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(Expires 5/31/2012)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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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 Allouez Pump House
other names/site number Allouez Water Works

2. Location

street & number 535 Greene Avenue N/A **not for publication**
city or town Allouez N/A **vicinity**
state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Brown **code** 009 **zip code** 54301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally _ statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Daniel S. Lenhart 1/21/2016
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy 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

Allouez Pump House	Brown	Wisconsin
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:)

Elson N. Beall 3.15.16

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as as apply)

	private
X	public-local
	public-State
	public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

X	building(s)
	district
	structure
	site
	object

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

contributing	noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	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)
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/waterworks
GOVERNMENT/public works

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19th AND 20th CEN. REVIVAL/

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	CONCRETE
Walls	BRICK
Roof	ASPHALT
Other	TILE

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.

X 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

Period of Significance

1925-1940

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McMahon & Clark Engineering Company
H.J. Selmer Construction Company

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

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:
- X State Historic Preservation Office
- _ Other State Agency
- _ Federal Agency
- X Local government
- X University
- X Other

Name of repository: Village of Allouez, Wisconsin Historical Society, UW-Green Bay Cofrin Library, Brown County Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16N	418907	4924539				
2							

☐ 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	Rowan Davidson, Associate AIA & Jennifer Lehrke, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP				
organization	Legacy Architecture, Inc.			**date**	October 31, 2014
street & number	529 Ontario Avenue, Suite FN1			**telephone**	(920) 783-6303
city or town	Sheboygan	**state**	WI	**zip code**	53081

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.)

name/title	Village of Allouez				
organization				**date**	October 31, 2014
street & number	1900 Libal Street			**telephone**	(920) 448-2800
city or town	Green Bay	**state**	WI	**zip code**	54301

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, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Narrative Description

This fine example of the Mediterranean Revival style applied to a municipal water utility pump house was constructed in 1925 for the Town of Allouez one year after the town established a water department. The one-story building consists of three distinct portions in plan: the original main block containing the pump room and a large rectangular enclosed reservoir; a small garage and water softening addition to the east; and a large enclosed reservoir to the north. The main block is an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style that became popular in the 1920s, though rare in Wisconsin and even rarer for a public utility building. The garage addition, constructed at least a decade later, was designed to match the main façade facing Greene Street, and contributes to the significance of the property. Due to the long period of time elapsed before construction of the round reservoir at the rear of the building, it is considered non-contributing to the significance of the property.

The one-story water utility building has a symmetrical brick façade with a central door flanked on each side by two large windows and with brick quoin pilasters at the corners, a tiled roof overhang, and decorative parapet. A similar appearance continues around the east and west facades extending to the front edge of the original reservoir behind. The original reservoir is of utilitarian design, with heavy concrete walls and a flat roof. The ornament and detail are left only for those portions of the building immediately visible from the public street. The later, round reservoir is concrete in construction, has a flat roof, and is almost entirely underground. The Allouez Pump House has received excellent care from the Village of Allouez, and its high degree of integrity is a tribute to this ownership. Consequently, the building is one of Brown County's most impressive utility buildings.

The Allouez Pump House is located in the Village of Allouez on a lot of half an acre on the northeast side of Greene Avenue, and approximately five hundred feet southeast of Libal Street near the center of the Village. The area was first platted in the early twentieth century, including Greene Avenue; however, the area was slow to develop and was largely re-platted during the second half of the twentieth century. With the exception of a cluster of commercial and apartment buildings on the east side of the intersection of Greene Avenue and Libal Street, the area developed largely as a typical mid-century suburban single-family residential neighborhood. The wider surroundings are recognizably suburban in character with most of the Village of Allouez similar in scale, period of construction, and building type from the post-war period.

Resource Description

The Allouez Pump House is free-standing and situated approximately twenty feet back to the northeast from Greene Avenue. Two driveways, one on each of the east and west sides of the building, access

the pump house. The west driveway comes to an abrupt end where a non-extant garage once stood, while the short east driveway leads to the garage addition of the pump house. A short concrete walk leads from the west driveway to a side door on the west façade. The rest of the half acre lot is covered with mown lawn on all sides of the building. Earth is bermed up against the original reservoir and round reservoir addition, rising in grade by roughly six feet on all sides. There is no signage, objects, or any other buildings on the property. There is also no evidence of any other buildings on the site before the pump house was constructed in 1925.

The plan of the Allouez Pump House is organized in three distinct sections. The first of these sections is the original main block containing the pump house and original reservoir, the second is a garage addition on the east side of the building, and the third is a large round reservoir addition on the north side of the building. The original portion of the main block facing the street is finished with brick and has a decorated Mediterranean Revival style façade while the rear portion is unfinished concrete. The front, semi-public area is occupied by the pump room, toilet room, and a service room containing a small furnace and storage space. The rear portion contains an inaccessible, enclosed water reservoir. On the east side of the main block is a garage and water softener system addition. Built to match the existing pump house, the garage aligns with the southern façade of the main block facing Greene Avenue and is accessed from the pump room. Behind the garage is the water softener room and a small storage area. A large circular reservoir addition, equal in size and volume to the original reservoir, is connected to the north side of the original reservoir and is distinct from the rest of the building in its appearance and method of construction (see Sketch Plan).

The Allouez Pump House sits on a concrete slab on grade foundation with a slight depression for the rear reservoir. The front southwest facing façade is the primary façade and consists of a brick masonry wall set on a concrete sill. The brick is of varied colors from yellow to a dark red and is stacked in a running bond. The brick is backed by structural hollow clay tiles within the exterior walls. The corners of the front portion of the building have sixteen inch high brick quoins wrapping around and extending up in wide pilasters. The symmetrical five-bay façade has a large double door in the center. These original five-panel wood doors have a pair of windows and measure two-and-one-half-feet wide by eight feet high and are presently not operable as a wall has been constructed on the interior. A small exterior lamp is directly over the pair of front doors. A pair of large double hung windows are spaced equally on both sides of the central doors. Each window opening measures four feet wide by five and one half feet high and feature a Bedford stone sill. The original wood windows have been replaced with aluminum frame units; however, their appearance, including their exterior profile and integrated muntins to imitate twelve panes on each sash, matches the original design of the pump house windows. A shallow overhang, approximately two-and-one-half-feet deep, spreads over the entire pump house façade at roughly ten feet above grade to the edge of the corner pilasters. The frame structure has decorative, wood, boxed eaves with modillions and is finished with overlapping clay tiles on a shallow

roof slope that returns back to the brick exterior of the building. There is some damage to the clay tile roof and some evidence that tiles have been replaced in certain locations. The corner copings of the pilasters and decorative parapet are finished in Bedford stone. A cut stone sign that reads "1925 - Allouez Water Works" is located at a high point in the center of the pump house façade, just below the top of the decorative stone coping. The garage addition at the east end of the south façade matches the appearance of the original pump house. The brick used, construction methods, brick pilasters with deep quoins, and the Bedford stone coping on the top of the parapet walls are consistent so that the façade appears to continue, albeit asymmetrically. The garage vehicle door opening, centered on the addition, is approximately eight-feet wide by eight feet high; the door is a non-original, contemporary metal panel door on overhead runners.

The Mediterranean Revival public face of the Allouez Pump House continues around the southwestern corner and along the west facade. This façade is similar to the southern 'front' façade with the same brick and Bedford stone finishes. Brick pilasters with deep quoins are set at each corner and the same overhanging roof structure with clay tile stretches from one end of the façade to the other. On the southern end of the wall is a door opening approximately two-and-one-half-feet by eight-feet with a metal door replacing the original wood door. The asymmetrical façade of the front portion continues with a large window, matching those on the southern façade exactly, roughly centered on the brick wall. Another smaller window, about one-and-one-half feet by three feet in size, is further to the north. The entire brick portion of the western façade is about half the size of the southern one along Greene Avenue. The remaining northern end of the western façade is of the exterior of the reservoir and consists of a shorter painted concrete wall with a few exposed concrete buttresses. A significant portion of reservoir wall is obscured by bermed earth (see Photos 1 & 3).

The north façade of the Allouez Pump House is largely obscured through the combination of being covered with bermed earth against the painted concrete wall of the original reservoir and the round reservoir addition. The round reservoir addition, constructed in the 1960s and attached to the existing reservoir, is also largely below bermed earth and is only exposed for a foot or two above grade. The eastern end reveals the rear of the garage and water softener addition. This section of the exterior wall is of the same brick found elsewhere on the pump house and lacks a parapet wall. A metal door is located near the northeastern corner and is likely a replacement for an original door (see Photo 5).

The east façade of the Allouez Pump House is largely taken up with the garage and water softening room addition constructed in the late 1930s. The southern end of the eastern façade is the side profile of the corner pilaster featuring a concrete base, brick quoins, and a stone cap seen elsewhere on the building. The rest of the eastern wall continues in a similar style to the southern façade, but with some differences. The brick used along this façade is of a considerably lighter cream color and terminates with a stone coping on a parapet wall. Directly under the stone coping, the brick facia has a soldier

course with every other brick below the course turned to imitate classical dentils. There are three window openings, spaced equally along the façade and measuring roughly four feet by five-and-one-half feet in size. The windows are no longer there and have been replaced with painted concrete block infill. Two of these openings also have glass block inserted in them. The remainder of the façade is roughly the same as the rear of the pump house with a portion of the painted concrete reservoir exposed above bermed earth (see Photo 6).

Behind the decorative brick and concrete parapet of the front section of the Allouez Pump House is a bituminous flat roof. The roof of the pump room and the garage addition were originally finished with an asphalt roof, while the roof of the reservoir, a few feet lower, was left finished simply in concrete. While there have been some modifications and modernization over the years, the exterior of the Allouez Pump House retains a high degree of integrity retaining original design features and materials reflecting the historic appearance and stylistic details of the Mediterranean Revival style (see Photos 2 & 4).

The interior of the Allouez Pump House is considerably more utilitarian than the main southern façade. Functional concerns are evident in the level of finishes and materials used for this public utility building. The pump room contained all of the mechanical pumps and motors needed for the pump house to operate and move water through the new Allouez Water Department when it was constructed. The room contained all of the machinery and equipment (non-extant), though their placement within the room is still evident due to a collection of painted metal plates fastened to the concrete floor. These included a well pump, an electric booster pump, a suspended trolley, a back-up pump, and a charcoal filtration system. There was also a large electric motor on top of the well supplied with electricity by a gasoline engine. The piping system from the drains ran underground to the west side of the pump house. The water softening system, added along with the brick garage in the 1930s, occupied the area directly behind the garage space and ran to an underground container in front of the garage. The floor of the pump room is concrete with a few shallow drains cut into it, and the walls, once finished in plaster, are now covered with fiber-reinforced plastic panels. The location of the main entrance is blocked off with a recently added wall. This wall is also finished with fiber-reinforced plastic and has two small vinyl windows inserted into it. Two openings lead from the pump room to the garage addition to the east. One of these openings is the original exterior door, while the other is a subsequent alteration. The existing doors and door frames are of painted wood. There are two more doors to the west of the pump room: one leading to the service room containing a small furnace, once a space for a boiler, and the side entry, while the other leads to a small toilet room.

The garage addition from the 1930s is a simple space with a concrete floor and painted brick exterior walls. The interior wall, on the side of the pump room, is the original brick exterior of the eastern façade of the pump house. The water softener room, accessed through a single door on the north side

of the garage, has a concrete floor and concrete block walls. A glazed ceramic tile wainscot in a running bond runs around three sides of the room. The concrete buttresses and the overflow chute of the reservoir on the other side of the western wall are clearly visible. A small concrete block storage room, only accessible from the exterior, is located in the northeastern corner of the building. The large original reservoir, and the reservoir addition are now back-filled and inaccessible; each was a hollow space capable of containing 14,500 cubic feet of water. The walls are thick cast in place reinforced concrete. The interior of the pump house has been altered: it no longer contains the mechanical equipment, some wall finishes have been changed, and a few changes have been made to doors and windows. These changes minimally affect interior integrity as these spaces were always open and utilitarian with simple finishes and the original purpose of the space is still clearly legible (see Photos 9 & 10).

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Allouez Pump House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style applied to a municipal water works building. Fine, intact examples of this style are rare in the area making this building distinctive in Allouez. The period of significance begins in 1925 with the construction of the pump house and original reservoir, and ends in 1940 when the matching garage was added.

Historical Context

The Village of Allouez's governmental history can be understood as a series of choices made in an effort to avoid annexation from its large municipal neighbors, Green Bay and DePere. Decades before incorporation, Allouez sought to provide its citizens with services such as the Allouez Water Department in order to compete for development with neighboring municipalities. This pattern was not uncommon in communities neighboring large cities in Wisconsin during the twentieth century.[1]

A petition to form a new town from the western portion of the Town of Bellevue, that was cut off from the larger eastern portion of the town by the East River was accepted by the Brown County Board of Supervisors in 1874, creating the Town of Allouez.[2] Spurred by the new town's first large-scale industrial activity later that decade, steady agricultural and residential development of the town continued. Due to the growing number of residents and the town's location between the cities of Green Bay and DePere, an electric suburban streetcar line connecting the two cities was extended through Allouez in 1896. Around the turn of the twentieth century, several institutions chose Allouez for a new suburban location, including the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum in 1877, the new Wisconsin State Reformatory in 1898, and the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay in 1911. To aid in governing the growing town, a small wood frame building was constructed to serve as the town's first town hall in 1912.[3]

By the 1920s, residential subdivisions were being to be platted in the Town of Allouez on the outskirts of the cities of Green Bay and De Pere. In order to promote further residential development of the rural town and avoid annexation into these cities, which had municipal water departments since the late nineteenth century, the Allouez town board established a water department in 1924 to provide public

[1] 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 Government 9-6.
[2] Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. "In the Beginning…" *Allouez Centennial Celebration*, pages 19-21.
[3] Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. "In the Beginning…," page 33.

water service.[4] A water commission was formed in 1924 with Herman Greiling appointed as its first president.

On September 4, 1925, the Town of Allouez commissioned the construction of a "power house and reservoir along Greene Street" as a part of the newly formed Allouez Water Department. This pump house was the first water pump and reservoir in the community and was built by H.J. Selmer of Green Bay for $1,100.[5] The building plans, dated August to October of 1925, indicate that the design of the Allouez Pump House was created by the firm of McMahon and Clark Engineering Company of Menasha, Wisconsin.[6] In 1925, the Allouez Pump House was constructed on Greene Avenue, along with a network of water mains and pipes across the Town. Service began the following spring.[7]

A matching garage addition was constructed by 1940 on the east side of the Pump House. A non-extant large crane, used to pull out a trolley from the pump room, was erected on the roof of the pump house and garage addition housed in a painted wood frame structure at the same time and was likely removed in the 1990s.[8] The garage addition extends the period of significance to 1940. Another garage was constructed at some point in time on the west side of the pump house building; however, this concrete block garage was demolished by the 1990s.

Subsequently, the Allouez Water Department Building, housing offices, equipment rooms, and a town board room was constructed on Webster Avenue immediately south of the old Town Hall in 1947.[9]

A circular reservoir was added onto the north side of the Allouez Pump House in the 1960s and sometime later, a non-extant standpipe was constructed on Oakwood Avenue to serve growing demand on the town's water system.[10] The Town also constructed an additional pump house on Libal Street in 1967. The following year, a site on Webster Avenue on the north edge of Heritage Hill State Historical Park was selected for a new water standpipe as it would allow the reservoir to hold one million gallons of water, twice the capacity possible if constructed on the existing Oakwood Avenue standpipe. Despite opposition to its location in a residential neighborhood, the site was purchased for $4,400 from the State of Wisconsin. A 70-foot tall standpipe was soon constructed as part of a $375,000 series of improvements to Allouez's water system.[11] By 1970, the Village of Allouez's Water Works system consisted of five deep wells and three elevated storage tanks and had a capacity

[4] Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. "In the Beginning…," page 35.
[5] Historic photographs and records on file with the Village of Allouez.
[6] *Building Plans, August, 1925*. McMahon and Clark Engineering Co., Menasha, WI.
[7] *Water Works Map of the Town of Allouez, Wisconsin.* McMahon and Clark, consulting engineers, 1924.
[8] Historic photographs and records on file with the Village of Allouez.
[9] "Allouez Consolidation… Last of Series: Recreation Benefits in Merger." *Green Bay Press-Gazette.* Dec. 10, 1965.
[10] "Allouez Water Tower Stirs Controversy." *Green Bay Press-Gazette.* May 7, 1968.
[11] "Allouez Water Tower Stirs Controversy."

of four million gallons, for comparison, the neighboring water system of Green Bay used roughly forty million gallons a day during the same period.[12]

In 1967, the Town of Allouez purchased the Carl Manthey & Sons Monuments building (non-extant), on the east side of Webster Avenue between Kalb Avenue and Beaupre Street, to relocate town hall functions away from the Allouez Water Department Building. The Allouez Water Commission, which operated the Water Department, attempted to gain legal status as a public utility in 1968, but was not successful. Consequently, the Water Commission was dissolved by the Town of Allouez in 1970 citing a lack of legal status. The commission was considered an outdated organization that lacked a full time engineer and took control away from the town board while leaving the town legally and financially responsible for its actions. After this, the Water Department was headed by a professional engineer who reported directly to the Allouez Town Board.[13]

Suburban residential development continued steadily through the mid-twentieth century. By 1970, the Town of Allouez had a population of 13,573. With a limit to available land left for development, a master plan for the town was completed that year, recommending controlling the location of commercial development, promoting select multi-family residential development, and advising the development of more educational and recreational facilities.[14]

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

The Town of Allouez began its own fire department and constructed a new fire station on Dauphin Street behind the Water Department Building in 1972 at the cost of $150,000, terminating its fire protection services previously provided by the City of De Pere.[16] Another public service, the Allouez Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department was introduced in 1974. Law enforcement, however, has

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[12] "Wise Commercial Road Development Urged in Allouez Study: Allouez Master Plan…III." *Green Bay Press-Gazette.* March 12, 1970.
[13] "Allouez Water Commission Dissolved by Town Board." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. Jan. 12, 1970.
[14] "Wise Commercial, Road Development Urged in Allouez Study: Allouez Master Plan…III."
[15] "Allouez Officials Seek Incorporation." *Green Bay Press-Gazette.* Dec. 6, 1971.
[16] "Allouez Fire Dept. Starts Sunday." *Green Bay Press-Gazette.* Dec. 28, 1972; & "Firehouse Spadework." *Green Bay Press-Gazette.* July 12, 1972.

continued to be provided by the Brown County Sheriff's department to this day.[17]

To better provide municipal services and prevent annexation into the cities of Green Bay and De Pere, the Town of Allouez again sought incorporation as a Village in 1985.[18] The referendum passed, officially incorporating the Village of Allouez that year.[19] Since that time, the Village has fully developed and matured as one of Green Bay's upper-middle class residential suburbs.
In the 1990s, earth was bermed against the exterior of the Allouez Pump House's circular reservoir. During the same period of time, a number of other changes and repairs were made to the pump house, including replacement vinyl windows, intended to match the original wood windows in profile and appearance, and a series of exterior repairs including brick repointing. In 1998, the Village of Allouez joined with five of its municipal neighbors, the City of DePere, villages of Bellevue and Howard, and towns of Lawrence and Ledgeview, to form the Central Brown County Water Authority, combining the water departments of each and conducting a study that encouraged the authority to pursue water sources from the City of Manitowoc and Lake Michigan.[20] The well at the Allouez Pump House on Greene Avenue was vacated in the late 1990s, and the reservoirs were emptied and back filled in 2002. A new Village Hall was constructed on Libal Street in 2006. As of 2010, the Village has a population of 13,975 and is currently served by two wells and four reservoirs.

Architecture

The Allouez Pump House is locally significant in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style that maintains a high level of integrity. The Mediterranean Revival style section of the Architecture Study Unit of the CRMP dates the occurrence and popularity of the Mediterranean style in Wisconsin from approximately 1920 to 1940. The CRMP and John J.G. Blumenson's Second Edition of *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945* note that this style is often constructed in brick or stone and feature straight or arched openings, columns, stone details such as balconies and railings, with low sloped hipped roofs often of red clay tile. The style is often planned around a courtyard and exhibits flat wall surfaces broken by arcading and terra cotta, plaster, or tile ornamentation, sometimes drawing on classical motifs. Used for both residential and commercial buildings, Mediterranean Revival style buildings are relatively rare in Wisconsin and are usually architect designed.[21]

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[17] "Town Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department." Green Bay Press-Gazette, March 5, 1974.
[18] "Allouez gets closer to becoming a village." *Green Bay News Chronicle*. September 18, 1984.
[19] "Full speed ahead: Allouez probably won't need EIS for incorporation." *Green Bay News Chronicle*. July, 12 1985.
[20] "Central Brown County Water Authority, Village of Allouez website. <http://www.villageofallouez.com/depts/water-utility/central-brown-county-water-authority/> Accessed Sept. 16, 2014.
[21] Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*, page Architecture 2-32; & 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.

The McMahon Engineering Company, that designed the Allouez Pump House, was founded in 1909 in Menasha, Wisconsin by A.E. McMahon, a civil engineer. During the first half of the twentieth century the firm focused on small scale infrastructure projects, including a number of water pumps and reservoirs, in northeast Wisconsin. McMahon became the McMahon Group in the 1970s and expanded to several offices and larger engineering projects.[22]

Conclusion

The Allouez Pump House is nominated at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of Mediterranean Revival style design on a municipal utility building. Despite notable additions such as a garage and second reservoir, the pump house maintains substantial integrity and dignity from its symmetrical brick facade, clay tile roofing, largely unaltered interior arrangement, and from the care with which these qualities have been maintained and preserved during the years since its construction. The Allouez Pump House is now one of Brown County's most architecturally intact historic utility buildings and one of the best examples of the Mediterranean Revival style in the Village of Allouez.

Preservation Activities

Thanks to its history of good maintenance, the Allouez Pump House is a well preserved, distinctive water utility resource. In addition, the Village of Allouez has been proactive in protecting historic resources, and this nomination is a continuation of these efforts. In listing this property, the Village hopes to promote an appreciation of its history and encourage a community spirit of historic preservation.

Acknowledgements

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.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The property that is the subject of this nomination is located on parcel AL-1038 with address of 535 Greene Avenue in the Village of Allouez in Brown County, Wisconsin, measuring 188 feet by 100 feet. The east 100 feet of the southern 188 feet of lot 23 and the west 15 feet of the southern 188 feet of lot 22 of the Green & Vroman's Subdivision.

The boundary for the Allouez Pump House as described above is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map. This boundary encloses an area of approximately one-half acre.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses a half acre lot that immediately surrounds the pump house and its additions. It is the legal parcel for the property, which has not changed significantly since the pump house was constructed in 1925. The southwestern boundary of this parcel is the northeast edge of the right-of-way of the southeast-northwest running Greene Avenue. The eastern and western boundaries face adjacent lots along Green Avenue and are a mix of residential and commercial uses. The boundary encloses approximately 0.25 acres that immediately surround the nominated resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of Property:	Allouez Pump House
City or Vicinity:	Village of Allouez
County:	Brown County
State:	Wisconsin
Name of Photographer:	Rowan Davidson
Date of Photographs:	August 29, 2014
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706

Photo #1 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0001)
Exterior, southwest corner.

Photo #2 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0002)
Exterior, southwest parapet detail.

Photo #3 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0003)
Exterior, northwest façade.

Photo #4 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0004)
Exterior, northeast façade.

Photo #5 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0005)
Exterior, northeast facade.

Photo #6 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0006)
Exterior, southeast corner.

Photo #7 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0007)
Exterior, south corner.

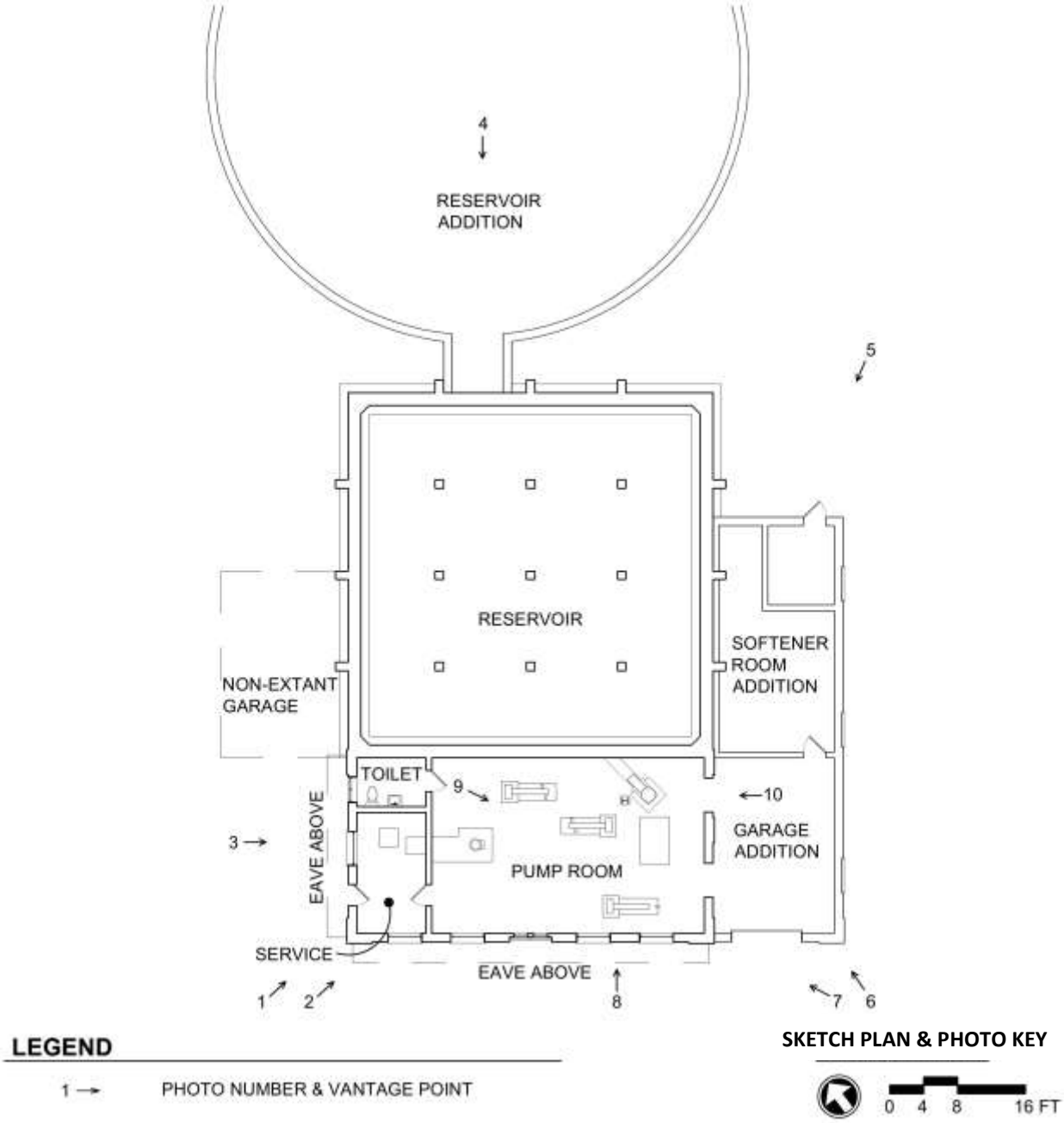
Photo #8 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0008)
Exterior, southwest façade.

Photo #9 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0009)
Interior, pump room, camera facing southeast.

Photo #10 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezPumpHouse_0010)
Interior, garage addition, camera facing northwest.

Allouez Pump House, c. 1950. Photograph courtesy of the Village of Allouez records.

Allouez Pump House, c. 1950. Photograph courtesy of the Village of Allouez records.

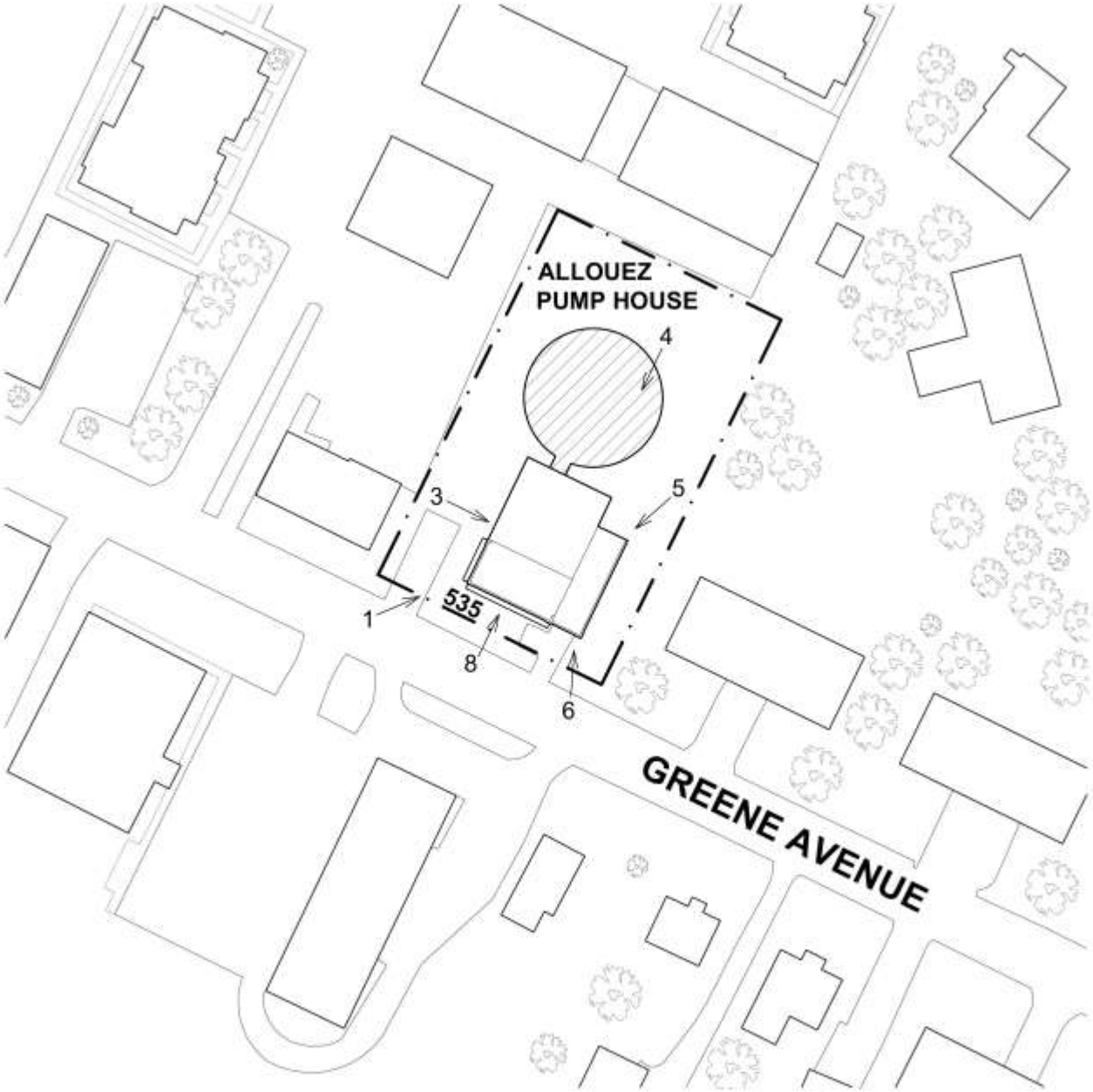

4
RESERVOIR ADDITION
5
RESERVOIR
SOFTENER ROOM ADDITION
NON-EXTANT GARAGE
TOILET
9
10
3
EAVE ABOVE
GARAGE ADDITION
PUMP ROOM
SERVICE
EAVE ABOVE
1
2
8
7
6
LEGEND
1 PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT
SKETCH PLAN & PHOTO KEY
0 4 8 16 FT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section **sketch map and photo key** Page 1

Allouez Pump House
Allouez, Brown County, WI



LEGEND

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
PROPERTY LINE & NRHP BOUNDARY
1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

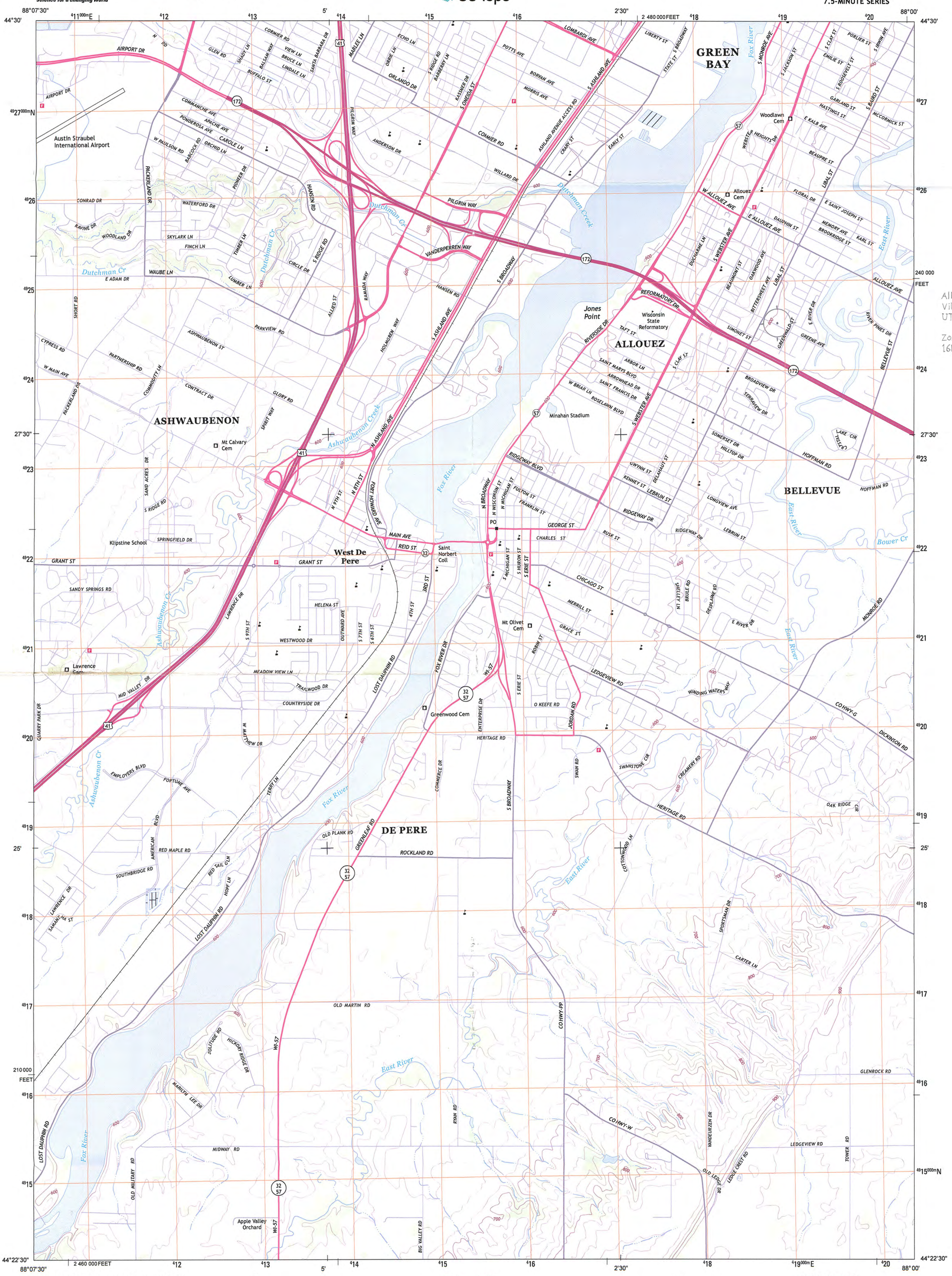
SKETCH MAP & PHOTO KEY

0 16 32 64 FT

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

The National Map US Topo

DE PERE QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN-BROWN CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Allouez Pump House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI
UTM Reference:

Zone	Easting	Northing
16N	418907	4924539

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 (central zone)

Imagery....NAIP, July 2010
Roads....©2006-2012 TomTom
Names....GNIS, 2013
Hydrography....National Hydrography Dataset, 2010
Contours....National Elevation Dataset, 1999
Boundaries....Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2012

MN
GN
3° 51'
68 MILS
0° 45'
13 MILS

UTM GRID AND 2013 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
DQ
Grid Zone Designation
16T

SCALE 1:24 000

KILOMETERS
METERS
MILES
FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.12

WISCONSIN

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Oneida North	Green Bay West	Green Bay East
Oneida South	De Pere	Bellevue
Wrightstown	Greenleaf	Morrison

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway
Secondary Hwy
Ramp
Local Connector
Local Road
4WD
Interstate Route
US Route
State Route

DE PERE, WI
2013

25
OPEN

535