in the 1960's.



524 E. North St.- This house was first occupied by Asa F. Tuttle, the President and founder of Tuttle Press, in 1915. Mr. Tuttle started his business in Elgin, Illinois, where he began printing badges and wrappers on a machine that he designed himself. He moved to Appleton in 1902 when Wisconsin Tissue Company, one of his biggest buyers, asked him to move to Appleton for their mutual advantage. Mr. Tuttle's company was the first company ever to produce a paper disposable napkin. The house is of an Eclectic Resurgence style and is marked by a three story turret on the east side.



821 N. Oneida St.- The home of George Walter was built in 1885. George Walter was the owner of the Star Brewery, which brewed Alder Brau Beer. He bought out the Charles Meunch Brewery with Frank Fries. He eventually bought out Frank Fries and created the George Walter Brewery on what is now the corner of Walnut and Lawrence St. He died in the early 1900's but the brewery was run by his children until it closed in 1974.



402 E. Pacific St.- The home of Judge Thomas Ryan was built in 1885. Judge Ryan was originally from the town of Buchanan and was active in the Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus. He was Outagamie County's first municipal Judge and wrote the history of Outagamie County.





716 E. Pacific St.- This was the Albert Voecks home, the first headquarters for Aid Association for Lutherans, built in 1907. AAL was founded in St. Paul's church by several gentlemen who wanted to start a fraternal benefit society for Lutherans. Many people at that time considered fraternal societies to be contrary to their religion. AAL offered insurance to Lutherans in a fraternal atmosphere. The Voecks kitchen served as the main office and headquarters until business became so large that they had to move. Their offices can be seen downtown and on the far north side of town today.

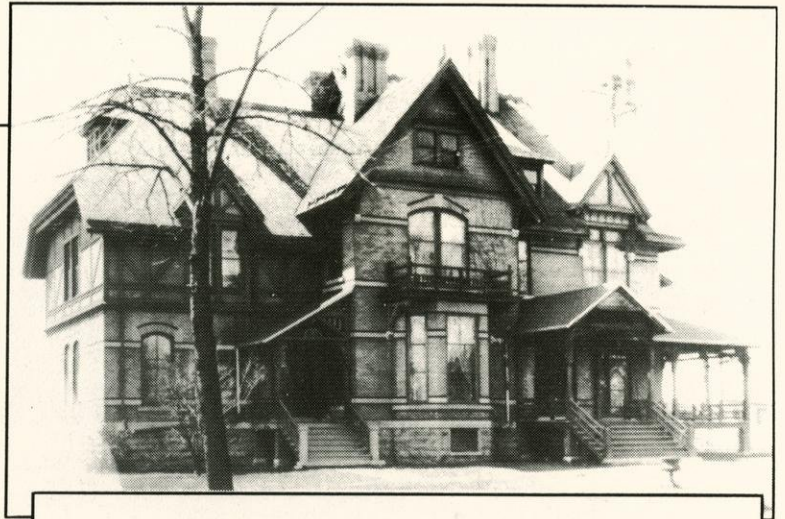


229 N. Park Ave.- The former house of George Jones. It is of a Queen Anne Style and was built in 1901. Mr. Jones was involved in real estate and owned extensive holdings in the Fox Valley, Oregon, and Northern Michigan. He was a practicing lawyer and a philanthropist. He was a supporter of the first library in Appleton and gave money to start libraries in almost every town in the county. He was instrumental in erecting the Soldier Square monument and donated land to the city for a park which now bears his name. The house served as a girls dormitory for several years until it became the house for the Lawrence President.



315 W. Prospect Ave.- The John Hart Whorton House is one of the most elaborate old homes in Appleton and was constructed around the year 1870. It is a two story, cream colored, brick building with a three story tower on the west side. Mr. Whorton was a very influential businessman in Appleton. He owned several lumber mills and was responsible for the organization of the Commercial National Bank of Appleton where he was later president. He was a trustee of Lawrence University and was active in the Republican Party and the Methodist Church. The Whorton House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

625 W. Prospect St.- Built in 1882, Hearthstone is perhaps the best known historic house in the City of Appleton. Entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, Hearthstone was the first home in the world to be lit with electricity generated by a hydroelectric plant. Hearthstone was originally built for Henry Roger's wife Cremora because she was distressed about moving to the wilderness of Wisconsin from Baltimore. To appease her, he built a large and elaborate home that was larger than any of her friend's in Baltimore. Rodgers, fascinated by the potential of electricity installed electrical wiring in the walls of the house. On September 30, 1882 the home was lit from the first commercial hydroelectric power station in the world. The home is ornately decorated with decorative tile on its seven fireplaces and its stained glass windows. The original brass switches are still in the house and still operate the light fixtures. One of the switches is in the Smithsonian Institute. It was designed by William Waters, the architect of Oshkosh's Opera House and the Whorton/ Warner Building. The house is currently owned by Friends of Hearthstone, Inc., a nonprofit organization formed to preserve the house.



315 E. South River St.- This building from 1875 was the home of Quincy Marston, son of Civil War Veteran Captain Joseph Marston. Joseph Marston was involved in the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, And the second battle of Bull Run. During his tour of duty he was shot in the head, had a shell explode at his feet, and was captured by the Confederate Army only to escape. He served as mayor and ran a wagon stock company.





523 S. State St.- The James Tompkins house was built in 1868 by former Greenville resident and businessman James Tompkins. His house is unique because it was one of the first to be built from cement. In 1868 brick was scarce in the area so he used a different type of substance for the house. The Tompkins family married into the Babcock, Zuehlke, and Gilmore families, all prominent in the Fox Valley at the time. In 1947 the house was bought by Oscar C. Boldt, president of Boldt Construction. It was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

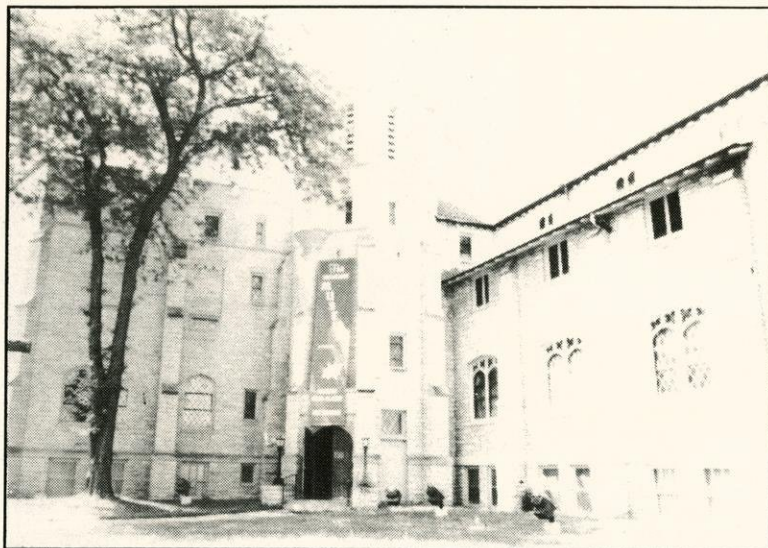


127 N. Union St.- The home of Thomas Patten was erected in 1895. Mr. Patten was a foreman at Patten Paper Company and was the son of its founder Azel W. Patten. The house is a stick style that was popular at the time of its construction.

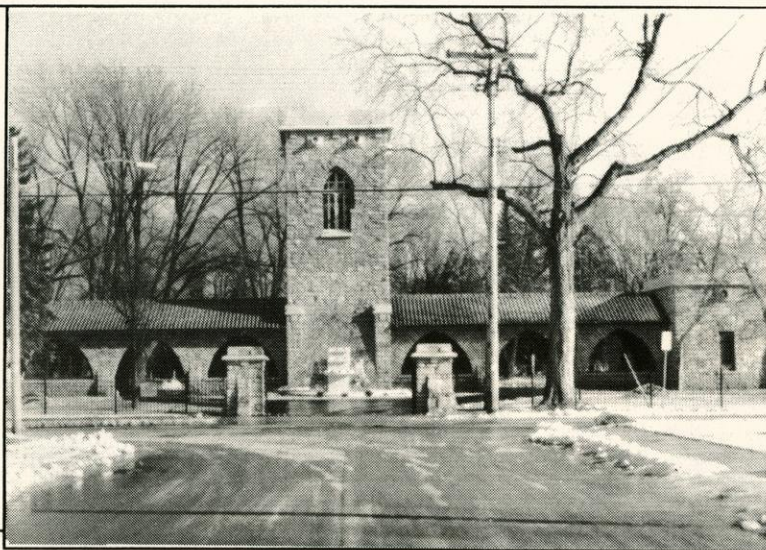
MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS AND PLACES

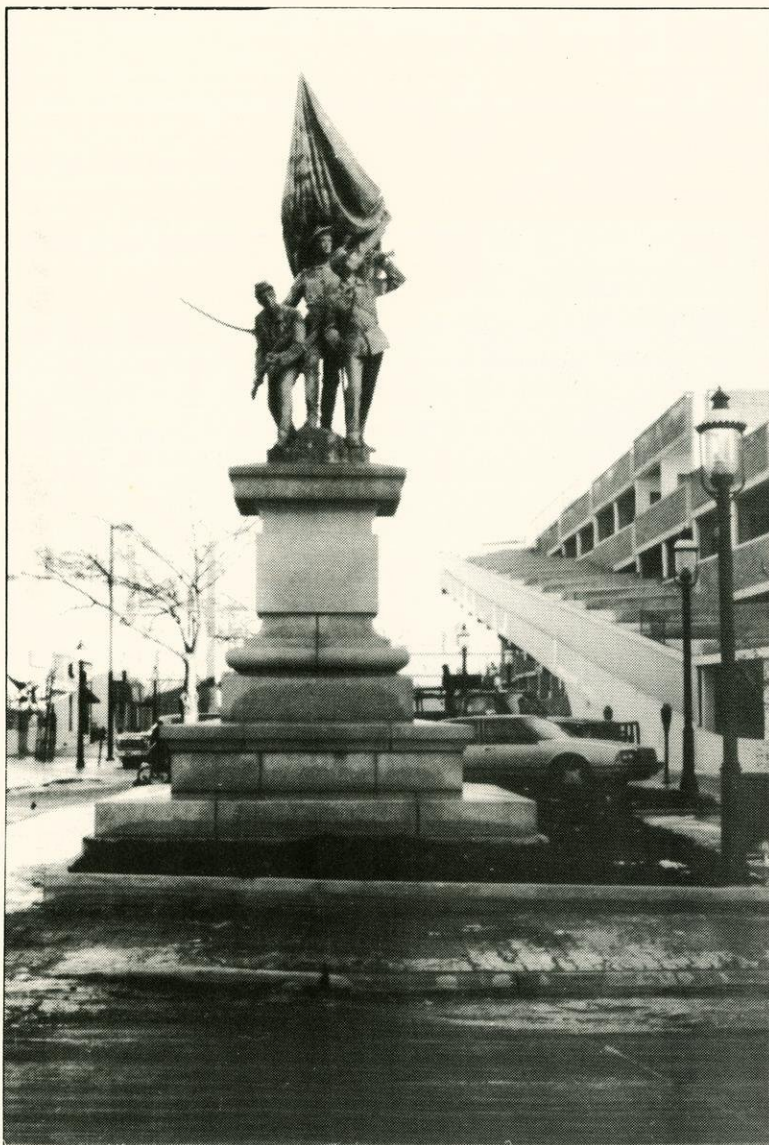
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330 E. College Ave.- The Masonic Temple was the only building built by the Masonic Order in Appleton. It was constructed with Norman style architecture because it best reflected traditional Masonry. The medieval influence was a reminder of the Masons historic fraternal brothers who freed themselves from control of the church and feudal lords. The Appleton Masonic Temple was built to meet the increase in membership in the Appleton lodge. There were about 1,000 members in the 1920's. Waverly Lodge 51 was chartered in 1854. The lodge over the years has been host to many events. Religious services for groups without churches, proms, book sales, recitals, and receptions were held in the hall. By the 1960's membership in the lodge was declining, a trend shown in many fraternal organizations. The name Waverly is thought to have come from Sir Walter Scott's popular novels and was also given to a popular beach on Lake Winnebago. Today the building serves as headquarters for the Outagamie County Historical Society and the Outagamie Museum.



Riverside Cemetery- Appleton's largest and oldest existing cemetery was established around 1875. Appleton's original cemetery existed on the west half of what is now the Post Crescent's block. The bodies in the old cemetery were moved to Riverside Cemetery around 1890 when city officials decided that the old cemetery was an eyesore and should be removed. There have been stories of remains of people appearing when construction occurred in the area. Riverside cemetery was chosen because of its beautiful view of the river. When it first opened it was a place where many Appleton residents went for Sunday picnics. At the time cemeteries were thought to be places for the living as well as the dead.





Soldiers Square Monument- Erected in 1911, the Soldier Square Monument was designed by sculptor Gaetano Trentanove to honor Appleton's Civil War veterans. The idea for the sculpture originated from Mr. A.W. Preist. (Mr. Preist was one of the owners of Hearthstone, 625 W. Prospect St.) Gaetano Trentanove's other famous works include a sculpture of Father Marquette in Milwaukee and a statue of President William McKinley in Washington.

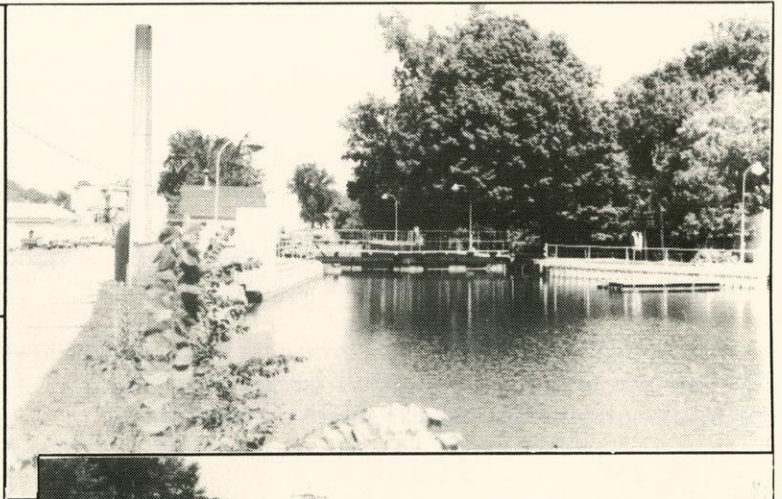


410S. Walnut St.- The Outagamie County Court House is the third courthouse to exist on this site. The land for the courthouse property was donated by Theodore Conkey and Morgan L. Martin. The present courthouse building was built in 1939 and is heavily influenced by the art deco style.

306 W. Washington St.- The Post-Crescent was created in the early 1920's when the Appleton Post, a Republican paper, merged with the Appleton Crescent, a Democratic paper, to form the Post-Crescent. The present building was constructed in 1932 and is of an Art Deco architectural style.



Appleton Locks- The Fox-Mississippi Canal Company constructed the locks and canals along the lower Fox in the early 1850's. The steamboat Aquilla traveled through Appleton to Green Bay after coming from Pittsburgh along the Ohio, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Fox Rivers. The dream of the waterway becoming a major transportation artery ended when the railroads became the major source of transportation.



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