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NPS Form 10-900  
(Expires 5/31/2012)  
Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)



United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

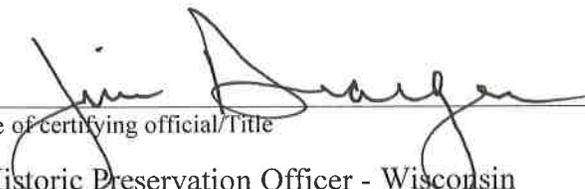
historic name North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number North Main Street generally bounded by Nevada Avenue and Huron Avenue N/A not for publication  
city or town Oshkosh N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Winnebago code 139 zip code 54901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title  Date 8/5/13  
State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Signature of commenting official/Title Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
  - entered in the National Register.
    - See continuation sheet.
    - determined eligible for the National Register.
      - See continuation sheet.
      - determined not eligible for the National Register.
        - See continuation sheet.
        - removed from the National Register.
        - other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

9.25.13

Lon

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district structure
- site
- object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
23	0 buildings
	0 sites
	0 structures
	0 objects
23	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing: (Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions) DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions) DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions) LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/ Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Foundation BRICK

Walls WOOD

Roof ASPHALT

Other STUCCO

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

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#### Period of Significance

c.1908-1930

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#### Significant Dates

N/A

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#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

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#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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#### Architect/Builder

Hansen, Walter  
Schroeder, William

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#### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous Documentation on File** (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 4.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>376746</u>	<u>4877241</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>376846</u>	<u>4877006</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>376850</u>	<u>4877239</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>376742</u>	<u>4877007</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	Robert M. Short, Intern Architect & Historic Preservation Assistant		
	Jennifer L. Lehrke, AIA, LEED AP, Principal Architect & Historic Preservation Consultant		
organization	Legacy Architecture, Inc.	date	January 9, 2013
street & number	529 Ontario Avenue, Suite FN1	telephone	(920) 783-6303
city or town	Sheboygan	state	WI
		zip code	53081

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District

Winnebago

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional Items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

<b>name/title</b>	Various, see separate listing	<b>date</b>
<b>organization</b>		<b>telephone</b>
<b>street &amp; number</b>		<b>zip code</b>
<b>city or town</b>	<b>state</b>	

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, a

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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**Narrative Description**

The City of Oshkosh is located on the west bank of Lake Winnebago at the mouth of the upper Fox River in east-central Wisconsin. Situated on the north side of the city, the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 23 buildings, all contributing to the historic district. The development of this area of mostly small to modestly-sized homes began around 1908 and continued over the next two decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of the time, Bungalow form residences are most prevalent within the district. However, Tudor Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, American Craftsman, and Queen Anne style residences are also found within the district. The result is now one of Oshkosh's most architecturally intact historic residential areas.

This historic residential neighborhood is located north of Oshkosh's core and has a boundary roughly delineated along North Main Street from Huron Avenue on the north to Nevada Avenue on the south. The topography within the district is flat. Main Street, a wide street with a single travel lane in each direction, features parallel parking on both sides and concrete curbs and gutters. The street's sidewalks are set apart from the curb by a grass terrace with large mature trees lining the street. The residences in the district respect a uniform setback of approximately 35 feet from the street. The neighborhood consists of small lots typical of urban practice, which conform to the standard conventions of the plats' block and lot configurations. They are generally narrow, deep, and rectilinear in shape. All but two of the properties in the district feature a long narrow driveway that runs from the street to a small, detached garage at the rear of the lot. The garages were not included in the resource count.

The North Main Street Bungalow Historic District's resources consist of single-family residences. The district's 23 contributing resources were built between approximately 1908 and 1930 and were home to a variety of residents including laborers in local industries, railway employees, salesmen, and several local businessmen. It is notable that five homes in the district were constructed by local carpenters and contractors as their own personal residences. As such, they are well constructed homes, each distinguished in its own way, reflecting the socio-economic status of their original owners as well as the architectural trends of the era in which they were constructed. The homes display a range of scale and massing, are one and one-half to two and one-half stories in height, and are primarily clad in wood. Exterior alterations to the original residences have been minimally intrusive and have generally been limited to window replacements in their original openings and siding replacement. The residences within the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District are well preserved and have much of the same appearance today as they would have when they were constructed.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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**Building Descriptions**

The following are brief descriptions of selected representative examples of the district's resources, listed in order by prevalence of the style in the district and in chronological order within each style.

Bungalow

House	1527 North Main Street	c.1916
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The small one-and-one-half-story home at 1527 North Main Street was constructed as rental housing around 1916. In the years following its construction it was occupied by several different tenants, including the owner of a local second-hand goods store, a local salesman, and a traveling salesman.<sup>1</sup>

The building is generally rectangular in plan with an exterior of stucco at the first floor level and asbestos siding at and above the flared second floor level. The house features a wide wooden skirt board above the rusticated concrete block foundation. The front façade contains a centered entrance door with a pair of double-hung replacement windows centered in the spaces at each side. The house is covered by a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. A full-length porch spans the front façade, divided into three bays by four stucco-clad piers between which runs a simple wooden balustrade in the two outside bays. A wooden staircase with wrought iron railings is located in the center bay. The stucco piers support groupings of square wooden columns, three at the two corners and two in the center piers. Within each grouping, a horizontal wooden member spans between columns near the top. A moderately-pitched front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves covers the porch. A single, wide dormer projects half-way over the porch from the roof of the main block. It features a pair of short and wide, sliding replacement windows on the front and a single, similar window on each side. The dormer is clad in asbestos siding and is covered by a steeply pitched shed roof with wide overhanging eaves supported on each side by a single wooden bracket. (See Photo #7)

Walter & Mary Hansen House	1542 North Main Street	1919
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The small, one-and-one-half-story house at 1542 North Main Street was the second house within the district constructed by carpenter and contractor Walter Hansen as his family residence. Walter and his wife, Mary, previously lived in the house he constructed at 1546 North Main Street from approximately 1910 to 1917 before moving from the neighborhood. The couple returned two years

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<sup>1</sup> Oshkosh City Directories, Various Years 1900-1960. On file at the Oshkosh Public Library, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and City of Oshkosh Assessment Data. City of Oshkosh website. <<http://www.ci.oshkosh.wi.us>> Accessed Nov. 6, 2012.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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later. Walter continued living in the house after Mary's death around 1936 until his death around 1956.<sup>2</sup>

The second house Walter & Mary Hansen built in the district is generally rectangular in plan with the exception of a front bay that projects from both the front and south elevations. The home's exterior is clad entirely in stucco. An entry door is centered on the front façade at the first floor level, with a group of three wooden double-hung windows on the left. To the door's right is a projecting bay that contains three pairs of eight-pane wooden casement windows on its front and a single pair of similar windows on each side. A grouping of three wooden double-hung windows at the second floor level is centered above the entry door. The main block of the house is covered by a moderately-pitched front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves, wide wooden bargeboards, and decorative wooden corner brackets. The projecting front bay is covered by a hipped roof that extends as a shed roof covering a porch that shelters the front entry door. The two front corners of the bay project as wide stucco pilasters matching the single, wide square column at the corner of the porch. A stucco half-wall with wooden cap connects the column back to the front façade of the main block. Lower half-walls flank the porch's steps down to grade. A small one-story bay projects from the north side of the house at first floor level near the front corner. This bay contains a pair of two-pane clerestory windows and is sheltered beneath the eaves of the main roof. (See Photo #8)

Peter & Laura Smith House

1513 North Main Street

c.1922

The small, one-and-one-half-story home of local blacksmith Peter Smith and his wife, Laura, was constructed around 1922 on the west side of North Main Street.<sup>3</sup>

The Peter & Laura Smith House is generally rectangular in plan with the exception of a front bay that projects from both the front and south side elevations. The exterior of the building is covered with wooden clapboards and features a wide wooden skirt board above the concrete block foundation. On the front façade at first floor level, an entry door is situated left of center with a pair of 3-over-1-light, wooden double-hung windows centered in the remaining space to its right. A grouping of three wooden 3-over-1-light double-hung windows is centered on the front façade of the front projecting bay. A pair of wooden double-hung windows is centered on the front façade at the second floor level. The main block of the house is covered by a moderately-pitched front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. A similar, side-gabled roof covers the front projecting bay. A small porch shelters the front entry door. It features a red brick half-wall with a concrete cap, stepped down alongside the porch steps, on which rest a tapered, wooden column at both corners spanned by a wooden Tudor arch

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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lintel that supports a moderately-pitched front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. Half-way back along the north side façade is a projecting bay at first floor level containing a pair of wooden double-hung windows that is sheltered by an extension of the main roof. Centered above this projecting side bay is a dormer containing a grouping of three wooden double-hung windows covered by a moderately pitched gable roof with wide overhanging eaves. All portions of the roof feature exposed decorative rafter ends, wide wooden bargeboards, a wide wooden frieze board, and decorative wooden brackets. Additionally, the tops of all gable ends are clad in wooden shingles over a lower wooden frieze board situated at the second floor window heads. (See Photo #9)

Clarence F. & Dorothy Haase House

1532 North Main Street

1925

The small, one-and-one-half-story home of Clarence F. Haase, a furniture salesman for A. Leath & Company, and his wife, Dorothy, was constructed around 1925 on the east side of North Main Street.<sup>4</sup>

The Clarence F. & Dorothy Haase House is a very similar and mirrored version of the Smith House. It is generally rectangular in plan with the exception of a front bay that projects and wraps around both the front and south side façades. The exterior of the building is covered with wooden clapboards and features a wide wooden skirt board above the concrete block foundation. On the front façade at first floor level, an entry door is situated right of center with a pair of wooden 6-over-1-light double-hung windows centered in the remaining space to its left. A grouping of three wooden 6-over-1-light double-hung windows fill the front façade of the front projecting bay; five similar windows fill its south façade. A pair of wooden double-hung windows is centered on the front façade at the second floor level. The main block of the house is covered by a moderately-pitched front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. A similar, side-gabled roof covers the front projecting bay. A small porch shelters the front entry door, under which the front façade is clad in stucco. The porch, also with a concrete block foundation which extends alongside the porch steps, features two wide, stucco columns spanned by a round arch. A stucco half-wall with a wooden cap connects the north column back to the front façade of the main block. All portions of the roof feature exposed decorative rafter ends, wide wooden bargeboards, a wide wooden frieze board, and decorative wooden brackets. Additionally, the tops of all gable ends are clad in stucco over a lower wooden frieze board situated at the second floor window sills. (See Photo #10)

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

August G. & Anna Kleman House

1615 North Main Street

1925

The small, one-and-one-half-story home of August G. Kleman, a signal maintainer for the Soo Line Railroad, was constructed in 1925 on the west side of North Main Street shortly prior to his marriage to his wife, Anna.<sup>5</sup>

The August G. & Anna Kleman House is generally rectangular in plan with the exception of a bay that projects from the south side façade at the front corner. The exterior of the building is covered with wooden clapboards and features a wide wooden skirt board above the brick foundation. On the front façade at first floor level, an entry door is situated left of center with a grouping of three double-hung replacement windows centered in the remaining space to its right. A grouping of three, similar windows fill the front façade of the projecting bay; four similar windows fill its south façade. A pair of wooden 3-over-1-light double-hung windows is centered on the front façade at the second floor level. The main block of the house is covered by a moderately-pitched front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. A similar, side-gabled roof covers the projecting bay. A small porch shelters the front entry door. The porch features low, brick half-walls with concrete caps on each side which step down alongside the porch steps. The half-walls each support a single, square wooden column with simply trimmed capital and base that support a moderately-pitched, front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. Centered on each side of the main block's roof are located a wide dormer covered by a moderately-pitched, gabled dormer with wide overhanging eaves and containing a grouping of three double-hung windows. All portions of roof on the house feature exposed decorative rafter ends, wide wooden bargeboards, a wide wooden frieze board, and decorative wooden brackets. The building's windows and front entry door are trimmed with a simple wooden crown. (See Photo #11)

George T. & Ida Holtz House

1507 North Main Street

1926

The small, one-and-one-half-story home of George T. & Ida Holtz was constructed in 1926 on the west side of North Main Street.<sup>6</sup>

The George T. & Ida Holtz House is rectangular in plan and is covered on the exterior with wooden clapboards and features a wooden skirt board above the rusticated concrete block foundation. The symmetrical front façade contains a centered entry door flanked on each side by a grouping of three wooden 6-over-1-light double-hung windows at the first floor level. The house is covered by a moderately-pitched side-gabled roof. Centered on the front roof is a wide, low dormer covered with a shallow pitched gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The center third of

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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the front face of the dormer is slightly recessed and contains a grouping of three small, wooden 6-light windows. The front entry door is sheltered by a porch that spans the entire length of the front façade. The porch's brick half wall, capped with a concrete sill, features wide, high projecting piers of brick at both corners that support stucco-clad arches, elliptical facing the front and round facing the sides. The porch's front brick half-wall features similar, but smaller, projecting piers on each side of a centered opening at the top of a string of wooden steps flanked by lower, curved-topped extensions of the brick half-walls that terminate at matching piers, all capped with a concrete sill. The porch is covered by a flared extension of the main roof. A brick chimney is located near the front on the north side façade. All portions of roof on the house feature minimal, single-member wooden brackets. (See Photo #12)

Tudor Revival

Harry J. & Rose Roley House

1502 North Main Street

1928

The modestly-sized, two-story home of Harry J. Roley, a clerk at the Paine Lumber Company, and his wife, Rose, was constructed in 1928 at the northeast corner of North Main Street and Nevada Avenue.<sup>7</sup>

The Harry J. & Rose Roley House is irregular in plan and is covered on the exterior with wooden shingles above its foundation of concrete block with brick soldier course. The building's form consists of a rectangular main block, projecting entry bay, and side bay. The one-story projecting entry bay is located at the left end of the main block's front façade. It features a wooden, round-arched entry door with a concrete entry stoop with brick foundation. The front wall of the bay extends to the north forming a wing wall that contains a round-arched opening with wooden gate. To the right of the entry bay at first floor level on the main block is situated a grouping of four tall and narrow, wooden, 4-over-4-light double-hung windows. The one-story side projecting bay is located at the right end of the main block's front face, projecting to the south side. Its front face contains a wooden, round-arched, 16-light window; and its south, a grouping of five tall and narrow, wooden, 4-over-4-light double-hung windows. A grouping of three similar windows at second floor level is centered on the front façade of the main block. The main block is covered by two intersecting, steeply-pitched gables with overhanging eaves, one facing the front and the other facing the south side. A brick chimney extends from the front gable near their junction. The south side of the front-facing asymmetrical gable flares to a more moderate pitch and extends over the side bay. A smaller, secondary, steeply pitched asymmetrical gable with minimally overhanging eaves covers the entry bay and its wing wall. (See Photo #15)

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 7

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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Tracy R. & Agnes D. Sutfin House	1506 North Main Street	1930
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The last home constructed in the district, the small, one-story home of Tracy Sutfin, a traveling salesman, and his wife, Agnes, was constructed in 1930 on the east side of North Main Street.<sup>8</sup>

The Tracy R. & Agnes D. Sutfin House is irregular in plan and is covered on the exterior with wooden shingles above its brick foundation. The building's form consists of a rectangular main block, projecting entry, and rear wing. The one-story projecting entry is located right of center on the main block's front façade. It features a fully-glazed, wooden, round-arched entry door with a small wooden, lead glass, round-arched window with diamond pattern mullions to its left. A group of three wooden 6-over-1-light double-hung windows is situated to the entry bay's left, and a pair of similar windows to its right. The north side of the main block features a centered brick chimney, with concrete cap and simple clay chimney pots, flanked on each side by a small, wooden square window. The house's main block is covered by a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with minimally overhanging eaves. The rear wing is covered by a similar, intersecting rear-facing gable. The entry bay is covered by a smaller, intersecting, asymmetrical gable which is centered over the entry door and flares to a more moderate pitch to the door's left. The front entry door is accessed by a small concrete stoop with steps and wrought iron railing. (See Photo #16)

American Craftsman

Martin T. & Mabel Appleyard House	1607 North Main Street	c.1908
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Martin T. Appleyard, who at times worked as a carpenter, mason, and laborer, had constructed a modestly-sized, two-story home around 1908 on the west side of North Main Street, next door to the home that was concurrently being constructed for his parents, Frederick N. & Henrietta Appleyard. The Appleyard homes were the first two homes constructed in the district. Martin would later gain a position as a machinist for the Schloemer Manufacturing Company and its outgrowth, the Royal Machine & Foundry Company, owned by his neighbor, Peter J. Schloemer.<sup>9</sup>

The Martin T. & Mabel Appleyard House is generally rectangular in plan and is covered on the exterior with wooden clapboards. The house features a wide wooden skirt board above the roughly-cut stone foundation. The front façade features an entry door which is slightly right of center at the first floor level. A wide projecting bay, with a pair of double-hung replacement windows in its center unit

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid. The wood current shingles are a recent replacement. A 2005 photo shows what may be asbestos shingles covering the house.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

flanked by a single double-hung replacement window in each of the bay's angled side units, is located to the left of the entry door, while a smaller, square, replacement window is located to the door's right. The building's first floor-level windows and front entry door are trimmed with a simple wooden crown. Two single, double-hung windows divide the front façade into thirds at the second floor level, the tops of which abut a wooden frieze board. The house is prominently covered by a clipped, cross gable roof with moderately-wide, returning eaves. A covered porch spans the entire length of the front façade of the house. The porch features tapered half-walls clad with wooden shingles that transition to taller piers at the two corners and there support a cluster of three square, wooden columns at each corner. The porch is covered by a front-facing gable roof with moderately-wide overhang. The front of the gable is clad with wooden shingles and flares slightly above the eaves. At some point in time, a metal guardrail was added above the lower portions of the porch's half-wall as well as a railing at the stairs. (See Photo #5)

George & Adelia Challoner House

1627 North Main Street

1926

George Challoner, of the Wilkin-Challoner Company, constructed a home on the west side of North Main Street in 1926. His grandfather, of the same name, founded a shingle and sawmill machinery manufacturing company in 1865 in nearby Omro, Wisconsin. After moving the company to Oshkosh in 1887, the Challoner Company grew to employ 25 to 50 employees. At the time of the older George Challoner's death, his sons Frank and John Challoner took over operation of the business. In 1905, after Frank's death, John partnered with Theodore S. Wilkin and reorganized the business as the Wilkin-Challoner Company manufacturing woodworking machinery. George Challoner, son of John, joined the family business by 1908. George worked as a draftsman initially and was a bookkeeper by 1912, chief clerk by 1916, and superintendent by 1920. George assumed the position of vice-president around 1926 and president by 1928, the position which he held until his death around 1944. In 1945, the company was reorganized as the CKL Machinery Company. George's wife, Adelia, continued living in the couple's home on North Main Street until her death around 1960.<sup>10</sup>

The modestly-sized, two-and-one-half-story George & Adelia Challoner House is generally rectangular in plan with the exception of a one-story projecting bay centered on the front facade. Its exterior, presumed to have been originally covered with wooden clapboards, is clad with vinyl siding.

<sup>10</sup> Oshkosh City Directories; City of Oshkosh Assessment Data; Randall, George, compiler. *Illustrated Atlas of Winnebago County, Wisconsin*. Madison, Wisconsin: Brant & Fuller, 1889, page 47; Lawson, Publius V. *History of Winnebago County, Wisconsin – It's Cities, Towns, Resources, People Volume I*. Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Co., 1908, page 809; *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, September 27, 1927; Karstaedt, Clinton F., ed.. *Oshkosh, One Hundred Years a City: 1853-1953*. Oshkosh, Wisconsin: Oshkosh Centennial, Inc., 1953, page 215; and "Extensive Line of Woodworking Machinery Made at CKL Plant." CKL Manufacturing file of the Oshkosh Business & Industry Collection of the Oshkosh Public Library, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

The house features a wide wooden skirt board above the brick foundation. The front of the projecting bay contains four wooden 3-over-1-light double-hung windows; two of the same windows are located on each of the bay's two sides. A pair of double-hung replacement windows is located to the left of the bay at the first floor level; and to its right, an entry door flanked on each side by a full-height sidelight. The shallowly-pitched shed roof with wide overhanging eaves which covers the front projecting bay extends to its right to the north side of the front façade covering a porch to shelter the entry door. This small porch features a vinyl-sided half-wall supporting a single, wooden square, corner column that also features a wooden bracket. The area above the half-wall, between the column and the northeast corner of the main block, has been infilled with three double-hung windows. Two pairs of double-hung replacement windows at the second floor level divide the front façade roughly into thirds. A small, one-story bay projects from at the far left of the south side façade at the first floor level, contains a grouping of three double-hung replacement windows, and is covered by a moderately-pitched shed roof. Another projecting bay, covered by a steeply pitched shed roof with wide overhanging eaves, is located on the building's north side façade beginning half-way above the first floor level and ending half-way above the attic floor level, presumably housing the landings of an interior staircase. All shed and gable ends are framed with wide wooden bargeboards.

The main block of the house is covered by a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and decorative wooden brackets at the gable ends. A wooden frieze board at the attic floor level extends across the façade at both gable ends. Two wide dormers, each containing a pair of nine-pane casement windows and covered by a shallowly-pitched shed roof, are centered above the second floor windows on the front façade. (See Photo #6)

Queen Anne

Frederick N. & Henrietta Appleyard House

1603 North Main Street

c.1908

Frederick N. Appleyard, who at times worked as a carpenter and real estate broker, had constructed a modestly sized, two-and-one-half story home around 1908 at the northwest corner of North Main Street and Bent Avenue, next door to the home that was concurrently being constructed for his son, Martin. The Appleyard homes were the first two homes constructed in the district. Soon after moving to North Main Street, Frederick began a company manufacturing cement blocks under the name Appleyard Cement Works; and from approximately 1914 to 1919, the company operated at a vacant lot within the district at 1537 North Main Street. However, by 1922, he began working as a foreman for the Royal Machine & Foundry Company, owned by his neighbor, Peter J. Schloemer.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Oshkosh City Directories; and City of Oshkosh Assessment Data.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 10

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

The Frederick N. & Henrietta Appleyard House is generally rectangular in plan with the exception of a projecting bay window on the south side façade near the back corner. The exterior of the building is largely covered with wooden clapboards and features a wide wooden skirt board above the roughly-cut stone foundation. On the front façade at first floor level, an entry door is situated right of center with a wide, shallow bay containing a central fixed and flanking double-hung replacement windows comprising the entirety of the façade to the left of the entry door. A small, square replacement window is situated to the right of the entry door. The building's first floor-level windows and front entry door are trimmed with a simple wooden crown. Two pairs of double-hung replacement windows divide the front façade into thirds at the second floor level, the tops of which abut a wooden frieze board. The main block of the house is covered by a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with moderately wide overhanging eaves and clipped gable ends. The two side gable ends each contain a pair of double-hung replacement windows. An intersecting cross gable is centered on the front and features a segmental arched recess, the interior of which is clad with clapboard and contains a pair of double-hung replacement windows. The recess also features a short, wooden balustrade, denticulated wooden sill, and a prominent, inverted wooden post ornament hanging below the sill. The home features a flared attic floor level that acts as a pent roof with moderately wide overhanging in the gable ends above which the gable ends are clad in staggered wooden shingles, this flared pent roof is interrupted at the center of the front gable. The shallow projecting bay on the south façade near the back corner features a double-hung replacement window in each of its three faces and is covered by a shallow-pitched hipped roof with moderately wide overhanging eaves. A full-length porch shelters the front entry door. The porch is supported by three roughly-cut stone piers, one at each corner and the center, which above each is a fluted column, supporting the porch's shallow-pitched gabled roof with moderately wide overhanging eaves whose front gable end is clad in staggered wooden shingles. A non-original metal railing has been installed along the outer edges of the porch, between each column, and alongside the porch steps that are located to the right of the center column. (See Photo #14)

Colonial Revival

Leroy W. & Lillian Fieting House

1536 North Main Street

1926

The modestly-sized, two-story home of an Independence Indemnity Company adjuster, Leroy W. Fieting and his wife, Lillian, was constructed in 1926 on the east side of North Main Street.<sup>12</sup>

The Leroy W. & Lillian Fieting House is generally rectangular in plan, with the exception of an entry bay that projects from the front façade and a side bay at the front corner on the south side façade. The home's exterior is clad with painted wood (possibly asbestos) shingles and features a brick foundation.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 11

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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The symmetrical front façade contains a centered projecting entry with a rounded blunt arch grouping of entry door, wooden sidelights, and transom, surrounded by wooden trim and keystone. Both sides of the projecting entry are comprised of a 3/4-glazed, wooden panel with 12-lights. A pair of wooden 6-over-1-light double-hung windows flanks the projecting entry on both sides at the first floor level on the front façade. A grouping of three similar windows is located on the south side façade of the side projecting bay. The main block of the house is covered by a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with narrow overhanging eaves, from which a similarly pitched gable extends over the projecting bay. A wide, front-facing dormer covered by a moderately-pitched shed roof contains a pair of small, wooden square 4-light windows flanked on each side by a wooden six-over-1-light double hung window at the second floor level. The projecting entry, covered by a steeply-pitched gabled roof with narrow overhanging eaves, is accessed by a flight of wooden stairs flanked on each side by half-wall extensions of the brick foundation wall capped with concrete sills. All windows on the building are framed with wooden trim. (See Photo #13)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

Section 7 Page 12

**Building Inventory**

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

<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u> <sup>13</sup>	<u>Date</u> <sup>14</sup>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Style</u>
1502 North Main Street	Harry J. & Rose Roley House	1928	C	Tudor Revival
1506 North Main Street	Tracy R. & Agnes D. Sutfin House	1930	C	Tudor Revival
1507 North Main Street	George T. & Ida Holtz House	1926	C	Bungalow
1512 North Main Street	William & Ethel Schroeder House	1925	C	Bungalow
1513 North Main Street	Peter & Laura Smith House	c.1922	C	Bungalow
1518 North Main Street	Arthur R. & Louise Keene House	c.1910	C	Front Gable
1519 North Main Street	Arthur E. & Anna M. Williams House	1926	C	Bungalow
1522 North Main Street	Edward R. & Lillian M. Schwertfeger House	c.1910	C	Dutch Colonial Revival
1523 North Main Street	Jack H. & Jennie B. Riegel House	1927	C	Tudor Revival
1526 North Main Street	Edward C. & Mabel Nielsen House	c.1910	C	Cross Gable
1527 North Main Street	House	c.1916	C	Bungalow
1532 North Main Street	Clarence F. & Dorothy Haase House	1925	C	Bungalow
1533 North Main Street	Frederick G. & Myrtle Appleyard House	c.1910	C	Dutch Colonial Revival
1536 North Main Street	Leroy W. & Lillian Fieting House	1926	C	Colonial Revival
1537 North Main Street	Winfield S. & Elizabeth McDaniels House	c.1924	C	Bungalow
1541 North Main Street	Erwin F. & Florence H. Breaker House	c.1924	C	Bungalow
1542 North Main Street	Walter & Mary Hansen House	1919	C	Bungalow
1546 North Main Street	Walter & Mary Hansen House	c.1910	C	American Foursquare
1603 North Main Street	Frederick N. & Henrietta Appleyard House	c.1908	C	Queen Anne
1607 North Main Street	Martin T. & Mabel Appleyard House	c.1908	C	American Craftsman
1611 North Main Street	Everett M. Simonson House	c.1910	C	Dutch Colonial Revival
1615 North Main Street	August G. & Anna Kleman House	1925	C	Bungalow
1627 North Main Street	George & Adelia Challoner House	1926	C	American Craftsman

<sup>13</sup> Oshkosh City Directories.

<sup>14</sup> Oshkosh City Directories; and City of Oshkosh Assessment Data.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

The North Main Street Bungalow Historic District was first identified as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in the *Historic Resources Survey of the City of Oshkosh* which was completed in 2006. It was identified for its concentration of single-family dwellings constructed between approximately 1908 and 1930, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Bungalow and several other styles subsections of the Architecture study unit and other sources. The results of this research are detailed below and show that the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as an architecturally important collection of residential buildings that together constitute a well-defined and visually distinct geographic and historic entity.

The North Main Street Bungalow Historic District is roughly contained along North Main Street from Huron Avenue on the north to Nevada Avenue on the south. The district is located on the north side of the City of Oshkosh and is comprised of 23 contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several of the most popular styles applied to residential architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance.

Reflecting roughly two decades of residential architecture, the period of significance for the district begins around 1908 with the construction of the two oldest extant residences, the Frederick N. & Henrietta Appleyard House at 1603 North Main Street and the Martin T. & Mabel Appleyard House at 1607 North Main Street. Through the years, numerous residences were built in the area. The period of significance ends in 1930 with the construction of the Tracy R. & Agnes D. Sutfin House at 1506 North Main Street. After this point in time, no other buildings were built within the district's boundaries.

The residences within the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District are well preserved and have much the same appearance today as they would have years ago. Exterior alterations to the original residences have been minimal and have generally been limited to window replacements in their original openings and siding replacement. The result is now one of Oshkosh's most architecturally intact historic residential areas representing a collection of small houses built over a short period of time that give the district a unified appearance and distinguish it from surrounding residential areas.

**Historic Context**

While European fur traders traveling along the Fox River entered Winnebago County by the early nineteenth century, it was not until after 1836 that the area was first settled following the Treaty of the

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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Cedars, in which the Menomonee ceded all land north of Lake Butte des Morts and the Fox River between the Wolf River and Lake Winnebago to the United States government. Yankee settlers quickly arrived in search of cheap land for farming and other commercial opportunities. The village of Oshkosh was incorporated in 1846. Two steam lumber mills were constructed in the village in 1847 and the industry that would drive the community's future was born. Oshkosh became the county seat of Winnebago County in 1850 with a population of 1,392; three years later, it incorporated as a city. The 1850s saw the rapid growth of Oshkosh due to the lumber milling industry, including the arrival of a railroad in 1859. A fire, to be the first of four major fires that would devastate the city's core in its early development, occurred in 1859. However, recovery was swift due to the strength of the lumber milling industry. As this and other industries grew, immigrants came to Oshkosh in large numbers; first Germans, Irish, and Welsh, followed by Poles, Volga-Germans, and Scandinavians. By 1860, there were 11 lumber mills in Oshkosh, then with a population of 6,086. Within six years, this number increased to 30. A second fire devastated the city in 1866; however, with the growth of the lumber industry, Oshkosh's population continued to boom, doubling to 12,663 in 1870.<sup>15</sup>

The city's lumber milling industry peaked in the mid-1870s, with a total of 47 sawmills and 15 shingle mills operating in the city in 1874. However, fires in 1874 and 1875 decimated the city's core. It was after these disasters that the city's downtown was rebuilt completely in brick instead of wood construction, developing a sense of permanence in the city. Although the lumber milling industry began declining in Oshkosh by 1890, a result of raw materials becoming farther away from the city's mills, the city continued to prosper with a population of 22,836 and four railroads serving the city by that year. As the lumber milling industry declined, other industries took its place. The Paine Lumber Company became the city's largest employer and operated the world's largest sash and door factory in Oshkosh until the Great Depression. Oshkosh was the second most populous city in Wisconsin after Milwaukee during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The city's population continued to grow steadily through the mid-twentieth century, remaining the largest city and cultural center of the Fox River Valley, reaching 33,062 in 1910, 40,108 in 1930, and 45,110 in 1960.<sup>16</sup>

The earliest sites of settlement in the present-day city of Oshkosh were in the vicinity of present-day Main Street on the north side of the Fox River. As the community grew in population, neighborhoods developed to the north of downtown, west along the Fox River, and south across the Fox River, where working class housing development exploded during the mid-nineteenth century. By the 1870s, the

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<sup>15</sup> *Final Report of the Intensive Historic Resource Survey for the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin*. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Howard Needles Tammen & Bergendoff, 1981, page 4-7; Goff, Dr. Charles D. "Oshkosh, the Real Beginning." Chapter XVII in James I. Metz, ed., *Prairie, Pines & People: Winnebago County in a New Perspective*, Oshkosh, Wisconsin: 1976, page 131-135; and "Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses From 1790 to 2000." United States Census Bureau website. <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/hiscendata.html>> Accessed December 3, 2012.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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city grew east towards the Lake Winnebago shore. It was in these general directions that new residential neighborhoods continued to be developed into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>17</sup>

Directly north of the city's core, residential neighborhoods were platted north to Nevada Avenue by the 1890s. That decade initial subdivision platting occurred in the area that would become the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District. In 1891, G. W. Washburn and A. R. Bents hired George H. Randall to survey and plat what was referred to as Block 95 of the city's 4<sup>th</sup> Ward, to the northeast of the intersection of Nevada Avenue and North Main Street. In 1903, across North Main Street from Washburn & Bent's Subdivision, the former 4<sup>th</sup> Ward Blocks 92 and 93 were platted as the Henning's Park subdivision, a portion of which along Bent Avenue was resurveyed and replatted for G. C. Bent by Randall as the Bent's Replat subdivision in 1907. The North Main Street Bungalow Historic District is located at the juncture of these three subdivisions. It was not until around 1908 that construction of homes began in any of these three subdivisions.<sup>18</sup> The Frederick N. & Henrietta Appleyard and Martin T. & Mabel Appleyard House in the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District were two of the earliest houses constructed in these subdivisions. In the subsequent few years, six additional residences were constructed along the two blocks of North Main Street in the district. Homes from this period of development were American Craftsman, American Foursquare, Dutch Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, or vernacular variants of these styles.

Construction slowed within the district during the remainder of the decade, with only three additional houses being built along the two blocks of North Main Street by 1919. These houses were all examples of the Bungalow, which was newly gaining popularity in the state at that time. During the mid-1920s, construction increased dramatically within the neighborhood. Eight of the ten houses constructed within the district between the years of 1922 and 1926 exhibited the Bungalow form, the other two being American Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles.

The district was completely built-out with the construction between 1927 and 1930 of three Tudor Revival style houses near the intersection of North Main Street and Nevada Avenue.

Today, the City of Oshkosh, with a population of 66,083, remains a major population and economic center in the state and the eighth largest city in Wisconsin.<sup>19</sup> While other older residential neighborhoods in the city have seen more intrusive elements introduced and more unsympathetic remodeling, the North Main Street residential neighborhood has been relatively stable and has remained largely intact.

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<sup>17</sup> Goff, Dr. Charles D. "A Yankee Athens Becomes Oshkosh." Chapter XVIII in James I. Metz, ed., *Prairie, Pines & People: Winnebago County in a New Perspective*, Oshkosh, 1976, page 143.

<sup>18</sup> Subdivision Plat Maps. On file at Oshkosh City Hall, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and Oshkosh City Directories.

<sup>19</sup> "Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses From 1790 to 2000."

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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**Architecture**

The North Main Street Bungalow Historic District is locally significant in the area of architecture because many of its buildings are good examples of popular residential architectural styles of smaller houses from the early-twentieth century. As a whole, it is an area that maintains a high level of integrity that reflects the development of the district during the period of significance. The following are brief descriptions of the architectural styles represented within the district, listed in order by prevalence of the style within the district.

Bungalow

From 1910 to 1940, the Bungalow style was popular in Wisconsin. Houses are classified as bungalows because of their plan, not because of their aesthetics. These buildings can appear in several variants. They 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. Bungalow features 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 often clad in natural materials such as wood clapboards, shingles, brick, stone, stucco, or a combination thereof in order to achieve the desired stylistic interpretation.<sup>20</sup>

The most prevalent architectural expression within the district, there are ten buildings that exhibit the Bungalow style. Among them, the Peter & Laura Smith House at 1513 North Main Street, with its high level of integrity, is a fine example due to its one and one-half story height, bungalow plan, exposed rafter ends, decorative brackets, and heavy porch piers. In addition, the houses at 1507, 1527, 1532, 1542, and 1615 North Main Street are good representations of the style.

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style, popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, 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. Other 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

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<sup>20</sup> Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. Second Ed. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1981, page 71.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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by decorative chimney pots, and decorative strapwork. Exterior wall materials are typically a combination of brick, stone, clapboard, wood shingles, and stucco.<sup>21</sup>

Of the three buildings in the district that exhibit the Tudor Revival style, the Harry J. & Rose Roley House at 1502 North Main Street, with its high level of integrity, stands out as a fine example of the style due to its steeply pitched roof dominated by a prominent cross gable, irregular plan, tall and narrow multi-paned windows in groupings, and flared wing wall. The house at 1506 North Main Street is a good while modest example of the style.

American Craftsman

The American Craftsman style, descended from the nineteenth century English Arts and Crafts movement, was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1920. Typically in Wisconsin, American Craftsman style houses are two-and-one-half stories in height and constructed of brick, stucco, or stone with contrasting wood bands. The style is distinguishable by its characteristic 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.<sup>22</sup>

Of the two buildings in the district that exhibit the American Craftsman style, the George & Adelia Challoner House at 1627 North Main Street is a fine example of the style due to its two-and-one-half-story height, simple exterior detailing, broad gable roof, large dormers, decorative brackets, horizontal wooden trim, glazed sun porch, and open porch. The house at 1607 North Main Street is additionally a good example of the style.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910. This style is highlighted 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 evident in this style. Wall surfaces tend to be adorned with wood clapboards, scalloped fish scale shingles, stone, brick, as well as other ornamental details. The fenestration on these types of buildings is often irregular and may include a border of colored glazing in the upper sash of a double hung window.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1989, pages 355-356.

<sup>22</sup> Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, A Manual For Historic Properties*.

Madison, Wisconsin: Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, page Architecture 2-24.

<sup>23</sup> Blumenson, John J. G., page 63.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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The Frederick N. & Henrietta Appleyard House at 1603 North Main Street is the only building in the district that exhibits the Queen Anne style. It is a fine example of the free-classic subtype identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester, featuring classical columns, steeply sloped gabled roof forms, use of multiple wall materials, a large porch, projecting window bays, a flared attic story, and the arched recess in the front gable with its ornamental detail.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity with 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 wood clapboards or brick. Most commonly rectangular in plan, later residential examples may assume an L-shaped form to accommodate a breezeway and garage. Due to the style's regularity, it lent itself well to standardization.<sup>24</sup>

The Leroy W. & Lillian Fieting House at 1536 North Main Street, with its high level of integrity, is the only building in the district that exhibits the Colonial Revival style. It is a fine example of the style with its two-story height, gable roof, dormer, and symmetrical façade.

**Builders**

Oshkosh had numerous carpenters and builders operating at any one time since its founding. Of the builders known to have constructed homes within the district, none achieved a state or national reputation, although many gained local favor. It is notable that several of the district's original residents were carpenters who resided in houses they constructed in this neighborhood. The following builders are known to have been active in the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District.

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<sup>24</sup> Wyatt, Barbara, page Architecture 2-29.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

Walter Hansen

Walter Hansen was a carpenter contractor in Oshkosh during the first half of the twentieth century. Hansen constructed two homes within the district. He resided in both with his wife, Mary; in the first around 1910 and the second in 1919. City directories show that Walter worked as a contractor until 1953. Hansen lived in the house at 1546 North Main Street until his death around 1956. The construction of the following buildings may be attributed to Walter Hansen:<sup>25</sup>

Walter & Mary Hansen House	1542 North Main Street	c.1910
Walter & Mary Hansen House	1546 North Main Street	1919

William Schroeder

William Schroeder was an independent carpenter in Oshkosh during the first half of the twentieth century. In 1925, Schroeder constructed a home within the district in which he resided with his wife, Ethel. By 1944, Schroeder began working as a carpenter for Edward H. Meyer Construction. Schroeder worked for the Pre Cour Construction Co. from approximately 1946 to 1955, he worked briefly for Peter Rasmussen & Son, and was employed by William Warren Construction by 1957. By 1960, he returned to Pre Cour Construction. The construction of the following building may be attributed to William Schroeder:<sup>26</sup>

William & Ethel Schroeder House	1512 North Main Street	1925
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Edward R. Schwertfeger

Edward R. Schwertfeger was a carpenter in Oshkosh during the first half of the twentieth century. Around 1910, Schwertfeger constructed a home in the district in which he resided with his wife, Lillian. City directories show that Edward worked as a carpenter until 1946. He passed away around 1948. The construction of the following building may be attributed to Edward R. Schwertfeger:<sup>27</sup>

Edward R. & Lillian M. Schwertfeger House	1522 North Main Street	c.1910
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<sup>25</sup> Oshkosh City Directories; and City of Oshkosh Assessment Data.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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Arthur E. Williams

Arthur E. Williams was a carpenter contractor in Oshkosh during the first half of the twentieth century. In 1926, Williams constructed a home within the district in which he resided with his wife, Anna. City directories show that he worked as a carpenter contractor until his death around 1951. The construction of the following building may be attributed to Arthur E. Williams:<sup>28</sup>

Arthur E. & Anna M. Williams House	1519 North Main Street	1926
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**Conclusion**

The North Main Street Bungalow Historic District is nominated under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine local example demonstrating the range of residential architectural styles popular for smaller homes during its period of development between approximately 1908 and 1930. The district conveys a sense of architectural cohesiveness in its 23 small to modestly sized homes, which distinguish it from other similar residential areas within the city. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of the times; examples of the Bungalow and of Period Revival are prominent within the district. The residences within the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District are well preserved and have much the same appearance today as they would have years ago. The result is now one of Oshkosh's most architecturally intact historic residential areas.

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<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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**Statement of Archeological Potential**

This area of the state, along the Fox River and Lake Winnebago, was likely home to considerable Native American activities. While an archeological investigation was beyond the scope of this nomination and no information about possible prehistoric remains was found during the course of this research, it is possible that some Native American resources may still be extant within the boundaries of the district. However, it is likely that the construction of the extant residences may have greatly disturbed or completely obliterated such remaining archeological artifacts. There are no recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the historic district.

**Preservation Activities**

The North Main Street Bungalow Historic District has been fortunate in consistently attracting long-term homeowners who have taken pride in their historic homes and have done a good job maintaining them, particularly the homes at 1506 & 1507 North Main Street. In addition, the City of Oshkosh's Landmarks Commission is proactive in promoting, protecting, and preserving Oshkosh's historic resources. This nomination is a continuation of their efforts to carry out the recommendations contained in a previous intensive survey report. In listing this district, the City of Oshkosh Landmarks Commission hopes to provide the opportunity for homeowners to obtain tax credits and/or other incentives to maintain and restore their historic properties.

**Acknowledgment**

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 2

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The district consists of the legal parcels associated with the 23 contributing resources within the district and may be defined by the general description:

Beginning on the west curb line of North Main Street that corresponds to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 1507 North Main Street, continue west along the south property line of said lot 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 1527 North Main Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the north property line of said lot to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 1533 North Main Street, continue north along the west property line of said lot to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 1611 North Main Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the south property line of the lot associated with 1615 North Main 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 1627 North Main Street, 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 a point on the west curb line of North Main Street corresponding to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 1546 North Main Street, 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 1502 North Main Street, 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 north along the east property line of said lot to a point on the east curb line of North Main Street corresponding to the southeast corner of lot associated with 1507 North Main Street, turn 90 degrees and continue to the southeast corner of said lot.

The boundary for the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map. The boundary encloses an area of 4.5 acres.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the North Main Street Bungalow Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. While adjacent areas are residential in nature, overall they do not maintain the historic integrity of the residences contained within the district boundaries and do not reflect the cohesive architectural character of the district. The resulting boundaries contain a cohesive district with no non-contributing properties.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

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<b>Name of Property:</b>	<b>North Main Street Bungalow Historic District</b>
<b>City or Vicinity:</b>	<b>City of Oshkosh</b>
<b>County:</b>	<b>Winnebago County</b>
<b>State:</b>	<b>Wisconsin</b>
<b>Name of Photographer:</b>	<b>Jennifer L. Lehrke</b>
<b>Date of Photographs:</b>	<b>November 14, 2012</b>
<b>Location of Original Digital Files:</b>	<b>Legacy Architecture, Inc. 529 Ontario Avenue Suite FN1, Sheboygan, WI 53081</b>

Photo #1 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0001)  
1507, 1513 & 1519 North Main Street, east facades, camera facing northwest.

Photo #2 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0002)  
1523, 1527 & 1533 North Main Street, east facades, camera facing northwest.

Photo #3 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0003)  
1532, 1526 & 1522 North Main Street, west facades, camera facing southeast.

Photo #4 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0004)  
1603, 1607, 1611, 1615 & 1627 North Main Street, east facades, camera facing northwest.

Photo #5 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0005)  
1607 North Main Street, east facade, camera facing southwest.

Photo #6 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0006)  
1627 North Main Street, east facade, camera facing southwest.

Photo #7 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0007)  
1527 North Main Street, east facade, camera facing northwest.

Photo #8 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0008)  
1542 North Main Street, west facade, camera facing southeast.

Photo #9 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0009)  
1513 North Main Street, east facade, camera facing southwest.

Photo #10 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0010)  
1532 North Main Street, west facade, camera facing southeast.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI

Section photos Page 2

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Photo #11 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0011)  
1615 North Main Street, east facade, camera facing northwest.

Photo #12 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0012)  
1507 North Main Street, east facade, camera facing southwest.

Photo #13 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0013)  
1536 North Main Street, west facade, camera facing northeast.

Photo #14 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0014)  
1603 North Main Street, east facade, camera facing northwest.

Photo #15 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0015)  
1502 North Main Street, west facade, camera facing northeast.

Photo #16 (WI\_WinnebagoCounty\_NorthMainStreetBungalowHistoricDistrict\_0016)  
1506 North Main Street, west facade, camera facing southeast.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section sketch map Page 1

North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
City of Oshkosh, Winnebago County, WI



**LEGEND**

- . - . - . District Boundary
- 800 Address
- 1 → Photo Number & Vantage Point

**SKETCH MAP**



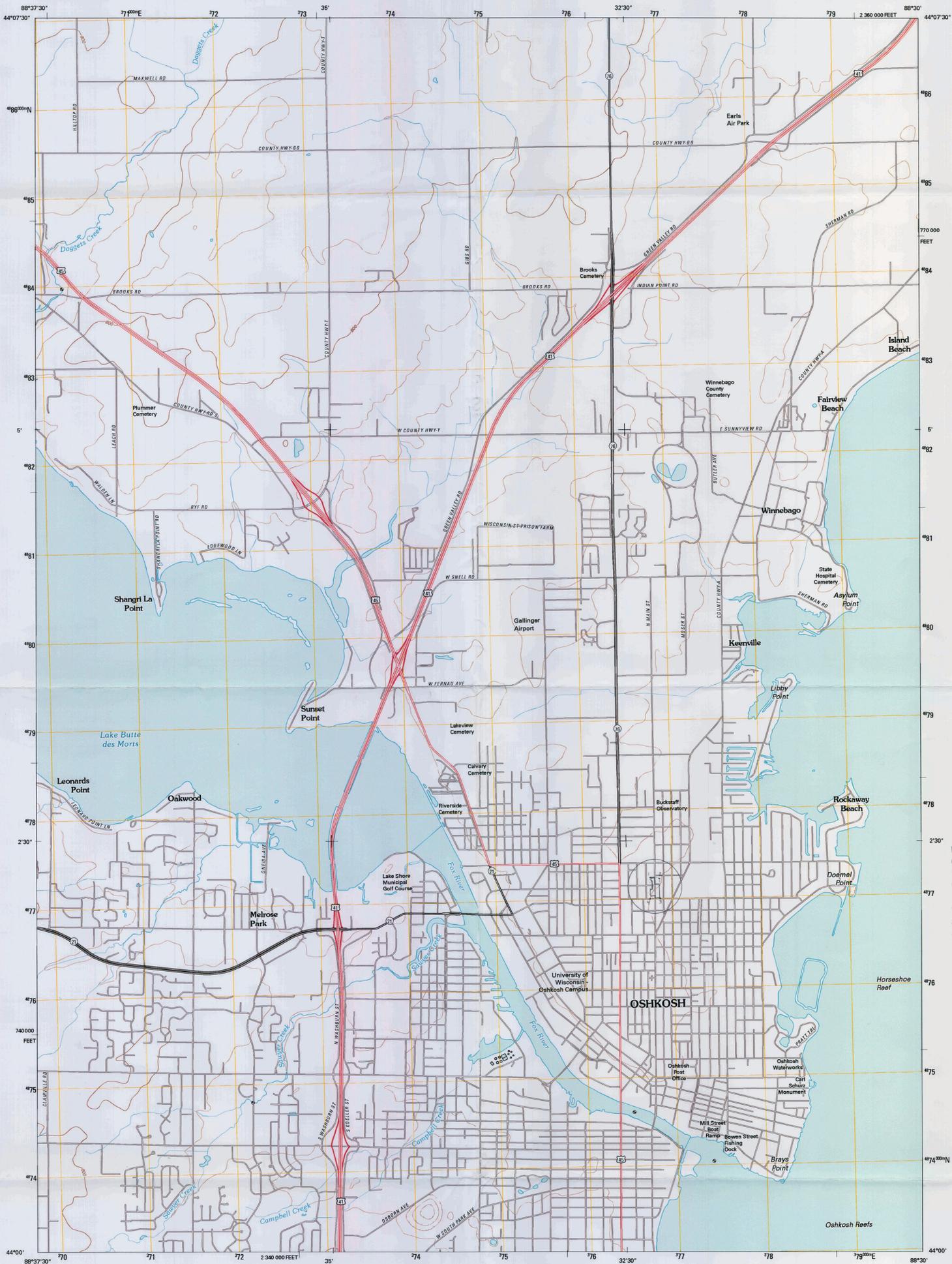
January 9, 2013



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



OSHKOSH QUADRANGLE  
WISCONSIN  
7.5-MINUTE SERIES

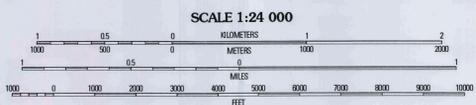
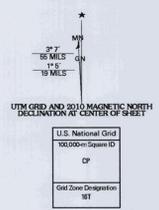


North Main Street Bungalow Historic District  
Oshkosh, Winnebago Co., WI  
UTM Reference:

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	376746	4877241
2	16	376850	4877239
3	16	376846	4877006
4	16	376742	4877007

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)  
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84), Projection and  
1,000-meter grid; Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T  
10,000-foot ticks; Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983  
(south zone)

Imagery: NAD 2008  
Roads: 2006-2010  
Names: GNS 2008  
Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2008  
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 1999



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988  
This map was produced to conform with version 0.5.10 of the  
draft USGS Standards for 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps.  
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.5.11



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Oshkosh NW	Oshkosh NE	Neenah
Omro	Oshkosh	Indian Point
Pickart	Van Dyne	Fairview Point



OSHKOSH, WI  
2010

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLES











alpha

107

KEEP OFF



11927



1527

Little Academy  
CRAFT FAIR  
Nov. 27-28  
Sun-Tue



1542



1513











1603

NO PARKING  
IN FRONT  
OF THIS  
BUS STOP  
OR  
STOP SIGN





1506

1506

1506