

HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

City of New Holstein, Calumet County, Wisconsin



Prepared for:

The New Holstein Preservation Committee
New Holstein, Wisconsin

Prepared by:



HERITAGE RESEARCH, LTD.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project is to provide for both a reconnaissance and intensive survey of the architectural and historical resources located in the City of New Holstein. This material may be useful in the development of local preservation plans; to identify buildings, structures, sites and historic districts that meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and to increase public and private sector awareness of the community's historical and architectural heritage.

Funded in part through a National Park Service grant-in-aid administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society, the City of New Holstein contracted with Heritage Research, Ltd., to conduct a reconnaissance and intensive survey within its city limits. When the project began, a total of 71 resources had been previously surveyed in the community, most of which pre-dated the 1930s. As a result of this survey, a total of 168 properties offered enough visual interest to warrant a photograph and information entry into the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD). Among the resources surveyed, two historic districts and 21 individual properties were considered for National Register eligibility and are discussed in this report. Of these, both historic districts and 16 properties are thought to be potentially eligible for the Register. Of the remaining 5 properties, 3 are recommended as not eligible, one has not yet reached 50 years of age (and is, therefore, not recommended eligible at this time) and one requires further research before a recommendation can be fully rendered. Of the two National Register Historic Districts that were identified, the Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District is comprised of 20 properties, only one of which is considered to be non-contributing. Its Period of Significance is from 1913 to 1934. The second district, the Market Square Commercial Historic District is comprised of six properties, all of which are considered to be contributing. Its Period of Significance is from 1878 to Ca. 1930.

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INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In 2012, the City of New Holstein applied for, and received, an historic preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service—a grant administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The objective was to survey the architectural and historical resources within the city's corporate limits and identify those properties that were potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Consequently, Heritage Research, Ltd. (HRL), an historical/environmental consulting firm in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, was contracted to conduct a reconnaissance and intensive survey of the city. The major products of the effort were to consist of an Intensive Survey Report that provides the following: (1) a chronicle of the historical development of New Holstein, focusing upon themes that were embodied in the city's extant historical and architectural resources; (2) insight into which resources—either as individual structures or as historic districts—might offer potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; (3) an inventory of all resources observed in the project area; and (4) the entering of a record and associated information into the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD, maintained by the WHS) for each surveyed property.

This document constitutes the Intensive Survey Report. By identifying buildings, structures, sites, districts and objects which meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, preservation priorities and concerns can be recognized and subsequently incorporated into the city's planning process. Additionally, survey results can increase public and private sector awareness of New Holstein's historical and architectural heritage, as well as promote the need to preserve that heritage.

In order to appreciate the methodology behind the survey effort, it is necessary to define the roles of various participants in the project. Ms. Cassandra Langenfeld, City Clerk of New Holstein and city designee of the New Holstein Historic Preservation Committee, as well as Mr. Terry Thiessen, Chair of the city's Historic Preservation Committee and President of the New Holstein Historical Society, represented the city and its interests as directors for the survey subgrant. Traci E. Schnell, M.A., Senior Architectural Historian, served as the HRL Project Director and Manager, as well as Principal Investigator and primary author of the final report. Brian J. Faltinson, M.A., served as Project Historian and was responsible for additional contextual writing.

A public meeting was held in August 2012 to launch the project. Press releases were issued to the local newspaper seeking historical and/or resource-related input from area residents. In addition, HRL staff reviewed the WHPD to determine how many properties had already been surveyed. All of this preliminary work helped to facilitate fieldwork in October 2012. All properties in the city were inspected, while 168 select properties were inventoried and photographed. This included 71 properties that had been identified previously (from survey work completed in 1977) and listed in the WHPD. Of those 71, 11 are no longer extant. The remaining 10 previously surveyed properties no longer meet survey criteria, which means that a

combination of alterations (i.e., windows, porches, cladding materials and/or additions) have been made to the structure. Of the total 168 properties identified in this effort, 118 were properties surveyed for the first time. Records in the WHPD (available online to the public at www.wisconsinhistory.org/AHI) were created for the new resources, while the previously surveyed properties were updated in the database. Because not all information found was appropriate for inclusion in this report, much of the information used to substantiate dates of construction and/or ownership (for properties not discussed in the Recommendations Chapter) was entered into the WHPD.

Because no resource exists in a vacuum, gaining a basic understanding of New Holstein's history was imperative before launching into site-specific research. General contextual research established the historical evolution of the city, from its beginnings as a fledgling community to one that had a population of 3,236 as of 2010. Aside from a brief discussion in the 1881 *History of Northern Wisconsin*, there were no later published county histories that included discussion of New Holstein. Especially helpful, therefore, were the following: *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, a 1915 promotional booklet on New Holstein; the 1948 *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, as well as later, 1960s-era promotional pieces in the possession of the City of New Holstein. Access and the ability to search local newspapers (mostly *The Sheboygan Press*) at www.Ancestry.com also provided a significant amount of information, as did local obituaries, many of which are available online at www.findagrave.com, as well as www.2manitowoc.com.

Historical context and property-specific research material was compiled from various repositories and institutions, including those specific resources mentioned above. Particularly helpful were the New Holstein Historical Society, the New Holstein Public Library, as well as records at the City of New Holstein. Please also note that no early city directories exist for the community, nor were there any early and/or useful building permits or files. The Calumet County Courthouse in Chilton also provided access to land ownership (deed) information, as well as tax rolls. Without the 1935 tax roll book, which is in possession of the City of New Holstein, very little in the way of confirming original ownership for homes would have been achieved as a result of this survey. Even with the 1935 book, all lots along Wisconsin Avenue had an original legal description that was defined by metes and bounds, until their resubdivision/redefinition as outlots were imposed. Therefore, the original owners of those properties, as well as a few others that existed before their respective subdivisions were platted, remain unconfirmed.

CHAPTER 1

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HOLSTEIN

Initial land claims within what is now the City of New Holstein were made in May of 1848 by a small group of settlers that walked from Calumetville, just east of the eastern shores of Lake Winnebago. On 2 March 1849, the Town of New Holstein was organized and, within just over a year (30 May 1850) a post office was established in present-day New Holstein. The first postmaster was Rudolph Puchner. What we know today as New Holstein, developed as two separate communities. As of 1849, Puchner operated a store in the area of present-day Main and Railroad streets which is identified in secondary sources as the first store between Manitowoc, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan. Like the township, this hamlet would be referred to as New Holstein. Shortly thereafter, another concentration of settlers comprised a hamlet about one mile to the west. Hailing from Altona, Germany, Adolph Moeller platted in 1851 the village of Altona, which was localized along present-day Calumet Drive (formerly known as State Street; present-day State Street was earlier named Main Street) and just north of Wisconsin Avenue. After operating a store out of his home, Moeller erected a general store in 1863 and was appointed postmaster that same year.¹

The construction of the rail line through New Holstein greatly improved access to and settlement of the community. In 1871 a special election was held in the Town of New Holstein to vote on the proposed rail line of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, which had just incorporated the previous year. A bond issue to aid in its construction passed in August of that year and, in the fall of 1872, the track had been laid, a depot built and cars were running to New Holstein. It was not until 1872 that the official plat of the area adjacent to the railroad tracks--the historic downtown of New Holstein village--took place. Known as Ostenfeldt's Addition, it was completed by German-born Ferdinand Ostenfeldt, who had emigrated from Schleswig-Holstein.²

The first Wisconsin state gazetteer, which dates to 1876-77, identifies the community name as Altona, with the post office name of New Holstein. Based on the business names in the list and a total population of 300, it is clear that the two hamlets had already been combined. Thereafter, state gazetteers identified New Holstein as the community name. In 1879, a Birdseye view of New Holstein was completed and the view included that of Altona proper but did not identify it as such--the map is simply entitled "New Holstein." As of the 1881 county history, the village of New Holstein, with a population of about 400, was identified as "the garden spot of Wisconsin." The informational sketch cited its love of amusement in the form of a dramatics club that formed

¹ *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881), 181; *Industrial Review of New Holstein, Wisconsin, 1900* (Milwaukee, WI: Edward Bulfin, 1900), 9, Copy available at the New Holstein Historical Society, New Holstein, WI; "All U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971, Results," Available online at www.ancestry.com, Accessed April 2013; "New Holstein-The Early Years," Information excerpted from the Timm House Historic Structures Report, Prepared by River Architects, La Crosse, Wisconsin. Available on the New Holstein Historical Society website at <http://newholsteinhistory.info>, Accessed in October 2012.

² "The Milwaukee Road," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet* (New Holstein, WI: New Holstein Centennial, Inc., 1948), n.p.; Date of plat for Ostenfeldt's addition from subdivision records at the City of New Holstein, in 1935 tax roll book, City Clerk's Office, New Holstein, WI.

in the early 1850s, as well as the Turner Society, which was formally established in 1874. In addition to its amusements, the community offered a flour mill, a grain elevator, two grain dealers, three hotels and a fire insurance company, as well as a number of other smaller businesses and tradesmen including the usual wagonmaker, shoemaker, two blacksmiths, two butchers and a harnessmaker to name a few.³

Interestingly, the 1893 *Plat Book of Manitowoc and Calumet Counties* identifies the map of present-day New Holstein as Altona, beneath which it reads "New Holstein Station and P.O." Again, the communities give an appearance of one; however, each had its own named "Main Street." Although a few businesses had by this time positioned themselves between the two hamlets, it was not until 7 August 1901 that the village of New Holstein was incorporated and the communities of New Holstein and Altona officially became one. The population at incorporation was 569 and the first village president was Herman C. Timm.⁴

Expansion of the village proper came with the platting of a number of additions between 1900 and 1910 to the original plat of Altona (1851) on the west and the two additions by Ostenfeld (1872). They included the A.A. Laun Addition (east of the railroad tracks to Mason Street); Puchner's, Hansen's, Schroeder's, Muenster's and Laun & Bullwinkel's additions--all north of Wisconsin Avenue--and both Schildhauer's and Brieske's additions, south of Wisconsin Avenue. The first week of September 1908, the local paper ran an article entitled, "New Holstein Needs More Buildings." The following week, the editor seemed to think that his article had stirred up building activity, for he noted that no less than seven homes would be going up in the fall and several more were to be built in the spring. He continued, "Houses is what this village has been needing for some time and now it is an assured fact that we will have a few more houses to help out the congestion." The establishment in 1907 of the Meili-Blumberg Company, manufacturers of the Schmidt Pea Harvester, and the expansion of the John Lauson Manufacturing Company in 1908, did much to spur the growth of the community. The 1911 Sanborn map, as well as the 1913-14 *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* identified an approximate population of 1,000 in New Holstein.⁵

Within one year of the installation of a municipal lighting plant and with approximately sixty businesses, industries or professional services in the village, the local paper reported in 1914 that the community also included 138 horses, mules or asses, 165 neat cattle and eighteen sheep within its confines (specifically noting there were no swine). The following year, street signs were first posted. Most notably that year (1915), a promotional booklet was published on New Holstein. The nearly fifty-page brochure identified that the 1,200-resident community offered educational advantages; a variety of entertainments, including societies and clubs; spiritual

³ Although an 1853 state gazetteer does indeed exist (which lists only the Town of New Holstein and that it has two school districts), the full run of the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* begins with the 1876-77 edition, *Wisconsin Gazetteer* (Madison, WI: Beriah Brown, 1853), 162; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer* (Milwaukee, WI: Murphy & Co., 1876), 68; *History of Northern Wisconsin*, 181; *New Holstein, Calumet County, 1879* (Milwaukee: Beck & Pauli, 1879).

⁴ C.M. Foote & J.W. Henion, *Plat Book of Manitowoc and Calumet Counties, Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, WI: C.M. Foote & Co., 1893); "New Holstein-The Early Years".

⁵ Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of New Holstein, Wis.* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1900, 1911); "New Holstein Needs More Buildings," *Calumet County Reporter*, 9 September 1908, 1/6; "More Buildings Going Up," *Calumet County Reporter* (New Holstein, WI), 16 September 1908, 1/2; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer, 1913-14* (Chicago: R.L. Polk & Co., 1913), 846.

offerings through its three different religious denominations; a variety of attractive homes; professional services such as dentists and physicians; as well as a strong commercial and industrial base. In addition to the continuing reference as a "Garden Spot," the booklet also cited that "New Holstein is known far and wide as 'The Home of Quality,' and has the brightest future of any city in the county."⁶

In 1917-1918, cities throughout the United States found themselves without the proper accommodations to house the influx of men coming to work at local industries that had turned their production over to the wartime effort. Indeed, New Holstein--which had a number of thriving manufacturing concerns--was no different. In January 1918, a meeting was held to form a building and realty association, which was organized by Henry D. Lauson, Peter Iversen and Louis Erbe. The next month the paper put out a plea to residents to "dispose" of their vacant lots to the association so that homes could be erected. Incorporated with a capitalization of \$50,000, the New Holstein Realty Association proposed to build twenty-five homes during the year. The association's initial officers included Louis Erbe, president; John Voigt, vice president; and Eugene Wulff, secretary and treasurer; additional trustees included Otto Tagge and Adolph W. Freund.⁷

Cedarburg architect William Hilgen was contracted to do the design work for the twenty-five homes that were estimated to cost between \$3,500 and \$5,000 each. As of April, the paper reported that the Neumann Building Company of Kiel was making changes to the plans and that ground was to be broken "on the first lot of the (now) twenty-two houses to be built this season." The first four homes to be built (by the Neumann firm) were identified as being built "on the Hansen lots on Monroe Street" and included two bungalows, one two-family home and a one-and-one-half-story, single-family house (their exact locations are unknown at this time). It was anticipated that they were to be completed by July 4th.⁸

As of August, contracts had been let for sixteen more homes--all located in the Highland View Addition (seven on the east side and nine on the west side of Prospect Street). Contractors for their construction included Louis Brieske and Arthur Kestell. It is at this time that it was identified that the houses were one of five different plans--Type 1: one-story, four-room house; Type 2: one-story, five-room house; Type 3: one-and-one-half-story, five-room house; Type 4: a duplex or double-flat; and Type 5: a one-and-one-half-story, six-room house. All homes had basements with a cistern. The floors were hardwood and all were to be wired for electricity. Although the plans were repeated, it was noted that the style of architecture varied for each one and "the uniform plan of architecture usually observable in what are known as 'company houses', is absent." The homes were to be for sale or rent and the buyers were able to buy at cost.

⁶ Newsbrief (re: livestock), *Calumet County Reporter*, 27 February 1914, 5/2; "New Holstein to the Front," *Calumet County Reporter*, 12 March 1915, 1/3; *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1913-14, 846; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty* (New Holstein, WI: D. Cooley & Co., 1998), Reprint of: B.A. Roate and D.V. Holcomb, comps., *Enter Into the Land of Peace, Progress and Plenty: New Holstein in the Beautiful Lake Winnebago Region of Eastern Wisconsin* (Milwaukee: Wetzel Printing Co., 1915).

⁷ "Plans to Incorporate," *Calumet County Reporter*, 25 January 1918, 1/2; "Are You Loyal to Your Town?," *Calumet County Reporter*, 1 February 1918, 1/4; "New Holstein's Future Bright," *Calumet County Reporter*, 29 March 1918, 1/1; "New Holstein Realty Association," *Calumet County Reporter*, 12 April 1918, 1/7 (the bylaws and constitution were drawn up at a meeting held at the Calumet Club).

⁸ *The American Contractor* (Vol. 39), 27 July 1918, 58; Newsbriefs (re: Neumann firm), *Calumet County Reporter*, 19 April 1918, 5/5 and 26 April 1918, 5/2.

The new construction in that area demanded that Roosevelt Street be opened from Washington Street, since many of the new residents would likely be working at the Lauson factory and would like a more convenient way to get to work. Additionally it was noted that Taft should be opened from Prospect to Monroe. Although twenty-five were planned, twenty houses were ultimately built.⁹

By 1920, the population of New Holstein registered at 1,373. That same year, the Farm Specialty Manufacturing Company was organized (later known as Arps), which resulted in, over the years, the sprawling manufacturing facility located at 1711 Wisconsin Avenue. After nearly a decade of discussions regarding water, a waterworks facility was ultimately built in 1924. Two years later, the Village of New Holstein incorporated as a city and the city's first mayor was Ed Funke. That same year, one of the oldest mercantile businesses—W.F. Kletzien—sold its stock and store on Wisconsin Avenue to the New Holstein Drug Company.¹⁰

The city's primary industry, the Lauson Manufacturing Company, struggled during the Depression, ultimately closing its doors in 1933. Concerned about their community's livelihood, a group of businessmen formed the New Holstein Founder's Guild. In addition to providing support for existing firms (the group assisted the Meili-Blumberg Company in their transition to the manufacture of road graders and tractor devices), they solicited companies to locate in New Holstein. Offering the large and vacant Lauson manufacturing facility (that had been donated to the Guild), the group was able to bring the Leverenz Shoe Company to New Holstein in 1935. The new firm offered employment to 50 men. That same year, the Lauson Company reorganized and reopened.¹¹

Following World War II, New Holstein expanded in size once again with the platting of Victory Addition in 1946 and Hilltop Addition the following year (both located south of Wisconsin Avenue). Development along Milwaukee Drive included the 1951 construction of a manufacturing facility for the Langenfeld Shoe Company/Flexiclog Corporation at 1303 Milwaukee Drive. Flexiclogs, considered a "beach clog," were advertised in major magazines and the shoe was quite a fad in its day. The fad eventually died out and the facility was altered for use and sold to the Salvatorian Brothers, which continues to work out of the building today. The first and now only remaining motel in the city, the Starlite Motel, was completed in 1956 at 1321 Milwaukee Drive. The Kestell Furniture Company, begun by Orville Kestell and incorporated in 1950, built a new facility in 1960 at 1311 Milwaukee Drive; again, another firm that continues to operate today. Subdivisions of the 1950s included the Gross Plat (1953) and Hipke Subdivision (1956), both south of Wisconsin Avenue.¹²

⁹ "Contracts Let for Twelve Houses," *Calumet County Reporter*, 19 July 1918, 1/2; "Building Activities," *Calumet County Reporter*, 9 August 1918, 1/1-2; "Local Building in This Vicinity," *Calumet County Reporter*, 14 February 1919, 4/5.

¹⁰ "New Holstein-The Early Years"; Gretchen E. Kletzein, "Early History of New Holstein," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

¹¹ "New Holstein-The Early Years".

¹² Dates of Victory Addition and Hilltop Addition from Eugene C. Wulff, *The New Holstein Story* (New Holstein: By the family, Ca. 1986), 47; Advertisement for Flexiclogs in *LIFE* magazine, 28 February 1955, 89; "New Starlite Motel at New Holstein Plans Its Opening," *The Sheboygan Press*, 15 June 1956, 2, Ad on page 14; Date of construction for Kestell Factory from Bill Kestell, Son of Orville Kestell, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, July

In 1960, New Holstein boasted a population of 2,401. That same year, the New Holstein Municipal Airport was completed west of the city. The city's industrial strengths were acknowledged in 1966 with a "salute to industry" dinner and program. The booklet published for the event enumerated the twenty-eight industries in the city (some of which are located outside of the city limits); the employees of which amounted to nearly 2,500. The 1960s also brought the construction of a Senior High School (1966) at 1715 Plymouth Street and new City Hall (1969) at 2110 Washington Street, both of which continue to function in their respective 1960s-era buildings.¹³

Between 1950 and 1970, the city's population had nearly doubled from 1,831 to 3,012 (as of 2010, it was 3,236). Municipal improvements of the 1970s include the construction of a 1970 addition to the existing fire station (1940) at 2031 Wisconsin Avenue and a new library (1975) at 2115 Washington Avenue. Although the first Mathes Subdivision was platted south of Wisconsin Avenue in 1964, three 1970s-era additions to the original were completed in 1970, 1974 and 1978. The 1970s saw the demolition of the historic railroad depot but also the expansion of operations of Tecumseh at its Michigan Avenue plant. In 1974, the New Holstein Historical Society (organized in 1961) was given the Herman and Augusta Timm House at 1600 Wisconsin Avenue and, in 1996, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. After years of planning and fundraising and two solid years of restoration work, the house reopened to visitors in 2007.¹⁴

2013, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Dates of platting for the Gross Plat and Hipke Subdivision from the plats on file at the City of New Holstein, City Clerk's office.

¹³ Date of airport from the City of New Holstein's website, <http://ci.newholstein.wi.gov>, Accessed in April 2013; "In Appreciation, 1966," Booklet prepared for the reception and dinner held in conjunction with the 1966 Industry Appreciation Testimonial, 24 October 1966, Booklet on file at the City of New Holstein, City Clerk's Office, New Holstein, WI.

¹⁴ "New Holstein-The Early Years"; Dates of Mathes subdivision plats on file at the City of New Holstein.

CHAPTER 2

NOTABLE PERSONS

The 1881 *History of Northern Wisconsin* includes a limited number of biographies of a few notable New Holstein residents as of that date. Admittedly, biographies in such published histories were paid for by the person in the sketch. Persons identified in the 1881 history in the discussion of New Holstein as having a connection to extant resources amounted to two persons and they are included below. At any rate, no later Calumet County histories (which generally include biographical information on prominent citizens) were written. The “notable persons” identified below are somewhat subjective but based on extant resources (most specifically those that are considered for potential eligibility in the Recommendations Chapter) and twentieth-century historical accounts of New Holstein.¹⁵ Please note that highlighted addresses in this chapter indicate properties included in this survey. Associated resources are incorporated into each individual’s discussion, as well as in a list at the conclusion of the chapter.

Bruno F. Arps (1890-1965)

Born on a farm north of New Holstein in 1890, Bruno F. Arps was the son of Fred and Fredericka (Hansen) Arps. He attended New Holstein schools and the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee, after which he worked at a bank in Chilton. By 1910, and at the age of twenty, he was working at the Lauson Manufacturing Company, where he remained until 1920. That year he established the Farm Specialty Manufacturing Company with Henry Kaiser; they manufactured a safety plow hitch for tractors. Two years later, Kaiser sold his interest in the business and the company, later known as Arps Corporation (and today as Ameriquip), the building (1922; with additions, 1930s through 1948) of which is located at **1711 Wisconsin Avenue**. Starting in 1926, the firm was engaged in the manufacture of the “Snow Bird,” an “over-the-wheel track system” with front skis for Model “A” cars. Although discontinued in 1939, it was used by Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his second Antarctic expedition. Bruno has a significant number of patents in his name. In 1952, the Arps Foundation was established, which funded the construction of the 1955 New Holstein Public Library #2 located at **2205 Wisconsin Avenue**. In 1961, he was awarded “Man of the Year” by the New Holstein Association of Commerce. He was first married to Frieda Juckem who died in 1924; less than one year later, he married Marcella Juckem Grassold. Bruno died in 1965 and Marcella died in 1968.¹⁶

¹⁵ Although William Milhaupt is also discussed in the 1881 history, the store which remains extant dates to 1909 and, because of the alterations since that time, it is not considered surveyable. Ferdinand Leuthge also had an entry in the 1881 history; however, the structure that remains extant at that location today (2106 Wisconsin Avenue) is the result of a 1940s remodel and, therefore, is not truly directly associated with Leuthge. Two notable persons that are often directly associated with New Holstein include engineer Edward Schildhauer (1872-1953) and inventor Harry Steenbock (1886-1967). Schildhauer was the chief electrical and mechanical engineer of the Panama Canal project; however, he was born east of the then-village limits (and present-day city limits and thus no associated resource), where he resided until he went to college at UW-Madison, from which he graduated in 1897, “Edward Schildhauer,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 29 May 1953. Similarly, Steenbock, who was one of the discoverers of vitamins D, A and B, was born in Charlesburg, Calumet County, which is northwest of New Holstein proper.

¹⁶ “B.F. Arps Resigns at Lausons,” *New Holstein Reporter*, 16 April 1920, 1/4; “History of Arps Corporation,” in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; “Small New Holstein firm an Example in Conversion,” *The*

Alfred T. Hipke (1873-1960)

Born in the Town of Schleswig, Manitowoc County, in 1873, Alfred Tennyson Hipke was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Schroeder) Hipke. He attended Chilton High School, after which he worked as a clerk in area grocery stores. In 1897, he married Mary Vollstedt, the daughter of meat market-owner Nicholas Vollstedt; together they had four sons. Two years later, Alfred, along with August Paulsen and James G. Griem, incorporated the New Holstein Canning Company, the 1919 warehouse of which remains at **1822 Park Avenue** and the 1943 office (since remodeled into a residence) at **1803 Park Avenue**. In 1917, Griem sold his interest in the company and Hipke became president; in 1936, the firm name changed to A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. Until his death in 1960 (at the age of 87), Hipke served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Among those at the organization meeting in 1905 of the Wisconsin Pea Packer Association (re-named the Wisconsin Cannery Association in 1926), Hipke would go on to serve as the president in 1916, 1917 and 1918. Among other local positions, he served as the first president of the New Holstein Association of Commerce, which formed in 1919. Although having been active in masonry since 1896, he was the first Worshipful Master of Masonic Lodge F. & A.M. 172, when it was formed in 1925. With an interest in Holstein-Friesian cattle, he and James Griem purchased in 1907 the Hickory Grove farm south of New Holstein. Hipke sold his interest in 1917. In 1928, Hipke began what would become known as Hipke Orchards, located west of the city. He is also identified as having been the first to do contoured and stripped crop farming and was a pioneer in fighting tuberculosis in dairy herds. Mary and Alfred resided in the circa-1902, Hipke family home at **2114 Randolph Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter), until their respective deaths in 1942 and 1960.¹⁷

Adolph Langenfeld (1893-1991)

Born in 1893, the son of John and Theresa (Brost) Langenfeld, Adolph Langenfeld attended St. Mary's Catholic grade school (through 7th grade) and spent six months (between 1913 and 1914) at the Cream City Business School in Milwaukee. His father owned a garage in Marytown, where Adolph worked as a car salesman for the Jackson-Hupmobile and Overland agencies. In 1917, he married Olive Heus with whom he had three children. After serving in World War I, he built a garage on Wisconsin Avenue in New Holstein that dealt in a variety of car agencies, as well as Samson tractors. For the remainder of his life, he established himself (or took part in the establishment of) or purchased and then later sold a number of businesses, including but not limited to: The Langenfeld Oil Company; the Arps Manufacturing Company (**1711 Wisconsin Avenue**); the Snow Flyer Corporation; Lanco Fox & Fur Farm (later Associated Fur Farms); the Three Dimension Corporation; Elcho Fur Farm; National Food Company; Bayfield Fish Company; Silver Moon Springs Trout Farm; A.L. Langenfeld Shoe Co./Flexiclog Corporation (**1303 Milwaukee Drive**); New Holstein Builders Corporation; and the Todajeem Corporation. He was also active/a promoter of the construction of (among others) the American Legion Post #124 Memorial Clubhouse (1922 Wisconsin Avenue); the Starlite Motel (**1321 Milwaukee**

Milwaukee Journal, 27 December 1942, II-3/3-4; "Industrialist B.F. Arps Dies at New Holstein," *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 May 1965, 8, his obituary cites over 70 patents; however, a Google Patents search could not quantify the number, www.googlepatents.com, Accessed in July 2013.

¹⁷ "A.T. Hipke Honored," *Calumet County Reporter*, 10 December 1915, 1/6; "A.T. Hipke Dead at 87 in New Holstein," *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 August 1960, 16; "A.T. Hipke: Pioneer Wisconsin Canner," in *Food Packer* (November 1954), 24, Copy on file in the Hipke Collection at the New Holstein Historical Society (hereafter cited as NHHS), New Holstein, WI; "Masonry in New Holstein," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

Drive); the Municipal Airport (Wisconsin Avenue, west end); the New Holstein Senior High School (**1715 Plymouth Street**); the Leverenz Shoe Factory; the post office building (1816 Wisconsin Avenue); the Professional Building (1836 Wisconsin Avenue); and Willowdale Nursing Home (1610 Hoover Street). In 1965, he was named New Holstein 'Man of the Year'." In 1922, he purchased the Gilbert M. & Jennie Matson House (1919) at **1825 Wisconsin Avenue**, where he resided until his death in 1991. Olive died in 1981.¹⁸

Paul Langenfeld (1899-1964)

Paul Langenfeld was born in 1899 in the Town of New Holstein, the son of John and Theresa (Brost) Langenfeld (and brother of Adolph Langenfeld). Aside from his position as mayor from 1950 until his death, he was perhaps most well known as the president of the Elcho (Mink) Fur Farm. He served as Chairman of the Board of the National Food Company in Fond du Lac, treasurer of the Silver Moon Springs Trout Farm in Plymouth and the owner of Lanco Dairy Farm in Marytown. He was active in Boy Scouts and was awarded in 1964 scouting's highest honor, the Silver Beaver and sat on the National Council of Boy Scouts. As of the 1948 Centennial booklet, the home at 1906 Washington Street (not surveyed due to alterations) is identified as the Paul Langenfeld home. Shortly thereafter, he built a Ranch-style home for himself at **2129 Illinois Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). He died on 19 September 1964.¹⁹

John Lauson (1868-1922)

Born just west of the village of New Holstein in 1868, John Lauson was the son of Detlef and Martha (Thedens) Lauson. In 1876, he moved with his family to the village (now city) proper and, in 1884, he engaged with his uncle George Lauson and J.H. Optenberg in a small machine repair shop located along Railroad Street/the railroad tracks. Following a fire, John and Mr. Optenberg rebuilt their shop at present-day 1611 Wisconsin Avenue (Meili-Blumberg Company) and named the concern J.H. Optenberg & Company. Their specialty was the repair of steam tractors; however, they also manufactured boilers, tanks, smokestacks and other steel and iron products. Their partnership dissolved circa 1893. Within a few short years, Lauson associated with his brother Henry D. Lauson and J.C. Schmidt and the firm incorporated as The John Lauson Manufacturing Company, makers of gas engines. The factory remained at the Wisconsin Avenue location until 1908, when a new facility was erected along the east side of the railroad tracks and north of Michigan Avenue, the altered structures of which remain today at **1604 Michigan Avenue**. In 1897, John married Mary Schmidt; together they had three children, two of which survived him. In 1917, John built a new house for the family at **2215 Wisconsin**

¹⁸ "Adolph L. Langenfeld," Typed timeline of his life and achievements, Material in possession of the NHHS; "NH Business Leader Langenfeld Dies at 98," *New Holstein Reporter*, 18 July 1991, Clipping available at the NHHS; Additional information regarding Langenfeld can be found in Roy Alexander, "The Langenfeld Story-A Direct Selling Saga," in *Specialty Salesman: The Magazine of Modern Direct Selling*, January 1954, 30(+), copy on file at the NHHS; Edward S. Kitch, "Wisconsin's King Midas Makes Money on Mink, Inventions and Trout," *The Sunday Press* (Binghamton, NY), 10 January 1954, 9-C; "Adolph Langenfeld is Selected as New Holstein 'Man of the Year,'" *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 May 1965, 25.

¹⁹ Terry Thiessen, New Holstein resident and historical society president, information provided to Traci E. Schnell, 10 April 2013, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; "Paul Langenfeld," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 September 1964, 16. The 1948 *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet* identifies the house at 1906 Washington Street (photo and caption) as the home of Paul Langenfeld; however, by 1951 it had been sold to Arnold Mulhern, Paul Langenfeld to Arnold Mulhern, Warranty Deed, 20 December 1951, 80/210.

Avenue (See Recommendations Chapter). John was only able to enjoy the home for four years, as he died in 1922; Mary died just three years later.²⁰

Adolph Moeller (1828-Ca. 1903)

Born in Altona, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1828, Adolph Moeller was in the mercantile business prior to immigrating to the United States in 1851. Settling in Calumet County, Wisconsin, he is identified as having laid out the village of Altona. He first ran a store out of his house, after which he built a structure solely for that purpose in 1863; that same year, he was appointed postmaster. In 1866, he built a house that remains extant at **2404 State Street** and in 1871, he established a hardware store. At the organizational meeting of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Town of New Holstein held in March 1873, Moeller was chosen as president. Later, when a board of directors was chosen, he served as its treasurer. Additionally, he had an interest in the firm of Schroeder & Co., another general store. Following the death of his first wife Betty in 1865, he married a second time to Cecelia Schroeder. Among the seven children with Cecelia (and whom is assumed to have been born while residing at 2404 State Street) was Gustave Moeller (b. 1881; d. 1931), who would become a Wisconsin artist and art teacher of renown. The Adolph Moeller family moved to Milwaukee in 1885, where Adolph worked into his 70s in the insurance business. No exact death date could be found, but it appears he died between 1900 and 1903.²¹

Ferdinand Ostenfeldt (1829–1910)

Although no known standing structure remains in New Holstein, Ferdinand Ostenfeldt was responsible for laying out the community of New Holstein, which is noted as having been named for Ostenfeldt's homeland. Ostenfeldt was born in 1829 in Schleswig-Holstein and is reported as having come to the United States, and Calumet County specifically, in about 1845. Two years later, he returned to Germany to convince friends and relatives to immigrate to the Calumetville vicinity. Ostenfeldt platted in 1872 the original commercial area of New Holstein, including Railroad and Main streets; he later made an addition to the west, known as Ostenfeldt's Second Addition. From 1863 to 1870, he served as the Calumet County assessor. In 1876, he and his wife Maria Friderichsen and their two sons moved to Manitowoc, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick.²²

Fred W. Schmidt (1855-1931)

Fred William Schmidt was born in the Town of New Holstein in 1855, the son of German immigrants Jacob and Elizabeth (Daube) Schmidt. In 1882, he married Lena Schroeder with

²⁰ "Leading Manufacturer of New Holstein Answers Summons," Newspaper not cited, 1922, Text available online at www.2manitowoc.com, Accessed January 2013; "The John Lauson Mfg. Co.," *Calumet County Reporter*, 7 April 1909, 1/1-4; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 26; "History of the Lauson Company," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p. Specific dates of events vary from secondary source to secondary source, dating to 1908, 1915 and 1948; hence, some minor generalizations of dates were made.

²¹ *History of Northern Wisconsin* (1881), 182; "New Holstein-The Early Years," information excerpted from the Timm House Historic Structure Report, Prepared by River Architects, La Crosse, Wisconsin and available online at <http://newholsteinhistory.info>, Accessed in October 2012; *Wisconsin Business Gazetteer*, 1879; *Milwaukee City Directories*, 1900-1903; "Gustave Moeller," in *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography* (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960), 257-58; "History of the Calumet Equity Insurance Company," Available online at www.calumetequity.com, Accessed June 2013.

²² *History of Northern Wisconsin* (1881), 530; "New Holstein-the Early Years."

whom he had five daughters. The Schmidts moved in 1911 to the then-village of New Holstein. In circa 1905, Schmidt first designed the Schmidt Green Pea Harvester, after which he made improvements and it was given to the New Holstein Canning Company for their use. He filed for its patent in 1906. In 1909, the F.W. Schmidt Pea Harvester Company was formed, with F.W. Schmidt serving as president. From 1909 to 1919, the machines were manufactured by the Meili-Blumberg Company, after which a new facility was built on Park Avenue (no longer extant). By no later than 1930, the Schmidts resided at **1903 Monroe Street**. Lena died in 1938.²³

George H. Schroeder (1862-1940)

George Schroeder was born in New Holstein in 1862, the son of German-born farmer Nicholas Schroeder and his wife Catherine. In 1887, he married Bertha Timm, with whom he had two children, Georgenia and Manila. George worked as a grain dealer, associated with the grain elevator of his father-in-law, Herman C. Timm, as of 1892. In 1902, he was among the organizers of the State Bank of New Holstein located at **2038 Railroad Street** (See Recommendations Chapter, Market Square Commercial Historic District), of which he eventually became the vice president. The following year he was elected the first captain of the New Holstein Fire Department, which was established that year. He built the house at **2104 Randolph Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter) in circa 1906, which was designed by the Green Bay firm of Foeller & Schober. Bertha died in 1921 and he remained in the family home into the 1930s, selling in 1937. George married the former Anna Nehls after 1930. His 1940 obituary cites that he had a summer home on Lake Poygan (Winnebago County) and spent the winter months at his home at Tangaloe, Mississippi.²⁴

Herman C. Timm, Sr. (1834-1906)

Born in 1834 in Marne, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Herman Christian Timm, Sr. was the son of Giesbert and Maria Timm, who immigrated to the United States in 1848. In 1864, he wed Augusta Muenster and purchased a farm where he remained until 1872. He engaged in the business of grain and erected the first elevator in New Holstein in 1879. In 1892, he partnered with his son-in-law George H. Schroeder and they built another elevator, this one in Hayton. That same year, Timm made a significant addition to his 1873 home, resulting in the Queen Anne-style residence at **1600 Wisconsin Avenue**, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Following a fire, the New Holstein elevator was destroyed and a new one was erected circa 1892 at **2038 Railroad Street**. In 1902, Timm was elected the first president of the

²³ "The F.W. Schmidt Green Pea Harvester," *Calumet County Reporter*, 10 March 1909, 1/3-6; "Fred W. Schmidt," Obituary, *Kiel Tri-County Record*, 19 February 1931; Calumet County Death Records (8/710). The local paper reported that F.W. Schmidt moved into his new residence from Henry Welker and Welker moved to Schmidt's farm, *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 March 1911, 1/2. The location of Welker's house is unknown; however, as of 1920, the census indicates that the Schmidts resided on Monroe Street. As of 1930 they resided at 1903 Monroe Street; however, deeds indicate that the house was purchased as of 1928, thus suggesting different homes/locations, Alma Arps to Fritz W. & Lena Schmidt, Warranty Deed, 12 April 1928, 56/133, #30527. Alma Arps did work for the bank (and it may have been a deed transfer through the bank), so it's possible that the Schmidts did reside at 1903 Monroe prior to 1928.

²⁴ The assessor records a construction date of 1906; deeds indicate that Schroeder purchased the property as early as 1899; tax rolls could not be confirmed, Rud Puchner to George H. Schroeder, Warranty Deed, 4 November 1899, 29/586; "Bertha Schroeder," Obituary, *New Holstein Reporter*, 31 May 1921; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 22-23; "George Schroeder, 77 Dies at New London," *Appleton Post Crescent*, 17 June 1940, 15, his obituary cites Tangaloe, however, a Google search does not come up with a city of that name; however, the city of Tougalo was found; "New Holstein Fire Department," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

newly established village. Also that same year, he established the State Bank of New Holstein (1902) at **2038 Railroad Street** and served as its first president and one of its directors; he was also the president of the New Holstein Mercantile Company. Herman and Augusta had seven children: Bertha (Schroeder); Eliese (Leverenz); Dr. E. Timm; H.C. Timm Jr.; and Emma, Amelia and Agatha. Both Herman Sr. and Augusta died in 1906.²⁵

Henry Timmer (1827-1905)

Henry Timmer was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1828 and was trained as a teacher. At the age of twenty, he immigrated to the United States, staying briefly in New York, after which he located in Washington County, Wisconsin, to farm through 1850. After short stints in Milwaukee and Illinois, he ultimately purchased a farm in the Town of Lima, Sheboygan County, in 1854. For the next twenty-one years, he served in a variety of positions for the town and earned his license as an auctioneer. In 1875, he and his family moved to New Holstein, at which time he built the house at **2021 Mason Street**. While in New Holstein, he served as Justice of the Peace for three terms and was also a Notary Public. Married in 1870, he and his wife Talena Obermeyer had three children: Christina (Mrs. H. H. Greve); Henry and Martin; Talena died in 1881. He married late that same year to Antonia Schlaich and, in circa 1898, they moved to Grundy Center, Iowa, where Henry died in 1905.²⁶

August Vollstedt (1871-1965)

August Vollstedt was born in New Holstein in 1871, the son of Nicholas and Sophia (Jens) Vollstedt. Nicholas established early a meat business in the community, which August took over in 1911. The first meat market structure (built circa 1880) was moved between 1890 and 1894 from adjacent to the family home to Wisconsin Avenue. In need of new quarters, the original structure was moved to **2012 Wisconsin Avenue** and the A. Vollstedt Commercial Block was erected in 1911 and remains at **2014-2016 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter for discussions regarding both buildings). August wed Minnie Beyerstadt in 1899, after which they resided at the home located at **2004 Wisconsin Avenue**. The Vollstedts had seven children. At the time of his death, August was identified as the last surviving member of the city's original fire department.²⁷

²⁵ The 1879 date for the construction of the first elevator is from "Herman C. Timm, Sr." Obituary, *Chilton Times*, 30 June 1906, Available online at www.findagrave.com, Accessed May 2013.

²⁶ *History of Northern Wisconsin* (1881), 183; Marriage records available online indicate that Henry remarried in 1881 and not five years later, as cited in an unidentified obituary, Wisconsin Genealogy Index, Available online at www.wisconsinhistory.org, Accessed June 2013; "Henry Timmer (1827-1905)" an obituary with no citations, is available online at www.findagrave.com, Accessed June 2013.

²⁷ *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 29; A handwritten letter, signed by W.F. (Pete) Vollstedt, indicates that the original portion of the building is "the piece which today shows a square front," Letter in the Hipke Collection, NHHS; "August Vollstedt Leases Meat Market to Chilton Butcher," *New Holstein Reporter*, undated (circa 1939), In Hipke Collection, NHHS.

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with New Holstein's **notable persons**:

Please note that **bolded** properties in the following list are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
2129 Illinois Avenue	Paul Langenfeld House (Ca. 1948)	#222777
2021 Mason Street	Henry & Talena Timmer House (1875)	#4263
1604 Michigan Avenue	John Lauson Manufacturing Co. (1908 with additions)/Tecumseh Products Co.	#225253
1303 Milwaukee Drive	A.L. Langenfeld Shoe Co.-Flexiclog Corp. (1951)/ Salvatorian Brothers Center (Ca. 1959 alterations)	#224319
1321 Milwaukee Drive	Starlite Motel (1956)	#224321
1903 Monroe Street	House (Ca. 1890)/F.W. & Lena Schmidt House	#222718
1803 Park Avenue	A.T. Hipke & Sons Co. Office (1943)	#222714
1822 Park Avenue	New Holstein Canning Co. Warehouse (1919)	#17517
1715 Plymouth Street	New Holstein Senior High School (1966)	#225255
2038 Railroad Street	Greve & Iversen and H.C. Timm Sr. Grain Elevators* (1892; 1898)	#4279
2038 Railroad Street	State Bank of New Holstein*(1902)	#4281
2104 Randolph Avenue	George H. & Anna Schroeder House (Ca. 1906)	#4285
2114 Randolph Avenue	Alfred T. & Mary Hipke House (Ca. 1902)	#4286
2404 State Street	Adolph & Celia Moeller House (1866)	#222785
1600 Wisconsin Avenue	Herman C. Sr. & Augusta Timm House (1873; 1892)	#4292
1711 Wisconsin Avenue	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places Farm Specialty Manufacturing Co. (1922, with additions through 1948)/ Arps Corporation	#222710
1825 Wisconsin Avenue	Gilbert M. & Jennie Matson House*(1919)/ Adolph & Olive Langenfeld House	#4295
2012 Wisconsin Avenue	Vollstedt Meat Market (Ca. 1880-1911)/ Wirth Cigar Factory (1911-Ca. 1925-26)/ New Holstein Public Library #1 (1931-1955)	#4306
2014-2016 Wisconsin Avenue	August Vollstedt Commercial Block (1911)	#4297
2205 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Public Library #2 (1955)	#222692
2215 Wisconsin Avenue	John & Mary Lauson House (1917)/ Erbe-Hoffman Funeral Home	#4298

*This property is part of one of the two proposed historic districts which are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter but it is not individually discussed in that chapter.

CHAPTER 3

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Postal service is identified as having been officially established in New Holstein in 1850. German-born Rudolph Puchner was appointed postmaster and served as the mail carrier, “carrying the bag to Hayton.” The post office has been located in a variety of spots throughout the years including what is believed to be the earliest extant location (although not surveyed), 2326 Wisconsin Avenue, the home of Sophia Lowenhagen, who served as the postmistress from June 1866 to September 1890. It was thereafter moved to the William Milhaupt home at 2020 Wisconsin Avenue (extant but not surveyed) where it remained before moving next-door into the newly remodeled Milhaupt building (2024 Wisconsin Avenue; not surveyed) in 1909. The building, remodeled by local blacksmith Milhaupt with an addition to the east, provided for post office space in the new half, while the west half accommodated a drug store. Ten years later, mail service moved to the John Voigt Commercial Block (1912) at **2113 Railroad Street** (See Recommendations Chapter, Market Square Commercial Historic District), where it remained until 1951. The city’s current post office building, located at 1816 Wisconsin Avenue (extant but not surveyed), was completed in 1965.²⁸

Telephone service was introduced to New Holstein in the early 1890s, with the first switchboard being installed in 1898 in the original Union Hotel at 2011 Main Street. Following a fire, a new hotel was built at the same location (extant but not surveyed), where it remained until the combination office-residence was built in 1912 at 1832 Wisconsin Avenue (extant but not surveyed).²⁹

As discussed in Chapter 1, the village of New Holstein was officially incorporated as a village (combining New Holstein and Altona as one) on 7 August 1901 with a population of 569. The first village president was Herman C. Timm. In 1911, the Calumet Club took up the topic of electricity and, on 20 June 1912, the village residents voted (152-78) for municipal light service and a \$15,000 power house was erected at **1821 Park Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter) later that same year. Street lights were lit at the end of December and the home of Henry N. Edens at 2012 Randolph Avenue was the first residence to be lit, while the first business to be lit

²⁸ There are a number of discrepancies regarding the whereabouts of the New Holstein post office throughout the years; however, the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of New Holstein confirm its location in the house at 2020 Wisconsin Avenue from 1894 through 1900, as opposed to the Milhaupt Building, which was not completed (as it stands today) until 1909. As of 1929, the map confirms its existence on Railroad Street, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of New Holstein, Wis.*, 1894, 1900, 1911, 1929 and 1929 (updated to 1943); “The New Postoffice Building,” image included in the *Calumet County Reporter*, 7 April 1909, 3/3-4; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 44; “New Holstein Post Office,” in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; Newsbrief (re: P.O. to Voigt Building), *Calumet County Reporter*, 25 July 1919, 1/1; “New Holstein to get New Post Office,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 11 November 1964, 18; “All U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971 Results,” Available online at www.Ancstry.com, Accessed April 2013.

²⁹ Newsbrief (re: lots purchased), *Calumet County Reporter*, 22 November 1911, 8/5; Newsbriefs (re: start and progress of building telephone exchange), *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 May 1912, 5/3 and 3 July 1912, 1/5; “Development of Telephone Service,” in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

was the former Luethge's Hotel at 2106 Wisconsin Avenue. By 1920 and with a population of 1,373, options for receiving electricity were being weighed, as the New Holstein plant was determined inadequate and the cost to make the necessary additions were too high. In January 1920 a headline read "Electric Power from Appleton" and indicated that Henry Edens and Eugene Wulff were in talks with the Wisconsin, Traction, Heat & Power Company to extend lines to New Holstein. By March, the village board voted to sell the power plant, which had an outstanding debt of \$14,000, to the Appleton firm. One year later, it was ultimately determined that the village would build a high-tension power line to Chilton in order to connect with the Wisconsin Public Service line there. Based on the connection, it was calculated that power service would be significantly cheaper (notably, the plant had an estimated loss of \$1,000 in 1920) and, along with that, the debt on the 1912 structure could eventually be paid off. In 1922, the line was built.³⁰

Although a municipal waterworks was considered at the same time as the electric power plant, the ultimate decision was not made until 1920, when both the waterworks and sewage system project carried as of March 1920. Bonds were issued to raise money for the construction of the waterworks; however, the waterworks facility, located at **1821 Park Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter) was not completed until 1924.³¹

The New Holstein Fire Department was established in 1903, with George Schroeder serving as its first chief and uniforms were purchased the following year. The department was split between two fire houses—Engine House No. 1 located downtown (along the south side of Wisconsin Avenue at Railroad street), with the other located "uptown" and located where the fire department stands today at **2031 Wisconsin Avenue** (the original structure was oriented to the west). The first unit of the current facility was built in the Art Deco style in 1940 at the immediate corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Madison Street. In 1968, the department requested that an addition be made to the 1940 structure. The Fond du Lac firm of Vesperman-Pohlman designed a 58 x 68-foot addition to match the original block. Work began in mid-1969 and was completed in 1970, with an open house held on 13 September 1970.³²

That same year (1970), the new New Holstein City Hall at **2110 Washington Street** was completed. In need of larger facilities (having previously shared quarters with the city utility at 1821 Park Avenue), a building committee was appointed in 1966 and Robert W. Surplice of Green Bay was engaged as architect. Ground-breaking ceremonies for the bi-level structure were

³⁰ Newsbrief (re: electricity), *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 November 1911, 1/3; "Electric Power From Appleton," *New Holstein Reporter*, 30 January 1920, 1/4; "Vote Sale of Power Plant to Appleton Concern," *New Holstein Reporter*, 5 March 1920, 1/1; "Village to Build Power Line," *New Holstein Reporter*, 4 March 1921, 1/5; "The Day New Holstein Saw the Light," *New Holstein Reporter*, undated (ca. 1972) clipping (page 3) in the files of the NHHS.

³¹ The "25 Years Ago" column in the 1937 *Sheboygan Press* indicated that a waterworks was to be put in the summer of 1912, "if plans work out satisfactorily" (which clearly they did not since it was not installed until 1924). Jerry Donohue of Donohue and Sinz in Sheboygan had been to New Holstein to look over the parcel; at that time, the system was estimated to cost \$9,000, *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 May 1937, 10/1.

³² "New Holstein Fire Department," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; "Dedication of the New Holstein City Hall and Utility Offices and Open House of the New Holstein Fire Department Garage and New Holstein Public Library," Booklet prepared by the City of New Holstein, Event held on 13 September 1970, Copy on file at the New Holstein City Clerk's Office.

held on 9 April 1969 and its dedication occurred on 13 September 1970. In addition to the city clerk and mayor's offices, the brick-faced and poured-concrete building included (and continues to include) space for the city utilities, council chambers, the police department, bathrooms, as well as an additional meeting room.³³

The topic of a public library hit the local paper in 1911 and efforts to establish such a library were undertaken by the Tuesday Club the following year; however, it was not until January 1929 that one would be established through the combined efforts of the Association of Commerce, Civic Society, Tuesday Club and the Common Council. Four months later, a library opened in the Milhaupt building at 2024 Wisconsin Avenue with 607 volumes. By September of the same year, patrons numbered 266. Within two years, the library outgrew its quarters and it was moved to **2012 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). As of 1949, it offered about 2,800 volumes to about 700 patrons. On 13 October 1949, fire destroyed the majority of the library's contents; it was noted that less than 400 volumes could be salvaged, while about 200 were checked out by patrons at the time. Although the interior of the building was significantly affected by the fire, its exterior remained intact. Repairs were made and the library again resumed at that location until the Arps Foundation, headed by Bruno Arps, built a new facility at **2205 Wisconsin Avenue**. Once again in need of expanded facilities, the Civic Society sponsored a benefit dinner in 1970 to discuss a proposed \$40,000 library addition. Rather than expanding the Wisconsin Avenue facility it was decided to build new at its current location, **2115 Washington Street**. Plans were drawn by Stubenrauch & Associates of Sheboygan and the building was completed in 1975 at a cost of \$232,888.³⁴

³³ Dedication and Open House booklet (1970), cited above, n.p.

³⁴ "Why Not a Public Library," *Calumet County Reporter*, 17 May 1911, 1/6; "Community Ponders Library Problem in Wake of Fire," article dates to 1949 but was reprinted in the Library Dedication Supplement to the *New Holstein Reporter*, 16 November 1975, On file at the NHHS; "A Brief History of the New Holstein Public Library System," also in Library Dedication Supplement (1975). "Public Library" and "History of the Tuesday Club" in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; Dedication and Open House booklet (1970), n.p.

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with New Holstein's **governmental and political** history:

Please note that **bolded** properties in the following list are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
1821 Park Avenue	New Holstein Utility, Jail & City Hall (1912; 1915; 1924; 1937)	#4273
2113 Railroad Street	John Voigt Commercial Block* (1912)	#4278
2110 Washington Street	New Holstein City Hall (1970)	#222731
2115 Washington Street	New Holstein Public Library #3 (1975)	#222732
2012 Wisconsin Avenue	Vollstedt Meat Market (Ca. 1880-1911)/	
	Wirth Cigar Factory (1911 to Ca. 1925-26)/	
	New Holstein Public Library #1 (1931-1955)	#4306
2031 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Fire Station (1940; 1970)	#4303
2205 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Public Library #2 (1955)	#222692

*This property is part of one of the two proposed historic districts which are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter but it is not individually discussed in that chapter.

CHAPTER 4

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

As discussed previously, the present-day community of New Holstein largely developed as two separate communities: Altona on the west (north of the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue and Calumet Drive) and New Holstein on the east (north of Wisconsin Avenue and along Main and Railroad streets), with scattered businesses located in between. Although settled in the late-1840s and early 50s, the area did not truly develop until after the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad completed a line through the eastern settlement of New Holstein in 1872.

Aside from the usual service establishments such as general merchandise stores, taverns, hotels, hardware stores and implement dealerships, one of the earlier commercial enterprises to establish itself in Altona and along Calumet Drive was the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Town of New Holstein. In March of 1873, representatives from the area met to form a fire insurance company, which would insure dwellings and farms buildings (as well as their respective contents) in the towns of New Holstein, Charlestown and Brothertown. Two years later, the name changed to the Calumet County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and expanded to include properties in the surrounding counties of Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Outagamie, as well as the towns of Russell and Rhine in Sheboygan County. Although their 1880 building is no longer extant, the firm's 1913 structure still stands at **1828 Wisconsin Avenue** and continues to operate as the Equity Mutual Insurance Company.³⁵

The history of banking in New Holstein goes back to 1902 and the establishment of the New Holstein State Bank. Incorporators included Herman C. Timm, Sr., Jas. G. Griem, George Schroeder, Adolph Weber and George L. Leverenz; the structure at **2038 Railroad Street** was completed in 1902 and opened its doors on 2 January 1903. In 1917, word spread that outside parties were interested in establishing a new financial institution in New Holstein, which did not sit well with a group of local businessmen. This group decided to capitalize a new bank at \$50,000. Shortly thereafter, James Griem and A.A. Laun, who had acquired an option on the stock of the State Bank of New Holstein, approached the group and their new bank to take over the existing institution, building, fixtures, business and all. With a vote of 26 to 2, they voted to accept the offer. The new institution opened on 4 January 1918, with Eugene Wulff as cashier and Alma Arps, assistant cashier (she had also worked at the State Bank of New Holstein). Although the newly named institution—People's State Bank—had planned on building a new structure, they remained in the Railroad Street building until 1955, at which time their new facility was completed at 1820 Wisconsin Avenue (extant but not surveyed).³⁶

³⁵ "Calumet County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; "Our History," available online at www.calumetequity.com, Accessed June 2013.

³⁶ *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 22-23; "People's State Bank Now Being Organized," *Calumet County Reporter*, 26 October 1917, 1/2-4; "People's State Bank Opens Today," *Calumet County Reporter*, 4 January 1918, 1/1; "Bank History," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

The changing technology of the twentieth century had a significant impact upon New Holstein's business community. While common businesses such as general stores, grocers and meat markets remained, the rising popularity of the automobile decreased the number of horse-related industries such as blacksmith and harness shops within the village; however, Herman Sell maintained a harness shop until his death in 1937 and both Fred Duerwachter and Fred Griem operated blacksmith shops into the late-1920s. In their place, emerged a number of service stations and garages. One of the two garages built in the 1910s included Herman Muenster's New Holstein Motor Car Company (1915) at **2120 Wisconsin Avenue**. Also, at the east end of town, the Meili-Blumberg Company sold cars and also did auto repair, which resulted in the 1916 construction of a facility to accommodate such repairs at 1615 Wisconsin Avenue (extant but not surveyed). As well, gas pumps were installed at both locations for the general sale of gas before true "gas stations" developed. Sheathed in porcelain enamel panels, Orville Schaar's Gas Station at **1515 Wisconsin Avenue**, built in 1952, remains in business today. As of 1966, the community was home to most of the standard gas brands, including Texaco, Sinclair and Pure Oil, the lattermost of which was offered at Schaar's. The 1940s brought the construction of Christel & Nimmer, Inc. (1946) at **2215 Calumet Drive**, which offered both farm implement and car sales, while the late-1960s saw the construction of Depies Firestone Sales & Service (1967) at **1327 Milwaukee Drive** (See Recommendations Chapter) which offered Firestone tires, as well as total car care.³⁷

Immediately preceding village incorporation in 1901, a nine-page promotional booklet was produced that identified the industrial merits of New Holstein. It reiterated the history of New Holstein (as written in the 1881 history) and went on to promote the fact that the village had approximately 600 residents, most of which were entirely German or of German descent—"a class most desired by the manufacturing industry." It identified twenty-three industries, businesses or professional services, among which included the John Lauson Manufacturing Company at **1604 Michigan Avenue**, the New Holstein Creamery (1891) at **1917 Wisconsin Avenue** and the New Holstein Canning Company (1899) at **1822 Park Avenue**, all companies of which would continue as mainstays in the community.³⁸

Of the aforementioned industries, the John Lauson Manufacturing Company is the oldest and most well-known. Makers of gas engines, the Lauson concern started with John's father and his brothers in the 1870s and, in 1884, the firm was officially organized. Locating first along Railroad Street, they would move to the present location of the M-B Corporation (1615 Wisconsin Avenue), where they would remain until 1908. The firm would then build anew adjacent to the railroad tracks at **1604 Michigan Avenue**. In 1933, it would close, only to reorganize and reopen as the Lauson Company but two years later. In 1941, the company was purchased by the Hart-Carter Company of Peoria, Illinois, after which it would become the Lauson Engine Division of the Tecumseh Products Co. (in 1956). The company boasted a total

³⁷ *Wisconsin State Gazetteer*, 1924-25, 1057; "Herman Sell," Obituary, Available online at www.findagrave.com, Accessed June 2013; Newsbrief and advertisement (re: gas pumps at New Holstein Motor Car Company and Meili-Blumberg), *Calumet County Reporter*, 8/3; "Beautiful Suburban Living in New Holstein, Wisconsin," Promotional Pamphlet and services directory, New Holstein Association of Commerce(?), Ca. 1967, On file at the New Holstein City Hall, New Holstein, WI.

³⁸ *Industrial Review of New Holstein, Wisconsin*, 1900, 1-9, the booklet does note that it did not include sketches on sixteen other businesses or professional services.

employment of 1,600 in 1966. The company closed operations in New Holstein in 2006 and the industrial facility now stands empty.³⁹

Among the notable post-1900 industries to establish themselves in New Holstein is the Meili-Blumberg Company. Founded in 1907, it had its start as a machine and repair shop at 1907 Wisconsin Avenue, prior to the construction of the building's second floor (later known as the bakery building). Incorporation papers were filed for the firm by Otto Meili, Paul Blumberg, Fred Meili, Fred W. Schmidt and J. C. Schmidt on 26 November 1907 with a capital stock of \$8,000. Having grown out of their quarters, they purchased the old Lauson shop on Wisconsin Avenue in 1908, the same year they installed the first conveyor system at the New Holstein Cannery. The next year the company took on the Ford agency and was noted as the pioneer agency in that part of the state. Prior to 1915 and reorganization, the company also manufactured Pal Automobiles (junior cars), the Schmidt Green Pea Harvester, as well as the ensilage cutter (known as the Holstein Safety cutter). In the Fall of 1916, the firm expanded its quarters, building the brick garage and showroom that remains (albeit altered and not surveyed) at 1615 Wisconsin Avenue. Beginning in the 1920s, the company manufactured tractor loaders, sweepers and road marking equipment. Known as the M-B Corporation, the company remains in business and continues to manufacture, among other things, both pavement-marking and airport snow removal equipment.⁴⁰

Located adjacent to M-B Corporation to the west at **1711 Wisconsin Avenue** is the former Arps Corporation, known today as Ameriquip. Begun in 1920 as the Farm Specialty Manufacturing Company by Bruno F. Arps (a former employee of the Lauson firm) and Henry Kaiser, the firm initially manufactured a safety plow hitch for farm tractors. In 1922, Arps alone moved the business to Harrison Street (at the west end of its current location) and, four years later, he purchased the patents for the "Snowmobile Conversion Kit" (for the Model T) of Virgil White of New Hampshire, the inventor of the "snowmobile." Following some improvements, the firm began to manufacture the "Snow Bird," which was used by Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his second Antarctic expedition. Its manufacture was discontinued in 1939, having been supplanted by the production of the Black Hawk snow plow. World War II prompted the plant's conversion to war work, which resulted in the manufacture of bomb and shell parts, as well as Army truck frames. Additions between the 1920s and the late-1940s, resulted in the sprawling structure seen today.⁴¹

A notable but significantly smaller industrial building is that which is located at **2012 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Although the building started its life as a meat market, Michael J. Wirth moved his cigar-making operations into the building in 1911. In 1925-26, Wirth built the combination store and flat at **2101 Wisconsin Avenue**, to which it is believed he moved his cigar sales.

³⁹ "The John Lauson Mfg. Co.," *Calumet County Reporter*, 7 April 1909, 1/1-4; "History of the Lauson Company," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; "Beautiful Suburban Living in New Holstein, Wisconsin," 1-2.

⁴⁰ "The Meili-Blumberg Company," *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 June 1917, 1/2-5; "Meili-Blumberg Corporation," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

⁴¹ "History of Arps Corporation," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; "A Brief History of the Model T Ford Snowmobile," Available online at www.modeltfordsnowmobile.com/LCmainBriefHistory.htm, Accessed July 2013; "History of Ameriquip," Available online at www.ameriquip.com/ameriquip/history.html, Accessed June 2013.

The cigar-making concern aside, as of the 1960s, the Lauson factory (by then owned by Tecumseh), New Holstein Canning Company (then renamed A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc.), M-B Corporation and the Arps Corporation were all still in business and they were joined by a variety of other industries. The city's industrial strengths were acknowledged in 1966 with a "salute to industry" dinner and program. The booklet published for the event enumerated the twenty-eight industries in the city (some of which are located outside of the city limits); the employees of which amounted to nearly 2,500. The combined annual payroll of them amounted to nearly \$11 million.⁴²

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with New Holstein's **commercial** history:

Please note that **bolded** properties in the following list are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
Ca. 2100 Broadway	Erbe-Laun Casket Warehouse (1915)	#222821
2016 Calumet Drive	New Holstein Halle (Ca. 1874, additions through 1911)/Henning's Pastime Theater/Elite Hall	#222807
2215 Calumet Drive	Christel & Nimmer, Inc. (1946)	#222842
2018-2024 Main Street	Adolph Weber Market Saloon* (Ca. 1900; additions to Ca. 1930)	#4260
2103 Main Street	Karsten Schroeder Store* (1878; 1914)	#4261
2105 Main Street	Laun-Erbe Furniture Store* (Ca. 1906; 1910)	#4262
1321 Milwaukee Drive	Starlite Motel (1956)	#224321
1327 Milwaukee Drive	Depies Firestone Sales and Service (1967)	#224322
2018 Railroad Street	Peter Iversen Store (Ca. 1885)	#222819
2038 Railroad Street	State Bank of New Holstein* (1902)	#4281
2113 Railroad Street	John Voigt Commercial Block* (1912)	#4278
1515 Wisconsin Avenue	Orville Schaar's Pure Oil Gas Station (1952)	#224323
1824 Wisconsin Avenue	Mulhern & Lucas Office (Ca. 1961)	#222703
1828 Wisconsin Avenue	Calumet County Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building (1913)	#4307
1907 Wisconsin Avenue	Bakery Building (1910)	#4296
2012 Wisconsin Avenue	Vollstedt Meat Market (Ca. 1880-1911)/	
	Wirth Cigar Factory & Shop (1911-Ca. 1925-26)/	
2014-2016 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Public Library #1 (1931-1955)	#4306
2101 Wisconsin Avenue	August Vollstedt Commercial Block (1911)	#4297
2106 Wisconsin Avenue	Michael J. Wirth Cigar Shop & Flat (Ca. 1925-26)	#15649
2120 Wisconsin Avenue	Leon's Recreation (1945)	#4304
	New Holstein Motor Car Company (1915)/	
	Towne Theatre (1938)	#222695
2215 Wisconsin Avenue	John & Mary Lauson House (1917)/	
	Erbe-Hoffmann Funeral Home	#4298

*This property is part of one of the two proposed historic districts which are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter but it is not individually discussed in that chapter.

⁴² "In Appreciation, 1966," 1.

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with New Holstein's **industrial** history:

Please note that **bolded** properties in the following list are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
2216 Calumet Avenue	Vogel Sand & Gravel (Ca. 1949)/ Tri-County Ready-Mix Office	#222843
1604 Michigan Avenue	John Lauson Manufacturing Co. (1908 with additions)/Tecumseh Products Co.	#225253
1303 Milwaukee Drive	A.L. Langenfeld Shoe Co.-Flexiclog Corp. (1951)/ Salvatorian Brothers Center (Ca. 1959 alterations)	#224319
1311 Milwaukee Drive	Kestell Furniture Company (1960)	#224320
1803 Park Avenue	A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. Office (1943)	#222714
1822 Park Avenue	New Holstein Canning Company Warehouse #2 (1919)/A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc.	#17517
2038 Railroad Street	Greve & Iversen and H. C. Timm Sr. Grain Elevators* (1892; 1898)	#4279
2012 Wisconsin Avenue	Vollstedt Meat Market (Ca. 1880)/ Wirth Cigar Factory & Shop (1911-Ca. 1926)/ New Holstein Public Library #1 (1931-1955)	#4306
1711 Wisconsin Avenue	Farm Specialty Manufacturing Company (1922, with additions through 1948)/ Arps Corporation	#222710
1917 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Creamery (1891)	#222699

*This property is part of one of the two proposed historic districts which are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter but it is not individually discussed in that chapter.

CHAPTER 5

ARCHITECTURE

A lumber yard was not located in New Holstein until circa 1898. Begun by Jacob B. Laun and located west of the railroad and north of Park Avenue, the firm expanded to include Jacob's brother Albert A. in 1902 and it was named the A. A. Laun Co. Indeed, the vast majority of the homes in the city of New Holstein are of frame construction and much of the lumber was likely obtained locally from the Laun concern.⁴³

In April 1910, it was noted that William Schildhauer built a concrete block factory behind the cannery. The newspaper reported that this new industry "gives another progressive shove to our growing village." The first load was identified as delivered in May to James Griem. The factory was reported as sold to Henry Venz and Paul Becker as of early August 1910. The city retains a number of concrete block-constructed houses, most of which date to circa 1910. The only all-concrete block house is the Otto & Edna Meili House (1910) at **2030 Jackson Street**. Five additional examples with a first floor constructed of concrete block include the following: the Henry & Emily Schmidt House (1910) at **1927 Illinois Avenue**; the John & Adele Schwalenberg House (1909) at **2202 Prospect Street**; the Gustave & Minnie Kuehl House (1910) at **2215 Prospect Street**; the George & Augusta Schildhauer House (1913) at **1810 Monroe Street**; and the Fritz & Augusta Jochmann House (Ca. 1910) at **1821 Monroe Street**.⁴⁴

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

A chronological examination of New Holstein's architecture reveals that from the 1860s through the 1960s, a number of the significant period styles are represented. While some are pure representations of the styles, the majority are perhaps more appropriately considered *interpretations*. Overall, however, very few homes in New Holstein exhibit a true style. Those that do, are incorporated within each discussion below, rather than in an additional, separate listing. If a specific house is included in the Survey Inventory (See Appendix A) but it is not listed in the following discussions, please refer to the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi) for a style or form entry on the associated record.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style, which was popular in the State of Wisconsin between the 1830s and the 1870s, is typified by overall symmetry, a wide frieze, gable end returns, multiple-light fenestration and a classical porch entry that often incorporates a transom and sidelights within a wooden surround. While there are no true and intact examples of the style in New Holstein, the clapboard-sheathed house at **1506 Wisconsin Avenue**, which reportedly dates to the 1840s, does exhibit a cornice board, gable end returns and overall symmetry (less the later bay window

⁴³ "The A.A. Laun Co.," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

⁴⁴ Newsbrief (re: concrete block factory), *The Calumet County Reporter*, 20 April 1910, 5; Newsbrief (re: first load), *The Calumet County Reporter*, 11 May 1910, 5/3; Newsbrief (re: factory sold), *The Calumet County Reporter*, 3 August 1910, 1/3.

addition to the east). The primary (north) elevation of the house at **2219 Wisconsin Avenue** features what is considered a variation of the Greek Revival style, with the entrance located at one side or the other (rather than at the center). As well, the raised and gabled window hoods and the wooden frieze that runs beneath the roofline are consistent with the style.⁴⁵

Italianate

Identifiable by the presence of a wide overhanging eave underscored with decorative brackets, the Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880. Typically square in plan and topped with a hipped roof, homes of this style often display decorative hoodmolds above segmentally or fully-arched window openings; although rectangular windows are not uncommon. Bay windows are common and entrances are often topped with a decorative porch overhang or a more ornate open porch with spindled supports and a frieze. While frame examples exist in cities where lumbering was a strong industry, the style is often executed in brick or stone. In New Holstein, the best example of the Italianate style is the Henry & Talena Timmer House (1875) at **2021 Mason Street**. Although the house does not exhibit any ornate hoodmolds, it does feature both segmentally and round-arched window openings that are topped with lintels comprised of flush, soldier-brick lintels. While the original south entrance has been enclosed with a later porch, a former secondary entrance at the home's southeast corner retains its original decorative porch hood. The front-facing gabled wing of the circa-1875 house at **2317 Wisconsin Avenue** features an asymmetrical Greek Revival façade (entrance not at center), but the decorative porch overhang and the raised window hoods are Italianate inspired. Finally, the Adolph & Celia Moeller House at **2404 State Street**, which was built in 1866 was, no doubt, an excellent example of the Italianate style at the time of its construction. Identified as originally constructed of stone and displaying porches all around, the house has since been re-sheathed with stucco; however, the original paired wooden brackets remain beneath the overhanging eave.

Queen Anne

Briefly summarized, Queen Anne architecture is a late-Victorian era building style characterized by an irregular plan, often evident through asymmetrical walls. A combination of various building materials including shingles, clapboard and brick may be used on one structure, while typical details include large porches or verandahs, turrets, bay windows and decorative patterns such as fish-scale and diamond-shaped shingles. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1910. The best example of the style is the National Register-listed Herman C. & Augusta Timm House at **1600 Wisconsin Avenue**. Built in 1892 (with an earlier 1873 block at the rear), the Timm House features a dominant, three-story corner tower, decorative porches with turned wooden posts, spindlework and bracket trim, colored-glass windows, carved wooden bargeboards and overall stickwork. The second-best example in the city is the Frederick W. & Mathilda Matthaeus House at **1709 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Built between 1894 and 1900, the Matthaeus residence includes many of the same adornments as the Timm House, albeit less the three-story tower and overall stickwork. Instead, it features applied panels with sunburst detailing, as well as fish-scale and

⁴⁵ Although sidelights and modest gable end returns are evident on the August Vollstedt House at 2004 Wisconsin Avenue, that house is identified as having been built in 1899 and is not considered to be Greek Revival in style. Regarding 2219 Wisconsin Avenue, although the assessor's date cites 1890, its exterior suggests an earlier, perhaps circa 1870s date of construction.

other wooden shinglework trim. Similar sunburst panels are found on the Fred & Pauline Iversen House (#1) at **1514 Michigan Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Built circa 1902, the Iversen house is perhaps more an example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Yet another largely intact but rather modest example of the style is the circa-1890s house located at **1813 Mason Street**.⁴⁶

Other Queen Anne or Queen Anne-inspired homes in New Holstein include: the circa 1890s house at **2112 Wisconsin Avenue**; the George & Eliese Leverenz House (1900) at **2129 Wisconsin Avenue**; and the circa-1900 home at **2007 Randolph Avenue**. Another example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles is the Alfred T. & Mary Hipke House (Ca. 1902) at **2114 Randolph Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter).

Boomtown

Boomtown structures, which were built for commercial use between 1870 and the 1910s, are generally simple, rectangular block, frame buildings with false fronts. If fully intact, these one- or two-story buildings are sheathed with clapboard and feature storefront windows. The best remaining example of a Boomtown structure is the building at **2012 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Noted as originally built in circa 1880 as the Nicholas Vollstedt Meat Market, the original portion of the structure is the central, rectangular portion that includes the Boomtown front and display windows. It is likely, however, that when the structure was moved to Wisconsin Street in the early 1890s (and continued to serve as a meat market until 1911), the shed-roofed front wings--that are topped with the same bracket trim--were added, along with the Boomtown front. Built circa 1885, the Peter Iversen store (and dwelling) at **2016-2018 Railroad Street** displays two different false fronts; the one to the north is gabled with dentil and bracket trim like the Vollstedt example, while the block to the south is without the gable and dentil trim. Other structures in the city retain a Boomtown front; however, none are considered to meet survey standards.⁴⁷

Neoclassical

Only a few structures in New Holstein display the Neoclassical style of architecture. This return to classicism was a result of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Elements of the style most often include a symmetrical façade, monumental columns, blind parapets and other classically derived sculpture. Popular between 1895 and 1935, the Neoclassical style was often employed for banking institutions. Indeed, the State Bank of New Holstein (1902) at **2038 Railroad Street** features a symmetrical façade, corner quoining, a full pediment over a pair of pilasters and dentil trim. A significantly more modest example of the style is the Calumet County Mutual Fire Insurance Company building at **1828 Wisconsin Avenue**. Erected in 1913, the building's front is topped with a shaped parapet and simple brick pilasters are trimmed with

⁴⁶ As of 1910, the house at 1813 Mason Street was owned by Herman & Jennie Thiessen; however, no earlier ownership or confirmation of the original owner could be discerned, Herman & Jennie Thiessen to Frank L. & Rosa Neuman, Warranty Deed, 10 June 1920, 50/276, 18231.

⁴⁷ Both the 1894 and 1900 Sanborn maps show this structure as the same length for both blocks and both are noted as "general merchandise"; whereas by 1911, the north block is identified as used for printing (and the original location of the *Calumet County Reporter*, later the *New Holstein Reporter*), while the south block is shorter and identified as a dwelling, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of New Holstein, Wis.*, 1894, 1900, 1911; Ferdinand Ostenfeld sold the property to Peter Iversen, Warranty Deed, 22 April 1885, 19/159, presumably with no structure located on it. A review the photos included in *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty* Indicates that a large number of commercial buildings originally featured a Boomtown front.

stone and minimal brick ornamentation. The only house in the city to exhibit Neoclassical styling is the George H. & Bertha Schroeder House at **2104 Randolph Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Built circa 1906 and designed by the Green Bay firm of Foeller & Schober, the house, which exhibits overall symmetry, is dominated by colossal, two-story Doric columns that support a full pediment.

American Foursquare

Popularized by mail-order catalogues, the American Foursquare residence is typically two stories, features a nearly square plan and usually displays a large porch across its primary and generally symmetrical façade. Popular between 1900 and 1920, Foursquares are typically topped with a low, broad, hipped roof pierced on each side--or at least the primary façade--by a central roof dormer. Exterior materials range from clapboard to stucco to concrete block. Elements influenced by the Colonial Revival style are most often found on Foursquares, although Prairie examples are often seen as well. Exhibiting the Colonial Revival style through its fluted porch column supports and a concrete block-constructed first level is the George & Augusta Schildhauer House (1913) at **1810 Monroe Street**. The former Holy Rosary Catholic Rectory, built in 1919 and moved in 1978 to **1716 Jackson Street**, is a good example of a Foursquare. Sheathed with clapboard, the now private residence features a hipped roof with hipped-roof dormers on three sides, as well as an enclosed porch that extends across the front. Built circa 1920 and located east of the aforementioned Jackson Street house is the Foursquare at **1717 Mason Street**. This example, however, features a singular, gabled roof dormer along its entrance façade and the open porch is supported by simple wooden columns, thus offering a slight Colonial Revival influence. Other examples of Foursquares include the Adolph & Mary Freund House (1910) at **1900 Monroe Street**, the Henry & Emily Suel House (1909) at **1725 Wisconsin Avenue** and the Charles J. & Adolphine Hansen Investment Property (1915) at **1916 Randolph Avenue**.

Craftsman

In 1888, the English Arts & Crafts Exhibition Society was formed by a group of artisans and architects as a reaction against the standardization and industrialization of the products of their respective professions. The Craftsman style was a descendant of the Arts & Crafts Movement and was propagated by Gustave Stickley in New York. The Craftsman style was popular from approximately 1900 to 1920 and examples in Wisconsin often resemble oversized bungalows. Primary characteristics of the style include stucco or brick surfaces, multiple-pane windows and a sunporch, with overall references of a medieval flavor. Gabled dormers and decorative brackets or rafters generally accent the roofline. The two best examples of the Craftsman style in the city were built by brothers Henry and John Lauson in 1911 and 1917, respectively. Located at **2107 Monroe Street** (See Recommendations Chapter), the Henry & Lydia Lauson House is sheathed entirely with stucco and exposed rafter tails extend underneath the open eaves, while carved wooden brackets provide additional ornamentation. Windows throughout the house are regularly arranged and some retain multiple-light panes, with many featuring window boxes with additional bracket trim. Although the architect of the Henry Lauson house remains unknown, it is known that Milwaukee architect Walter Neumann designed the John & Mary Lauson House at **2215 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Although similar to the Monroe Street example, this house features a large and open front porch with brick piers that extends to form a porte cochere to the west. Also covered in stucco and including multiple-light windows and wooden bracket trim, the Wisconsin Avenue home also exhibits a false half-timber finish

along the second story, as well as wide wooden bargeboards that trim the gables. A bungalow with a decided Craftsman style is the Arthur & Anna Kestell House at **1908 Van Buren Street** (See Recommendations Chapter). Originally constructed in 1921, the house was remodeled in 1934 to include a living room addition to the north and garage addition to the south. Covered in a combination of clapboard, brick, wooden shingles and accent stone, the house displays carved wooden bargeboards, decorative wooden flower boxes with bracket trim, as well as multiple-light windows; a “matching” free-standing garage also exhibits Craftsman styling. Very good but smaller and more modest examples of the Craftsman style are the Gilbert & Jennie Matson House (1919)/Adolph & Olive Langenfeld House located at **1825 Wisconsin Avenue** and the Valentine & Bertha Voelker House (1920) at **1812 Illinois Avenue**, both of which are contributing elements in the proposed Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District.

Bungalow

The bungalow, which is perhaps more a form than a style, became popular in Wisconsin between 1910 and 1940. Characterized as an economical dwelling with simple lines, the bungalow typically rises one-and-one-half stories and features a wide, projecting roof, often low-pitched and featuring a dormer window. The roof, which oftentimes features exposed rafter tails, allows for large, façade-length porches, which may be enclosed. Clapboard siding is usually predominant; however, stucco and brick are also commonly used. Woodwork, including knee braces and brackets, tends to be plain but solid. While stylistic elaborations exist in New Holstein, a vast number of the bungalows in the city are simple in their design. Numerous mail-order catalogues of the period featured varied plans that could be obtained cheaply and then executed by a local builder (See associated discussion on Catalogue or Plan Houses to follow).

Aside from vernacular style homes (that is, homes with no particular architectural style), the style or form that is most substantial in number in New Holstein is the bungalow. While some have been altered with aluminum or vinyl siding, many still retain their original clapboard, brick or stucco sheathings. As noted in the Craftsman discussion, the Arthur & Anna Kestell House (1921; 1934) at **1908 Van Buren Street** (See Recommendations Chapter) is the best and most intact example of a bungalow in the city. Furthermore, and also discussed in the Recommendations Chapter, is a unique collection of twenty such bungalow homes (including the Kestell house) that are recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register in the Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District. Included in that district are two, non-residential buildings that also employ the bungalow form—the Calumet Club (1914) at **1831 Wisconsin Avenue** and the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (1921) at **1823 Illinois Avenue**.

Outside of the district, other notable examples include the August & Mary Winkel House (Ca. 1911) at **2121 Wisconsin Avenue**, which is oriented to the east and the house next to it, rather than to the street. It features an open porch with brick piers along its east elevation, wooden shingles along its upper half-story and some original widows with rectilinear wooden design. A later, circa-1920s example at **2015 Monroe Street**, features a brick-faced first level and a recently re-stuccoed upper half-story. Notable to this example is the jerkinhead roofline (the only one in the city) of the front-facing gable and entry, as well as the gabled roof dormer that faces south, in addition to the original multiple-light sash windows throughout. Despite the apparent ten-year difference in dates of construction, the John & Adela Iversen House (1915) at **1903 Van Buren Street** and the Dr. Adolph & Martha Engel House (Ca. 1926) at **1911 Madison Street**

appear to be nearly the same plan. As well, the Henry & Alvina Klapperich House (1921) at **2028 Illinois Avenue** uses some of the same stylistic elements as the 1921 Kestell house (with additions to 1934) at 1908 Van Buren Street which suggests that it was, perhaps, also built by Kestell.

Catalogue or Plan Houses

The concept of catalogue or plan homes is not a new one and, among those firms producing such books or catalogs prior to the turn of the twentieth century were Tennessee architect George Barber and the Connecticut-based Palliser & Palliser Co. Later companies that produced mail-order catalogues and achieved prominence include The Radford Architectural Company, Alladin and, of course, Sears, Roebuck & Company. The mail order concept had, by 1910, swept the nation and, in May 1910, an editorial piece in the *Calumet County Reporter* read:

The mail order houses are flooding the country with their literature. They reap a big harvest through advertising and injure a town where their catalogs are received. It is to one's personal interest to buy of home merchants where you can buy more cheaply. It is a foolish idea that some people have that they can get goods cheaper of mail order houses, but they are mistaken which can be easily proven.⁴⁸

Just two weeks later, the *Calumet County Reporter* ran the first of two advertisements for plans designed by Minneapolis architect Glenn L. Saxton, who published in 1910 a catalogue of home designs entitled *American Dwellings*. These ads ran for the next two weeks. In 1919, articles written by William A. Radford of the Radford Architectural Company ran in the local paper and included images of "desirable" home plans. The paper also started a Home Building Page; however, that did not last particularly long.⁴⁹

The earliest known house to have derived from a published set of plans appears to be the August J. & Lena Hansen House (1913) at **1900 Wisconsin Avenue**. A short piece in the local paper identified the new cottage on Wisconsin as exhibiting a colonial effect that was designed by Walter B. Pierson of New York City. Among the more prominent mail-order companies that appears to have no less than two examples of their home designs in New Holstein is the Gordon-Van Tine Company. Located at **1903 Illinois Avenue** and within the proposed Illinois and Wisconsin Avenue Bungalow Historic District (See Recommendations Chapter) is the D.V. & Marie Holcomb House, which was built in 1915. That house appears to be a match to House Plan No. 107, which was included in a circa-1913 promotional piece put out by the Gordon-Van Tine Company. As well, the H.H. Greve Investment Property, located at **1414 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter) and built circa 1917, bears a strong resemblance to "House Plan No. 158" in the 1913 catalog of the Gordon-Van Tine Co. Indeed, there are some slight variations from Plan No. 158, which could suggest the house was basically patterned after the catalog design, but was perhaps altered at the time of construction.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ *Calumet County Reporter*, 25 May 1910, 1/2.

⁴⁹ Advertisements for Saxton house plans, *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 June 1910, 5/3-4, 6 and 15 June 1910, 5; William A. Radford, "Build a Building" *Calumet County Reporter*, 14 February 1919, 5; Radford house plan, "Large House for Town or Country," *Calumet County Reporter*, 14 March 1919; Radford house plan, "Bungalow Makes Desirable Home," *Calumet County Reporter*, 30 May 1919, 4/3-4; Radford house plan, "Dutch Colonial Artistic Home," *Calumet County Reporter*, 13 June 1919, 4.

⁵⁰ "A Handsome Cottage," *Calumet County Reporter*, 31 October 1913, 1/1, the article also mentioned that it was the only one of its kind in this section except that of Louis Youngbeck's house in Chilton; Image of House Plan No.

Although no other homes in the city have been directly confirmed as either coming straight or deriving from a published pattern or plan book, the following are possible candidates as having derived from them: Alfred & Emma Bosma House (Ca. 1913) at **1411 Wisconsin Avenue** (possible Sears plan); the Frederick W. & Mathilda Matthaeus House (Ca. 1894-1900) at **1709 Wisconsin Avenue**, the Arthur B. & Anna Kestell House (the original 1921 plan) at **1908 Van Buren Street**, as well as a number of other homes within the proposed Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District.

Period Revival Styles

Period Revival styles, which range in time from the turn-of-the-twentieth century to the 1940s (with particular emphasis in the 1920s), are based on past motifs and styles. Using a variety of historical elements, architects and/or builders of the 1920s could combine those elements to make his or her own interpretation of the style. In turn, they could advertise their versatility in order to please a broader clientele. New Holstein does not have a significant number of Period Revivals styles; however, the one that is best represented is the Period Dutch Colonial Revival style, which is recognizable from its gambrel roof. The primary façade of such structures is often symmetrical; however, a one-story wing at one end is not uncommon. Seven examples of the style are located in the city, with the best being the Alfred & Emma Bosma House at **1411 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Built circa 1913, the clapboard-sheathed home features the hallmark gambrel roofline; indeed, the house features them along three elevations, all covered with original wooden shingles. A modest cutaway corner, as well as a single, fluted Ionic column, adorns the primary (north) elevation. Another good example of the style (and seemingly the earliest) is the John & Adele Schwalenberg House (1909) at **2202 Prospect Street**. With a first floor constructed of concrete, the gambrel roof extends over the porch and features groupings of fluted column supports. Interestingly, in addition to the Schwalenberg House, three of the total seven Dutch Colonial Revival examples were built in 1910 and also partially constructed of concrete block. They include the Gustave & Minnie Kuehl House at **2215 Prospect Street**, the Henry & Emily Schmidt House at **1927 Illinois Avenue** and the Fritz & Augusta Jochmann House at **1821 Monroe Street**.

A later frame example, built in 1920, is the David & Helen Kaiser House at **2203 Illinois Avenue**. Re-sheathed with vinyl, this example features a shed-roof dormer along its gambrel roofline, as well as Colonial-inspired columns along its front porch and westward-extending porte cochere. The remaining frame example of the style is the Louis & Dora Hipke House (Ca. 1908) located at **2119 Prospect Street**.

Art Deco and Art Moderne

The Art Deco style, which was popular between 1925 and 1945, is characterized by clean rectilinear lines (suggesting machine precision) and has either no ornamentation or ornamentation of a purely geometric or highly stylized character. Located at 2031 Wisconsin Avenue, the New Holstein Fire Department--the original block of which was built in 1940--is the city's best example of the style. Stone stepped parapets with incised rectilinear lines run along the structure's roofline, while chevron designs are found along the structure's west elevation. A

158 on page 38 of the Gordon-Van Tine House plan book (1913), Image available online at www.flickr.com/photos/ffshoe/7702126844/; No. 158 was later known as No. 712 (1921 catalog) and can also be seen at www.flickr.com/photos/ffshoe/7702138354/, both accessed in April 2013.

1970 addition to the east replicated the styling of the original block. Remodeled in 1945 with the overall stone veneer, Leon's Recreation at **2106 Wisconsin Avenue** made an attempt at Art Deco styling with the inclusion of the vertical pilasters along the top of the building.

Related to Art Deco, Art Moderne also celebrates technology; however, in its application it is more streamlined and is without historical references. Popular between 1930 and 1950, its design emphasis is on horizontality which is exhibited through its rooflines and/or windows. Indeed, the 1943 office of A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc., located at **1803 Park Avenue**, features a flat roof, a simple flat-roof porch overhang, as well as continuous horizontal stone banding both above and below the windows, in addition to the two-over-two-light, horizontal pane windows throughout.

Cape Cod and Ranch

The remaining common types of homes built in New Holstein, from the 1940s and continuing into the 1960s, are still considered by many to be "modern." Nevertheless, many of these have reached the fifty-year threshold necessary to be considered eligible for the National Register. Although one-and-one-half-story homes generally termed Cape Cod can pre-date the 1940s, a substantial number of this "type" were erected in the 1940s and 1950s. The concept of the ranch house was born as early as 1925. But it was not until the 1940s that a group of West Coast architects formalized what became the Western Ranch House. Both house styles/forms are essentially modest in size and have little ornamentation; however, Period Revival styles are often incorporated into the exterior of Cape Cod examples. Cape Cod homes will also oftentimes feature a breezeway that attaches the house proper to the garage. Ranch homes on the other hand, are strictly one story and rectilinear in design and most often feature a hipped roof and an attached garage.

Examples of Cape Cod homes in New Holstein are executed in brick, stone and aluminum. The only example in the city that exhibits a modest Revival style is the Edward and Marie Duclos House at **1800 Van Buren Street**. Built in 1938, the symmetrically arranged (less the sunroom wing), aluminum-sheathed house features a classically influenced entrance with pilasters and a full pediment above, pedimented gabled roof dormers, as well as six- and eight-over-one light windows. Two brick-faced, 1950s-era examples, located at **1830 and 1913 Randolph Avenue**, retain their original, two-over-two, horizontal-sash windows; one has a free-standing garage, while the other is minimally attached towards the rear. While the Edgar & Bernice Depies House (1953) proper at **2337 Illinois Avenue** still retains an upper half-story of living or walk-up attic space (and thus it is categorized as a Cape Cod), this example demonstrates the transition towards the ranch with its breezeway that connects to the garage. Notable to this house are the original 1950s-era, horizontal pane windows, as well as the original front and garage doors with their unique curvilinear motif. Additional examples include the Erwin & Antonia Leon house (Ca. 1945) at **2118 Illinois Avenue**, the Edgar & Leona Haas House (Ca. 1947) at **2310 Illinois Avenue**, the Earl & Lela Nimmer House (1951) at **2306 Illinois Avenue** and the Robert Langenfeld House (Ca. 1948) at **1925 Park Avenue**.

Although there are a fairly significant number of ranch homes in the city, very few of the 1940s to 1960-era examples display enough character and integrity to warrant survey. The best and most intact Ranch example is the home of Paul Langenfeld at **2129 Illinois Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). With a date of construction between 1948 and 1951, the house features a combination of stone and board sheathings, large plate-glass windows and a front door

that retains its original circle and sinuous line motif. Built at approximately the same time, the stone-sheathed Ranch house at **2313 Illinois Avenue** is significantly elongated and includes an attached, two-car garage that retains its original, diamond-pane design motif on the doors. Although the front and garage doors have been replaced, the George & Viola Vogel House (1955) at **2326 Illinois Avenue** retains an original breezeway door with raised squares, as well as decorative metal porch supports. Finally, the circa-1960 ranch house at **1705 Mason Street** displays its original, scalloped wooden eave trim and rectilinear trim beneath its windows.

Contemporary

While still considered by some as not “historic,” many structures built in the 1950s through the 1970s are slowly coming of age. Since some of these structures are still “too young” to have been appropriately categorized for their stylistic features, they are vaguely grouped and termed “Contemporary.” Materials utilized for their construction are still considered modern but not necessarily innovative.

The best overall example of the Contemporary style in New Holstein is the Holy Rosary Catholic Church at **1724 Madison Street** (See Recommendations Chapter). Built in 1960 and designed by Robert W. Surplice of Green Bay, each wing of the cruciform house of worship is topped with a steeply pitched and overhanging roof. The primary entrance façade displays a multi-light, metal-frame window wall that discreetly features a cross at its center, along with a horizontal band of tile work. Additional religious symbols are found in stone insets to either side of the entry. Windows throughout the remainder of the structure are original, horizontal-pane examples.

Regarding residential examples of the Contemporary style, the best example is the Harold & Margaret Draeger House at **2202 Cindy Lane**. Built in 1964, the house features a combination of board-and-batten and stone veneer sheathings. While the living space of the house is topped with a low-pitched, gabled roof, the garage wing is covered with a flat roof. The recessed entry features a pair of wooden doors with rectilinear design and which are flanked by modern, plate-glass sidelights. A second, good and intact example is the Dr. Francis & Lucille Larme House at **2101 Mary Avenue**. Built in 1957, this house also features a combination of board and stone veneer. More notably, however, is the band of windows that run immediately beneath the roofline which gives an almost clerestory effect.

Although not yet fifty years of age, the Depies Firestone Sales and Service Building (1967) at **1311 Milwaukee Drive** (See Recommendations Chapter) features “modern materials” such as the reinforced concrete beams that support the flat roofline. Another notable commercial example of the Contemporary style is the board and stone-veneered, one-story structure at **1824 Wisconsin Avenue**. Built circa 1961 as the office of Mulhern & Lucas, attorneys, the building is topped with a low-pitched, hipped roof and, like the house on Mary Avenue, features long and narrow window openings. Finally, the “youngest” building to be surveyed for this project is the office building at **2011 Wisconsin Avenue**. Constructed in 1970 and built into the existing hill, the flat-roofed building features a scored-concrete lower level, while the upper floor is sheathed with board siding laid in an alternating vertical and diagonal pattern.

Vernacular

In addition to the aforementioned styles, a wide range of vernacular residential and commercial architecture emerged in New Holstein. This form of local interpretation and expression reflects

distinct types that fall under no particular stylistic category. Many examples are illustrative of various levels of preservation that can be found throughout the city. While some pre-1900 examples do exist, the majority of vernacular forms date to between 1900 and 1940. While vernacular bungalows are considered a "type," they would fall under the category of bungalows.

Although they could perhaps be considered bungalows (which is a form, not a style), three homes in the city appear to have been built from essentially the same plan, but with slight variations. They include the Lester & Velma Holbrook House (Ca. 1911) at **2203 Prospect Street**; J. Henry & Helena Weber House (Ca. 1912) at **2023 Washington Street** and the Ferdinand & Dora Weber House (1916) at **1807 Illinois Avenue**. Each of the homes are one-and-one-half stories in height, covered with clapboard and carry a porch along its primary entrance façade and roof dormers along the side elevations. The single "design" feature shared by all three is the pair of offset square windows that are located within their upper half-story, close to the roofline. The Washington Street house includes patterned shinglework in its peak and an open porch; however, there are no other defining features on the remaining two. Although all three are notable for their level of integrity, they cannot be classified as any particular style. Another good example of a vernacular home is the Charles J. & Adolphine Hansen House at **1916 Wisconsin Avenue**. Built circa 1910, the clapboard-sheathed house is largely a rectangular form with a front-facing gable. The front porch does feature columnar supports and some shinglework in the gabled peak; however, that is not enough to classify the home into any particular stylistic category.

Chapter 6

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS & CONTRACTORS

A discussion of the architects, builders, carpenters and contractors who practiced in New Holstein is somewhat limited due to a lack of documentation. However, the following outlines the known architects, builders, carpenters and contractors for structures erected in New Holstein. Please note that all known works of those discussed are identified within their respective write-ups and no separate lists are included in this chapter.

ARCHITECTS

Foeller, Schober & Berners (1906-present)

This Green Bay firm can trace its roots to 1898, when French immigrant Henry Foeller established his own practice, following an apprenticeship with Oshkosh architect William Waters and a brief partnership with James Clancy. In 1905, Foeller designed the 1905 New Holstein High School (no longer extant). The following year, Foeller joined with his former draftsman and University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana graduate Max Schober to form Foeller & Schober. Among their initial designs was that of the circa-1906 home of George & Bertha Schroeder at **2104 Randolph Street**. In 1914, they designed the “village lock-up” that was built the following year at **1821 Park Avenue** and, seven years later, they were responsible for the design of the city’s grade school (no longer extant). In 1928, Edgar Berners, also a University of Illinois graduate, joined the firm and it was renamed Foeller, Schober & Berners. Although partners and names of the firm have since changed, the firm is still in business and is currently known as Berners Schober. While the business began with the design of upscale residences, they soon thereafter expanded to include schools, churches, libraries, as well as other community-type buildings. The firm is also noted as having designed the New Holstein High School (1949; 1956) at **2226 Park Avenue**.⁵¹

William Hilgen (1864-1927)

William Hilgen was born in Cedarburg in 1864, the son of Frederick Hilgen, the builder of the community’s first grist mill and later the owner and proprietor of the Cedarburg Woolen Mills. William attended the Spencerian College in Milwaukee, after which he worked for five years for the renowned Milwaukee architectural firm of Henry C. Koch. William spent one year working for architect Joseph Cather Newsom in Los Angeles before moving back to Wisconsin in 1888. The following year, William established his own architectural firm while also working for the Hilgen Manufacturing Company. After 1908, he left the family-run firm in order to devote his

⁵¹ “City of Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, Intensive Survey,” Prepared by Timothy Heggland for the City of Port Washington, November 1998, Available online at www.ci.port-washington.wi.us/history/survey/historicalsurvey.htm; Additional information on the firm from the firm’s website, Available online at www.berners-schober.com/history.html, Accessed in May 2013. Schober Berners remains in business today and retains an index and drawings since the firm’s inception. Based on information provided by architect Ian Griffiths, Architect at Berner-Schobers, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, July 2013.

time to the practice of architecture. Hilgen designed homes, schools, churches and commercial buildings; many of which are in Cedarburg and located within the National Register-listed, Columbia Historic District.⁵²

In New Holstein, Hilgen is known to have designed the Calumet Club (1914) at **1831 Wisconsin Avenue**. He is also identified as employed by the New Holstein Realty Company to design twenty-five bungalows to be built in the city. Ultimately twenty were identified as having been built; however, their exact locations were not confirmed. Additionally, the factory of the Aylward Foundry Company (later incorporated into the John Lauson Manufacturing Company at **1604 Michigan Avenue**), built in 1913 or 1914, was also designed by Hilgen, as was the 1913 two-story addition to the New Holstein High School (1905; no longer extant).⁵³

Charles Hilpertshauser (1861-1910)

Born on 21 December 1861, in the Town of Herman, Sheboygan County, Charles Hilpertshauser was the son of Swedish immigrant and carpenter-contractor Jacob Hilpertshauser and his wife Annie. Following instruction at the local public schools, Charles attended the West Side Business College in Chicago, where he took a course in algebra and geometry. He then entered the offices of architect John C. Cochrane and began the study of architecture. After five years and work in a number of Chicago firms, he returned to Sheboygan to work with his father. As of 1887, Charles is identified as devoting himself entirely to architecture. He is known to have designed commercial buildings, homes, churches and schools, many of which are in Sheboygan and the surrounding communities of Plymouth, Sheboygan Falls and Kiel. In New Holstein, he designed the circa-1902 home of Alfred T. and Mary Hipke located at **2114 Randolph Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Although no longer extant, he had earlier designed the 1910 Reformed Church formerly located at the northwest corner of State and Church streets. Hilpertshauser himself was a member of the German Reformed Church (in Sheboygan). He died on 22 December 1910.⁵⁴

Walter F. Neumann (1884-1945)

Born on 22 October 1884 in Kiel, Wisconsin, Walter F. Neumann was the son of carpenter August F. Neumann and his wife Agnes (Jochmann). Following graduation from the Kiel schools in 1902, he worked for his father learning the carpenter trade. Although his obituary cites that he then attended an architectural school in Milwaukee, city directories (starting in 1906) indicate that he apprenticed as a draftsman; after which he began practicing in Milwaukee in 1912. For a period, he was the resident architect and vice president of the George W. Adams Company, a building, real estate and loan company. He and his wife Katherine (nee Heyer, married in 1911) moved to the Spanish Colonial-style home he designed on Lake Nehambin

⁵² Alice Schimmelpfennig Wendt, *Hilgen Heirs* (Mequon, WI: By the author, 1988), 125-129, 363.

⁵³ William Hilgen is cited as the architect of the Aylward Foundry, the Calumet Club, as well as the homes for the New Holstein Realty Company in *The American Contractor* (Vol. 34), 23 August 1913, 27; (Vol. 35), 6 June 1914, 91 and (Vol. 39), 12 July 1918, 61, respectively.

⁵⁴ *Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Excelsior Publishing Co., 1894), 517; "Death Ends a Useful Life," *The Sheboygan Daily Press*, 23 December 1910, 1/1-2; Hilpertshauser's collection of drawings are located at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive, Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, WI, and include the Hipke home drawings, which are not dated, as well as the church drawings.

(known as Casa del Holle), while maintaining an office in Milwaukee through at least 1942. He died on 4 July 1945.⁵⁵

Neumann designed a number of homes and apartment buildings on Milwaukee's east side; his work is also found in a number of suburbs including Whitefish Bay, Wauwatosa and West Allis. It also appears that he did some work in New Holstein (presumably in association with his father's business), as he is known to have designed the John & Mary Lauson House (1917) at **2215 Wisconsin Avenue** and the Gilbert M. & Jennie Matson House (1919; later the Adolph & Olive Langenfeld House) at **1825 Wisconsin Avenue**.⁵⁶

Robert W. Surplice (1912-1982)

Robert William Surplice was born in Green Bay on 23 April 1912, the son of attorney William Surplice and his wife Anna. He received his B.S. in Architecture in 1935 from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. He then worked for architect Derrick Hubert (Menominee, Michigan; 1937-38) and Foeller & Schober (Green Bay; 1938-39), after which he returned to Champaign-Urbana for graduate work in structural engineering (1939-1940). After receiving in 1940 the Plymouth Prize in Architectural Engineering, he opened his own firm that year in Green Bay. Surplice died on 13 June 1982.⁵⁷

As of 1956, Surplice identified the following among his principal works: buildings for the Fort Howard Paper Company (Green Bay; 1940-1954); Cnesses Isreal Synagogue (Green Bay; 1951); and Pacelli (Catholic) High School (Stevens Point; 1955). He also appears to have done residential and commercial work. In New Holstein, Surplice was responsible for the design of Holy Rosary Catholic Church (1960) at **1724 Madison Street**, Zion Lutheran Church (1964) at **1702 Van Buren Street**, as well as the New Holstein City Hall (1970) at **2110 Washington Street**.

William C. Weeks (1856-1938)

William C. Weeks was born in 1856 in Sheboygan to architect Alvin L. Weeks and his wife Elizabeth. William C. studied under the direction of his father and became an architect of note in his own right. Weeks designed a number of structures in Sheboygan, most notably the former Garton Toy Company Factory on N. Water Street and Jung Shoe Company building on S. 8th Street. In New Holstein, Weeks was responsible for the design of the Meili-Blumberg Company Showroom and Offices (1916) at 1615 Wisconsin Avenue, the New Holstein Canning Company

⁵⁵ Walter Neumann, Obituary, *Manitowoc Herald Times*, 10 July 1945, 2; Milwaukee City Directories, 1906-1942; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940; Wisconsin State Census, 1905; Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD). The *Milwaukee Sentinel* and *Milwaukee Journal* had only death notices in the paper for Neumann, 5 & 6 July 1945.

⁵⁶ Both the Lauson and Matson homes are cited as designed by W. F. Neumann in *The American Contractor* (Vol. 37), 10 June 1915 and (Vol. 40), 1 March 1919, 81, respectively. There is an additional citation in *The American Contractor* (Vol. 39), 27 April 1918, 58, that cites Neumann designed a \$5,000 frame residence (33' x 35') in New Holstein for a "J.E. Lanssen." That is presumably supposed to be Lauson; however the location of the subject home remains unknown.

⁵⁷ *American Architects Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker, 1956), 546; *American Architects Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker, 1962), 687; WHPD review; Wisconsin Death Index, 1959-1997, Available online at www.Ancestry.com.

Warehouse (1919) at **1822 Park Avenue**, as well as Holy Rosary Church & School (1938) at **2015 Illinois Avenue**.⁵⁸

CARPENTERS, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

A review of the local paper from 1908 through 1921 indicates that it was fairly good at reporting new construction; however, oftentimes they would read as follows: "Carpenters are rushing the work on Hansen's new house on Wisconsin Street," or "Herman Schildhauer's new cement block house is rapidly going up and will be ready for the carpenters in a few days more," however, no specific locations and/or carpenter's names are identified.⁵⁹

Herman J. Bartels, carpenter/contractor (1878-1942)

Born in 1878, Herman Bartels was the son of Otto and Mary Bartels. The 1900 census indicates he was working as a carpenter. Bartels is identified as the carpenter/contractor for the Arthur and Emma Fluhr House (1909) at **2227 Jackson Street** and, the following year, he built a house for himself and his family at 2018 Broadway (not surveyed). That same year, the local paper reported that he was running a crew of fourteen carpenters to work on the ten contracts he had secured for the season, with a final request asking residents to "employ the only home contractor in the village." In 1911, when Edward Hennings did some remodeling work to his Elite Hall at **2016 Calumet Avenue**, Bartels was responsible for the construction of the new stage and hall addition; he also was the carpenter for the C.D. Jens House on Honeymoon Hill (A.A. Laun Addition, house not surveyed). Two years later, he built the August J. and Lena Hansen House at **1900 Wisconsin Avenue**, the latter of which appears to have been built from a set of published plans produced by New York City architect Walter B. Pierson. By no later than 1918, Herman began working for the Lauson Engine Manufacturing Company as a wood pattern maker. He died in 1942.⁶⁰

Arthur B. Kestell, carpenter/contractor (1888-1945)

Arthur Bartholomew Kestell was born in 1888 in the Town of Germantown, Washington County. His family then moved to the Town of Rhine, Sheboygan County and, by 1910, he is identified as a carpenter there (he is identified in his obituary as beginning his career in carpentry in 1904). On 9 May 1911, he married Anna Klein and they resided in Elkhart Lake, where he built their first house. In 1918, Kestell received the carpentry contract and built the Edward and Metha Lauson House at **2113 Monroe Street**. In circa 1919, the Kestell family had moved to New Holstein and, for a year or two, they resided in at least two different homes that Kestell is

⁵⁸ *Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin*, 361; "The Meili-Blumberg Company," *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 June 1917, 1/2-5.

⁵⁹ Newsbrief (re: Hansen house and Schildhauer's house), *Calumet County Reporter*, 3 August 1910, 6/3; Carpenter John Hay is identified as having built the Calumet Club in 1914. 1910 and 1920 census information indicates that he located here for only a year or two and then returned to Wauwatosa.

⁶⁰ "Home Carpenter Runs Large Crew," *Calumet County Reporter*, 30 March 1910, 1/6; Advertisement for Bartels in the *Calumet County Reporter*, 6 April 1910, 8/2; Newsbrief (re: Bartels building house), *Calumet County Reporter*, 25 May 1910, 5/3; "Builds Hall Larger," *Calumet County Reporter*, 24 May 1911, 1/2; Newsbrief (C.D. Jens House), *Calumet County Reporter*, 14 August 1912, 8/2; "A Handsome Cottage," *Calumet County Reporter*, 31 October 1913, 1/1; U.S. Census, Population, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940; Herman Bartels, Obituary, Available online at www.findagrave.com.

believed to have built and then sold. In 1921, he completed the family home at **1908 Van Buren Street** (See Recommendations Chapter). In 1934, he enlarged the living room on the north and built a garage addition to the south. His wife Anna died in 1926, leaving him with seven small children. In 1930, he married Sarah Broder and they had two more children. According to Arthur and Anna's youngest daughter Katherine (who was born the year the house was completed), her father had only an eighth-grade education but was a very skilled carpenter. She recalled that he built Holy Rosary Catholic School & Church (1938) at **2015 Illinois Avenue** and he also enclosed a lot of porches and built back bars for taverns. His shop was at 1911 Wisconsin Avenue (not surveyed). Her brother Orville Kestell (b. 1920; d. 1981) would start Kestell Manufacturing Co. in that former Wisconsin Avenue shop, which moved to new quarters in 1960 at **1311 Milwaukee Drive**. She also noted that her brother Don Kestell built Calumet Homestead (1957) at **1712 Monroe Street**.⁶¹

August F. Neumann, builder/contractor (1858-1939)

Born in Germany on 8 May 1858, August F. Neumann learned the carpenter's trade in Berlin. He immigrated to the United States in 1879, locating in Wisconsin by no later than 1884, when he wed Agnes Jochmann. His obituary indicates he worked for Frederick Griebenow for six years and worked as a carpenter contractor for 45 years, retiring in 1932. The family business was then taken over by his son Hugo. Another son, Walter F. Neumann, a Milwaukee architect, maintained ties with his hometown area and is identified as having designed some homes in New Holstein. August died in 1939.⁶²

Neumann is identified as the carpenter contractor for the circa-1892 addition/remodel of the Hermann C. & Augusta Timm House at **1600 Wisconsin Avenue**, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1909, Neumann is identified as the contractor responsible for "raising the roof" of the former Meili-Blumberg shops to create the two-story baker shop at **1907 Wisconsin Avenue** (1910). The following year, he secured the contract for the Lester & Velma Holbrook House (1911) at **2202 Prospect Avenue**, which was noted as having been built on the same plan as Peter Iversen Jr.'s House (1910) located at 1903 Wisconsin Avenue. The paper also indicates that Neumann completed six residences in the village in "the last season" (1910), so it's logical to assume that he also built the aforementioned Iversen home. The A. F. Neumann Building Co., which incorporated in 1916, had the general contract for the John & Mary Lauson House (1917) at **2215 Wisconsin Avenue**, which was designed by August's son Walter Neumann. The Neumann firm also received the contracts for the first three bungalows (each \$3,000; exact locations unknown) that were built by the New Holstein Realty Association in 1918.⁶³

⁶¹ Newsbrief (re: Kestell and Lauson House), *Calumet County Reporter*, 21 June 1918, 5/6; "Arthur B. Kestell, 58, Dies Suddenly at New Holstein," *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 November 1946, 13; Katherine Kestell Ettlie, Daughter of Arthur B. Kestell, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, March 2013, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910-1940 and "Kestell-Kautzer Family Tree," Both available online at www.Ancestry.com, Accessed in February 2013.

⁶² "August F. Neumann Dies After Lingered Illness," *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 July 1939.

⁶³ "Kiel Man Will Work Here," *Calumet County Reporter*, 12 January 1910, 8/3; Newsbrief (re: Neumann gets Holbrook contract), *Calumet County Reporter*, 5 April 1911, 1/6; "Kiel Has New Firm," *Calumet County Reporter*, 21 January 1916, 1/5; Newsbrief (re: Lauson House) in *Domestic Engineering and the Journal of Mechanical*

Herman Ninmer, mason contractor (1880-1950)

Herman August Ninmer was born in Wisconsin in 1880, the son of Carl and Marie Ninmer, both of whom were born in Germany. The census indicates that Herman was working as a mason by no later than 1910. As of 1918, he is identified as a mason, working for John Schmidt in New Holstein. The length of his career in masonry work is unknown; however, by no later than 1942, he was employed at Stoelting Bros. in Kiel. He died in 1950. Ninmer is identified as having done the mason work for the Arthur & Emma Fluhr House (1909) at **2227 Jackson Street**; the cement basement of the C.D. Jens House (1912) on Honeymoon Hill (A.A. Laun Addition; house not surveyed); the stonework on the John & Adela Iversen bungalow (1915) at **1903 Van Buren Street**; and laid the concrete for the Meili-Blumberg Company's office/showroom addition (1916) at 1615 Wisconsin Avenue (extant but not surveyed).⁶⁴

Henry Venz, mason contractor (Ca. 1869 - unknown)

Born in Germany, Henry Venz immigrated to the United States in 1902. After residing in Milwaukee, he came to New Holstein in 1908. The local paper indicated that he purchased the J. Hipke property (2404 State Street) and that he was a mason and a concrete walk contractor. In March 1909, he built a silo on Hickory Grove Farm (south of the city proper) and completed an addition to Mrs. Peters boarding house (exact location unknown). In the Fall of 1909, Venz purchased the original machine shop of Meili-Blumberg at **1907 Wisconsin Avenue**, added a second story and the building was long thereafter utilized as a bakery. The same day, the paper also reported that he had received the contract to build the new Reformed St. John Church (no longer extant) at present-day State & Church streets. His time in New Holstein was seemingly brief, for in March 1911, an advertisement in the paper reported that Paul Becher had purchased the interest of Henry Venz, formerly known as Venz and Becher. After completing the concrete work in the Henry & Lydia Lauson House (1911) at **2107 Monroe Street**, it appears that Venz returned to Milwaukee.⁶⁵

Paul Becher, mason contractor (1884-1960)

Paul William Becher was born in Germany in 1884 and immigrated to the United States in 1908. As of the 1910 census, the twenty-five-year-old Becher was boarding with contractor Henry Venz. In August 1910, Becher and Venz purchased the concrete block factory started by William Schildhauer earlier that year. In March of 1911, Becher purchased the interest of Venz, who returned to work in Milwaukee. As of 1915, Becher was identified as having laid more miles of concrete walk in New Holstein than any other contractor. In 1916, he did the brickwork for the Meili-Blumberg showroom, office and shop addition at 1615 Wisconsin Avenue. Located at

Contracting, 22 July 1916, 139, Available online at Googlebooks.com, Accessed April 2013; *The American Contractor* (Vol. 39), 11 May 1918.

⁶⁴ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910, 1920; World War I Draft Registration Card, 12 September 1918, Available online at www.ancestry.com, Accessed in June 2013; Newsbrief (C.D. Jens House), *Calumet County Reporter*, 14 August 1912, 8/2; "The Meili-Blumberg Company," *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 June 1917, 1/4-5; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 29. A newsbrief in April 1914, indicates that Ninmer had contracts for 15 (unidentified) houses for the season, *Calumet County Reporter*, 17 April, 1914, 8/1.

⁶⁵ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910, 1920; Newsbriefs (Henry Venz), *Calumet County Reporter*, 23 September 1908, 1/3 and 30 September 1908, 7/4, 24 March 1909, 5/4, 13 October 1909, 1/4 and 5/3, 26 July 1911, 8/5.

1827 Randolph Avenue, Becher's home includes a porch with a unique combination of concrete block, brick and stone, as does the associated garage. Becher died on 19 July 1960.⁶⁶

⁶⁶ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1910; *New Holstein: Land Of Peace and Plenty*, 35; Newsbrief (re: factory sold), *Calumet County Reporter*, 3 August 1910, 1/3; "The Meili-Blumberg Company," *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 June 1917, 1/4-5.

CHAPTER 7

ARTS, CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

Bringing with them an interest in theater and dramatics from Germany, a small group of gentleman met at the home of Dr. Charles Bock to form in the 1850s a Dramatic Society. The first selection was "Gabale and Liebe" by Schiller and rehearsals took place in the log-constructed home of the Oesau family. Born in 1809, German immigrant Ferdinand Leuthge came to New Holstein in circa 1856. Although he was trained as a carpenter, he had acquired some knowledge in music while in school and was also interested in acting. Upon his arrival, he took over as director of the Dramatic Society. Prior to building Leuthge's Hotel, Luethge purchased an old barn which he converted into a hall and saloon. A fire destroyed that first structure in 1862, along with lumber that was meant for the construction of a new opera house. A hotel with a hall was built shortly thereafter; however, the larger dance hall at the rear was added later (seemingly, however, by no later than 1872). As of 1881, a sketch of New Holstein reads: "Either the Turner Hall or the neat little theater is continually offering something in the way of amusement." It is assumed that the neat little theater is in reference to Leuthge's establishment. In 1917, when known as the Majestic Theater, "The Birth of a Nation" was shown there for just one day. Thereafter came a few ownership changes, along with some significant alterations. The most significant of which was the conversion of the rear dance hall to accommodate six bowling alleys in 1939 and the re-sheathing of the exterior in 1945 (both of which were done by Erwin J. Leon), which transformed its current appearance to what is seen today at **2106 Wisconsin Avenue**.⁶⁷

As of an 1889 directory of opera houses, theaters and public halls in the United States, New Holstein--identified with a population of 500--registered with two such facilities: the aforementioned Luethge's Hall and the New Holstein Halle, both with seating for 400. Like Luethge's, the latter establishment, then owned by Max Libke, has seen both ownership changes and alterations over the years. Started as a tavern by Johann Nanns, the business expanded to include a hotel between 1870 and 1874; a dance hall wing is clearly evident on the 1879 Birdseye map of New Holstein. The current appearance of **2016 Calumet Drive** was fully achieved under the ownership of Edward Hennings, who purchased the facility in about 1894. He added two bowling alleys, the hall was enlarged and the front was remodeled. In addition to

⁶⁷ *History of Northern Wisconsin*, 181-182; "Ferdinand Leuthge Dead," *Calumet County Reporter*, 29 June 1910, 1/4; A historic image of the Luethge Hotel is included in "Leon's Recreation," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; An 1879 Birds-eye view of New Holstein depicts a rather large hall to the rear of the Luethge Hotel, *New Holstein, Calumet Co., 1879* (Milwaukee, WI: Beck & Pauli, 1879); Gretchen E. Klezien, "Early History of New Holstein," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; Eugene C. Wulff, *The New Holstein Story* (New Holstein, WI: By the Wulff family, ca. 1986, reprinted by the New Holstein Historical Society), 17, 19, 21-22; Ad for movie at Majestic Theater, *Calumet County Reporter*, 28 September 1917, 6/2-3; From 1924 to 1930, the establishment was owned and run by Arthur Reiser and still known as the Majestic Theater, "Arthur A. Reiser," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 September 1974.

stage plays, the facility would later show movies (known as Pastime Theater) and was used for roller skating.⁶⁸

In 1938, the former auto dealership and showroom built in 1915 by Herman Muenster and known as the New Holstein Motor Car Company at **2120 Wisconsin Avenue** was remodeled and reopened as the Towne Theater. Edward Duclos was its first operator/manager; Joe Cozzuol was its fifth and last when it closed in 1976. The structure was then remodeled again, removing the stage and the concession area and raising the floor to street level. The next owners of the building were Fred and Cheri Depies, who moved their business, the Carpet Hut, from the Milhaupt Building at 2024 Wisconsin Avenue.⁶⁹

Entertainment and recreation of another type—also promoted by Ferdinand Luethge—could be found at the New Holstein Turner Society. Organized in 1867, Luethge served as its first president. It was not, however, officially recorded as the New Holstein Turnverein until 1874, one year after their hand-hewn, log-constructed hall was built at **2026 Wisconsin Avenue**. The first classes were held in October 1868 and annual tuition was twenty-five cents. As of 1881, the group boasted a membership of nearly 150 and the building was identified as worth \$1,500. In 1885, a stage was added to the north and within a few years, Edward Funke, a full-time paid instructor was hired. Bowling alleys were installed in 1928 and a new front was constructed in 1930 with shower facilities and club rooms were remodeled. As of 1948, the New Holstein society was one of only four active groups remaining in the state. With the inclusion of physical education in local schools and the annual expense of upkeep for the facility, the Turner organization eventually went defunct. The Wisconsin Avenue structure has since been converted for use as dwelling units.⁷⁰

Parks in New Holstein also provided for entertainment and recreation for its residents. Under the leadership of the Civic Society, the first “temporary” park established in the community was that of Hickory Grove Park, part of Hickory Grove Stock Farm, south of Holy Rosary Church on Illinois Avenue. The park was utilized for picnics and concerts between 1914 and 1915. The Civic Society sold refreshments at these events to raise money to ultimately purchase the Puchner site east of Washington Street and north of Park Avenue in 1915. As a result of their efforts, Civic Park, located at **2200 Washington Street**, was dedicated on 4 July 1916. Following some basic clearing and landscaping, a kitchen for a tourist camp was built on part of the site and later, a bandstand was erected. A refreshment booth was built 1919 and the dance pavilion that remains in use today was completed in 1926, one year before the institution of the

⁶⁸ Jno. B. Jefferey's *Guide and Directory to the Opera Houses, Theaters, Public Halls, Bill Posters, Etc.* (Chicago: By the author, 1889); U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1860, 1870; *New Holstein, Calumet Co., Wis., 1879*; Secondary sources indicate Hennings purchased the hall in 1891; however, as of the 1893 Patron's Directory of the county plat book, Herman Libke owned the New Holstein Halle, “Elite Hall,” includes historic image, in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p., C.M. Foote and J.W. Henion, *Plat Book of Manitowoc and Calumet Counties, Wisconsin* (Chicago: C.M. Foote & Co., 1893); Henning's own obituary corroborates the circa 1894 date of purchase, “Edward Hennings,” Obituary, *Tri-County Record*, 22 January 1926. The name of Johann Nanns is spelled variously (Nance, Nantz, etc.) in a variety of secondary sources. However, his headstone, which is located in the New Holstein City Cemetery and inventoried on www.findagrave.com, clearly spells his last name as “Nanns.”

⁶⁹ “New Holstein Towne Theatre Closed,” *Fond du Lac Reporter*, 9 July 1976, 6/1-3.

⁷⁰ “New Holstein Turner Society,” in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

annual Fireman's picnic, which continues today. In 1941, the Society turned over the park to the city.⁷¹

In 1957, the local Kiwanis Club was searching for a location to build a new municipal swimming pool. Today, comprising over 50 acres, Kiwanis Park includes the New Holstein Aquatic Center, which was completed in 2009. Neither this park, nor any of the other city parks, includes any surveyable structures, due to their recent dates of establishment.⁷²

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with New Holstein's **arts, cultural, entertainment and recreational history**:

Please note that **bolded** properties in the following list are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
2016 Calumet Drive	New Holstein Halle (Ca. 1874 with additions through 1911)/Henning's Pastime Theater/Elite Hall	#222807
2200 Washington Street	Civic Park (1919-1926)	#222733-38
2026 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Turnverein Hall (1873; additions to 1930)	#15648
2106 Wisconsin Avenue	Leon's Recreation (1945)	#4304
2120 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Motor Car Company (1915)/Towne Theatre (1938)	#222695

⁷¹ "Holstein To Have Park," *Calumet County Reporter*, 1 May 1914, 1/2; "Open Air Concert and Picnic," *Calumet County Reporter*, 2 July 1915, 1/2; "Civic Club Acquires Puchner Park," 26 November 1915, 1/1; Newsbrief (re: refreshment stand), *Calumet County Reporter*, 16 May 1919/1/5; Construction of the dance pavilion noted in "Prominent Men Expected to be at Big Picnic," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 August 1926, 7/5-6; "New Holstein Has a Playground As Result of a Civic Society," *The Sheboygan Press*, 30 September 1926, 2/1-2; "New Holstein Civic Society," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

⁷² A listing of the city's parks is included on the New Holstein Chamber of Commerce website at www.newholstein.org/parks/php, Accessed in May 2013.

CHAPTER 8

EDUCATION

Formal education in New Holstein began in 1855 when the Town of New Holstein was divided into four school districts. School District No. 5 within the settlement was carved out from portions of each of the original four districts in 1869. The district's seventy students, grades one through eight, were divided between two, one-room schoolhouses. In 1887, District No. 5 became Joint District No. 5 after a partial merger with District No. 1; the merger elevated student population throughout the late 1800s to about 100.⁷³

New Holstein residents began to organize a high school district in 1904. Designed by Henry Foeller, a building (no longer extant) was constructed in 1905 for all grades at the site of the present New Holstein City Hall (2110 Washington Street). The original two schoolhouses were sold (one to George Leverenz) and remodeled for residences. The state certified the high school in 1906 under the direction of Principal G.A. German; it had an enrollment of twenty-one. The original curriculum, in addition to standard classes such as English, history and algebra, included botany and bookkeeping. As of 1909, high school students numbered forty-three. Manual arts and domestic science was added in 1911 and 1912, respectively. The local paper indicated that the manual training course was part of a circuit that included West De Pere, Chilton, New Holstein, Kiel and New London, Monday through Friday, respectively. Students enrolled at New Holstein numbered thirty-one. The addition of these courses resulted in the need for a two-story and basement addition to the school, which was completed as of January 1914 and designed by Cedarburg architect William F. Hilgen. Music, typewriting and shorthand were added to the high school curriculum in the 1920s. A separate grade school known as "The Little School," designed by Foeller & Schober, was constructed in 1921.⁷⁴

As of 1938, students of the Catholic faith had the choice of attending public school or attending Holy Rosary Catholic School at **2015 Illinois Avenue** (See Religion and Recommendations chapters for further information). Rural bus service was initiated in 1939 and the resultant elevated enrollment necessitated the high school adding an agriculture program. By 1940, New Holstein residents recognized that a new school would be needed and initiated a building fund. Voters in 1948 passed overwhelmingly a bond referendum for a new high school and gymnasium, which opened the next year at **2226 Park Avenue**. Designed by Foeller, Schober & Berners, the high school received additions in 1956 and was converted into a middle school in 1966 when a new high school was built at **1715 Plymouth Street**. A large middle school

⁷³ "New Holstein Public Schools," *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

⁷⁴ Ibid.; In 1908, the paper reported that George Leverenz had the old school house nearly made into a residence, *Calumet County Reporter*, 2 December 1908, 1/5; A postcard view of the high school and caption in the newspaper identified that high school students numbered 43, *Calumet County Reporter*, 1 September 1909, 1/3-4; "Manual Training at High School," *Calumet County Reporter*, 4 October 1911, 1/6; "The New High School," Cites W. F. Hilgen as architect and includes a photo, *Calumet County Reporter*, 9 January 1914, 1/3-4.

addition located at 1717 Plymouth Street was constructed in 2008 and the building at 2226 Park Avenue today serves elementary grades.⁷⁵

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with New Holstein's **educational** history:

Please note that **bolded** properties in the following list are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
2015 Illinois Avenue	Holy Rosary Catholic Church & School (1938) /	#4257
	Classroom Addition and Gym-Auditorium (1951)	#222742
2226 Park Avenue	New Holstein High School (1949-56)	#222797
1715 Plymouth Street	New Holstein Senior High School (1966)	#225255

⁷⁵ "New Holstein Public Schools," *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; "New Holstein School Addition Planned," *The Daily Reporter*, 16 October 2006, Available online at <http://dailyreporter.com>, Accessed July 2013.

CHAPTER 9

RELIGION

The oldest congregation in New Holstein is that of present-day St. John's United Church of Christ, which was incorporated independent of any denomination on 10 February 1865. Affiliation with the Reformed Church occurred in 1893. The congregation has seen four homes of worship over its nearly 150-year history; the first noted as located across the street from the city cemetery on Wisconsin Avenue. In 1875, a church was erected at the northwest corner of State and Church streets, which burned down to the ground in 1909, following a strike of lightning. A red brick, Gothic Revival-style church (no longer extant) designed by Sheboygan architect Charles Hilpertshauser was erected at that location in 1910. Following the purchase of additional land to the north, the current facility was built in 1956 at **2111 Church Street**.⁷⁶

The first Lutheran services in New Holstein are said to have been held shortly after the turn-of-the-twentieth century, first in the former Schroeder Hall (originally Luethge's and later Leon's Recreation at **2106 Wisconsin Avenue**) and sometime later in a bowling alley on Main Street. Following a move to the second floor of "the old village hall," Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was formally organized in March of 1915 on the second floor of the old fire hall on Wisconsin Avenue at the end of Railroad Street. In 1921, the congregation completed their first house of worship at **1823 Illinois Avenue**, with a seating capacity of 200. Interestingly, the congregation chose a design that would easily convert for later use as a parsonage, provided that the growth of the congregation would merit that a new church be built. In 1925, members built a parsonage at 1729 Harrison Street (extant but not surveyed). Membership was at a low of 81 in 1927, following a conflict between church membership and lodge affiliation. The debt was retired in 1946 and, shortly thereafter, a number of improvements were made to the 1921 church, including the installation of carpeting, the modernization of the kitchen facilities, as well as the addition of new entrance and stairway to the basement. In need of larger facilities, a building fund was established in 1955 and, ultimately, a new Contemporary-style church and educational unit designed by Green Bay architect Robert W. Surplice was completed at **1702 Van Buren Street** in 1964.⁷⁷

⁷⁶ "Ev. St. John's Church Struck By Lightning," *Calumet County Reporter*, 1 September 1909, 1/5-6; "Corner Stone Laid," *Calumet County Reporter*, 24 November 1909, 1/5; "St. John Evangelical and Reformed Church," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; Charles Hilpertshauser, "Reformed Church" Original plans, undated, On file at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive, Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, WI.

⁷⁷ "Lutherans Building Handsome Edifice," *New Holstein Reporter*, 25 March 1921, 1/7; "Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; "New Holstein Lutherans Approve Building Plans," *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 July 1963, 22; "Break Ground for Lutheran Church's Educational Unit," *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 November 1963, 3; The church history that is available online (and provided by the church) cites early services were held at residential homes. "History of Zion Lutheran Church: 1915 to present," Available online at <http://www.lutheranonline.com/lo/zionnh>, Accessed May 2013. The 1948 Centennial Booklet incorrectly states that the first church was "erected in the spring of 1920," but later identifies the correct July 1921 dedication date for the church.

The third and final historic-era religious congregation to establish themselves in New Holstein was that of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church. Following organizational meetings at the home of Mathias Pauly in 1909, the congregation was formally established in 1910. Their first Mass was held at the old firehouse No. 1 on 26 March 1911. A small, frame, Gothic Revival-style church (no longer extant) was completed that same year. A rectory was completed in 1919 (at a cost of \$11,250), just east of the church along Illinois Avenue and the congregation got their first resident pastor. As of 1921, the congregation had grown to 125 families (from eighty-three just eighteen months before). In need of larger quarters, the congregation engaged Sheboygan architect William C. Weeks to design them a new combination church and school, which was completed **at 2015 Illinois Avenue** in 1938 at a cost of \$66,000. Upon opening, the school had eighty-two students. From 1944 to 1954, school enrollment tripled and the number of parishioners nearly doubled. After ten years in rented quarters, a convent was built for the Sisters in 1948 at **1815 Madison Street**. In 1951, a two-classroom addition was completed, along with a kitchen and gymnasium-auditorium addition and the 1911 church was razed. In 1960, the current church at **1724 Madison Street**, which was designed by Robert W. Surplice and modeled after a church in Storm Lake, Iowa, was completed. The 1938 church space was remodeled into classrooms. A new rectory was built to the south of the 1960 church and the 1919 structure was moved in 1978 to **1716 Jackson Street**, where it remains today and is used as a private residence. In 2007, the schools of Holy Rosary and Ss. Peter & Paul Catholic Church in Kiel (as of 2007) merged and renamed the school, Divine Savior Catholic School, which continues to date.⁷⁸

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with New Holstein's **religious** history:

Please note that **bolded** properties in the following list are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
2111 Church Street	St. John Evangelical and Reformed Church (1956)	#222796
1823 Illinois Avenue	Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church #1* (1921)	#222747
2015 Illinois Avenue	Holy Rosary Catholic Church and School (1938; 1951)	#4257; 222742
1724 Madison Street	Holy Rosary Catholic Church (1960)	#222798
1815 Madison Street	Holy Rosary Catholic Convent (1948)	#222799
1702 Van Buren Street	Zion Lutheran Church #2 (1964)	#222833

*This property is part of one of the two proposed historic districts which are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter but it is not individually discussed in that chapter.

⁷⁸ "Newsbrief (re: Catholic church meeting), *Calumet County Reporter*, 12 May 1909, 1/6; "Start Catholic Cong.," *Calumet County Reporter*, 11 August 1909, 1/1; "Catholics Making Good Progress," *New Holstein Reporter*, 29 January 1921, 1/4; "Many Clergymen Attend Dedication at New Holstein," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 December 1938, 4; "50th Anniversary Celebration: Holy Rosary School, 1938-1988," Booklet prepared by the Parish, 1988, 1; "Holy Rosary Parish, New Holstein: Golden Jubilee, Dedication and Confirmation booklet, prepared by the congregation, 1960, 7-9, 14-15; "Holy Rosary Congregation," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

CHAPTER 10

MEDICAL HISTORY

While inns, general stores and blacksmith shops were generally the first businesses established in a new settlement, medical service, even if rudimentary, usually followed within a brief period of time. In the case of New Holstein, a physician, Dr. Charles Bock, was among that initial group of settlers in the community. Born in 1811, Dr. Bock is identified as having attended the medical schools of Bostock, Jena and Berlin, Germany, and, in 1848, he came to the United States, settling in present-day New Holstein. He died in 1877. The next known physician to locate in New Holstein was Dr. Henry Jacob Fleischer. Born in Germantown, Wisconsin, in 1857, he graduated in 1879 from Rush Medical College in Chicago, worked in Milwaukee for a few months, and then came to New Holstein, where he is identified as practicing as of 1880. The earliest known druggist in the community is identified as August C. Ackermann. Born in Germany, he came to the United States in 1876 and settled in New Holstein by no later than 1881. Other physicians that served the community include the following: Joseph Huberti (1895-96); F.P. Knauf (1901-02) and William A. Martens (Ca. 1904-1914).⁷⁹

With Dr. Martens comes the first known resource associated with the community's medical history. Prior to his purchase of the former Herman & Agnes Schildhauer Residence (Ca. 1893) at 1929 Wisconsin Avenue, Dr. Martens lived (and likely practiced out of) the house to the east at 1921 Wisconsin Avenue (not surveyed). In April 1909, the local paper reported that Dr. Martens purchased (of Herman Schildhauer) the property adjoining his former residence on the west, that being **1929 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter). Following the move, the second floor of the home served as the offices of Martens and Dr. A.H. Robertson, a dentist. Dr. Martens was an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist who graduated from "the old Milwaukee Medical College" in 1903, after which he completed an internship and graduate work prior to locating in New Holstein. He operated an office out of his Wisconsin Avenue house through 1914, after which he moved to Milwaukee.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ "Another Sudden Death in Our Midst," *Chilton Times*, 27 October 1877, Obituary of Charles Bock, Available online at www.findagrave.com; *History of Northern Wisconsin*, 182; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1880; *Directory of Deceased American Physicians, 1804-1929*, Available online at www.ancestry.com, Accessed June 2013. Eugene Wulff cites the 1874 "New Holstein Business and Professional Directory," and that Dr. Ernest Lei Rietz was a physician and surgeon and a photographer in New Holstein. It is likely that there is a typographic error in that cite; however, the original book was not checked for confirmation. However, the correct citation for the 1874 material is the *Wisconsin State Business Gazetteer*. Wulff also notes that in 1874 a Dr. Bagley opened his office here, however, there is no citation for that information. Wulff also identifies that Dr. Fleisher came to New Holstein in 1878; however, records indicate he graduated from Rush Medical in 1879. Finally, the book also notes that Ackermann came to New Holstein in 1879 and that a Dr. Greverus came to practice in 1896, *The New Holstein Story*, 22, 24-25. The Lindsay Drug Company (1908), later Suits Drug Store and the Hipke Drug Company (1915), were all located in the Milhaupt Building at 2024 Wisconsin Avenue, the building of which, as noted, was not included in this survey.

⁸⁰ Newsbrief (re: Schildhauer to Martens), *Calumet County Reporter*, 28 April 1909, 5/3; Newsbrief (re: Martens to Krohn), *Calumet County Reporter*, 24 July 1914, 7/4; "Plan Last Rites for Late Herman Schildhauer," *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 December 1927; Henry C. & Edna Krohn to Alma Arps, Warranty Deed, 9 September 1932,

While Dr. Martens seemingly held a stable practice out of his home, a number of other physicians came and left over a short period. In 1909, the paper announced the arrival of Dr. E.P. Weber, who had taken "rooms over the Henry Juenk residence, across the street from Hotel Curtiss" (the hotel referenced is located at present-day 2011 Main Street, not surveyed). Not four months later, Dr. Weber and his wife left New Holstein for Random Lake. In March 1910, the paper announced that Dr. Mitchel was to arrive from Neenah and, in April, he and his wife had arrived and would be taking rooms on the second floor of the bakery building at **1907 Wisconsin Avenue**. His tenure was not long either, for as of October 1910, he and his wife were headed back to Appleton, with the paper blatantly reporting "Had he kept himself away from temptation he would have no doubt built up a large practice here." Shortly thereafter, it was noted that Dr. Federman came to New Holstein from Plainfield, Wisconsin, and was to occupy the rooms over the bakery.⁸¹

In 1914, Dr. Henry Krohn took over Dr. Martens practice, as well as the house and office, at **1929 Wisconsin Avenue**. Born in Cedarburg, Wisconsin, in 1882, Dr. Krohn first taught school and then served for two years as the school superintendent in Merrill, Wisconsin. He then went to the Marquette University Medical School, from which he graduated in 1914, and immediately took up practice in New Holstein. As of 1937, it was reported that Dr. F.E. Kolb had "taken over the more strenuous duties of Dr. Krohn" who had been recovering from illness; Dr. Krohn died in 1942. Within less than two years after the construction of the John Voigt Commercial Block (1912) at **2113 Railroad Street**, Dr. A.C. Niemann, physician and surgeon, is identified as taking three rooms in the east end of that building, after moving from Miss Bertha Steenbock's residence on Railroad Street. After four-and-one-half years in New Holstein, he retired from practice as of August 1915. Indeed, the 1915 published promotional book on New Holstein identifies only Dr. Krohn and a Dr. A.J. Berger (who took over the Voigt Block offices of Niemann) as the city's medical staff. In 1918, Dr. Berger was called into service and Dr. R.C. Meyer from Elkhart Lake is identified as taking over his practice.⁸²

In 1924, Dr. Adolph C. Engel came to New Holstein. Born in Fairbanks, Wisconsin, in 1893, he was a graduate of Marquette Medical School. Following an internship at St. Mary's Hospital in Milwaukee, he came to New Holstein where he practiced for fifty years. In circa 1926, he and his

56/510, #39256; "Dr. Martens, Formerly of New Holstein Is Summoned," *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 August 1936, 4/7-8.

⁸¹ "Dr. Weber Locates Here," *Calumet County Reporter*, 27 October 1909, 1/3; Dr. E.P. Weber Leaves," *Calumet County Reporter*, 23 February 1910, 1/6; "Dr. Mitchel Will Locate Here," *Calumet County Reporter*, 23 March 1910, 1/4; Newsbriefs (re: Dr. Mitchel), *Calumet County Reporter*, 6 April 1910, 1/3 & 5/4; 18 May 1910, 5/3; and 5 October 1910, 1/4.; "Dr. Federman Locates Here," *Calumet County Reporter*, 12 October 1910, 1/4, no date of departure was found for Dr. Federman.

⁸² "Dr. Henry C. Krohn, Health Officer at New Holstein, Dies," *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 April 1942, 6/4-5; "Takes Over Duties At New Holstein," *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 June 1937, 19; "Niemann Moved to Voigt Building," *Calumet County Reporter*, 15 January 1914, 1/2; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 18; "Dr. Niemann Retires from Practice Here," *Calumet County Reporter*, 6 August 1915, 1/3; "Dr. A.J. Berger Disposes of Practice," *Calumet County Reporter*, 11 January 1918, 1/3.

wife Martha built the house at **1911 Madison Street**, where he remained until his death in 1974. By no later than 1958, Dr. Engel had an office at 2025 Main Street (extant but not surveyed).⁸³

In 1957, Dr. Francis P. Larme, a 1938 graduate of UW-Madison's School of Medicine, was named the physician-on-call at the Calumet County Homestead nursing home at **1712 Monroe Street**. That same year, he and his wife built a Contemporary-style home at **2101 Mary Avenue**. As of 1958, his office was located in the Milhaupt Building at 2024 Wisconsin Avenue (extant but not surveyed). In 1963, he had a new, free-standing office building erected at **2120 Madison Street**; Dr. Joseph Vosmek would join him there circa 1971. In 1967, the Professional Building was completed at 1836 Wisconsin Avenue (extant, but not surveyed), from which Dr. William Schultz and would practice.⁸⁴

Other medical services in New Holstein included those offered by pharmacists and dentists. Regarding the latter and identified above, in 1909, Dr. Martens utilized the second floor of his house at **1929 Wisconsin Avenue** as his own office, as well provided office space for Dr. A.H. Robertson, D.D.S., who had come to new Holstein circa 1906. In 1911, upon the completion of the August Vollstedt Commercial Block at **2014-2016 Wisconsin Avenue** (See Recommendations Chapter), Dr. Robertson moved into rooms on the west side of the building's second floor. In 1918, he took up YMCA work and Dr. Brown of Chilton took over until he was to return. In March of 1919, it was reported that Robertson would move to Janesville.⁸⁵

As of 1915, it was reported that Dr. H.E. Tryatt, a graduate of the Marquette University dental school, had purchased Dr. Walls dental practice. Another dentist, Dr. Thomas M. Strobel, had an office in the Voigt Block at **2113 Railroad Street** as of 1917; like Dr. Berger, Strobel was also called into service in 1918. He remained in New Holstein through at least 1920; however, he ultimately returned to practice in Milwaukee. As of 1968, Dr. Richard E. Baus had his dentist office in the Professional Building at 1836 Wisconsin Avenue and in 1970, the office building at **2011 Wisconsin Avenue** was erected. Dr. Thomas G. Brandt, D.D.S. continues to practice in its upper level.⁸⁶

⁸³ Helmuth and Elsie Arps to Adolph and Martha Engel, Warranty Deed, 7 April 1926, 55/372, #29703 (?); "Dr. Engel, New Holstein Physician 50 Years, Dies," *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 March 1974; Telephone Book of Kiel and New Holstein, 1958, Available at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Madison, WI.

⁸⁴ Announcement of Dr. Larme's position at Calumet Homestead in George Richard, ed., *Wisconsin Alumnus* (Vol. 59), October 1957; A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. to Francis P. & Lucille B. Larme, Warranty Deed, 30 July 1956, 86/370, #84149; Telephone book of Kiel and New Holstein, 1958; Telephone Book of New Holstein (with Brillion), 1963; "New Holstein...Urban living with suburban comfort and security!", Promotional pamphlet produced by the City of New Holstein, Ca. 1972, n.p., Copy on file at the New Holstein City Hall, New Holstein, WI.

⁸⁵ Newsbrief (re: Robertson moves dental parlors), *Calumet County Reporter*, 27 September 1911, 8/3; "Dr. A.H. Robertson in YMCA Work," *Calumet County Reporter*, 12 July 1918, 1/4; Newsbrief (re: Robertson to Janesville), *Calumet County Reporter*, 21 March 1919, 5.

⁸⁶ "New Dentist Arrives," *Calumet County Reporter*, 15 January 1915, 1/2; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 18; "Goes to Camp Fremont," *Calumet County Reporter*, 21 June 1918, 1/3; "Dr. Strobel Returns, Receives Welcome," *Calumet County Reporter*, 8 November 1918, 1/7; "New Holstein...Urban living with suburban comfort and security!", n.p.

Associated Resources:

The following extant resources identified as a result of the current survey are associated with New Holstein's **medical** history:

Please note that **bolded** properties in the following list are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter.

<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Property Name (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
1911 Madison Street	Dr. Adolph & Martha Engel House (Ca. 1926)	#222800
2120 Madison Street	Dr. F.P. Larne Office Building (1963)	#225248
2101 Mary Avenue	Dr. Francis P. & Lucille Larne House (1957)	#222801
1712 Monroe Street	Calumet Homestead (1957; 1972)	#15639
2113 Railroad Street	John Voigt Commercial Block* (1912)	#4278
1907 Wisconsin Avenue	Venz Bakery Building (1910)	#4296
1929 Wisconsin Avenue	Herman & Agnes Schildhauer House (Ca. 1893)/	
	Dr. Martens House & Office (1909-1914)/	
	Dr. Henry Krohn House & Office (1914-1942)	#15633
2011 Wisconsin Avenue	Office Building (1970)	#222839
2014-2016 Wisconsin Avenue	August Vollstedt Commercial Block (1911)	#4297

*This property is part of one of the two proposed historic districts which are discussed in the Recommendations Chapter but it is not individually discussed in that chapter.

CHAPTER 11

RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the 168 structures inventoried and photographed for this survey, 21 individual properties were thought to offer a sufficient degree of historical intrigue and/or architectural integrity to suggest potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Those 21 resources, as well as 2 districts, are listed below. Expanded discussions of each district and individual property follow the list.

DISTRICTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Appendix</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
Illinois & Wisconsin Avenue Bungalow Residential Historic District	Appendix B	Potentially Eligible
Market Square Commercial Historic District	Appendix C	Potentially Eligible

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
2129 Illinois Avenue	Paul Langenfeld House (Ca. 1948)	Potentially Eligible
1724 Madison Street	Holy Rosary Church Complex (1938-1960)	Potentially Eligible
1514 Michigan Avenue	Fred & Pauline Iversen House (Ca. 1902)	Not Eligible
1311 Milwaukee Drive	Kestell Furniture Company Building (1960)	Potentially Eligible
1327 Milwaukee Drive	Firestone Complete Car Service (1967)	Not Yet 50 Years Old
2107 Monroe Street	Henry D. & Lydia Lauson House (1911)	Potentially Eligible
1821 Park Avenue	New Holstein Utility, Jail & City Hall (1912; 1915; 1924; 1937)	Potentially Eligible
2012 Randolph Avenue	Henry N. & Louise Edens House (1912)	Potentially Eligible
2104 Randolph Avenue	George H. & Anna Schroeder House (Ca. 1906)	Not Eligible
2114 Randolph Avenue	Alfred T. & Mary Hipke House (Ca. 1902)	Potentially Eligible
1702 Van Buren Street	Zion Lutheran Church (1964)	Not Eligible
1908 Van Buren Street	Arthur & Anna Kestell House (1921; 1934)	Potentially Eligible *Also in bungalow historic district
2200 Washington Street	Civic Park (1919-1926)	Potentially Eligible

1411 Wisconsin Avenue	Alfred & Emma Bosma House (Ca. 1913)	Potentially Eligible
1414 Wisconsin Avenue	Henry H. Greve Investment Property (Ca. 1917)	Further Research Necessary
1709 Wisconsin Avenue	Frederick W. & Mathilda Matthaeus House (Ca. 1894-1900)	Potentially Eligible
1831 Wisconsin Avenue	The Calumet Club (1914)	Potentially Eligible *Also in bungalow historic district
1929 Wisconsin Avenue	Herman & Agnes Schildhauer House (Ca. 1893)/ Dr. William Martens House & Office (1908-1914)/ Dr. H.C. Krohn House & Office (1914-1942)	Potentially Eligible
2012 Wisconsin Avenue	Vollstedt Meat Market (Ca. 1880-1911)/ Wirth's Cigar Factory (1911-Ca. 1926)/ New Holstein Public Library (1931-1955)	Potentially Eligible
2014-16 Wisconsin Avenue	August Vollstedt Commercial Block (1911)	Potentially Eligible
2215 Wisconsin Avenue	John & Mary Lauson House (1917)/ Erbe-Hoffman Funeral Home	Potentially Eligible

RECOMMENDATION DISCUSSIONS

Historic Districts

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District	See Appendix B	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District, view of 1903, 1907 and 1911 Illinois Avenue.

Largely located within Brieske's and Schildhauer's additions (both plats of which were surveyed in 1909 and recorded in 1910), the Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District is comprised of twenty structures, all but two of which are one-and-one-half-story bungalows. Both of the two remaining homes are two stories in height; however, one still retains its original Craftsman styling (and is considered to be contributing to the significance of the

district), while the other has been altered, thus rendering it as the only non-contributing house in the district. The

district's Period of Significance is from 1913 to 1934, the beginning date reflecting the earliest contributing house, with the latter date reflecting a compatible addition made to a 1921 house. Although many of the homes have received some sort of alteration (siding, windows, porches or a combination thereof), a small number of them stand largely untouched. Only two of the houses have been verified as having been designed by an architect (1825 and 1831 Wisconsin Avenue). It's possible that more of the homes were from pattern books or catalogues (or derived from them); however, the D. V. and Marie Holcomb House at 1903 Illinois Avenue (1915) appears to have been built from Plan No. 107 of the Gordon-Van Tine Company. Builder/contractor Arthur Kestell, who resided in the district at 1908 Van Buren Street was responsible for the construction of his 1921 house (as well as the 1934 addition) and he appears to have also constructed the circa-1920 homes at 1804 and 1806 Illinois Avenue. Standing as the best example of a well-preserved bungalow in the City of New Holstein, Kestell's own house is considered to be individually eligible within the district. As well, The Calumet Club (1914), located at 1831 Wisconsin Avenue is also considered to be individually eligible and individual discussions for each of these two structures are included in this chapter. Please see Appendix B for the full list of properties located in the district.⁸⁷

⁸⁷ Brieske's Addition was surveyed in November 1909, filed on 30 November 1909 by Ferdinand Brieske and recorded on 10 March 1910, while Schildhauer's Addition was surveyed by O.B. Joerns on 12 November 1909, filed on 7 March 1910 by Herman Schildhauer and officially recorded on 10 March 1910, plat of survey records on file at the Register of Deeds, Calumet County Courthouse, Chilton, WI. Please note that the houses at 1819 Wisconsin

No evidence was found to suggest potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Standing as a unique collection of mostly one-and-one-half-story bungalows, the Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture. Further research into the origins of the designs of some of the other homes could reveal that additional homes were built from catalog or pattern books.



Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District,
View of 1825, 1827 and 1831 Wisconsin Avenue.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
Market Square Commercial Historic District	See Appendix C	Further Research Necessary
Description and Statement of Significance		

The Market Square Commercial Historic District is comprised of the following buildings: the Karsten Schroeder Store (1878; 1914) at 2103 Main Street; the Greve & Iversen and H.C. Timm Grain Elevators (1892; 1898) and the State Bank of New Holstein (1902), all at 2038 Railroad Street; Adolph Weber's Market Saloon at 2018-2024 Main Street (Ca. 1900, with later additions to circa 1930); the Laun-Erbe Furniture Company at 2105 Main Street (Ca. 1906; 1910); and the John Voigt Commercial Block (1912) at 2113 Railroad Street.⁸⁸

The land upon which this potential district is located is known as Ostenfeldt's Addition which was laid out by Ferdinand Ostenfeldt in 1872. An 1879 Birdseye view of New Holstein confirms the 1878 construction of the Karsten Schroeder store at 2103 Main Street. Supported by both the Birdseye map, as well as deeds, Hans Banderob had erected a tavern by no later than 1879 at present-day 2018-24 Main Street. However, Banderob's establishment was originally just one story in height. Following a number of ownership changes between 1886 and 1894, which included the Jung & Borchert Brewing Company (later known as Pabst), Adolph Weber purchased the property (in 1894) and it was during his ownership (through 1916) that the structure was remodeled to include a second story with a tower. Sanborn maps indicate,

Avenue (Ca. 1905; original owner unknown, #222696), 1903 Wisconsin Avenue (1910; Peter & Annie Iversen Jr., #15634), 1907 Van Buren Street (1915; M.J. & Bertha Schlichter House, #224318) were originally considered in the district. The houses at 1903 Wisconsin Avenue and 1907 Van Buren Street were ultimately drawn out of the historic boundary due to exterior alterations, while neither the date of construction (cited as circa 1905 in assessor's records) nor the original owner could be verified for 1819 Wisconsin Avenue, which has also seen exterior alteration. If alterations were reversed, the three homes could perhaps be considered for inclusion in the district.

⁸⁸ This potential district was reviewed with Jim Draeger, State Historic Preservation Officer, Wisconsin Historical Society, in April 2013. At that time, it was determined that the district could go no further along Railroad Street because of the vacant lot south of the grain elevators and bank. As well, a vacant lot exists to the south of the Karsten Schroeder Store and, therefore, the building to the south of that lot could also not be included.

however, that the rear wing was added between 1911 and 1929, with the final enlargement of that wing (to the east) occurring after 1929. The building last functioned as a bar in 2009-2010.⁸⁹



Market Square Commercial Historic District, 2103 and 2105 Main Street and 2113 Railroad Street.

New Holstein (1902). Although utilized mostly for banking, the north portion of the building originally served as the offices of H.C. Timm. The structure has come full circle and is utilized as the offices of the Calumet Feed & Supply Company.⁹⁰

Located immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks are three grain elevators with construction dates of circa 1892 and 1897-98. Although originally frame in construction, they have since been covered with pressed tin and a number of grain bins have been added to the system, which is now operated by Calumet Feed & Supply. The north elevator was built by H.H. Greve, while the southern two were erected by H.C. Timm Sr.; by 1908, all three were operated by H.C. Timm & Co.

Immediately in front of the grain elevators and storage structures is the State Bank of

The building at 2105 Main Street was built by the Laun-Erbe Furniture Company. The local furniture business was started by Tjark Rodenbaeck in the 1860s and his home and shop was located along the south side of Wisconsin Avenue at Calumet Drive. In 1903, A.A. Laun and Louis Erbe purchased the furniture business and, two years later, Erbe purchased the lot at 2105 Main Street. Secondary sources indicate that the shop was moved to Main Street the following year, at which time an addition was built on its north side. In 1910, a one-story, 24' x 50' addition was made to the rear of the store. Sometime after, a casket warehouse was built in the lot to the west and along Broadway Street (remains extant). As of 1915, Erbe purchased the entire business from Laun; however, by 1921, he joined with Anton Hoffman and the name

⁸⁹ Ostenfeld's Addition was platted and recorded in November 1872, Plat on file at the Register of Deeds, Calumet County Courthouse, Chilton, WI; *New Holstein, Calumet County, 1879*; "History of the Museum Building," Information included in the website of the New Holstein Historical Society, Available online at www.newholsteinhistory.info, Accessed in March 2013 (note that all information provided on the website corresponds with deeds); *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of New Holstein, Wis.*, 1894, 1900, 1911, 1929, 1929 (updated to 1943); Ferd and Marie Ostenfeldt to Emil Jensen and Hans Banderob, Warranty deed, 15 July 1875, 8/533; Emil & Wilhelmine Jensen to Hans Banderob, 21 November 1878, 9/281; Peter Hansen to Adolph Weber, Warranty Deed, 1 May 1894, 24/414; Adolph Weber to Michael Dorn and Frank B. Meyer, Warranty Deed, 29 June 1916, 46/291, #12218; Darlene Draheim, Current owner of 2018-2024 Main Street, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, April 2013, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd.

⁹⁰ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of New Holstein, Wis.*, 1894, 1900, 1911; "H.C. Timm Co." in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; "People's State Bank Now Being Organized," *Calumet County Reporter*, 26 October 1917, 1/3-5; "State Bank of New Holstein," *Calumet County Reporter*, 4 January 1918, 1/7; "People's State Bank Opens Today," *Calumet County Reporter*, 4 January 1918, 1/1; "H.C. Timm Co. Marks 100th Year of Service to Calumet Farmers," *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 March 1972, 32, 1-4. A postcard view of the building indicates that the Timm office to the north had a separate entry; however, when the bank's business required additional lobby space (prior to 1915), the second entrance was removed. Historic postcard view of bank and grain elevators, undated; however, likely circa 1910, In possession of Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI.

changed to Erbe-Hoffman. In 1946, Don Evjen joined the company; however, the name did not change to Erbe-Evjen until the 1960s.⁹¹



New Holstein State Bank and grain elevators, 2038 Railroad Street.

The final structure in the proposed district is the John Voigt Commercial Block at 2113 Railroad Street. Built in 1912, the building was home to both a physician and several dentists in its early years; as well, it was the location of the New Holstein Post Office starting in 1919. Although the structure has been remodeled for apartment use, the second floor of the building remains largely intact.⁹²

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons or Criterion C:

Architecture. However, regarding Criterion A: History, the subject structures combine to represent the early years of commerce in the then-village and later city of New Holstein. While visible alterations have been made to all of the buildings in the proposed district, a comparison of what stands today to a historic photograph indicates that the Market Square area would still be recognizable to someone that lived in New Holstein circa 1910. Although offering enough integrity to be potentially eligible under Criterion A for its association with early New Holstein commerce and is recommended eligible, therefore; additional research is also recommended regarding the former Adolph Weber/Market Square tavern in order to determine the appropriate end date of the Period of Significance which, at this time appears to end at circa 1930.⁹³

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2129 Illinois Avenue	222777	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is largely sheathed with a stone veneer. Its recessed, right-of-center entrance is topped by an overhanging roof with original post supports. The original door features a circle and sinuous line design and is flanked by sidelights. A slightly smaller than full-height block extends to the west of the entry and features an exterior chimney and a large plate-glass, picture window. Two additional picture windows are located along the home's primary (north) elevation, as is a circular, two-light window.

⁹¹ "Erbe Hoffmann Company," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; John and Dora Voigt to Louis Erbe, Warranty Deed, 5 September 1905, 35/477; "Building Addition to Store," *Calumet County Reporter*, 13 July 1910, 7/6; "Erbe-Hoffmann Furniture Store," *New Holstein Reporter*, 21 January 1921, 1/1; "Erbe-Evjen Furniture Business Holds Proud City Tradition," *New Holstein Reporter* newspaper clipping, undated, in collection of the NHHS.

⁹² "Post Office to Locate in Voigt Building," *Calumet County Reporter*, 25 July 1919, 1/1.

⁹³ A panoramic view of Market Square is in possession of the NHHS; although undated, considering the buildings in the image, it appears to date to circa 1910.

This house was built circa 1948 for Paul Langenfeld. According to New Holstein resident Terry Thiessen, the home's design was the result of Langenfeld seeing a similarly designed house on a trip made to Milwaukee. Indeed, the house that inspired the Langenfeld home is located along the west side of I-43, at 401 Brentwood Lane in Glendale. That Glendale house (as well as a number of homes along that short street) was designed and built in 1947 by Thalman-Schrang, Inc. Paul Langenfeld was born in 1899 in Calumet County, the son of John and Theresa (Brost)



Paul Langenfeld House, 2129 Illinois Avenue.

Langenfeld. Aside from his position as mayor from 1950 until his death, he was perhaps most well known as the president of the Elcho (Mink) Fur Farm. His obituary included a significant list of his business and civic roles, including Chairman of the Board of the National Food Company in Fond du Lac, treasurer of the Silver Moon Springs Trout Farm in Plymouth and the owner of Lanco Dairy Farm in Marytown. He died on 19 September 1964.⁹⁴

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and intact example of a Ranch-style house—indeed, the best example in the City of New Holstein. While considered potentially eligible in that regard, further research is recommended to confirm whether or not the house was designed by Thalman-Schrang, Inc. (or if it was simply a copy and executed locally). Additionally, further research is suggested to fully understand the extent of Langenfeld's business and civic involvement to determine if there is any potential eligibility in regard to Criterion B: Significant Persons.

Address	AH#	NRHP Evaluation
1724 & 1815 Madison Street; 2015 Illinois Avenue	222742, 222798-99	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

The Holy Rosary Church Complex is comprised of four buildings: Holy Rosary Catholic Church & School (#1; 1938); Classroom and gymnasium addition (1951); Holy Rosary Catholic Church (#2; 1960); and Holy Rosary Catholic Convent (1948). Oriented to Illinois Avenue, the 1938, two-story, Collegiate Gothic style and largely rectangular structure is sheathed with stone and finished with a crenelated parapet. A central entrance is defined by compound pilasters and includes a pair of wooden entrance doors, each topped with a transom. Windows throughout the building are mostly arranged in pairs, except for the upper-level examples of the side elevations

⁹⁴ Thiessen, Conversation with Schnell, 10 April 2013; "Paul Langenfeld," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 21 September 1964, 16. Thalman-Schrang was comprised of builder James Thalman and architect Edmund Schrang, who had an office in Shorewood, north of Milwaukee. Deeds indicate that the land was purchased by Langenfeld in 1947. As of the 1948 *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, Langenfeld is identified as living at 1906 Washington Street. It is assumed that the ranch house was built at some point between 1948 and 1951.

which are set in narrow bands (with replacement windows). A one-story, flat-roofed and brick-sheathed, 1951 classroom addition extends from the 1938 block and is attached to a front-gabled gymnasium addition (also 1951). Windows in the classroom wing are set in rectangular bands, while the examples in the gym are glass block.



Holy Rosary Catholic Church, 1724
Madison Street, entrance detail.

South of the original church and school is the cruciform, Contemporary-style church that is largely sheathed with brick and trimmed with stone. Each of the four wings is topped with a gabled roof with an overhanging eave. The primary Madison Street entrance features a series of glass doors beneath a large window wall that reaches to the roof's gabled peak. Windows throughout the remainder of the church are regularly arranged, four-light, horizontal-pane examples. Across the street from the school is the two-story, former convent. It is sheathed with brick and topped with a hipped roof. Alternating brick at the corners of the first floor suggest quoining and a very modest Colonial Revival style. A slightly projecting entrance topped with a metal balustrade is fronted by a wheelchair ramp; windows throughout the house are regularly placed and comprised of two-over-two-light, horizontal paned, double-hung windows.

Holy Rosary Congregation was established in 1910, with the first Mass being held at the old firehouse on 26 March 1911. A small, frame, Gothic Revival-style church (no longer extant) was completed that same year. A rectory was completed in 1919, just east of the church along Illinois Avenue and the congregation received their first resident pastor. In need of larger quarters, the congregation engaged Sheboygan architect W. C. Weeks to design a new combination church and school, which was completed in 1938. Upon opening, the school had eighty-two students. From 1944 to 1954, school enrollment tripled and the number of parishioners nearly doubled. After ten years in rented quarters, a home was built for the Sisters in 1948. In 1951, a two-classroom addition was completed, along with a kitchen and gymnasium-auditorium addition. That same year, the 1911 church was razed. In 1960, the current church, designed by Robert W. Surplice and modeled after a church in Storm Lake, Iowa, was completed. The 1938 church space was remodeled into classrooms. A new rectory was built to the south of the 1960 church and the 1919 rectory was moved in 1978 to 1716 Jackson Street, where it remains today utilized as a private residence. In 2007, the schools of Holy Rosary and Ss. Peter & Paul Catholic Church in Kiel (as of 2007) merged and renamed the school, Divine Savior Catholic School.⁹⁵

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Despite the removal of the original rectory, the Holy Rosary Church Complex still retains a good degree of integrity and is recommended as potentially eligible under

⁹⁵ "Many Clergymen Attend Dedication at New Holstein," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 December 1938, 4; "50th Anniversary Celebration: Holy Rosary School, 1938-1988," 1; "Holy Rosary Parish, New Holstein: Golden Jubilee," 7-9, 14-15.

Criterion C: Architecture, as a good example of a mid-century church complex (1938-1960) which includes a combination church/school (and classroom and gymnasium addition), a second church, as well as a convent. Criterion Consideration A, regarding religiously owned properties, is also satisfied, since the structure is considered potentially eligible with regard to architecture only. Please note that, for the time being, until the 1970s-era rectory turns 50 years of age, that building is not considered to be a contributing element within the greater church property.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1514 Michigan Avenue	4264	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Rising from a fieldstone foundation, this two-story house is a late example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The house is a gabled ell form and features a porch that wraps around the front-facing gabled wing and around to the west. Simple wooden columns support the flat porch roof which features dentil trim and a spindled balustrade. Windows throughout the house are either single or paired examples and all feature a simple wooden surround except for the second-floor, south-facing windows which are further accentuated by wooden panels with a sunburst motif and additional dentil trim above. Although no historic photos of the home were found, the house does not appear to have had any visible exterior alterations.⁹⁶



Fred and Pauline Iversen House, 1514 Michigan Avenue.

In May 1902, Fred Iversen purchased two lots from A.A. Laun at a cost of \$200, thus indicating that the house had not yet been built; it is, however, believed to have been constructed that same year. Fred Otto Iversen was born in Germany on 13 October 1863, the son of Peter and Margaret (Petersen) Iversen. The Iversens immigrated to the United States in 1871 and came to New Holstein following a

year in Baltimore and a short period of residence in Fond du Lac. After assisting his father Peter in his general store and attending business school in Milwaukee, Fred partnered with Henry H. Greve in 1892; a partnership that lasted until 1904. In 1910, he erected the grain elevator (no longer extant) south of the Timm concern, which he operated until 1936. In 1900, Fred married Pauline Meinert; together they one daughter, Elsie. In 1928, the Iversens sold the house to Henry and Sophia Schilling and moved to their new house at 1827 Wisconsin Avenue (which is located within the proposed Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District). Fred died in 1941; while Pauline passed away in 1962.⁹⁷

⁹⁶ Although it's possible that the porch (which fronts the gabled wing and wraps around to the west only) was altered at some point, it is represented on the 1929 Sanborn map as it appears today. The previous 1911 map does not depict this area of New Holstein, *Sanborn Fire Insurance map of New Holstein, Wis., 1911, 1929*.

⁹⁷ A.A. Laun to Fred O. Iversen, Warranty Deed, 5 May 1902, 35/235; Fred O. and Pauline Iversen to Henry and Sophia Schilling, Warranty Deed, 7 November 1928, 57/357; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of New Holstein, Wis.,*

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under either Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a good and seemingly intact example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Although exhibiting original clapboard sheathing, carved wooden trim and what appears to be an original porch, its decorative attributes are rather modest for the style and do not compare to the detailing found on the Frederick W. & Mathilda Matthaeus House at 1709 Wisconsin Avenue. While the house could be considered for local landmark status, it does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1311 Milwaukee Drive	224320	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This Contemporary-style furniture factory and office is comprised of a number of gabled, steel-frame units that are fronted by a flat-roofed wing along Milwaukee Drive. The "main plant," as it's referred to, is sheathed with orange-tone brick, while vertically oriented cedar boards are



Kestell Furniture Company, 1311 Milwaukee Drive.

located beneath the steel sash windows of the office wing, as well as along the gabled ends of the outer buildings. The name "Kestell" in 1960s-era typeface remains along the south side of the building. Based on a 1964 photo of the facility, "Kestell Furniture" lettering also ran across the flat roof overhang that fronts the office wing and it also appears that the space beneath the windows was originally comprised of small tile. A largely non-descript, three-unit facility to the rear was erected in three stages in the early-to-mid-1960s.⁹⁸

The main plant and office was constructed for the Kestell Furniture Company in 1960. The firm was organized by Orville Kestell in 1949 and first located at 1911 Wisconsin Avenue, the former woodworking/cabinet-making shop of his father. Born on 24 December 1920, Orville was the son of carpenter-contractor Arthur B. Kestell, who built a number of homes in New Holstein. Orville attended the University of Wisconsin-Madison, after which he transferred to the University of Illinois at Urbana, before his service in the engineering corps in World War II. He returned to New Holstein in 1945 and, five years later, he began the manufacture of children's desks and chairs, as well as outdoor furniture. As of 1960 (and while still located at the Wisconsin Avenue location), the company employed

1911, 1929; "Fred Otto Iversen of New Holstein is Summoned," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 7 February 1941, 4/1-2; Assessor's information cites a 1910 date of construction. Note that tax rolls were not reviewed.

⁹⁸ A 1964 photo of the structure is included in "New Holstein is Wisconsin," Promotional pamphlet produced by the New Holstein Association of Commerce, 1964, Copy on file at the City of New Holstein; According to Bill Kestell, son of Orville Kestell, water had penetrated the tile and it was starting to come off. Bill's uncle Don Kestell (a builder/contractor) proposed they replace the tiled areas with cedar siding, which remains today, Bill Kestell, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, July 2013, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls.

twenty-five persons. Within six years, the firm included sixty-five employees and had expanded to include the production of poker tables, banquet tables, wooden folding chairs and pool tables. As of 2004, Kestell Furniture, which remains in business today, was cited as the country's oldest and largest manufacturer of poker tables (and wooden folding chairs).⁹⁹

Although Orville Kestell was a long-time local and successful businessman, no information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the structure appears to be a good example of a Contemporary-style factory and office building. However, upon closer inspection, the structure has been altered by the 1980s application of cedar boards to areas that previously featured tile work. Furthermore, the company name has been removed from the entrance overhang which was, perhaps, its most defining feature. However, regarding Criterion A: History, the structure stands as the most intact of New Holstein's industrial buildings. Furthermore, still in business today, Kestell Furniture remains the country's oldest and largest manufacturer of poker tables. As a result, the structure is recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1327 Milwaukee Drive	224322	Not Yet 50 Years Old
Description and Statement of Significance		



Depies Firestone Sales and Service, 1327 Milwaukee Drive.

This one-story, concrete and brick commercial building is comprised of two units; a one-story store to the north, with a slightly taller one-story, garage/service wing to the southeast. Each building is topped with large precast concrete beams that overhang to support the overhanging flat roof. A pair of aluminum-frame glass doors with a plate-glass window to each side is centered along the retail unit, while the service wing includes four, large, overhead garage doors. The words "Complete Car Service" run beneath the roofline.

This facility was built in 1967 as Firestone Sales and Service, the owners of which were brothers Joseph Jr. and Paul Depies, sons of Joseph & Margaret Depies. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company was started by Harvey Firestone in 1900 in Akron, Ohio. Retail tire sales and basic car

⁹⁹ "New Holstein Has Building Boom," *The Sheboygan Press*, 8 June 1953, 16, the article states that Orville Kestell was to break ground for a new furniture factory on STH 57, south of the Flexiclog factory; however, the Kestell concern is located to the north of that structure; "Fire Damages New Holstein Firm," *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 June 1960, 1; The construction of the Kestell Furniture Factory is noted in "New Holstein Reports Good Building Year," *The Sheboygan Press*, 23 January 1961, 10; however, it is not listed in the local phone book at the Milwaukee Drive location until between 1964 and 1967; *Salute to Industry, 1966*. Program booklet produced by the City of New Holstein, Event date: 24 October 1966. Booklet on file at the City Clerk's Office, New Holstein, WI: Rick Romell, "Kestell Furniture Feeling Flush," *The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, 25 October 2004.

service began in the mid-1920s. By the 1940s, the Firestone Home & Auto Store concept appeared, which offered one-stop shopping for auto-related items, as well as household appliances, bicycles and lawnmowers, among other things. In the 1960s, the retail stores evolved to include Complete Car Service, the words of which still remain on the subject structure. Bridgestone Corporation purchased Firestone in 1988 and, two years later, their name reflected the merger as Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc.¹⁰⁰

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the structure is a notable and seemingly intact example of a 1960s-era, Firestone sales and service station. No typology of such structures is known to have been completed to date and, therefore, it could not be verified whether this specific two-unit, concrete and brick design was franchise mandated or not. Furthermore, the facility has not yet reached 50 years of age and does not meet Criterion Consideration G, regarding structures less than 50 years old. If no significant changes are made prior to 2017, the property could be reconsidered for eligibility at that time.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2107 Monroe Street	4268	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



Henry D. and Lydia Lauson House, 2107 Monroe Street.

This two-and-one-half-story, Arts & Crafts/Craftsman-style house is sheathed with stucco, while the side-gabled roof is covered with tile. A pair of gabled roof dormers rises from the roofline. A central entrance is sheltered by a hipped roof, open porch with battered pier supports; the door is flanked by sidelights. Rooflines of both the first and second floors, as well as the gabled roof dormers, feature open eaves with exposed rafter tails and decorative wooden bracket trim. Additional brackets underscore the wooden windows sills, some with flower

boxes. Windows throughout the house are largely paired or in tripartite groupings; dormer windows retain their original six-light upper sash, while first-floor examples appear to also feature leaded glass. A 1915 photo of the home indicates that few exterior alterations have occurred.¹⁰¹

Following the purchase of two lots in 1910 from Ernst Muenster, Sr., Henry D. and Lydia Lauson built this house in 1911. In July the foundation was being put in and, two weeks later, the amount of cement being used on the house by contractor Henry Venz was noted. As of early

¹⁰⁰ "Who We Are," Available online at www.bridgestone-firestone.com/corporate/retailoperations/index.html, Accessed in July 2013; New Holstein Telephone Directories, 1964 to 1976; "Paul W. Depies," Obituary (death date, 3 November 2012), Available online at www.obitsforlife.com/obituary/601853/Depies-Paul.php, Accessed July 2013.

¹⁰¹ *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 13.

October, the carpenters, masons and lathers were fast at work and it was noted that "When completed it will be the finest house in this section of the county." Less than one month later, on 1 November 1911, the local paper reported that a defective fireplace caused a fire at the newly completed home. Although no significant damage was reported, it was said that several holes needed to be chopped into the walls to get to the flames. Although no further updates were reported in the local paper, it is assumed that repairs were completed shortly thereafter.¹⁰²

Henry Detlef Lauson was born on 5 December 1869, the son of Detlef Heinrich and Martha (Thedens) Lauson. After attending business school in Milwaukee and subsequently working at the J.J. Norman Company in Chicago (manufacturers of gas engines), he returned to New Holstein circa 1896 and joined his brother John and J.C. Schmidt at the John Lauson Manufacturing Company. Henry would eventually serve as the secretary and treasurer of the firm. In 1929, the Lauson family members sold their interest in the company. Henry and his wife Lydia (Dumke) married in 1905; they had four children. The Lausons would remain in the home into the late-1930s, after which they moved in with Lydia's parents, two houses to the north. Lydia died in 1958, while Henry passed away in 1961.¹⁰³

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Although the house was built by Henry Lauson, one of the leading businessmen in the community, no evidence was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and intact example of the Craftsman style of architecture and is considered potentially eligible in that regard.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1821 Park Avenue	4273	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This property is comprised of a central rectangular, brick-faced facility with a hipped roof and a flat-roofed wing to the rear (1912; 1924; 1937); a 1915 jail unit to the east; as well as a rectangular, hipped-roof, brick building with concrete quoining to the west. Oriented to Park Avenue, the main building is Colonial (or Georgian) Revival in style and features stone corner quoining and wide stone window heads. A slightly projecting and gabled entry features paired pilasters to each side of the central doorway with sidelights and an overhead transom. A single, plate-glass window is located to either side of the entry; remaining windows are singly arranged. A one-story, flat-roofed reservoir (waterworks) addition extends from the rear and to the south. A small, hipped-roof jail facility, which also exhibits corner stone quoining, is attached to the east.

¹⁰² Ernst Muenster to H.D. Lauson, Warranty Deed, 26 March 1910, 39/457, #1319; Newsbriefs (re: Lauson house), *Calumet County Reporter*, 14 July 1911 (8/2), 26 July 1911 (8/5) and 4 October 1911 (5/3); "Fire Does Damage to H. Lauson's New Residence," *Calumet County Reporter*, 1 November 1911, 1/6.

¹⁰³ "Mrs. H. D. Lauson," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 18 April 1958, 8/4; "H. D. Lauson," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 June 1961, 4/4; A secondary source indicates that Henry Lauson joined the family firm in the mid-1890s and had come with experience and previous employment in the construction of internal combustion engines, "A Brief Lauson History," Available online at <http://lausonsmalloengines.com/history/index.htm>, Accessed in June 2013.



New Holstein Utility, Jail & City Hall, 1821 Park Avenue.

In 1912, the village of New Holstein voted for municipal light. Plans and specifications were drawn by L.M. Page and, by the end of the year, a plant was built and the streets were lit. As of December 1912, subscribers numbered nearly 125. In 1915, a new jail was needed and the city engaged the firm of Foeller and Schober of Green Bay to do the design and the structure was built at this location. By 1920, the lighting plant was inadequate for the village's needs and the municipality decided to obtain their electricity from the Wisconsin Traction, Heat and Power

Company of Appleton. In 1922, a high-tension line was extended to connect with Wisconsin Public Service lines in Chilton. Also in 1920, residents voted in favor of a municipal waterworks; however, it took until 1924 for this facility to be constructed and in operation along Park Avenue. In 1937, a \$20,000 addition was made to the front of the subject utility/waterworks building to expand it for its use as the city hall. This building served dual utility and city hall functions until the current, 1970 city hall was built at 2110 Washington Street. The subject facility was then converted for use as a Senior Center.¹⁰⁴

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the combined structure is an example of the Colonial (or Georgian) Revival style of architecture. Despite its recognizable style, the facility has been altered by additions, as well as window and door replacement. Due to these alterations, combined with its relatively modest styling, the property is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C. However, regarding Criterion A: History, the facility stands as a testament to municipality's progress in utility offerings, while it also served as the city's jail and city hall. As a result, the property is potentially eligible under Criterion A.

¹⁰⁴ A front elevation drawing of the power house is in the possession of the New Holstein Historical Society; however, it is undated. They also maintain a copy of the specifications for the Water Utility building and reservoir, provided by Jerry Donohue of Sheboygan. Newsbrief (re: plans and specifications for powerhouse), *Calumet County Reporter*, 14 August 1912, 1/1; Newsbrief (re: subscribers to electricity), *Calumet County Reporter*, 12 December 1913, 10/3; Although the plant was in operation by the end of 1912, the building itself was not completed until February 1913, Newsbrief (electric light plant is nearly complete), *Chilton Times*, 1 February 1913, 2/2; Citations for the construction of the jail are in *The American Contractor* (Vol. 36), 23 January 1915, 60, and they identify Foeller and Schober of Green Bay as the architects (as does a newsbrief in the *Calumet County Reporter* on 4 December 1914, 1/4). This was confirmed with a call to its successor firm, Berners Schober in Green Bay, Ian Griffiths, Conversation with Traci E. Schnell, July 2013, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI; Newsbrief (re: village lock up), *Calumet County Reporter*, 9 October 1914, 1/1; "Waterworks and Sewer Project Carried," *New Holstein Reporter*, 5 March 1920, 1/2; "Work to Enlarge City Hall At New Holstein Started," *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 August 1937, 4/3. The 1937 addition, however, was not completed by the Green Bay firm.

Address	AH#	NRHP Evaluation
2012 Randolph Avenue	4284	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style house is sheathed with brick along the first floor, while the upper story-and-one-half is covered with stucco. False half-timbering covers the upper-most half-story, while wooden knee bracing underscores the home's overhanging eaves. Windows throughout the house are largely regularly placed and most feature multiple-light, upper sash. A 1915 photo of the homes suggests that a small one-story wing was at some point added to the rear, while the front porch stair wall also appears to have been re-sheathed or rebuilt with stone.¹⁰⁵

Built in 1912, the original owners of the home were Henry N. and Louise Edens. Henry Nicholas Edens was born in New Holstein on 8 July 1880, the son of German-born Claus and Anna Edens. In 1904, he married Louise Poppe and they had four children. As of 1900, Henry was working as a telegrapher; however, he would shortly thereafter join the John Lauson Manufacturing Company, where he was employed as an engineer/designer. During his time at the Lauson firm, Henry applied for and received no less than seven, gas engine-related patents. Edens, who served as village president in 1911, was a citizen member of the committee concerning the new city lighting plant (completed December 1912). Consequently, the subject Edens' home was the first residence to be lit with municipal light (as of early 1913). Henry and Louise



Henry N. and Louise Edens House, 2012 Randolph Avenue.

remained in their home until 1932, at which time they relocated to Freeport, Illinois, where Henry took the chief engineer position at the Stover Manufacturing and Engine Company. That firm closed in 1942, after which he worked for the Fairbanks Morse Co., during which time he received an additional patent.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 13.

¹⁰⁶ U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900, 1910; The *Chilton Times* reported that Edens sold his house and three lots on the eastern side of the village to Adolph Paulsen for \$2,700 and expects to move into his new house about December 15th, Newsbrief, *Chilton Times*, 9 November 1912, 4/1; World War I Draft Registration Card, 12 September 1918; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 25; A Google Patent search came up with no less than seven patents in Henry Edens name, www.Google.com/patents, Accessed June 2013; "Alice Edens Taylor," Biography, typewritten document in possession of the New Holstein Historical Society (D.2011.3268); "Former Resident of New Holstein Dies At Freeport," *The Sheboygan Press*, 3 June 1930, 4; "Mrs. Henry N. Edens," obituary, *The Freeport (IL) Journal Standard*, 3 June 1940, 7. The paper indicated that the contract to decorate the house inside and out was given to W.C. Burgdorff, *Calumet County Reporter*, 3 July 1912, 1/6.

Although notable for being the first residence lit with municipal light, no further evidence was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the subject house is a very good and intact example of the Craftsman style of architecture and is among the relatively few, overall, high-style architecture examples in the city. Therefore, the Henry and Louise Edens House is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. As well, additional research is suggested under Criterion B: Significant Persons and in regard to Henry Edens' patents and the significance of them within the development/improvement of the gas engine.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2104 Randolph Avenue	4285	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Rising two-and-one-half stories, this Neoclassical Revival-style house is dominated by two-story, colossal porch columns with Ionic capitals resting on stone-veneered bases. A single, two-story pilaster is located at either side of the primary (south) elevation, while additional pilasters and sidelights accent the slightly projecting, one-story, central front entrance. A fully pedimented, upper half-story (evident on three elevations) includes an oval window with diamond paning. Windows throughout the house are largely regularly arranged, singular examples, some of which have been replaced. A flat-roofed porte cochere extends from the west side of the house. Alterations to the house include the removal of the original wooden (and later metal replacement) porch balustrades, the application of vinyl siding and the shortening of the original



porch supports to include the stone-veneered bases and new porch deck/floor.¹⁰⁷

George H. and Bertha Schroeder House, 2104 Randolph Avenue.

Designed by the Green Bay firm of Foeller & Schober, this house was built circa 1906 for George H. & Bertha Schroeder. George Schroeder was born in New Holstein in 1862, the son of German-born farmer Nicholas Schroeder and his wife Catherine. In 1887, he married Bertha Timm; they had two children: Georgina and Manila. George worked as a grain dealer, associated with the grain elevator of his father-in-law, Herman Timm. In 1902, he was among the organizers of the State Bank of New Holstein, where he eventually became the vice president. From 1908 to 1913, he partnered with Adolph W. Freund to run a general merchandise store. Bertha died in 1921 and George remained in the family home into the 1930s, selling in 1937.

¹⁰⁷ Alterations to the house are evidenced from a 1908 postcard view of the home, image copied and on file at Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI, as well as in *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty* (1915), 13; A 1977 photo of the house is included in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), which shows the replacement metal railings and balustrades; the columns and porch deck had already been altered by 1977, WHPD photo and record available online at www.wisconsinhistory.org/AHI.

George married the former Anna Nehls after 1930. His 1940 obituary cites that he had a summer home on Lake Poygan (Winnebago County) and spent the winter months at his home at Tangaloe (sic), Mississippi.¹⁰⁸

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is notable for its scale and massing and stands as the only example of the Neoclassical Revival style in the city; however, its historic integrity has been diminished by the siding, porch and window alterations. As a result, the house is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C. Finally, regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, the house was built for businessman George H. Schroeder. While Schroeder was indeed a long-time local grain merchant, and was also among the organizers of the community's first bank—the State Bank of New Holstein—those positions do not elevate his significance to the level required for National Register listing. As a result, the George H. and Bertha Schroeder House is not recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2114 Randolph Avenue	4286	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



Alfred T. and Mary Hipke House, 2114 Randolph Avenue.

Built circa 1902, this two-and-one-half-story house is an example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles of architecture. The primary Queen Anne feature is the home's two-and-one-half-story tower, while the simple wooden porch columns and the Palladian window in the gabled peak are representative of the Colonial Revival style. At some point after 1915, an exterior brick chimney (and likely an interior fireplace) was added to the house (likely in the 1920s). Additional alterations to the home include a number of new windows,

as well as the application of vinyl and board and batten siding (replacing the original clapboard and fish scale shinglework).¹⁰⁹

This house was designed by Sheboygan architect Charles Hilpertshauser and built for Alfred T. & Mary Hipke circa 1902. Alfred Hipke was born in 1873 in the Town of Schleswig, Manitowoc

¹⁰⁸ Although the land was purchased by Schroeder in 1899, assessor records offer a construction date of 1906. Plans on file at Berner Schobers in Green Bay, the successor firm of Henry Foeller, include a 1906 date on them, Griffiths, Conversation with Schnell; "Adolph W. Freund Called To Rest Friday Morning," *The Sheboygan Press*, 27 December 1941, 2/4-5; "Bertha Schroeder," Obituary, *New Holstein Reporter*, 31 May 1921; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 22-23; "George Schroeder, 77 Dies at New London," *Appleton Post Crescent*, 17 June 1940, 15, his obituary cites Tangaloe, however, a Google search does not come up with a city of that name in Mississippi; however, the city of Tougaloo was found.

¹⁰⁹ Historic photo of the A. T. Hipke home included in the aforementioned 1908 postcard view along with the Schroeder home; an additional historic view is in *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 13.

County. In 1899, he established the New Holstein Canning Company, which, as of 1936, bore his name—A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. Hipke served as the president of the Wisconsin Pea Canners Association in 1916, 1917 and 1918 and, the following year, he was the first president of the newly formed New Holstein Association of Commerce, which is still active today. That same year, he and Henry Lauson contributed the funds necessary to build the first refreshment stand in the newly established Civic Park. In the late-1920s, Alfred started Hipke Orchards west of New Holstein. He is also identified as having been the first to do contoured and stripped crop farming in eastern Wisconsin and he was a pioneer in fighting tuberculosis in dairy herds. He and his wife remained in the family home until their respective deaths in 1960 and 1942.¹¹⁰

No information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion A: History. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a representative example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. However, it has undergone a number of alterations, including the application of modern siding, as well as the replacement of a number of windows. [Note that prior to the new sheathing and windows, the house had little ornamental detail, aside from the features discussed previously.] As a result, the house is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C. Regarding Criterion B: Significant Persons, Alfred T. Hipke was, indeed, a man of note in the areas of business, farming, as well as in regard to local organizations. Although the 1919 canning warehouse and the 1943 office building still remain extant (at 1822 and 1803 Park Avenue, respectively) they have both been altered; one for offices and the other as a residence. Therefore, the Hipke house, where Alfred resided from circa 1902 until his death in 1960, is the best structure to represent all of his achievements during his lifetime.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1702 Van Buren Street	222833	Not Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Sheathed largely with brick, this two-unit religious structure includes a one-story, front-gabled sanctuary wing on a northeast-southwest axis and a flat-roofed, one-story with raised basement educational wing on a northwest-southeast axis. Lannon stone accents the altar wall of the sanctuary wing and regular, original window openings feature stained/colored glass; a spire rises from the roof's ridge. Likewise, regularly placed windows are arranged along each level of the educational unit's entrance elevation. The entrance section in between the two wings includes an enclosed bell tower and a canopy with brick piers. An addition to the rear (east) was added in 1991.

Designed by Green Bay architect Robert Surplice, Zion Lutheran Church was built in 1964 at an estimated cost of \$180,000, featuring a seating capacity of nearly 300. Zion Evangelical

¹¹⁰ Charles Hilpertshauser, "Residence for Alfred F. Hipke [sic]," Original drawings, Not dated, On file at the Wisconsin Architectural Archive, Milwaukee Public (Central) Library, Milwaukee, WI; Rud Puchner to Alfred T. Hipke, Warranty Deeds, 2 May 1901 and 11 December 1902, 31/599 and 33/332, respectively; "Specifications for the A.T. Hipke House" written by Charles Hilpertshauser, dated 26 May 1902 are in possession of the New Holstein Historical Society; "A.T. Hipke Honored," *Calumet County Reporter*, 10 December 1915, 1/6; "A.T. Hipke: Pioneer Wisconsin Canner," in *Food Packer* (November 1954), 24; "A.T. Hipke Dead At 87 in New Holstein," *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 August 1960, 16; Newsbrief (re: refreshment stand in park), *Calumet County Reporter*, 16 May 1919, 1/5; "Association of Commerce" and "A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc." in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.



Zion Lutheran Church, 1702 Van Buren Avenue.

Lutheran Church was formally organized in 1915 on the second floor of the old village hall and fire house on Wisconsin Avenue. In 1921, the congregation completed their first house of worship at 1823 Illinois Avenue (the structure remains extant but has been converted for residential use). In 1925, members built a parsonage at 1729 Harrison Street (which also remains extant). Membership was at a low of 81 in 1927, following a conflict between church membership and lodge affiliation. The debt was retired in 1946 and, shortly thereafter, a number of

improvements were made to the 1921 church, including the installation of carpeting, the modernization of the kitchen facilities, as well as the addition of a new entrance and stairway to the basement. In need of larger facilities, a building fund was established in 1955 and, ultimately, the subject church was completed in 1964. The structure continues to serve the Zion Lutheran congregation.¹¹¹

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History or Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the structure is a good example of a 1960s-era, Contemporary-style religious facility. And, while an addition was made to the rear in 1990, it is largely out of view and does not detract from the structure's original design. However, when compared to Holy Rosary Catholic Church (1960) at 1724 Madison Street, also designed by Robert Surplice, Zion Lutheran's stylistic features are, overall, limited and more modest. Therefore, lacking the architectural detailing necessary for Register eligibility, the subject church is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1908 Van Buren Street	4287	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Located within the Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District, this one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow is sheathed with brick, clapboard and wooden shingles. A front-facing gable features a series of three brick pier supports topped with short wooden posts. A series of five, tall and narrow, double-hung windows are located in the north half, while a tripartite grouping is located to the south. A heavy wooden surround frames a tripartite grouping of windows in the peak, all of which is framed by a carved wooden

¹¹¹ "New Holstein Lutherans Approve Building Plans," *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 July 1963, 22; "Break Ground for Lutheran Church's Educational Unit," *The Sheboygan Press*, 19 November 1963, 3; The church history that is available online (and provided by the church) cites early services were held at residential homes; however, the short history included in the city's 1948 centennial booklet indicates that early services were held at Schroeder Hall and, later, in a bowling alley, "History of Zion Lutheran Church: 1915 to present"; "Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

bargeboard and bracket trim. Windows throughout the remainder of the home are singular or grouped sash openings, all with multiple-light upper panes. A small arbor is located behind the living room wing, while a free-standing, "matching" garage is located at the rear of the property. Historic photos of the home indicate that the house (less the living room addition) was originally entirely covered with clapboard.¹¹²



The house was originally built in 1921 by Arthur and Anna Kestell House, 1908 Van Buren Street. Arthur & Anna Kestell, who wed in 1911.

They moved to New Holstein in 1919 and Anna died in 1926. Arthur, a skilled carpenter, remarried in 1930 and, four years later, he expanded the house to the north with a living room and re-sheathed the front and living room wing with brick; he also added an attached garage to the south. Arthur died in 1945 (See Chapter 6 for additional biographical information on Kestell).¹¹³

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion A: History. Additionally, although the house was built by and for local builder/contractor Arthur Kestell, no information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and intact example of a Craftsman-style bungalow which exhibits original clapboard and brick sheathing, multiple-light windows, wide wooden bargeboards, as well as stone trim. Although the house was altered in 1934, the changes were done by Kestell himself and did nothing but enhance the home's appearance. Considered a contributing structure in the Illinois & Wisconsin Avenues Residential Historic District (under Criterion C), the Kestell home is also considered individually eligible in that regard.

Name	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2200 Washington Street/Civic Park	222733-222738	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Civic Park is comprised of the following: A large drop-sided dance pavilion (1926; AHI#222735) on a concrete footing; an octagonal refreshment stand (1919; AHI#222737); a square kitchen facility (AHI#222736) with drop siding; a small storage shelter (AHI#222738); a more recent bandstand (AHI#222734); an open-air, covered shelter (not inventoried); and recent bathroom facilities (not inventoried).

¹¹² Historic photos of 1908 Van Buren Street from the 1920s and again in 1934 show the changes to the home; photos provided by Katherine (Kestell) Ettlie, daughter of Arthur and Anna Kestell, Milwaukee, WI.

¹¹³ Arthur B. Kestell, 58, Dies Suddenly at New Holstein," *The Sheboygan Press*, 20 November 1946, 13; Ettlie, Conversation with Schnell.

The Civic Society formed with eighteen members in 1914 with Mrs. Frederick Bullwinkel serving as its first president. Its primary objective was to improve and beautify the village. In May 1914, the society met with James Griem and Alfred Hipke, owners of the Hickory Grove Stock Farm, in order to establish a public park. Known as Hickory Grove Park and located south of Holy Rosary Catholic Church, it was utilized for picnics and concerts where the Society sold refreshments to raise money to ultimately purchase the Puchner site east of Washington Street and north of Park Avenue in 1915. Civic Park was dedicated on 4 July 1916. A house on the site was moved and some simple landscaping was completed. A kitchen for a tourist camp was built on part of the site and later, a bandstand was erected. Booths for refreshments were erected, one of which was identified in 1919 as having been funded by Alfred T. Hipke and Henry Lauson. The dance pavilion was completed in 1926. In 1941, the Society turned over the park to the city. An open-air shelter has since been added to the grounds to the northwest and the original bandstand has since been replaced; however the dance pavilion and a pair of refreshment/sales stands remain and continue to be utilized for the annual city picnic, as well as for other functions.¹¹⁴

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture/Landscape Planning, no evidence of the early landscaping/system of pathways remain intact and, therefore, the park itself is not eligible in that regard. However, with regard to Criterion A: History, the subject park was, indeed, the first to be permanently established in the city. Although the original bandstand has since been replaced and new playground equipment and additional shelters have been erected, the 1926 dance pavilion remains intact, as do two of the refreshment/sales stands. These three structures combine to represent a significant era of recreational history in the city and are considered to be potentially eligible in that regard.



Park pavilion and refreshment and food stands, Civic Park, 2200 Washington Street.

¹¹⁴ "Holstein To Have Park," *Calumet County Reporter*, 1 May 1914, 1/2; "Open Air Concert and Picnic," *Calumet County Reporter*, 2 July 1915, 1/2; "Civic Club Acquires Puchner Park," 26 November 1915, 1/1; Newsbrief (re: refreshment stand), *Calumet County Reporter*, 16 May 1919, 1/5; Construction of the dance pavilion noted in "Prominent Men Expected to be at Big Picnic," *The Sheboygan Press*, 13 August 1926, 7/5-6; "New Holstein Has a Playground As Result of a Civic Society," *The Sheboygan Press*, 30 September 1926, 2/1-2; "New Holstein Civic Society," in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1411 Wisconsin Avenue	15637	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		



Alfred and Emma Bosma House, 1411 Wisconsin Avenue.

Rising from a stuccoed foundation, this one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is covered with narrow clapboard on the first floor, while the upper half-story is sheathed with wooden shingles. The west half of the north-facing first floor includes a recessed entrance that is sheltered by a porch with a single Corinthian column at the corner. A simple wooden balustrade outlines the porch. A partial open rear (south) porch includes an identical, single porch column. Windows throughout the house are arranged either singly, in pairs or tripartite groupings and

all feature a simple wooden surround. The northeast corner of the front-facing, cutaway bay retains its original sawn wooden trim. A historic photo indicates little change has occurred to the house; however, the rear, west-oriented staircase was originally wider.¹¹⁵

This house was built circa 1913 by Alfred & Emma Bosma. Alfred was born in Wisconsin on 25 July 1885, the son of Sent and Anna Sievers Bosma. Alfred married Emma Struck on 5 October 1908 in the Town of Charleston. Alfred was a mechanical draftsman/engineer and has no less than five engine-related patents in his name (dating from 1937-1952), all while working at Lauson Manufacturing Company/Hart-Carter/Tecumseh. The Bosmas had one son Melvin. Emma, who was a member of the Civic Society and the Garden Club, died in 1959, while Alfred passed away in 1974. The house remained in the Bosma family until relatively recently.¹¹⁶

Although Alfred Bosma had a successful career as an engineer and garnered no less than five patents in his field, no information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style of architecture and stands as the most intact example in the city. As a result, the Bosma house is considered to be potentially eligible in that regard. Furthermore, the house is also believed to be the product of a mail-order or plan book and, therefore, offers potential eligibility under Criterion A: History, for its association with the era of popularity of

¹¹⁵ Historic photo of 1411 Wisconsin Avenue following an ice storm (1940s?), Album in possession of the NHHS and located at the Timm House, New Holstein, WI.

¹¹⁶ The 1911 Sanborn map depicts a different house on this lot, which was presumably removed prior to the sale of the lot, based on its \$500 sale price, George and Augusta Schildhauer to Alfred Bosma, Warranty Deed, 1 April 1913, 43/22, #6012; *Sanborn Map of New Holstein, Wis.*, 1911; "Mrs. Alfred Bosma," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 March 1959, 10/5.

mail-order or plan books. Although an exact match has yet to be identified, further research is suggested in order to either confirm or deny that supposition.¹¹⁷

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1414 Wisconsin Avenue	222713	Further Research Necessary
Description and Statement of Significance		

This one-and-one-half-story house is sheathed with clapboard and appears to rise from a concrete block foundation. A U-shaped, open porch surrounds the house and is supported by a series of single, wooden columns; a tripartite window grouping is centered along the primary façade and sheltered by the porch. A pair of double-hung windows is located with the gabled peak that features return gables and is also set within the roofline forming a small, upper-level porch. Windows are arranged singly and in pairs throughout the remainder of the house, while a second, enclosed-porch entrance is located off the northwest corner of the house.

This house appears to have been built circa 1917 by Henry H. Greve and utilized as a rental for a short period before it was sold to Nic Stemper, who also appears to have rented out the home. In this case, the ownership of the home is not as important as the fact that the house appears to have been built from plans either directly or derived from "House Plan No. 158" (1913) of the Gordon-Van Tine Co. Indeed, there are some slight variations from Plan No. 158, which could suggest the house was basically patterned after the catalog design, but was perhaps altered at the time of construction.¹¹⁸



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

Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C:

H. H. Greve Investment Property, 1414 Wisconsin Avenue.

¹¹⁷ When reviewing the recommendations properties with Jim Draeger, State Historic Preservation Officer, it was suggested that this house was a Sears design. Bob Bosma, grandson of Alfred & Emma Bosma, also thought that the house was perhaps from a catalog design and recalled seeing a materials list for the house. Unfortunately that materials list could not be located by the time of this report submittal, Bob Bosma, Conversation and email correspondence with Traci E. Schnell, April and July 2013, Notes on file at HRL.

¹¹⁸ Image of House Plan No. 158 on page 38 of the Gordon-Van Tine House plan book (1913), Image available online at www.flickr.com/photos/ffshoe/7702126844/; No. 158 was later known as No. 712 (1921 catalog) and can also be seen at www.flickr.com/photos/ffshoe/7702138354/. Because of the nature of the legal description (metes and bounds as opposed to lot and block descriptions), the earliest year to which the property could be easily traced was 1919, H. H. and Christine Greve to Nic Stemper, Warranty Deed, 22 March 1919, 49/101, #15519. The cost of the parcel was \$3,700, thus indicating the house had already been built. The local paper accounts for the sale in "Real Estate Deals," *Calumet County Reporter*, 7 March 1919, 1/6. Previous to that, in November 1917, the paper reported the marriage of W.F. Voelz and that he would reside in the new H.H. Greve house on Wisconsin Street, *Calumet County Reporter*, 2 November 1917. Greve appears to have built a few homes, but it seems likely that this is the referenced house for in June 1918, the paper indicated that a new bungalow with all modern improvements was for rent and the contact people were cited as either H.H. Greve or W.F. Voelz. The same issue noted that Voelz was moving to Akron, Ohio, *Calumet County Reporter*, 21 June 1918, 1/7 and 1/3. The 1920 census indicates that neither Greve nor Stemper resided in the subject home.

Architecture, the house is a very good and intact example of a bungalow. Despite that fact, the house does not offer enough character to be considered individually eligible in that regard. Indeed, a greater concentration of bungalows is located in the city (See earlier discussion for the Illinois and Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District which is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C). However, despite the modest variations from the aforementioned Plan No. 158, the house does offer potential eligibility under Criterion A for its association with the plan book era--that is, providing further proof can be found that the house was indeed built or derived from the Gordon-Van Tine Company plan. Therefore, further investigations are suggested in order to verify the Gordon-Van Tine connection.

Address	AH#	NRHP Evaluation
1709 Wisconsin Avenue	4293	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Rising from a largely fieldstone foundation, this Queen Anne-style house is sheathed with clapboard, but also includes decorative shinglework or alternating board siding along the first and second-floor lines, as well as in the gabled peak. Decorative carved wooden trim outlines the central windows along the first and second floors of the primary (north) elevation. Additional carved wooden trim is found along the bargeboards, while spindled porchwork accents the northwest corner porch. A one-story bay window extends from the main block to the west and also features additional carved wooden and shinglework trim. The rear wing appears to have been extended at a later date, based on the coursed concrete block foundation.



Frederick W. and Mathilda Matthaeus House, 1709 Wisconsin Avenue.

Although an exact date of construction is not known, Sanborn maps indicate that the house, which was built for Frederick W. and Mathilda Matthaeus, was constructed between 1894 and 1900. Frederick was born in the Town of Rhine, Sheboygan County, in 1861. After residing in both the Town of Newton and Village of Kiel, Frederick came to New Holstein in 1887. He partnered with Jacob Schmidt to operate the Matthaeus & Schmidt hardware store. Schmidt resided in a house that was formerly located to the west of the Matthaeus's home, while the hardware store was located to the east at 1701 Wisconsin Avenue (extant but significantly altered). Mathilda died in 1921 (or 22) and Frederick passed in 1929, after which the house transferred to their son Milton, who remained in the home through his death in 1941. Milton's wife Esther died in 1977.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁹ "F.W. Matthaeus of New Holstein Died at Age of 68," *Kiel Tri-County Record*, 3 October 1929; "Matilda Matthaeus," Obituary, *New Holstein Reporter*, 18 November 1921, the obituary, which is available online at www.findagrave.com, Accessed in May 2013, cites a 1922 date; however, the headstone, which is also on the website, says 1921; "Milton Matthaeus," Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 28 March 1941; Matthaeus Hardware Co.

Although the house was suggested as perhaps having derived from a pattern book (based on its extensive sawn wooden trim), no exact match could be found. Therefore, additional research should be done in order to substantiate potential eligibility under Criterion A: History and its association with the pattern book/mail-order era. While Frederick Matthaeus was a well-known and long-term hardware businessman in the community (as was his son Milton), no evidence was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and intact example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Indeed, the house is among the best examples of the style in the city, second only to the National Register-listed Herman C. and Augusta Timm House at 1600 Wisconsin Avenue. As a result, the Matthaeus house is considered potentially eligible under Criterion C.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
1831 Wisconsin Avenue	4288	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Located within the Illinois & Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District, this one-and-one-half-story structure is sheathed with stucco. The building's front porch is sheltered by the gabled



The Calumet Club, 1831 Wisconsin Avenue.

roof extension which is supported by square piers. Decorative wood trim outlines the open porch, while wide wooden bargeboards accent the overhanging roofline which also features wooden bracket supports. The primary (north) façade includes a central door flanked by single windows. Each gabled peak carries a pair of ten-over-ten-light, double-hung sash windows. A rectangular and enclosed rear entrance extends from the southwest corner. On the interior, the east side of the structure's first floor is a large

meeting room and includes a women's bathroom at the rear. The west side includes a

bar, a small kitchen, as well as the original men's bathroom. A staircase leads to the upper level, which has since been closed off. That floor formerly held a billiard room/lounge. The basement level includes a platform/stage area and a shuffleboard court painted on the cement floor.

Although appearing as a residence, this building was erected in 1914 as the home of The Calumet Club, which formed in 1909. Spearheaded by druggist Stewart Lindsay, charter members are noted as, among others, H.C. Timm, Paul Blumberg, Milton Matthaeus and W.W. Lauson. Their purpose was to provide recreation and "the furtherance of friendship and good fellowship" for its members. Although primarily a social club, they also promoted city improvements. With a membership of approximately fifty, rooms over the bakery at 1907 Wisconsin Avenue were initially rented. The club later moved to the Iversen Store Building at 2018 Railroad Street. The subject 1914 building was designed by Cedarburg architect William

to Milton H. Matthaeus, Warranty Deed, 3 January 1933, 61/503, #38831. Tax rolls should be reviewed in order to confirm its exact date of construction.

Hilgen and built by local contractor John Hay. A constitution and bylaws were adopted and a membership cap of seventy-five was instituted; members--male only--could join only if they were invited. The clubhouse was used by returning veterans after World War I and II, the Legion Auxiliary, as well as the Civic Society. Although membership has since dropped, the club remains active and does currently allow female members.¹²⁰

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the structure is a very good and intact example of a bungalow. Although not considered individually potentially eligible in that regard, the building is a contributing element in the Illinois & Wisconsin Avenues Bungalow Historic District. More importantly, however, the subject structure is considered individually potentially eligible under Criterion A: History, for its nearly 100-year association with the social organization, the Calumet Club, which continues in existence today.

Address	AH#	NRHP Evaluation
1929 Wisconsin Avenue	15633	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Sheathed with clapboard, this two-story house is primarily a side-gabled form featuring a rear ell wing to the south, as well as a front (north)-facing gabled, second-floor wing. An enclosed porch extends across the entire entrance elevation, while a one-story, shed-roofed porch wing extends from the southwest corner and a garage wing extends from the southwest. Ornamentation is limited to decorative shinglework along the front-facing and gabled side walls, as well as the central sunburst design to the north. Windows are largely one-over-one-light, double-hung examples.



Herman and Agnes Schildhauer House (Ca. 1893)/ Dr. William Martens House & Office (1908-1914)/Dr. Henry Krohn House & Office (1914-1942), 1929 Wisconsin Avenue.

The earliest known owner of this house was Herman Schildhauer, who was born in 1857, the son of Joachim and Dortha (Kuehl) Schildhauer. In 1889, he married Agnes Schmidt and together they had four sons. Herman worked as a carpenter/contractor, therefore, it's very possible he was responsible for the construction of this house. Although assessor's information ascribes a date of 1896 to the home, the house does appear on the 1894 Sanborn map and also seemingly appears on the 1893 county plat. Therefore, a circa 1893 date is ascribed to the home. Agnes died in 1905 and Herman sold the house to Dr. William Martens in 1909, after which the second floor of the home served as offices of Martens and Dr. A.H. Robertson, a dentist. Dr. Martens was an eye,

¹²⁰ "New Holstein Civic Society" in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 10; "Calumet Club Entertain," *Calumet County Reporter*, 17 November 1909, 1/6; "Gets New Life," *Calumet County Reporter*, 9 January 1914, 1/6; "Calumet Club Busy," *Calumet County Reporter*, 27 February 1914, 1/6.

ear, nose and throat specialist who graduated from “the old Milwaukee Medical College” in 1903, after which he completed an internship and graduate work prior to locating in New Holstein. He operated an office out of his house through 1914, after which he moved to Milwaukee. Dr. Robertson left his office in the home in 1911, after the A. Vollstedt Block was completed in September of that year.¹²¹

After several years of teaching and also serving for two years as the school superintendent in Merrill, Wisconsin, Dr. Henry C. Krohn (born in Cedarburg, Wisconsin, in 1882) graduated in 1914 from the Marquette University Medical School and immediately took up his medical practice in New Holstein; he married Edna Bremer in October of the same year. Dr. Krohn, who officially purchased the house in 1915, utilized the subject house as both his home and presumably his office until his death in 1942. Edna died in 1966. Signage with Dr. Krohn’s name still remains in the home today.¹²²

Although remaining largely intact, no information was found to substantiate eligibility under Criterion C: Architecture. As well, no information was found to suggest eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. However, regarding Criterion A: Medical History, the house served as the home and office of two physicians, as well as a dentist, from 1909 through 1942. Shortly thereafter, separate structures were built for local physician’s offices. Thus serving as the focal point of medical care in New Holstein for the early 20th century and representing an era when physicians worked out of/saw patients in their homes, the subject house is considered potentially eligible under Criterion A.

Address	AHH#	NRHP Evaluation
2012 Wisconsin Avenue	4306	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

This Boomtown front building is comprised of no less than three different periods of construction. The original portion of the building is the front-gabled/Boomtown front portion that features a peaked cornice with carved wooden brackets. A central door is flanked by display windows and topped with a transom. Shed-roofed wings extend from the central block and are partially shielded by the false front that is covered with stamped metal (to look like brick). Board and batten siding covers the visible gabled end walls of the T-shaped block, while horizontal siding sheathes the rearmost wing. A historic photo of the building confirms that it had achieved its current appearance by no later than 1915.¹²³

¹²¹ Foote and Henion, *Plat Book of Manitowoc & Calumet Counties, Wisconsin* (1893); *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of New Holstein, Wis.*, 1894; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1900; Newsbrief (re: Schildhauer to Martens), *Calumet County Reporter*, 28 April 1909, 5/3; Newsbrief (re: Martens to Krohn), *Calumet County Reporter*, 24 July 1914, 7/4; “Plan Last Rites for Late Herman Schildhauer,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 2 December 1927; Henry C. & Edna Krohn to Alma Arps, Warranty Deed, 9 September 1932, 56/510, #39256; “Dr. Martens, Formerly of New Holstein Is Summoned,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 5 August 1936, 4/7-8.

¹²² Newsbrief (Re: Martens sells to Krohn), *Calumet County Reporter*, 27 August 1915, 8/3; “Dr. Henry C. Krohn, Health Officer at New Holstein, Dies,” *The Sheboygan Press*, 16 April 1942, 6/4-5; “Edna Krohn,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 10 October 1966, 16/7.

¹²³ Historic image included in *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 29; A handwritten letter, signed by W.F. (Pete) Vollstedt, indicates that the original portion of the building is “the piece which today shows a square front,” Letter in the Hipke Collection, NHHS.

The original rectangular core of this structure was built as the meat market of Nicholas Vollstedt, who settled in New Holstein in 1861 (an additional source indicates he came in 1854). The original ca. 1880 shop was located on Plymouth Street, next door to the Vollstedt homestead. It is noted as having been moved to 2016 Wisconsin Avenue between 1890 and 1894. In 1899, Nicholas retired and operations were taken over by his son August. In 1911, the building was



Vollstedt Meat Market (Ca. 1880-1911)/Wirth Cigar Factory (1911-Ca. 1925-26)/New Holstein Public Library (1931-1955), 2012 Wisconsin Avenue.

moved to the lot immediately to the east to make way for the new business block that was constructed and opened that same year (see discussion for 2014-16 Wisconsin Avenue). Immediately after its relocation, Michael Wirth moved his cigar factory from the "Mrs. Libke Building" into this structure; by this time, the one-story wing had been added to the rear of the building and it is likely that the front shed-roofed additions had already been added as well. Wirth had purchased the

business from Ernest Meyer the year prior and, as of 1911, Wirth is identified as employing six men and two girls as "strippers." By 1915, seven men were

employed by Wirth. Among his popular brands were Father George and Santa Valla (ten cent cigars) and Little George and Billy Buckskin (five cents).¹²⁴

Although Wirth operated his cigar factory until his death in 1939, he had moved operations out of the subject building by no later than 1929, at which time it was utilized as a feed warehouse. Two years later, however, it became the home of the New Holstein Public Library. Despite a 1948 fire and the destruction of a good portion of the library's collection, the facility was re-established in the same building until their new library was completed in 1955 at 2205 Wisconsin Avenue. The subject structure currently stands vacant but largely unchanged (however, the windows have been recently boarded over, presumably for protection).¹²⁵

¹²⁴ Newsbrief (re: getting foundation ready for butcher shop move), *Calumet County Reporter*, 15 March 1911, 8/2; "Cigar Factory Starts Here," *Calumet County Reporter*, 17 May 1911, 1/1; Newsbrief (re: employed at Wirth's), *Calumet County Reporter*, 21 June 1911, 8/2; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 29. Eugene Wulff's chronological account of events indicates that the frame Vollstedt butcher shop was opened on Wisconsin Avenue on 18 October 1890 and was moved in 1909; however, the newspaper states that it was moved in 1911, Wulff, *The New Holstein Story*, 27, 35; The obituary for Nicholas Vollstedt cites that he came to New Holstein at the age of twenty, "Nicholas W. F. Vollstedt," *New Holstein Reporter*, 8 December 1922. Nicholas was born in 1841, so that would mean he came in 1861; a later source (circa 1939) cites his arrival as 1854, "August Vollstedt Leases Meat Market to Chilton Butcher," *New Holstein Reporter*, undated (circa 1939), In Hipke Collection, NHHS; H.D. Lauson and August Vollstedt, comp., "Map of New Holstein, Circa 1890," An outline of the city of New Holstein in 1890, with map, prepared in 1948 by Alice Cooley (Vollstedt's daughter) keyed to who resided there as of that date (East portion of map missing), In possession of the City of New Holstein, Clerk's Office. It is on this material that indicates the meat market was moved in 1894.

¹²⁵ See entries for "Cigar Making Industry" and "Public Library" in *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of New Holstein, Wis.*, 1929, 1929 (updated to 1943); "History of the New Holstein

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons or Criterion C: Architecture. Regarding Criterion A: History, this building served in a variety of capacities over its 100(+)-year history, including a meat market (commercial), a cigar factory (industrial) and the public library (municipal). Despite having been relocated twice and having received additions prior to 1915, the structure is among community's oldest buildings and stands as a testament to the growth of the village and the need for extant buildings to evolve with that growth.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2014-2016 Wisconsin Avenue	4297	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Constructed of rock-faced concrete block, the front elevation of this two-story commercial block is finished with brick and features a shaped parapet. A metal cornice accents the parapet, while additional stone trim runs above the second-floor windows and below a metal inset which reads



August Vollstedt Commercial Block, 2014-2016 Wisconsin Avenue.

“A. VOLLSTEDT.” A pair of bay windows project from the second floor of the primary (north) elevation, while an additional bay is located along the east façade. Although the actual storefronts have been altered with new doors and windows, the structure still accommodates two businesses on the first floor, as well as includes the entrance to the living quarters on the second floor.¹²⁶

The Vollstedt Block was built by August Vollstedt in 1911. Born in 1871, August was the son of Nicholas and Sophia (Jens) Vollstedt. In 1899, he married Minnie

Beyerstedt; they had seven children. August was the proprietor of the Vollstedt Meat Market, which had been started by his father who had settled in New Holstein in 1861. Previous to the construction of this building, the family meat market was operated out of the building located at 2012 Wisconsin Avenue. In 1911, the local paper reported that in March the cellar had been dug for the new brick and concrete block building and, by September, all but a portion of the cornice was complete. Original tenants of the building included the Vollstedt Meat Market (first floor, west side; originally featuring a tile floor and wainscot); Edward Vollstedt's shoe store (first floor, east side); Dr. A.H. Robertson, dentist (second floor, west side); and the apartment of H.C. Timm II (second floor, east side). In conjunction with Edward's shoe shop, it was cited in 1915

Public Library,” written by Janet Mieli is available online at <http://newholsteinlibrary.org/directors-page/library-history>.

¹²⁶ A historic photo of the building is included in *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 37.

that an “electrically equipped” shoe repair shop operated by Martin Garstenveld, was also located there.¹²⁷

No information was found to suggest potential eligibility under Criterion B: Significant Persons. Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the building is a modest example of the Neoclassical style of architecture. Although it retains its shaped parapet, cornice detailing and bay window projections, the storefront windows have been altered. As a result, it does not retain the level of integrity necessary for eligibility under Criterion C. However, regarding Criterion A: History, the structure stands as a testament to New Holstein’s evolving commercial development and is recommended eligible therefore.

Address	AHI#	NRHP Evaluation
2215 Wisconsin Avenue	4298	Potentially Eligible
Description and Statement of Significance		

Sheathed with brick on the first floor and stucco and false half-timbering on the second floor, this house is an example of the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style of architecture. The house is largely side-gabled in form, with front-facing gabled wings extending to the north and a gabled and open porch extending across the entrance elevation and beyond to the west to form a porte cochere. Large brick porch piers support the roof which features exposed rafter tails. Wooden bracket and bargeboard trim accents the gabled projections which are sheathed with stucco and half-timbering. Windows throughout the house are largely arranged singly and in pairs, with most upper panes being multiple-light examples.



John and Mary Lauson House (1917)/Erbe-Hoffman Funeral Home, 2215 Wisconsin Avenue.

This house was built in 1917 for John & Mary Lauson; the architect was Walter F. Neumann of Milwaukee. John Lauson was born in 1868, just west of the Village of New Holstein. At the age of sixteen, he engaged with his uncle George and J. H. Optenberg in a small machine repair business. John Lauson eventually became the sole proprietor of the venture and incorporated in 1899 as the John Lauson Manufacturing Company. On 5 June 1897, John married Mary Schmidt and they had three children—James, Fred and Elizabeth, the lattermost two of whom lived to adulthood. The Lauson’s tenure in the home was relatively short, as John died in 1922, with Mary passing just three years later. The home transferred ownership to Fred and Elizabeth, who sold the house in 1935 to Louis and Agnes Erbe who, thereafter, converted the house to serve as a funeral home. From 1935 until

¹²⁷ Newsbrief (re: cellar dug), *Calumet County Reporter*, 3 May 1911, 8/3; “Newsbrief (re: shoe store opened), *Calumet County Reporter*, 20 September 1911, 1/6; “A Handsome Structure,” *Calumet County Reporter*, 27 September 1911, 1/2; *New Holstein: Land of Peace and Plenty*, 37; “August Vollstedt,” Obituary, *The Sheboygan Press*, 24 January 1965, 12/6.

1946 it was operated as the Erbe-Hoffmann Funeral Home (co-owned by Erbe and Anton Hofmann). It was then purchased by Donald Evjen (who was married to the former Luella Erbe) and thereafter, the name was changed to the Erbe-Evjen Funeral Home. Luella, with a degree in Music from Lawrence College (now University) in Appleton, served as the receptionist and pianist. Although it again changed ownership, the structure functioned as a funeral home into the twenty-first century.¹²⁸

Regarding Criterion C: Architecture, the house is a very good and intact example of the Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style of architecture and is considered potentially eligible in that regard. Although built in his later years, the house also offers additional significance under Criterion B: Significant Persons, as the home of John Lauson, the founder of the company that was largely responsible for the city's growth. While the Lauson manufacturing facility still remains extant (albeit altered), the house retains the best integrity and association to Lauson. Finally, and with additional significance under Criterion C regarding property type, the house was utilized as a funeral home from 1935 into the twenty-first century. The house represents the transition from holding funerals in the home to holding them at an actual facility for that specific service—but prior to the construction of purpose-built funeral homes.

¹²⁸ Neumann is cited as the architect in "Work in Hands of Architects or Engineers" in *The Milwaukee Daily Reporter*, 19 April 1918; however, as of July 1917, the local paper reads: "John Lauson is having his new residence completed by the contractors. When finished it will be one of the neatest residences in the city," *Calumet County Reporter*, 27 July 1917, 3/5; "Leading Manufacturer of New Holstein Answers Summons," Newspaper not cited, 1922, Text available online at www.2manitowoc.com, Accessed January 2013; U.S. Federal Census, Population, 1920; Fred and Katherine Lauson and Elizabeth Poster (nee Lauson) to Louis and Agnes Erbe, Warranty Deed, 15 May 1935, 64/48, #42945; *New Holstein Centennial Souvenir Booklet*, n.p.

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APPENDIX A

SURVEY INVENTORY

An asterisk (*) following the address denotes properties previously surveyed in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. **Bolded** addresses are individually discussed in the Recommendations Chapter. An *italicized* address identifies properties within a proposed historic district (two property addresses are both **bolded** and *italicized*). The historic name and date of construction provided is based on tax roll, deed and/or other information. When the original owner could not be 100% verified, it is simply listed as "house" on this list, however, the electronic WHPD record (located at www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi) includes the owner's name as far back as could be confirmed.

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>NAME/RESOURCE</u>	<u>AHI#</u>
2025 Broadway	House (Ca.1900)	#222809
Ca. 2100 Broadway	Erbe-Laun Casket Warehouse (1915)	#222821
2111 Broadway	John & Tina Kraemer House (Ca. 1900)	#222808
2016 Calumet Drive	New Holstein Halle (Ca. 1874 with additions to 1911)/Henning's Pastime Theater/Elite Hall	#222807
2215 Calumet Drive	Christel & Nimmer, Inc., Garage and Showroom (Ca. 1946)	#222842
2216 Calumet Drive	Vogel Sand & Gravel (Ca. 1949)/ Tri-County Ready Mix Office	#222843
2111 Church Street	St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church/ St. John's United Church of Christ (1956)	#222796
2202 Cindy Lane	Harold & Margaret Dreger House (1964)	#222806
1723 Harrison Street	George & Katie Eichhorn House (1919)	#222823
1726 Harrison Street	Henry & Emily Suel Farmhouse (Ca. 1880)	#222824
<i>1800 Illinois Avenue*</i>	George & Helen Schmidt House (1918)	#4254
<i>1804 Illinois Avenue</i>	Arthur Kestell Investment Property (Ca. 1920)	#224277
<i>1806 Illinois Avenue*</i>	Arthur Kestell Investment Property (Ca. 1920)	#4255
1807 Illinois Avenue	Ferdinand & Dora Weber House (1916)	#222743
<i>1812 Illinois Avenue</i>	Valentine & Bertha Voelker House (1920)	#222744
<i>1814 Illinois Avenue</i>	Philip & Mary Kaiser House (1922)	#222745
<i>1816 Illinois Avenue</i>	Oscar & Severa Carlson House (1927)	#222746
<i>1823 Illinois Avenue</i>	Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church #1 (1921)	#222747

1827 Illinois Avenue	Ferdinand & Ida Brieske House (1919)	#222748
1903 Illinois Avenue	D.V. & Marie Holcomb House (1915)/ Gordon-Van Tine House Plan No. 107	#222749
1907 Illinois Avenue	Otto & Lilly Tagge House (1922)	#222750
1910 Illinois Avenue	John & Wilma Schmidt House (1921)	#222751
1911 Illinois Avenue	H.C. II & Emily Timm House (1915)	#222752
1917 Illinois Avenue	Gustav & Katherine Seyfert House (1915)	#224316
1923 Illinois Avenue	Henry Schmidt Investment Property (1913)/ Paul & Olga Blumberg House	#222753
1927 Illinois Avenue*	Henry & Emily Schmidt House (1910)	#4256
2015 Illinois Avenue*	Holy Rosary Catholic Church & School (1938)	#4257
	Classroom Addition and Gym-Auditorium (1951)	#222742
2024 Illinois Avenue	House (Ca. 1925)	#222773
2028 Illinois Avenue	Henry & Alvina Klapperich House (1921)	#222774
2118 Illinois Avenue	Erwin & Antonia Leon House (Ca. 1945)	#222775
2129 Illinois Avenue	Paul Langenfeld House (Ca. 1948)	#222777
2203 Illinois Avenue	David & Helen Kaiser House (1920)	#222778
2306 Illinois Avenue	Earl & Lela Nimmer House (1951)	#222779
2310 Illinois Avenue	Edgar & Leona Haas House (Ca. 1947)	#222780
2313 Illinois Avenue	House (Ca. 1947)	#222781
2326 Illinois Avenue	George & Viola Vogel House (1955)	#222782
2331 Illinois Avenue	Eugene Ruh House (Ca. 1955)	#222783
2337 Illinois Avenue	Edgar & Bernice Depies House (1953)	#222784
1716 Jackson Street	Holy Rosary Catholic Rectory #1 (1919)	#222804
1815 Jackson Street	Griem House (1848; demolished Fall 2012)	#222805
2030 Jackson Street	Otto & Edna Meili House (1910)	#222802
2227 Jackson Street	Arthur & Emma Fluhr House (1909)	#222803
2222 Jefferson Street	William & Lilly Kell house (1915)	#222810
1724 Madison Street	Holy Rosary Catholic Church #2 (1960)	#222798
1815 Madison Street	Holy Rosary Catholic Church Convent (1948)	#222799
1911 Madison Street	Dr. Adolph & Martha Engel House (Ca. 1926)	#222800
2120 Madison Street	Dr. Francis P. Larne Office Building (1963)	#225248
2018-24 Main Street*	Adolph Weber's Market Saloon (Ca. 1900; additions to ca. 1930)	#4260
2103 Main Street*	Karsten Schroeder Store (1878; 1914)	#4261
2105 Main Street*	Laun-Erbe Furniture Store (Ca. 1906; 1910)	#4262

2101 Mary Avenue	Dr. Francis and Lucille Larne House (1957)	#222801
1705 Mason Street	House (1960)	#222825
1717 Mason Street	House (Ca. 1920)	#222826
1813 Mason Street	House (Ca. 1890s)	#222827
1818 Mason Street	House (Ca. 1920)	#222828
1909 Mason Street	House (Ca. 1900)	#222701
2021 Mason Street*	Henry & Talena Timmer House (1875)	#4263
1514 Michigan Avenue*	Fred & Pauline Iversen House (Ca. 1902)	#4264
1604 Michigan Avenue	John Lauson Manufacturing Co. (1908 with additions)/Tecumseh Products Co.	#225253
1303 Milwaukee Drive	A.L. Langenfeld Shoe Co.-Flexiclog Corp. (1951)/ Salvatorian Brothers Center (Ca. 1959)	#224319
1311 Milwaukee Drive	Kestell Furniture Company (1960)	#224320
1321 Milwaukee Drive	Starlite Motel (1956)	#224321
1327 Milwaukee Drive	Depies Firestone Sales & Service (1967)	#224322
1712 Monroe Street*	Calumet Homestead (1957; 1972)	#15639
1800 Monroe Street	Mrs. Anna Martin House (1915)	#222726
1810 Monroe Street*	George & Augusta Schildhauer House (1913)	#4266
1821 Monroe Street*	Fritz & Augusta Jochmann House (Ca. 1910)	#4267
1900 Monroe Street	Adolph W. & Mary Freund House (1910)	#222717
1903 Monroe Street	House (Ca. 1900)	#222718
1911 Monroe Street	House (Ca. 1908)	#222719
2015 Monroe Street	House (Ca. 1920s)	#222724
2107 Monroe Street*	Henry D. & Lydia Lauson House (1911)	#4268
2113 Monroe Street	Edward & Metha Lauson House (1918)	#222725
2210 Monroe Street	William & Hulda Taylor House (Ca. 1926)	#222715
2216 Monroe Street	Henry & Ella Haas House (Ca. 1914)	#222716
2318 Monroe Street	Peter & Margaret Baier House (Ca. 1915)	#222720
2321 Monroe Street	Henry & Alvina Nottling House (Ca. 1912)	#222721
2322 Monroe Street	William & Louisa Werner House (Ca. 1914)	#222722
2331 Monroe Street	House (Ca. 1915)	#222723
1803 Park Avenue	A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. Office (1943)	#222714
1821 Park Avenue*	New Holstein Utility, Jail & City Hall (1912; 1915; 1924; 1937)	#4273

1822 Park Avenue*	New Holstein Canning Company Warehouse #2 (1919)	#17517
1916 Park Avenue	House (Ca. 1915)	#222793
1925 Park Avenue	Robert Langenfeld House (Ca. 1948)	#222794
2226 Park Avenue	New Holstein High School (1949-1956)	#222797
1817 Pleasant Street	Jerome & Josephine Schreiner House (1944)	#222829
2307 Pleasant Street	Gerald & Kathryn Laetsch House (1971)	#222830
1715 Plymouth Street	New Holstein Senior High School (1966)	#225255
2119 Prospect Street	Louis & Dora Hipke House (Ca. 1908)	#225256
2202 Prospect Street*	John & Adele Schwalenberg House (1909)	#4276
2203 Prospect Street	Lester & Velma Holbrook House (1911)	#222831
2215 Prospect Street*	Gustave & Minnie Kuehl House (1910)	#4277
2218 Prospect Street	Edgar & Ethel Thiessen House (1951)	#222832
2016 Railroad Street	Peter Iversen House (Ca. 1885)	#222820
2018 Railroad Street	Peter Iversen Store (Ca. 1885)	#222819
2038 Railroad Street*	Greve & Iversen & H. C. Timm Sr. Grain Elevators (1892; 1898)	#4279
2038 Railroad Street*	State Bank of New Holstein (1902)	#4281
2113 Railroad Street*	John Voigt Commercial Block (1912)	#4278
1827 Randolph Avenue*	Paul Becher House (Ca. 1910)	#15642
1826 Randolph Avenue	Garage (Ca. 1940s)	#222787
1830 Randolph Avenue	House (Ca. 1956)	#222788
1913 Randolph Avenue	William & Jean Paul House (1950)	#222789
1916 Randolph Avenue	Charles J. & Adolphine Hansen Investment Property (1915)	#222790
2007 Randolph Avenue*	House (Ca. 1900)	#4283
2012 Randolph Avenue*	Henry N. & Louise Edens House (1912)	#4284
2029 Randolph Avenue	George Leverenz Investment Property (Ca. 1907)	#222791
2104 Randolph Avenue*	George H. & Bertha Schroeder House (Ca. 1906)	#4285
2114 Randolph Avenue*	Alfred T. & Mary Hipke House (Ca. 1902)	#4286
2117 Randolph Avenue	Ernest Sr. & Sophia Funke House (Ca. 1905)	#222792
2404 State Street	Adolph & Celia Moeller House (1866)	#222785
2419 State Street	Diederich & Margaretha Schaar House (1919)	#222786

1702 Van Buren Street	Zion Lutheran Church (1964)	#222833
1800 Van Buren Street	Edward & Marie Duclos House (1938)	#222835
<i>1900 Van Buren Street</i>	H.G. & Anne Gunst House (1928)	#224317
<i>1903 Van Buren Street</i>	John & Adela Iversen House (1915)	#222837
1907 Van Buren Street	M.J. & Bertha Schlichter House (1915)	#224318
1908 Van Buren Street*	Arthur & Anna Kestell House & Garage (1921; 1934 addition)	#4287 & #222838
2106 Van Buren Street	Concrete block structure (Ca. 1910)	#222836
2019 Washington Street	Masonic Temple (1962)	#222729
2023 Washington Street	J. Henry & Helena Weber House (Ca. 1912)	#222730
2110 Washington Street	New Holstein City Hall & Police Station (1970)	#222731
2115 Washington Street	New Holstein Public Library (1975)	#222732
2200 Washington Street	Civic Park (1919-1926)	#222733-38
1315 Wisconsin Avenue*	Henry & Anna Greve House (Ca. 1910)	#4289
1407 Wisconsin Avenue*	Fred & Cecelia Matzen House (1911)	#15638
1411 Wisconsin Avenue*	Alfred & Emma Bosma House (1913)	#15637
1414 Wisconsin Avenue	H.H. Greve Investment Property (Ca. 1917)	#222713
1500 Wisconsin Avenue	House (Ca. 1890)	#222712
1506 Wisconsin Avenue *	House (Ca. 1848)	#4290
1515 Wisconsin Avenue	Orville Schaar's Pure Oil Gas Station (1952)	#224323
1600 Wisconsin Avenue*	Herman C. & Augusta Timm House (1873; 1892)	#4292
1709 Wisconsin Avenue*	Frederick W. & Mathilda Matthaues House (Ca. 1894-1900)	#4293
1711 Wisconsin Avenue	Farm Specialty Manufacturing Co. (1922 with additions through 1948)/Arps Corporation	#222710
1725 Wisconsin Avenue	Henry & Emily Suel House (1909)	#222708
1807 Wisconsin Avenue	Ferdinand & Dora Weber House (1909)	#222707
1813 Wisconsin Avenue	House (Ca. 1910)	#222706
1819 Wisconsin Avenue	Front-Gabled House (Ca. 1905)	#222696
1824 Wisconsin Avenue	Mulhern & Lucas Office (Ca. 1961)	#222703
<i>1825 Wisconsin Avenue*</i>	Gilbert M. & Jennie Matson House (1919)/ Adolph & Olive Langenfeld House	#4295
<i>1827 Wisconsin Avenue*</i>	Fred & Pauline Iversen House #2 (1926)	#4305
1828 Wisconsin Avenue*	Calumet County Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building (1913)	#4307
1831 Wisconsin Avenue*	The Calumet Club (1914)	#4288
1900 Wisconsin Avenue	August J. & Lena Hansen House (1913)	#222702
1903 Wisconsin Avenue*	Peter & Annie Iversen Jr. House (1910)	#15634

1907 Wisconsin Avenue*	Bakery Building (1910)	#4296
1916 Wisconsin Avenue	Charles J. & Adolphine Hansen House (1910)	#222700
1917 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Creamery (1891)	#222699
1929 Wisconsin Avenue*	Herman & Agnes Schildhauer House (Ca. 1893)/ Dr. William Martens House & Office (1908-1914)/ Dr. Henry Krohn House & Office (1914-1942)	#15633
2004 Wisconsin Avenue	August & Minnie Vollstedt House (1899)	#222840
2011 Wisconsin Avenue	Office Building (1970)	#222839
2012 Wisconsin Avenue*	Vollstedt Meat Market (Ca. 1880-1911)/ Wirth Cigar Factory (1911-Ca. 1925-26)/ New Holstein Public Library #1 (1931-1955)	#4306
2014-16 Wisconsin Avenue*	August Vollstedt Commercial Block (1911)	#4297
2031 Wisconsin Avenue*	New Holstein Fire Department (1940; 1970)	#4303
2026 Wisconsin Avenue*	New Holstein Turnverein Hall (1873; additions to 1930)	#15648
2101 Wisconsin Avenue*	Michael J. Wirth Cigar Shop & Flat (Ca. 1925-26)	#15649
2106 Wisconsin Avenue*	Leon's Recreation (1945)	#4304
2112 Wisconsin Avenue	House (Ca. 1890s)	#222697
2120 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Motor Car Company (1915)/ Towne Theatre (1938)	#222695
2121 Wisconsin Avenue	August & Mary Winkel House (Ca. 1911)	#222694
2129 Wisconsin Avenue	George & Eliese Leverenz House (Ca. 1900)	#222693
2205 Wisconsin Avenue	New Holstein Public Library #2 (1955)	#222692
2215 Wisconsin Avenue*	John & Mary Lauson House (1917)/ Erbe-Hoffman Funeral Home	#4298
2219 Wisconsin Avenue*	House (Ca. 1870s)	#4299
2229 Wisconsin Avenue*	Joseph Holdenreid Harness Shop (Ca. 1880)/ Mrs. Helen Stecker House (Ca. 1913)	#15641
2317 Wisconsin Avenue*	House (Ca. 1875)	#4300
2327 Wisconsin Avenue	Otto & Emma Arens House (Ca. 1878)	#222691
2412 Wisconsin Avenue	John & Margaret Nicolay House (Ca. 1908)	#222728
Wisconsin Avenue, east of Church Street*	Civil War Monument in Cemetery	#4301

PROPERTIES THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED/INVENTORIED AND NO LONGER RETAIN SUFFICIENT INTEGRITY TO MERIT RESURVEY

2019 Jefferson Street	Cottage	#4253
2025 Main Street	Commercial Building	#4259
1502 Michigan Street	William & Olga Lauson House (1907)	#15644
1716 Park Avenue	Arched-roof Industrial Building	#15646
1919 Park Avenue	House	#4269
SW corner of Wisconsin & Clark streets	House	#4302
Wisconsin Avenue, 200 feet from NE corner of Mason	House	#15632
1518 Wisconsin Avenue	Peter Haas Bungalow (1920) 5/21/1920, 4/1	#15635
1908 Wisconsin Avenue	John Roeck Office and Home (1919)	#4308
2210 Wisconsin Avenue	Commercial Building	#15650

PROPERTIES THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED/INVENTORIED THAT ARE NO LONGER EXTANT

Main Street, 200 N of Wisconsin Avenue	Schreiner Block (1918)	#15645
NW corner Park & Broadway	New Holstein Canning Company Factory/ A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc.	#4270
NW corner Park & Railroad Street	New Holstein Canning Company/ A.T. Hipke & Sons, Inc.	#4274
30 FT west of SW corner of Park and Broadway	New Holstein Canning Company Warehouse #1	#4271
S Side of Park Ave, 200 FT E of Van Buren Street	Retail Building	#15647
E side of Plymouth Street, .5 mile south of CTH H	Farmhouse and Barn	#4275
E Side of Railroad Street, 400-500 FT N of Wisconsin Avenue	Commercial Building	#4282
SW corner Railroad & Roosevelt streets	A.A. Laun Lumber Building	#4280
1517 Wisconsin Avenue	Queen Anne House	#4291
1710 & 1712 Wisconsin Avenue	Commercial Buildings	#4294
NE corner of Michigan & Railroad streets, @ end of Park	New Holstein Railroad Station	#4265

APPENDIX B

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN AVENUES BUNGALOW HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Significance: 1913-1934

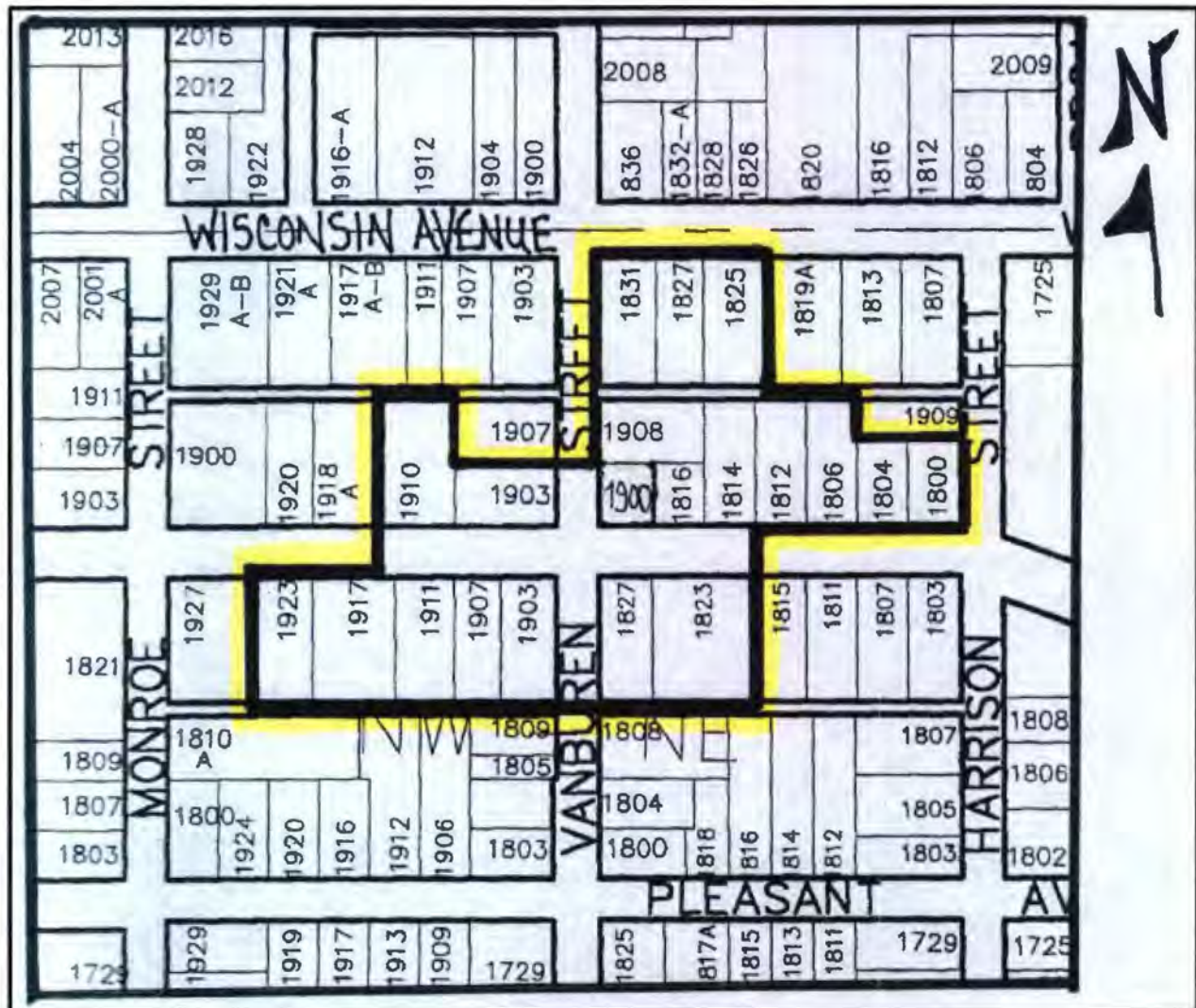
Discussion of the proposed historic district is found in the Recommendations Chapter of this report.

C = Contributing

NC = Non-contributing

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Property (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>	<u>Status</u>
1800 Illinois Avenue	George & Helen Schmidt House (1918)	#4254	C
1804 " "	Arthur Kestell Investment Property (Ca.1920)	#224277	C
1806 " "	Arthur Kestell Investment Property (Ca. 1920)	#4255	C
1812 " "	Valentine & Bertha Voelker House (1920)	#222744	C
1814 " "	Philip & Mary Kaiser House (1922)	#222745	C
1816 " "	Oscar & Severa Carlson House (1927)	#222746	C
1823 " "	Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (1921)	#222747	C
1827 " "	Ferdinand & Ida Brieske House (1919)	#222748	C
1903 " "	D.V. & Marie Holcomb House (1915)/		
	Gordon-Van Tine House Plan No. 107	#222749	C
1907 " "	Otto & Lilly Tagge House (1922)	#222750	C
1910 " "	John & Wilma Schmidt House (1921)	#222751	C
1911 " "	H.C. II & Emily Timm House (1915)	#222752	C
1917 " "	Gustav & Katherine Seyfert House (1915)	#224316	C
1923 " "	Henry Schmidt Investment Property (1913)/		
	Paul & Olga Blumberg House	#222753	C
1900 Van Buren Street	H.G. & Anne Gunst House (1928)	#224317	NC
1903 " "	John & Adela Iversen House (1915)	#222837	C
1908 " "	Arthur & Anna Kestell House & Garage	#4287	
	(1921; 1934)	#222838	C
1825 Wisconsin Avenue	Gilbert M. & Jennie Matson House (1919)/		
	Adolph & Olive Langenfeld House	#4295	C
1827 " "	Fred & Pauline Iversen House #2 (1926)	#4305	C
1831 " "	Calumet Club (1914)	#4288	C

**The Calumet Club at 1831 Wisconsin Avenue and the Arthur & Anna Kestell House at 1908 Van Buren Street are also each considered to be individually eligible.



ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN AVENUES BUNGALOW HISTORIC DISTRICT

As identified in the resource list (opposite page), all properties except for 1900 Van Buren Street are considered to be contributing.

APPENDIX C

MARKET SQUARE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Significance: 1878-Ca. 1930

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

C = Contributing

NC = Non-contributing

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Property (Date)</u>	<u>AHI#</u>	<u>Status</u>
2018-2024 Main Street	Adolph Weber's Market Saloon (Ca. 1900; additions to ca. 1930)	#4260	C
2103 Main Street	Karsten Schroeder Store (1878; 1914)	#4261	C
2105 Main Street	Laun-Erbe Furniture Store (Ca. 1906; 1910)	#4262	C
2038 Railroad Street	Greve & Iversen and H.C. Timm Sr. Grain Elevators (1892; 1898)	#4279	C
2038 Railroad Street	State Bank of New Holstein (1902)	#4281	C
2113 Railroad Street	John Voigt Commercial Block (1912)	#4278	C



APPENDIX D

THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered potentially eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historic figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Directly cited from: National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1997), 37 and available online at www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a.

