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



**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
other names/site number Patrick H. and Mary Ellen Neufeld Martin House

2. Location

street & number	204 West Whitney Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Allouez	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Brown	code 009
			zip code 54301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official/Title

Date 5/2/18

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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


Signature of the Keeper

6/15/18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	2 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	2	2 total

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

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation CONCRETE
walls Wood
roof SHINGLE
other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture (C)

Period of Significance

1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, and Jahn
Ludolf M. Hanson Construction Company

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Village of Allouez records, Wisconsin Historical Society archives, Cofrin Library
UW Green Bay archives, Brown County Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.30 acres

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

1 16N 418176.8 4925513.6
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Rowan Davidson, Associate AIA & Jennifer Lehrke, AIA, LEED AP, NCARB	date	February 10, 2017
organization	Legacy Architecture, Inc.	telephone	(920) 788-6808
street & number	605 Erie Avenue, Suite 101	zip code	53081
city or town	Sheboygan	state	WI

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.

name/title	204 West Whitney LLC	date	February 10, 2017
organization		telephone	(847) 424-9124
street & number	P.O. Box 618	zip code	60093
city or town	Winnetka	state	IL

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

Narrative Description

The Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House, constructed in 1941, is an exceptional example of the Georgian Revival style in Allouez. The U-shaped two-story house is of brick and wood clapboard, and composed of a central brick entry and stairway portion flanked by two long, wood sided wings on the east and west sides. The house features a prominent curved two-story portico, large mullioned wood windows, and Georgian details. The house is Georgian Revival style and distinguished by its symmetrical classical facades, columns, and porticos, along with large windows, sidelights, hipped roofs, broken pediments, denticulated cornices, and plain wall materials. The landscape of the site was originally designed by Lowell Hansen with the consultation of Jens Jensen of the Clearing Folk School and is contributing. A small children's playhouse is located at the northwest corner of the property; because it was built well after the house was completed, it is considered non-contributing. There is also a detached garage at the northeast corner of the property that was built in 1977, despite being included on the original architectural plans. Due to its age, the detached garage is also a non-contributing resource.

Albert C. Neufeld was a prominent Green Bay, Wisconsin lumber merchant and investor and his wife, Ellen Hogan Neufeld's family was also involved in the lumber business in Northern Michigan and paper product manufacturing in Neenah, Wisconsin. The Neufeld family had Clarence O. Jahn of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects design the large house in 1940. The house is one of the largest and most prominent residential projects designed by the Green Bay firm. At the time it was constructed, the *Green Bay Press-Gazette* reported that it was the largest frame house in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee. The house was inherited by Neufeld's daughter, Mary Ellen Martin, in 1975 and has since been owned by members of the family. The house and the surrounding property is largely unchanged since its construction, except for some interior redecorating, the finishing of two basement rooms, a landscape restoration plan in 1976 and the building of a detached garage in 1977.. The Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House is located along West Whitney Street in the village of Allouez, a suburb of Green Bay. The property stretches east-west along three residential lots covering 1.3 acres, and the house is oriented facing the street to the south.

Building Description

Setting and site

The Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House is located at 204 West Whitney Street, a shady suburban street in the Village of Allouez. Much of the surrounding residential area was developed in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, though a large amount of Allouez was filled in after World War II. The terrain is largely flat and wooded, sloping gently down to the Fox River a quarter of a mile to the west of the Neufeld House. The property, expanded 80 feet to the west in 1944, is large and covers three platted

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lots, stretching horizontally east to west. The property itself slopes seventeen feet from the east towards the Fox River. A detailed, designed landscape was introduced when the house was constructed in 1941 and an updated landscape restoration plan from 1976 have left the house surrounded by a dense garden and woods featuring native plants, roses, and a variety of hardwood and fruit trees. The foliage visibly shields the house from the adjacent neighboring properties and the street. There are a series of steps and a path leading from the street directly to front door of the house on the south façade. A paved driveway winds towards the house from West Whitney Street and terminates at the attached and detached two-car garages near the rear of the property.

Exterior

The main south facing façade of the U-shaped two-story Neufeld House is nearly symmetrically composed with a central brick section indicating the main entry. The brick wall in this location is constructed in a common bond with wide brick quoins at the outer edges. The brick is whitewashed and set a few inches out from the adjacent wood clapboard exterior walls. In the center of the façade is a curved, two-story portico supported by four, thin hexagonal columns with unadorned capitals and a deep wood entablature. Inside the portico, the main entry consists of a pair of large paneled wood doors coupled with a pair of exterior screen doors. A broken pediment with a central decorative urn is located above the denticulated main entry door and a low arched transom window, which is flanked by decorative applied pilasters. There is a single, rectangular double-hung window above the entry on the second floor. The portico is flanked by a pair of symmetrical and narrow, four-over-four, double-hung wood windows in the brick wall along the first floor. Each window is surrounded by wood trim. At the second floor, directly above the narrow windows, is a pair of wood elliptical windows with central glass pivots. These windows are likewise surrounded by painted wood trim. The rest of the south façade is constructed with painted wood clapboard siding with a ten-inch exposure. There is a single wood double-hung, six-over-six, window on either side of the central brick entry at the first floor. Each of the windows, like those found elsewhere on the house, has wood trim and fixed shutters. The second floor along the central portion of the façade overhangs with a wide horizontal board and simple brackets below. On the second floor, on either side of the brick central entry, is a single, smaller wood double-hung, six-over-six, window.

The west wing extends further into the south yard more than the east wing of the house, allowing for additional windows along the east facing façade of the west wing, facing the main entry. There is a large wood double-hung, twelve-over-eight, window on the first floor at this location and a similar six-over-six on the second floor. These windows do not have shutters, and the siding along this short exterior wall is the same ten-inch wood clapboard. The south façade of the west wing is composed of a large wood frame bay window with four matching windows. Each window is a large wood, four-over-six, double-hung with one window on each side of the bay and two in the front. The windows

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
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have wood screens or storm windows and wood trim. The roof of the bay is copper, which has developed a green patina over time, with a narrow wood cornice. There is a pair of wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows with fixed shutters spaced equally along the second floor. The exterior wall, like elsewhere, is the same ten-inch painted wood clapboard. The south façade of the east wing, which does extend as far into the south yard, has a pair of large wood, twelve-over-twelve, double-hung windows spaced equally along the first floor. Each of these windows has a pair of fixed shutters, wood trim, and a shallow arched top. There is also a pair of windows aligned directly above on the second floor. These windows are similar wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows with shutters and wood trim. The eaves are shallow with a thin board and wood dentils beneath across the facade. The downspouts, flashing, and gutters are copper at all locations. The roof of the house, with weathered overlapping wood shingles, is arranged with hipped roof lines and wood shingles along each hip line. The central portion of the house presents its central hip running east-west, while the wing portions of the house have hips running north-south. The slope of the roof is shallow with three small louvered and arched dormers along the south façade aligned directly above the fenestration located on the central brick entry below.

The west façade of the house is dominated by a large brick chimney centered on the main portion of the house. This chimney matches the whitewashed running bond of the main south façade's entry. There is a pair of symmetrical large windows on either side of the chimney; each window is a wood, twelve-over-eight, double-hung window with wood trim, fixed shutters, and a panel of vertical boards below. On the second floor, directly above, there is a pair of symmetrical wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows with wood trim and fixed shutters. The north side of the main section has a single, wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung window with wood trim over the low slope of the roof of an adjacent porch. To the north of this main portion is a recessed section of the west wing with a large three-season porch along the first floor. The porch has a series of six tall fixed windows spaced equally across the west and north facades. Each window has eight lights and wood trim. A joined pair of these porch windows has a shallow arch at the top. Above and behind the porch on the second floor is a large bay extending at a sharp angle and not centered along this section of the exterior wall. Each side of this bay has a single wood, six-over-six, double-hung window with wood trim. There is also a smaller, wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung window with wood trim located to the south of the bay. The siding along the west façade is the same ten-inch horizontal painted wood clapboard found elsewhere on the house's exterior. Likewise, the roof, and its materials and details, match the conditions found on the south façade. This is true on the north and east facades as well.

The north rear façade of the Neufeld House is composed with both wings of the U-shaped plan extending to the north. The north façade of the west wing has no windows, but does have a smaller brick chimney projecting from the exterior wall. The brick matches that found at the entry and other chimneys and is in a common bond and whitewashed. The east side of the west wing facing the rear

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
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has a single, six-over-six, wood double-hung window on the first floor and two identical windows on the second floor. The windows are not spaced equally or aligned and lack the fixed shutters commonly found around the fenestration on the more visible facades. There is a recessed, curved set of tall fixed windows on the north façade of the central portion of the house. Set back slightly from the exterior wall, which is finished with the typical ten-inch horizontal wood siding found elsewhere, each window is a different height; the tallest to the east end of the façade and the shortest to the west end to reflect the slope of the curved stairs on the interior. The north façade of the east wing is the side of an attached single-story garage and has a pair of simple windows spaced equally along the gable end of the façade. Each window has wood trim and is divided into six lights. The west side of the east wing has a pair of windows spaced equally along the single-story side gable of the attached garage. These are wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows with wood trim and fixed shutters. At the corner of where the east wing and the main section of the house meet is a single story extended room, like a large bay, with a single window on each of its three exterior walls facing the rear. Each window is a wood, six-over-six, double-hung type without shutters. There is a small balcony with steel railings, and an exterior door at the second floor above this section of the north façade.

The east façade has a two-car attached garage at the north end of the east wing. The pair of garage doors has a pattern of matching wood panels, wood trim, and a single exterior light mounted between the doors. A half story above the garage doors overhangs with a series of curved brackets underneath. A wide dormer is centered above the garage doors with a pair of twinned wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows with wood trim. The gable end of the dormer aligns with the exterior wall with ten-inch clapboard siding. Next to the garage to the south is a covered porch and side door.

The porch is small with two plain rectangular wood columns and low arched openings on a concrete base. There is a small window, another six-over-six double-hung wood window with much detail, adjacent to the wood door. The door has a set of six glass lights and an exterior screen door. The porch is covered with a sloped shed roof. There are two different projecting windows, not spaced equally, along the first floor of the east façade. The central bay window, approximately in the center of the facade, is constructed with a low brick wall base and 45-degree angle sides. The brick base matches the brick used elsewhere on the exterior of the house. Each of the three sides of the bay has a window, the sides are smaller, with wood, four-over-four, double-hung windows, and the central window is larger with a wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung window. All the fenestration has wood trim, and the top has wood scalloping and cornice. The roof of the bay window is oxidized copper sloping up to a central point. The bow window, at the south end of the east façade, is a shallow wood framed curve with three tall windows. Each fixed wood window has twelve equal lights and wood trim. The bow has a small wood cornice and an oxidized cooper roof that is also curved up as it slopes up to the exterior wall. The second floor has a series of four windows, spaced equally across the two-story section of the east façade. These closely spaced windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung

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with wood trim and fixed shutters. The exterior siding and roof details match those found elsewhere on the house.

Interior

The Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld house has a large basement consisting of storage rooms, a boiler room, coal room, laundry, drying room, and food pantries and storage areas as well as unfinished sections and with unexcavated sections under the garage and the unheated sun porch. The foundation wall is constructed of a thick, reinforced, cast-in-place, concrete with occasional below-grade coal chutes and window wells for light and ventilation. The windows approximately match the double-hung windows found on the first and second floors above. Interior demising walls in the basement are also constructed of cast-in-place concrete, and the floor is a concrete slab.

The first-floor of the house is formally arranged with a central reception room and open stairway, powder room, coat room, and galleries. A living room, library, and porch are located along the west wing, and a dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, and porch and two-car garage along the east wing. The plan is arranged with wide gallery spaces and adjacent rooms in place of hallways. The result is a relatively open plan with flowing spaces originally designed by the interior designer Albert Ebner.

The balanced floor plan centers around a large reception area on the first floor immediately accessed through the main entry. This two-story reception room has a large curving wood staircase, a wood floor, wood wainscot, plastered, wallpapered, and mirrored wall coverings, and is flanked by two perpendicular halls to either side.

The west hall, with similar finishes, leads to both a large living room and a library. The living room is stepped down from the reception room floor and has a large fireplace, wood molding and trim, and a similar polished wood floor. The library also has a large fireplace, wood floors and molding, as well as built-in deep wood bookshelves from floor to ceiling on all four walls. The east hall leads to the dining room, kitchen, and other supporting spaces. The dining room, visible along a long axis on the first floor from the living room through the reception room, also has wood floors, wood trim, wood wainscot, plaster and wallpaper finishes, and a plaster ceiling.

There is also an intra-house telephone system, dating to the period of construction, for communication throughout the large house. Finishes in the first floor rooms are all high end for the period of construction including white oak wood paneling, black walnut staircase and trim, Zuber wallpaper, applied details such as scallops and false cornices, and birch trim, railings, millwork, and flooring. The house's interior also features curved plaster soffits and walls, painted recessed wall radiator vents,

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large arched doorways, solid brass hardware throughout, and applied and painted wood ornament at fireplaces and alcoves. Flooring throughout the house is red oak except for the breakfast room, kitchen, and first floor rear service hall. The first and second floors are wood frame construction with insulated walls.

The second floor consists primarily of private spaces including three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a dressing room along the west wing of the house, and two bedrooms, two bathrooms, a balcony, storage, and a maid's room along the east wing. The interior finishes of the second floor are like those found on the first floor with high end woodwork and trim, patterned tile floors, wallpaper, plaster walls, and carpeting.

The second floor likewise is arranged around the central reception and hall at the top of the grand stairway. Two wide halls on either side join the two wings of the house, occupied primarily by five bedrooms and an additional maid's room. Each bedroom is distinct in its finishes and paint and were originally assigned to a member of the Neufeld family. All of these bedrooms have carpeting, wallpaper, and painted wood trim and plaster.

There are also four bathrooms on the second floor, three of which originally intended for the family members. One long one joined to the master bedroom while the other two bathrooms adjoined other pairs of bedrooms. Each bathroom has distinctive tile patterns and motifs; the bathroom for children has whimsical details, different from the design motifs in the adult bathrooms. The overall effect is in keeping with Georgian and Colonial Revival style design with clear references to classical motifs and colonial American life.

Site/Landscape

The site of the Neufeld House slopes gently to the west and is raised up above the level of the road by a few feet. The landscape of site was originally designed by Lowell Hansen with the consultation of Jens Jensen of the Clearing Folk School. The original plan featured dense wooded areas of native hardwood trees creating conscious sightlines, an extant curve drive, extant low stone walls and benches, non-extant flagstone paths, and non-extant informal gardens. The yard was divided into informal areas based on use and experience with areas intended for gardens, formal outdoor hosting, play, and rest.

In 1945, the lot immediately to the east of the site was purchased and added to the property. A formal linear rose garden was added on a more open yard at this time. In 1976, the landscape was restored with an extensive use of native Wisconsin vegetation and was designed by landscape architects Kerry Mattingly and Darrel Morrison. Despite these changes, the landscape of the Neufeld House site

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

maintains its original design in the species and locations of plantings and trees and the contoured grading. The landscape of the Neufeld House's yard is considered a contributing resource due to its prominence in the original design of the large family home, its scale compared to the surrounding properties in the Allouez neighborhood, and its relative integrity despite the mutable condition of the natural resource.

There are two other buildings on the site of the Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House. The first is a small wood frame children's playhouse constructed in 1956 for the Neufeld's grandchildren. Located near the rear and northeast corner of the property, the playhouse is a single-story wood frame building. The south façade has a wood door centered under a low gable end flanked by two, simple wood double-hung windows. The fenestration has wood trim and a small louvered vent centered above. The exterior is horizontal wood clapboard siding with corner trim. The roof has asphalt shingles on a low pitch. The playhouse is considered a non-contributing resource for this nomination as it was constructed years after the house, and while its architecture compliments the appearance of the Neufeld, it is not an integral part of the house design.

The detached garage is located just to the west of the playhouse facing the attached garage across a wide section of the paved driveway. Like the playhouse, the garage's appearance closely matches the Georgian Revival house; however, this two-car garage was constructed in 1977. The two garage doors with raised mould and panels are located on the west façade, and two large double-hung windows, each six-over-six with fixed shutters, are spaced equally along the south façade. The other two facades have no fenestration. The garage has wide clapboard siding with a small denticulated cornice. The roof is pyramidal with a low slope and wood shingles that approximately match the roof of the house. The detached garage, due to its later construction date, is considered a non-contributing resource. Besides these small buildings there are additional landscape features such as wood fences, flagstone paths, benches, and trellises on the property.

Integrity

The Albert and Ellen Neufeld House has a high degree of integrity on both the exterior and interior. On the exterior, the house retains its original form and exterior materials and the designed landscape has been restored and maintained. The interior retains its historic plan, features, and finishes. Changes have been limited to some interior redecorating, the finishing of secondary spaces in basement rooms and the construction of a detached garage in 1977 (which was originally designed but not built in 1940). Significant as an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style, its stylistic features and the grandeur of the interior are intact.

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

Statement of Significance

The Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House, constructed in 1941, is an exceptional example of the Georgian Revival style in Allouez. The Georgian Revival style of the house is characterized by its prominent curved two-story entrance portico, flanking wings, Classically ornamented door surround with a broken pediment, dentils and engaged columns, its graceful, elliptical fanlight over the door, and other classical ornament at the cornice. The home is also distinguished by its remarkable, designed interior, having sweeping views from one end of the house to the other, an ornate entrance hall, and richly decorated rooms having elaborate fireplaces, scenic paintings, and wood and plaster finishes. Further, complementing the home is a designed landscape and mature gardens. The high level of exterior, interior, and landscape design combine to create a home of distinction.

Albert C. Neufeld was a prominent lumber merchant and investor and his wife, Ellen Hogan Neufeld's family was also involved the lumber business in Northern Michigan and paper product manufacturing in Neenah, Wisconsin. The Neufeld family had Clarence O. Jahn of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn Architects design the large house in 1940. The house is one of the largest and most prominent residential projects designed by the Green Bay firm. The house was inherited by the Neufeld's daughter, Mary Ellen Martin, in 1975 and has since been owned by members of the family. The house has been well maintained and preserved by the Neufeld-Martin family throughout its history, and the Neufeld House is now one of Brown County's most architecturally intact and significant residential buildings.

The Neufeld House maintains a remarkable degree of architectural integrity on both its exterior and interior and reflects high-end residential architectural tastes of the mid-twentieth century. The period of significance is limited to 1941, the year that the house was constructed.

Historic Context

Half-French Ottawa chief, Charles de Langlade and his father, Augustine de Langlade established a trading post in what is now the City of Green Bay on the Fox River in 1764. Soon thereafter, French fur traders began claiming plots of land along the Fox River south of the bay through the present-day Village of Allouez.¹

Although the United States gained independence from Great Britain in 1776, the British remained in control of the Green Bay area until 1812. Four years later, the Americans constructed a fort, named Fort Howard, on the site of the former French and British forts in the present-day City of Green Bay. Brown and Crawford Counties were established in 1818, each covering approximately half of the

¹ "Green Bay History." City of Green Bay website. <www.ci.green-bay.wi.us/history/index.html> May 21, 2013.

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present-day State of Wisconsin. At that time, Brown County covered the entire territory north of the Illinois state line between Lake Michigan and the Wisconsin River.²

The Villages of Navarino and Astor consolidated to form the Borough of Green Bay in 1838, which by then became the county seat. The Village of Fort Howard was platted by Joel S. Fisk and the Hon. Uriah H. Peak in 1850 on the west bank of the Fox River across from Green Bay and adjacent to the military fort of the same name, which was decommissioned two years later. The Borough of Green Bay incorporated as the City of Green Bay in 1854, with which the Village of Fort Howard merged two years later. In 1856, the Town of Bellevue was established comprising of the land east of the Fox River, including present-day Allouez, between the City of Green Bay and the Village of De Pere, which would incorporate the following year.³

The Village of Allouez's governmental history can be understood as a series of choices made to avoid annexation from its large municipal neighbors, Green Bay and DePere. Decades before incorporation, Allouez sought to provide its citizens with services to compete for development with neighboring municipalities. This pattern was not uncommon in communities neighboring large cities in Wisconsin during the twentieth century.⁴

A petition to form a new town from the western portion of the Town of Bellevue, that was cut off from the larger eastern portion of the town by the East River was accepted by the Brown County Board of Supervisors in 1874, creating the Town of Allouez. Spurred by the new town's first large-scale industrial activity later that decade, steady agricultural and residential development of the town continued. Due to the growing number of residents and the town's location between the cities of Green Bay and DePere, an electric suburban streetcar line connecting the two cities was extended through Allouez in 1896. Around the turn of the twentieth century, several institutions chose Allouez for a new suburban location, including the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum in 1877, the new Wisconsin State Reformatory in 1898, and the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay in 1911. To aid in governing the growing town, a small wood frame building was constructed to serve as the town's first town hall in 1912.⁵

By the 1920s, residential subdivisions began to be platted in the Town of Allouez on the outskirts of the Cities of Green Bay and De Pere. To promote further residential development of the rural town and avoid annexation into these cities, the Allouez Town Board established a series of utility services

² "Brown County History-1700 to 1800: 1819- Brown County Census." Ancestry.com.
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wibrown/1800s.htm>. June 11, 2013.

³ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. "In the Beginning..." Allouez Centennial Celebration, page 23.

⁴ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. "In the Beginning..." page 35.

⁵ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. "In the Beginning..." page 33.

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in 1924.⁶ Suburban residential development continued steadily through the mid-twentieth century. By 1970, the Town of Allouez had a population of 13,573. With a limit to available land left for development, a master plan for the town was completed that year, recommending controlling the location of commercial development, promoting select multi-family residential development, and advising the development of more educational and recreational facilities.⁷

As the second most populous municipality in Brown County in 1971, with a population of 15,000 residents, the Allouez Town Board began procedures to incorporate as a Village. At four and one-half square miles, the town exceeded the State's minimum area requirement for incorporation as a village by half a square mile. By obtaining village status, the town hoped to avoid further annexation into the cities of De Pere or Green Bay, have better access to state and federal funding, and gain increased zoning authority. A petition requiring 50 signatures was circulated and filed to the Brown County Circuit Court in early 1972; however, the bid to incorporate failed to pass at referendum.⁸

To better provide municipal services and prevent annexation into the cities of Green Bay and De Pere, the Town of Allouez again sought incorporation as a Village in 1985. The referendum passed, officially incorporating the Village of Allouez that year. Since that time, the Village has fully developed and matured as one of Green Bay's upper-middle class residential suburbs.⁹

The Neufeld Family

Albert Carl Neufeld was born in 1886, the grandson of German immigrants who arrived in Brown County in 1848. Ellen Hogan was born in 1888, the youngest of nine children and the daughter of Irish immigrants who arrived in Green Bay in 1865. Albert and Ellen married in August 1921 in Green Bay. From a prominent Green Bay family, Albert Neufeld was well connected as his older brother, Ernst Neufeld, who was a prominent residential real estate developer in Green Bay, and his older sister, Elizabeth Neufeld, who operated a savings and loan in the early-twentieth century. Albert C. Neufeld was a founding stockholder of the Fort Howard Paper Company and is listed in Green Bay business directories as a wholesale lumber and real estate agent as early as 1922. Albert Neufeld was also a partner with John Brogan as a part of the James Crowley group, which owned the Chicago Rockets football team, a part of the old All-America Football Conference during the late 1940s.¹⁰

⁶ Lester, Corinne A. *Green Bay A Short History*. 3rd Edition. John Grall Publishing. 1976.

⁷ "Wise Commercial, Road Development Urged in Allouez Study: Allouez Master Plan...III."

⁸ "Allouez Officials Seek Incorporation." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. Dec. 6, 1971.

⁹ "Full speed ahead: Allouez probably won't need EIS for incorporation." *Green Bay News Chronicle*. July, 12 1985; & "Allouez gets closer to becoming a village." *Green Bay News Chronicle*. September 18, 1984.

¹⁰ Martin, Patrick A. *National Register Nomination Questionnaire – Albert C. Neufeld Estate*. August 20, 2015.

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Ellen attended Green Bay West High School and was awarded a full scholarship to Lawrence University in 1906, which she had to decline because of her mother's failing health. Ellen was an artist, musician, piano teacher, and church organist. She was a long-time member of The Green Bay De Pere Antiquarian Society. The couple's son, Joseph, was born in 1922, and their daughter, Mary Ellen, was born in 1926.¹¹

In addition to the Neufeld family, the house served as the Green Bay residence for Ellen's older sister, Mary Hogan. Mary Hogan resided in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, where she lived and worked with the William Bonifas family. Bonifas was a successful lumberman whose illiteracy encouraged him to hire Mary, a schoolteacher in Green Bay, to run his business. Eventually, as a shareholder of the company that specialized in wood products sold to larger corporations, she became a significant shareholder of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation and of General Motors Corporation. This involvement led her to be a significant shareholder in the International Cellucotton Products Company, the developer of Kotex and Kleenex, which was merged into Kimberly-Clark in the 1950s.¹² In her obituary, Mary Hogan was described as "one of the individuals who made history in the lumber and logging industry of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan." She was further described as "one of the nation's shrewdest business women."¹³ Mary Hogan lived in the house from its time of construction in 1941 until her death in 1944.

Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld constructed a large Georgian Revival style house designed by the architecture firm of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn in 1940; the house was completed the following year. The house was constructed on combined lots in the Greene and Vroman Subdivision in the Town of Allouez. The first two lots were acquired by the Neufeld's in 1939 and the east lot was added later in 1944.

The 1940 United States Census, the year construction on the Neufeld House began, indicates the household of Albert C. Neufeld, a lumber broker, including Albert and Ellen Neufeld; their children, Joseph and Mary Neufeld; Ellen's sister, Mary Hogan; and a maid, Marjorie Smits. The family had a maid living in the house from the house's construction until the 1970s. Albert C. Neufeld died in 1964 and was buried in the Allouez Catholic Cemetery, not far from the house. Ellen Neufeld died in 1975, living in the house at 204 West Whitney Street until her death. The house was inherited by their daughter, Mary Ellen Martin, and the grounds were redecorated and restored the following year.¹⁴

¹¹ Martin, Patrick A. *National Register Nomination Questionnaire – Albert C. Neufeld Estate*.

¹² Martin, Patrick A. Interviews and Conversations. August 2016 to December 2016.

¹³ "Mary Ellen Neufeld Martin Obituary. May, 2008." Blaney Funeral Home website. <www.BlaneyFuneralHome.com> Accessed Summer, 2015.

¹⁴ Green Bay (including Allouez) City Directories, 1924-1971. On File at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Madison; & United States Federal Census, 1940, Brown County: Albert C. Neufeld Household; & Martin, Patrick A.

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While both Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld were influential individuals in Brown County during the first half of the twentieth century, their role as significant investors rather than business pioneers or civic leaders precludes the property from being eligible under Criteria A for its historic contribution or Criteria B for an association with the lives of significant persons for the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, the Neufeld's constructed the home in 1941, after the period of their relative business success and rise to local prominence.

Mary Ellen, the Neufeld's daughter, attended East High School in Green Bay and Marymount College in Tarrytown, New York and married Patrick Henry Martin in 1949. Patrick served as an officer in the Army Air Corps during World War II and became the owner of H.J. Martin and Sons Inc., an interior specialty building contractor. Mary Ellen Martin joined the Green Bay-Antiquarian Society in 1954 and served the organization for many years, acting as its Governor from 1972 to 1975. She was a founding member of the Board of Directors of the Heritage Hill Foundation. Patrick Henry and Mary Ellen had seven children: Patrick A., Mary Ellen Zellerbach, Joseph, Edward, James, Margaret Shade, and Thomas. Patrick Henry Martin died in 1995, and Mary Ellen Neufeld Martin died in 2008. Patrick A. Martin and Mary Ellen Zellerbach currently own the house through the 204 West Whitney LLC, which they inherited from their mother. The Patrick Henry and Mary Ellen Martin family lived only two blocks away from the Neufeld House and visited frequently.¹⁵

Architecture

The Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House is locally significant in the area of Architecture as a fine example of the Georgian Revival style, having a high level of integrity. The Period Revival style section of the Architecture Study Unit of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) dates the occurrence and popularity of the style in Wisconsin from approximately 1900 to 1940. The CRMP notes that fine residential examples of the style are relatively rare in Wisconsin.

After the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, the last two decades of the nineteenth century saw a resurgence of interest in the American colonial architecture of the Atlantic seaboard, generally the Georgian and Federal architectural styles as well as secondary influence of post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial traditions. The restoration and recreation of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, during the early-twentieth century renewed interest in the style. While the earliest examples of the

National Register Nomination Questionnaire – Albert C. Neufeld Estate. August 20, 2015; & "A Family Heritage: Wisconsin House on a Historic Site." *Architectural Digest*, November 1977.

¹⁵ "Mary Ellen Neufeld Martin Obituary. May, 2008." Blaney Funeral Home website. <www.BlaneyFuneralHome.com> Accessed Summer, 2015; & Martin, Patrick A. *National Register Nomination Questionnaire – Albert C. Neufeld Estate.* August 20, 2015.

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Georgian Revival style tended to be free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents, the turn of the twentieth century saw tastes shift towards carefully researched copies with more correct proportions and details. There has hardly been a gap in time when Georgian inspired buildings were not being built somewhere in the country since the inception of the style in the 1880s.¹⁶

The Georgian Revival style, a specific variety of the Colonial Revival style that refers to more formal Georgian and Federal architecture of the eighteenth century, tended to be applied to larger homes that were more richly finished than typical Colonial Revival buildings. These more historically “correct” examples of the style appeared as academically trained architects played a larger role in home design during the early-twentieth century. Characteristics of the style include formal symmetrical facades, classical columns, rectangular logical plans, hipped roofs, sidelights and fanlights, large fenestration, Palladian windows, broken pediments, denticulated cornices, and a wide range of classical details.¹⁷ The Neufeld House was designed by Clarence O. Jahn of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects of Green Bay in 1940 and completed in 1941. The house was constructed by the Ludolf M. Hansen Construction Company, and Albert Ebner was responsible for the original interior decorating. The surrounding landscape of the property was designed by Lowell Hansen with Jens Jensen as an active consultant and featured a curved drive, flagstone paths, conscious sightlines, and dense wooded areas of sugar maples, birch, apple, cherry, plum, and cedar trees.¹⁸ The role of Jens Jensen as a consultant in the design is not recorded and stemmed from the existing friendship and relationship with the Neufeld family. The house itself was one of the largest and most architecturally notable homes constructed in Allouez at the time and one of the best examples of the Georgian Revival style in Brown County.¹⁹

The house’s design was an active collaboration between the architect and the Neufeld family, who had planned for the house’s construction for several years previous, assembling a collection of books, photographs, and articles on Georgian and Colonial Revival style homes. The large home was constructed without a set budget and featured high-end materials and details. Specifically, the interior utilizes galleries instead of hallways, dividing and demising interior spaces that permit a flow between the large rooms. There is an 80-foot-long vista through the center of the house along the east-west axis that extends 150 feet through the yard and gardens. The house was featured in the November 1977

¹⁶ Savage McAlister, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses, Second Edition*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

¹⁷ Savage McAlister, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses, Second Edition*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013; & Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, a Manual for Historic Properties*. Madison, Wisconsin: Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986; & Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. Second Ed. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1981.

¹⁸ “A Family Heritage: Wisconsin House on a Historic Site.” *Architectural Digest*, November 1977.

¹⁹ Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. “Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld,” Architectural Plans. 1941.

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issue of *Architectural Digest* and a retrospective edition of the same magazine in 2000. In 2015, the Neufeld House was included in the Neville Public Museum's retrospective of the work of Berners-Schober Associates and is still one of the largest residential commissions of the architecture firm.²⁰

The Neufeld is a locally remarkable example of the Georgian Revival style as it is an example of the popular appearance of the style during the 1930s and 1940s in the United States. The house has a classical element that stresses the balance of the main facades, the fenestration, and entry colonnade. The fact that the brick and wood siding is, and was originally, whitewashed also places the house in a specific mode of the Georgian or Colonial Revival. Many other Georgian and Colonial Revival style buildings of the first half of the twentieth century lacked exterior paint and featured unarticulated red brick as an architectural reference to the idea of colonial American architecture. This element is lacking in the case of the Neufeld House. The house is a good example of the style in its use of exaggerated classical motifs, large fenestration and shutters, multiple lights of glazing, modillions and cornice, balanced, though not perfectly symmetrical, facades, and entry columns.²¹

Towards the end of World War II an 80-foot lot to the east was purchased and added to the property and a formal rose garden was laid out in the central meadow to the east of the house. A small playhouse was constructed offsite by the Schmitt Lumber Company and moved to the northeast corner of the property in 1956 for the Neufeld's grandchildren. The small wood frame playhouse is considered a non-contributing resource for the nomination. Further changes made to the Neufeld House and property since its construction include a 1976 interior redecoration that included central air conditioning, finishing several rooms in the basement, a small spiral staircase to provide access to the basement, and additional cabinetry in the kitchen. All the changes were made based on millwork and finishes included in the original 1940 architectural drawings. The interior design work and changes to finishes and furniture were designed by the prominent interior designer Carleton Varney, which prompted the article in *Architectural Digest* the following year.²²

In 1976, a detached garage was constructed from the original 1940 plans for the property. The garage was not constructed along with the house originally, despite being included in the plans, perhaps because of the onset of World War II. Both the detached garage and the interior renovation work were constructed by the Earl P. Zolper Construction Company of Green Bay. The detached garage is a non-contributing resource. Also, in 1976, a landscape restoration plan was introduced like the original, but featuring a formal rose garden at the eastern edge of the property and the extensive use of native Wisconsin plants. The plan was designed by landscape architect Kerry Mattingly with Darrel Morrison as an active consultant. In 2001, sheet metal gutters and downspouts were replaced with

²⁰ Martin, Patrick A. *National Register Nomination Questionnaire – Albert C. Neufeld Estate*. August 20, 2015.

²¹ Harris, Cyril. *American Architecture: an illustrated encyclopedia*. New York, NY: Norton Publishing, 1998.

²² "A Family Heritage: Wisconsin House on a Historic Site." *Architectural Digest*, November 1977.

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copper to match the original architectural drawings.²³

When comparing the Neufeld House to other Georgian Revival houses in the Village of Allouez, as well as Brown County. Within this context, it is clear that the Neufeld House is among the finest local examples of the style. A study of the Wisconsin Historical Society's Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) was undertaken to establish a context for the Neufeld House

Other significant Georgian Revival style houses in Allouez include the brick Bernard and Florence Darling House at 337 Greene Avenue, which a 2012 survey identified as individually eligible.

The George Richardson House at 2610 South Webster Avenue, which a 2012 survey identified as individually eligible.

The John Burnham House at 2421 DuCharme Lane, and the Roger and Cathryne Minaham House at 3430 Langlade Road were not found to be individually eligible in that same 2012 survey. While these are all fine examples of the Georgian style, the Neufeld House is one the largest in scale, possesses a landscape designed by Lowell Hansen who was trained by the Clearing Folk School, and a highly designed and decorated interior that has maintained its historic integrity. . In addition, while the other Georgian Revival examples in Allouez share a large scale and architectural origins, the Neufeld House is outstanding partly because of the surrounding designed landscape of the site. The interior of the house, maintaining exceptional quality and integrity as well as adherence to the original appearance of the Georgian Revival style on both the exterior and interior, also raises the Neufeld House as a unique example that reflects not only a fine example of its architectural style, but also the popular tastes of the period in which it was designed and constructed. The Georgian Revival features of the house include its formal symmetrical main facade, classical columns, rectilinear U-shaped logical plan, hipped roofs, sidelights and fanlights, large and prominent divided fenestration, Palladian windows, denticulated cornices, and largely unarticulated exterior finishes in wood and brick.

Architect

Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn

Henry A. Foeller was born in Alsace, France in 1871. He immigrated to the United States in 1885, settling in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Foeller apprenticed with Oshkosh architect Williams Waters until 1895, when he established his own office in Green Bay. Foeller was joined by Max W. Schober in 1907, who began as draftsman and rose quickly to become Foeller's life-long partner. Marvin

²³ "A Family Heritage: Wisconsin House on a Historic Site." *Architectural Digest*, November 1977; & Martin, Patrick A. *National Register Nomination Questionnaire – Albert C. Neufeld Estate*. August 20, 2015.

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Stephenson, another architect, joined them in 1917. Beginning with many residential projects, the office soon focused on larger commissions including community buildings such as churches, schools, libraries, and hospitals by the 1910s and 1920s. In 1925, Edgar Berners, an engineer, joined the firm. Four years later, he became a partner, and the office was renamed Foeller, Schober, and Berners in 1929. Noel Safford and Clarence Jahn were added to the name in the late-1930s, when the pair of Green Bay based architects joined the firm.²⁴

In 1940, Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld contracted with Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn to design their new Georgian Revival house at 204 West Whitney Street in the Town of Allouez. The house was primarily designed by architect Clarence O. Jahn of the firm and completed in 1941. The Neufeld House proved to be one of the larger residential commissions of the firm.

The firm was renamed Berners-Schober in 1941 when Max Schober's son, Leonard Schober, took his place at the firm. The office has been responsible for a large volume of work over the last century, especially high-profile designs in the region around Green Bay. Other notable residences in Allouez designed by Berners-Schober include the restoration of the Captain John Winslow Cotton House at 2640 S. Webster Avenue (NRHP 70000026), the Fred Trowbridge Sr. House at 247 Miramar Drive potentially eligible for listing on the National Register as a part of the Miramar Drive Historic District, the Frank E. Murphy House at 304 Braebourne Court, the George F. & Marguerite Kress House at 2376 Ducharme Lane, the Roger Minahan House at 3430 Langlade Road, the William & Mathilda Brenner House at 2539 Oakwood Avenue, the Herman A. & Lillian Greiling House at 2568 S. Webster Avenue (listed on the State Register of Historic Places), and the George A. Richardson House at 2610 S. Webster Avenue.²⁵

In addition to designing countless residences, the firm has completed many community-centered projects, including churches, schools, offices, libraries, and hospitals throughout northeastern Wisconsin. In 1979, the firm was commissioned to do site development for Heritage Hill State Historical Park. They also designed the Park's Bark Chapel in 1981. The company became Berners-Schober Associates in 1983. Berners-Schober Associates completed several additions to the Village of Allouez Municipal Pool beginning in 1985 through 2000.²⁶

The firm also worked on notable Green Bay projects such as the Green Bay YMCA (NRHP 16000022), the Architects Building, the office of Foeller, Schober, and Stephenson and later Berners-Schober Associates, the Columbus Club, the Northern Finance Company Building, and the Green Bay

²⁴ "Our History." Berners-Schober website. <<http://www.berners-schober.com/history.html>> Accessed September 16, 2014.

²⁵ "Berners-Schober Project List." On file at the office of Berners-Schober, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

²⁶ "Berners-Schober Project List."

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Press-Gazette Building. Berners-Schober Associates continues today as a leading architectural and engineering office in northeastern Wisconsin and is one of the state's oldest firms. Much of the firm's work, which spans many building types and architectural styles, has been recorded and preserved.²⁷

Lowell Hansen

Lowell Hansen was born in 1916 in Waupaca, Wisconsin and graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1938. He then joined Jens Jensen at the Clearing Folk School working as a Landscape Architect. In 1940 and 1941, Hansen worked on the landscape design of the Neufeld House in Allouez and became a prominent golf course designer. He enlisted in the air corps in 1941. After the end of the war Hansen held a series of positions with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, from which he retired in 1978 and moved to Texas. Lowell Hansen died in 2002.²⁸

Jens Jensen

Jens Jensen was born in Denmark in 1860 and worked on his family farm and served in the Prussian/German military until 1884, when he married Anne Marie Hansen and immigrated to the United States. After living in Florida and Iowa, Jensen settled in Chicago, where he started working as a Foreman with the Park Commission. He eventually became an influential superintendent in the late 1890s and oversaw the design and maintenance of the west park system in Chicago.

Jensen retired from the park system in 1920 and started his landscape architecture practice. Immediately successful, he designed several notable estates and municipal parks during the 1920s including the Eleanor and Edsel Ford Estate in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, the Henry and Clara Ford Estate in Dearborn, Michigan, and other work for the Ford Company and family. He also worked with notable architects such as Howard Van Doren Shaw, Frank Lloyd Wright, Louis Sullivan, and Albert Kahn.

In 1935, Jensen moved to Ellison Bay, Wisconsin where he established the Clearing Folk School to train landscape architects. Jens Jensen worked as a consultant in tandem with the local Green Bay landscape architect and golf course designer, Lowell Hansen, on the design of the landscape around the Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House in 1940 and 1941. Lowell Hansen graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1938 and proceeded to work with Jens Jensen through the Clearing Folk School until he joined the military in 1941. Per their grandson, Patrick A. Martin, both Albert and Ellen Neufeld attributed the design of the grounds to Jens Jensen, even though the name on

²⁷ General Files and Drawings with Berners-Schober Associates, Inc., Green Bay, Wisconsin; & "Our History." Berners-Schober website.

²⁸ 'Lowell G. Hansen, Obituary.' *Houston Express-News*, September 11, 2002.

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the design drawings is Lowell Hansen. In the lore of the house, the design of the landscape is clearly attributed to Jensen and his influence on it can be clearly seen. Jens Jensen died at the Clearing Folk School in 1951.²⁹

Albert Ebner

Albert Ebner was an interior designer in Green Bay and the surrounding area in the 1930s and 1940s who worked frequently with the architecture firm of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn on high-end projects. Ebner was responsible for the original interior design of the Neufeld House in 1941.³⁰ Little else is known about Albert Ebner at this time.

Carleton Varney

Carleton Varney was born in Lynn, Massachusetts in 1937 and earned a bachelor's degree in Fine Arts and Spanish from Oberlin College in 1958. He joined the Dorothy Draper & Co. in 1960 and bought the New York firm in 1964. He also earned a master's degree in Fine Arts Education from New York University in 1969. Carleton Varney's notable interior design work includes historic hotels, private homes of celebrities, and public work. He is also known for a series of textile and wallcovering product lines and several books on decorating. In 1976 and 1977, Carleton Varney worked on the interior redecorating of the Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House. Carleton Varney lives and works in Palm Beach, Florida. Known for his use of bright, vivid colors and patterns, Varney was inducted into Interior Design Magazine's Hall of Fame in 1990 and has received numerous awards and accolades for his work.³¹

Builder

Ludolf M. Hansen Construction Company

Ludolf Hansen immigrated to Green Bay, Wisconsin from Denmark as a young man in 1896. He started his career as a cabinet maker and began small contracting and building projects by 1904. In 1916, the Ludolf M. Hansen Construction Company was incorporated and expanded to work on commercial and industrial projects in addition to homebuilding. The same year, the company was

²⁹ Grese, Robert. *Jens Jensen, Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens*. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press, 1992.

³⁰ "A Family Heritage: Wisconsin House on a Historic Site." *Architectural Digest*, November 1977.

³¹ "Carleton Varney: 1990 Hall of Fame Inductee," Interior Design website <www.interiordesign.net/articles/8404-carleton-varney> accessed September 28, 2016.

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responsible for over 250 houses constructed in the City of Green Bay. Based in Green Bay, the prolific Hansen Construction Company grew to be one of the larger builders in Brown County by the 1920s. The company continued to exist into the 1940s. The Ludolf M. Hansen Construction Company built the Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House in 1941 based on plans produced by the architects Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn in conjunction with the Neufeld family.³²

Conclusion

The Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House is nominated at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of the Georgian Revival style. The house was designed by the notable Wisconsin architect, Clarence O. Jahn, of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn and was constructed in 1941. The house features a symmetrical classical façade, a well preserved and intricate interior, a surrounding planned landscape, and prominent classical details that sets it apart in its integrity and quality as an exemplary demonstration of the Georgian Revival style featuring a formal symmetrical main facade, classical columns, rectilinear U-shaped logical plan, hipped roofs, sidelights and fanlights, large and prominent divided fenestration, Palladian windows, denticulated cornices, richly finished and appointed interior, and largely unarticulated or detailed exterior finishes in wood and brick. These features have been maintained and preserved during the years since its construction and has strong integrity both inside and out.

Statement of Archeological Potential

This area of the state, near the mouth of the Fox River and Green Bay, was likely home to considerable Native American activities and early European settlement. While it is almost certain that the construction of the extant resource would have greatly disturbed or completely obliterated remaining archeological artifacts directly within its footprint, it is possible that archaeological remains may be extant outside of the footprint of resources within this property. Archaeological potential for the property remains unassessed.

Preservation Activities

Thanks to its history of restoration and good maintenance, the Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House continues to serve as a well preserved, distinctive home. In addition, the current homeowners, descendants of the Neufeld-Martin family, have been proactive in protecting this historic resource, and this nomination is a continuation of their efforts. In listing this property, the homeowners, specifically

³² "From Cabinet Maker to Million Dollar Contractor." *Building Age*, Vol. 43. Chicago, IL: David Williams Company, 1921; & Heggland, Timothy & Howard, Needles, Tammen, & Bergendoff. *Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey Final Report*. Green Bay, WI: City of Green Bay Redevelopment Authority, 1988.

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Patrick A. Martin, the grandson of the Neufeld family and the supporter of this nomination through the 204 West Whitney LLC, hope to obtain the opportunity to utilize tax credits and/or other incentives to maintain their property. This nomination was privately funded.

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

Verbal Boundary Description

This property is on a 1.3-acre lot along West Whitney Street in the Village of Allouez in Brown County. The legal description of the lot is as follows: Combined Lots 3 and 4 in Block 4 of the Greene and Vroman Subdivision plat. Lot 2 was also later added to the property. The boundary for the Albert C. and Ellen Neufeld House described above matches the current boundaries for the property, which was established by 1944, and is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses a 1.3-acre parcel identical to the current legal parcel for the property at 204 West Whitney Street. The northern boundary of this parcel is the south rear edge of the adjacent four properties along West Mission Road. The eastern boundary is the west edge of the adjacent property along West Whitney Street. The southern boundary is the north edge of the curb of the east-west running West Whitney Street. The western edge of the property is the eastern edge of the adjacent property facing DuCharme Lane. The total property is approximately 375-feet wide and 175-feet deep facing West Whitney Street.

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Section photos Page 1

Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

Name of Property: Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House
City or Vicinity: Village of Allouez
County: Brown
State: Wisconsin
Name of Photographer: Ric Larson (DigitalVision360) &
Rowan Davidson
Date of Photographs: April 30, 2015 & November 16, 2016
Location of Original Digital Files: Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of
Historic Preservation, Madison, WI

- Photo 1 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0001)
Exterior, facing northwest.
- Photo 2 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0002)
Exterior, garage, playhouse, and garden, facing north
- Photo 3 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0003)
Exterior, facing northwest
- Photo 4 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0004)
Exterior, facing north
- Photo 5 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0005)
Exterior, detail, facing north
- Photo 6 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0006)
Exterior, facing northeast
- Photo 7 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0007)
Exterior, facing northeast
- Photo 8 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0008)
Exterior, facing east
- Photo 9 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0009)
Exterior, facing southeast
- Photo 10 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0010)
Exterior, facing southeast
- Photo 11 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0011)
Interior, Reception, facing northeast.
- Photo 12 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0012)
Interior, Reception, facing east.
- Photo 13 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0013)
Interior, Reception, facing north.
- Photo 14 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0014)
Interior, Living Room, facing west.

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Section photos Page 2

Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

Photo 15 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0015)

Interior, Library, facing northwest.

Photo 16 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0016)

Interior, Dining Room, facing south.

Photo 17 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0017)

Interior, Breakfast Room, facing northeast.

Photo 18 of 18: (WI_BrownCounty_AlbertandEllenNeufeldHouse_0018)

Interior, Bath Room #2, facing northwest.

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

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Figure 4: *Basement Plans*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

Figure 5: *First Floor Plans*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

Figure 6: *Second Floor Plans*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

Figure 7: *South and West Elevations*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

Figure 8: *North and East Elevations*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

Figure 9: *Main south Façade in winter*. 1950. Courtesy of Patrick A. Martin.

Figure 10: *Neufeld-Martin Rose Garden*. 1963. Courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

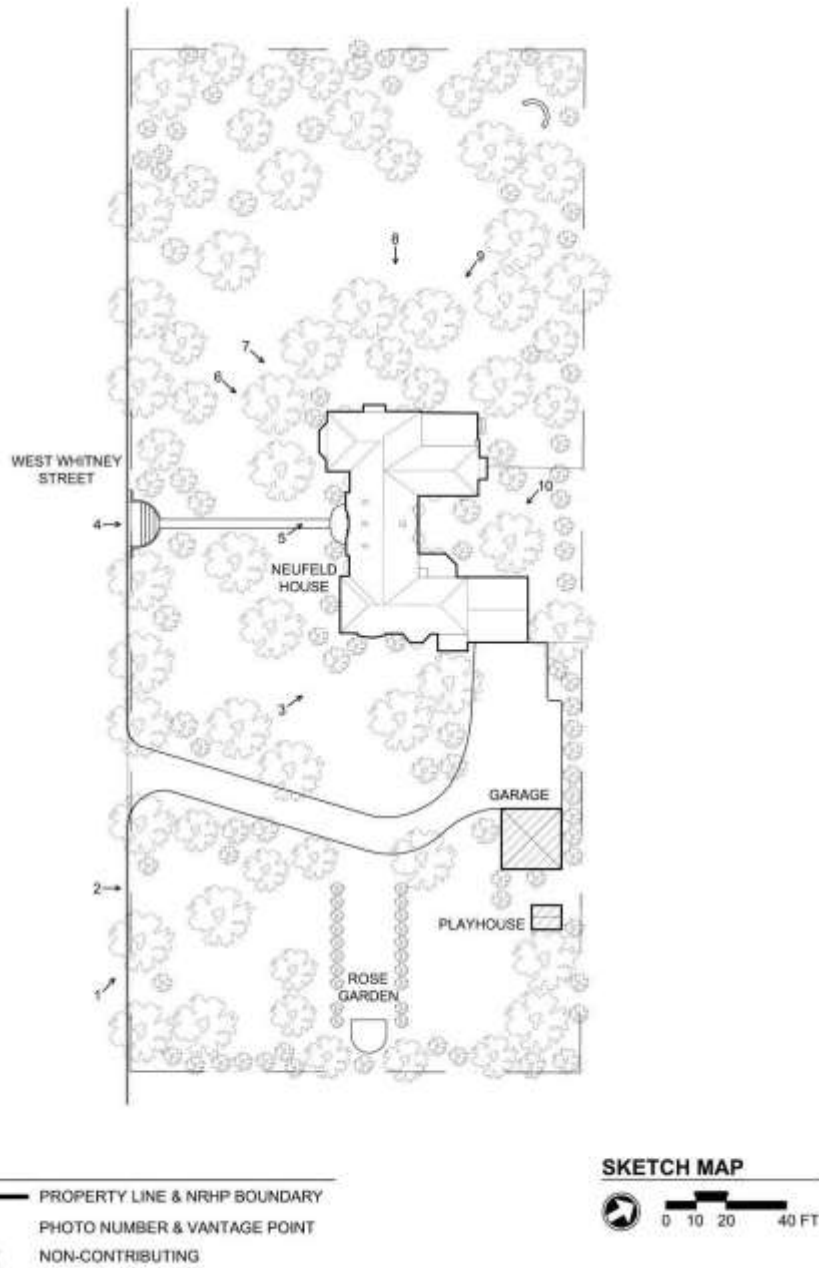
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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

Section figures Page 2

Figure 1: Sketch map and photo key



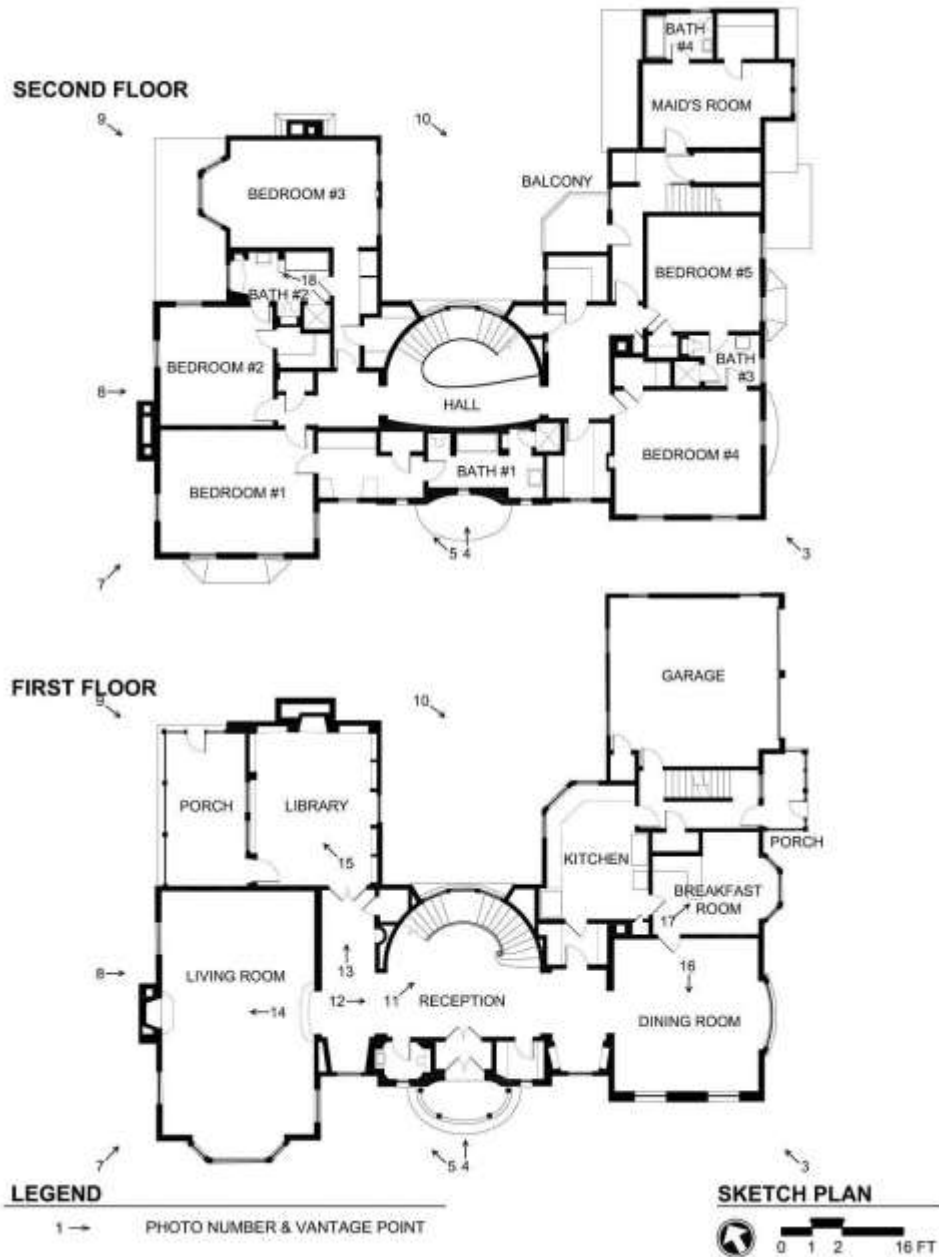
United States Department of the Interior
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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

Section figures Page 3

Figure 2: Floor plan and photo key



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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

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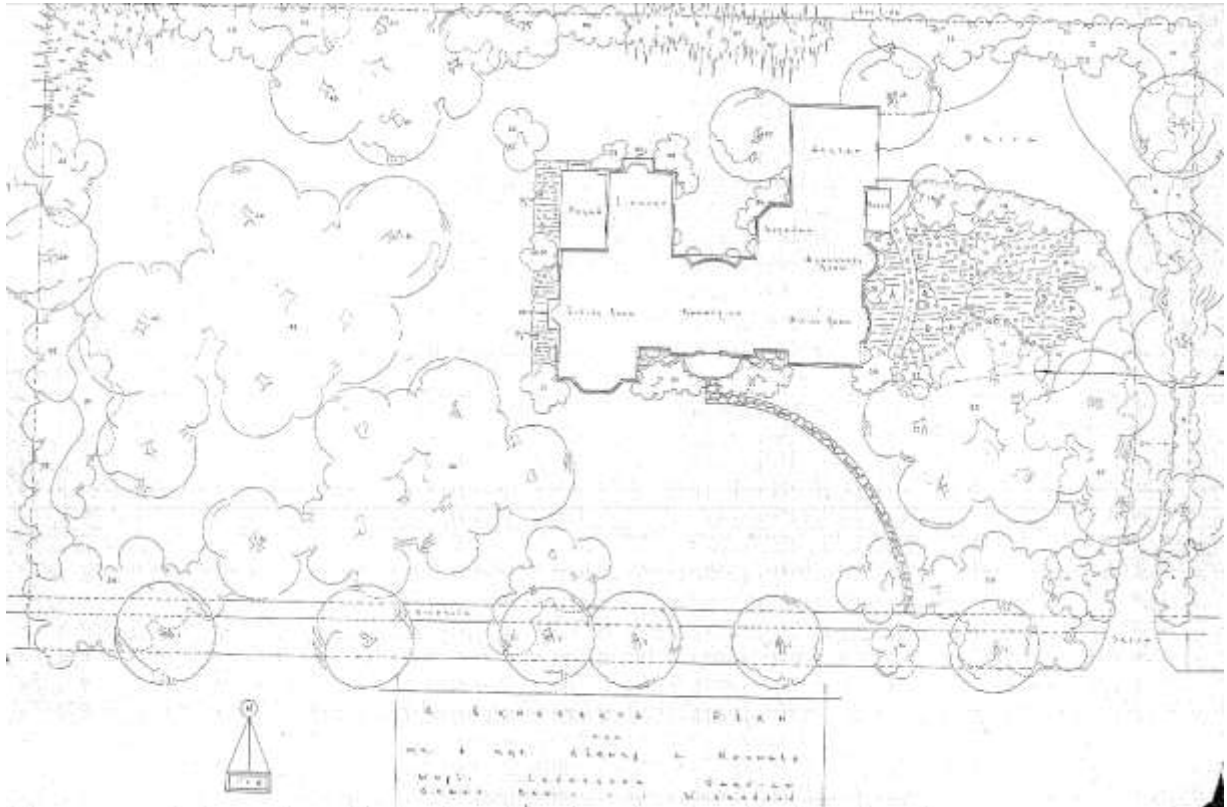


Figure 3: *Landscape Plan included*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

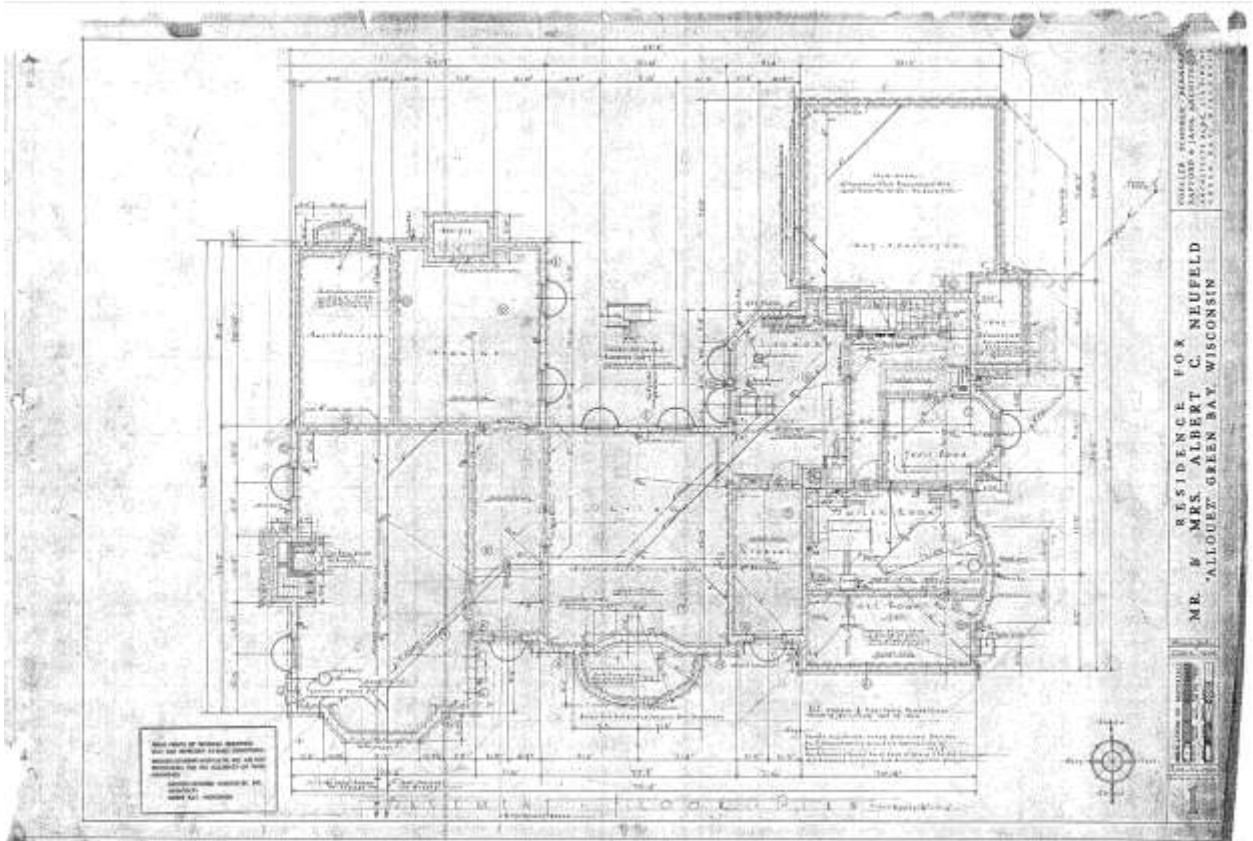


Figure 4: *Basement Plans*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

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Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

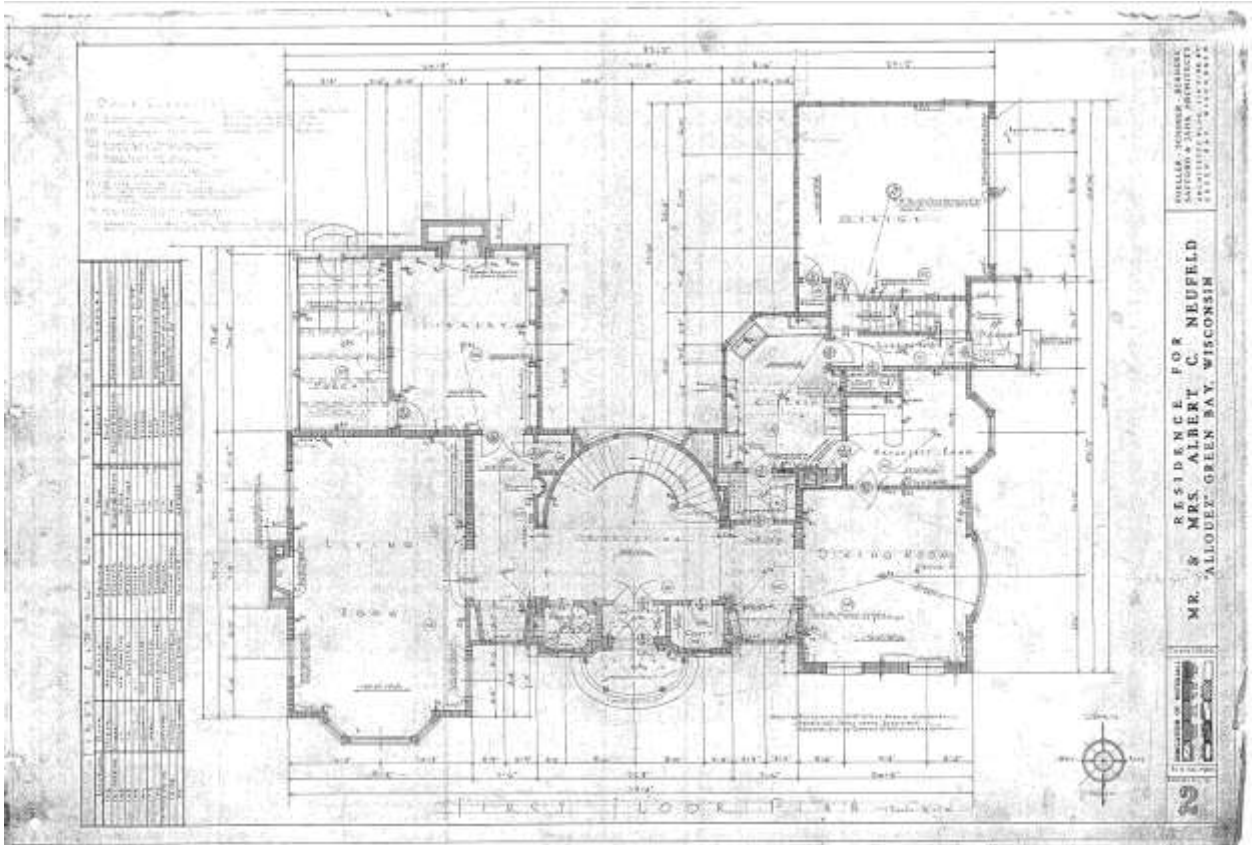


Figure 5: *First Floor Plans*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

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Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

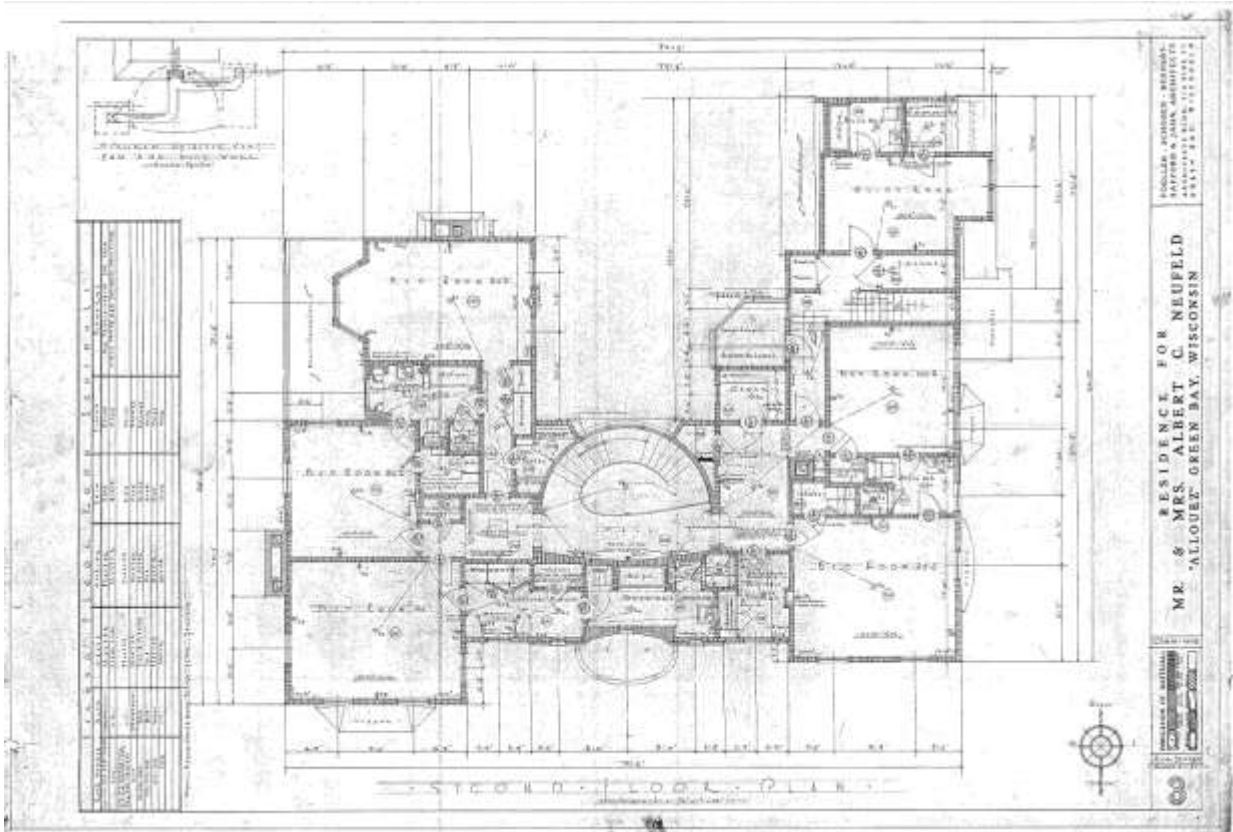


Figure 6: *Second Floor Plans*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

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Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI



Figure 7: *South and West Elevations*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

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Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI

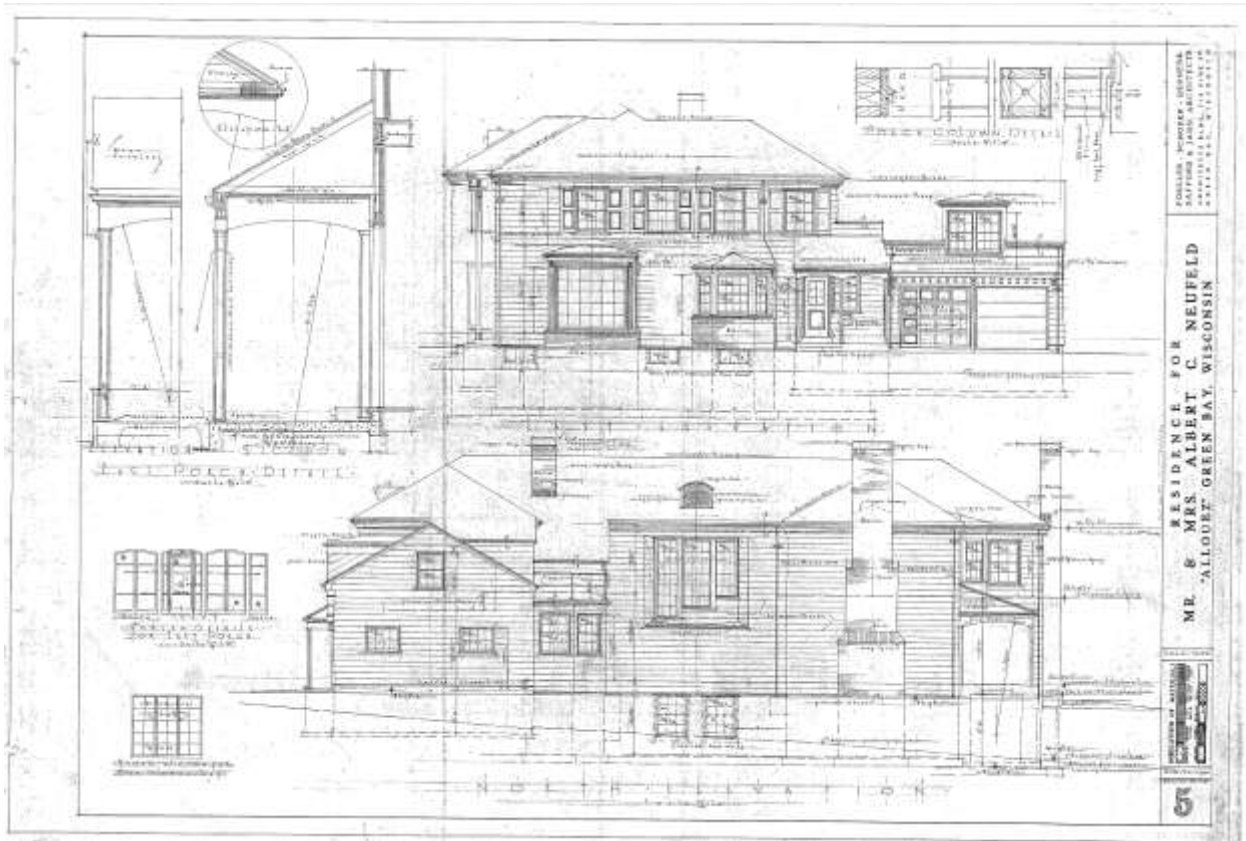


Figure 8: *North and East Elevations*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects. "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Neufeld," Architectural Plans. 1941.

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Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI



Figure 9: *Main south Façade in winter. 1950. Courtesy of Patrick A. Martin.*

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Section figures Page 11

Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI



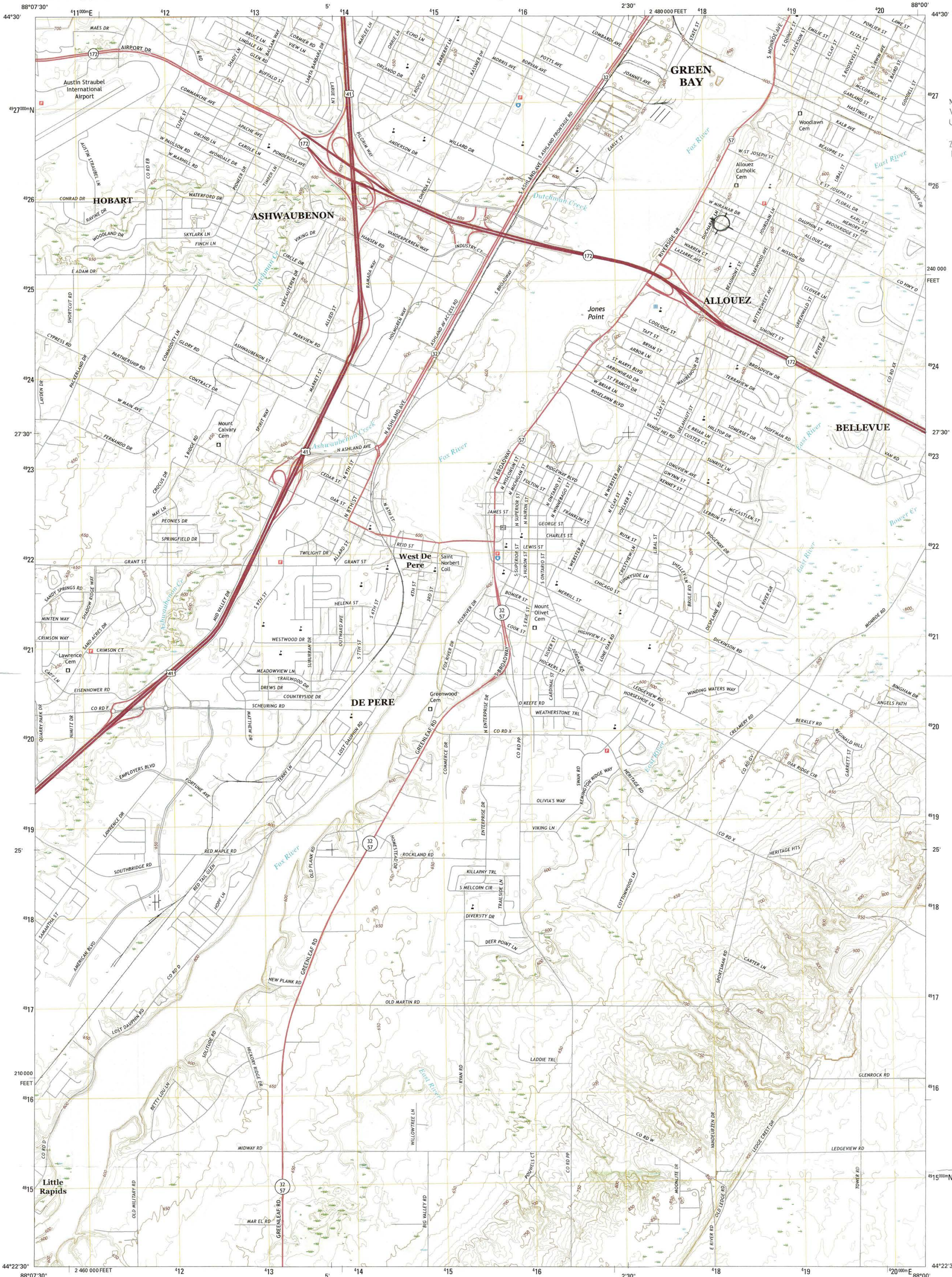
Figure 10: *Neufeld-Martin Rose Garden*. 1963. Courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society.



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

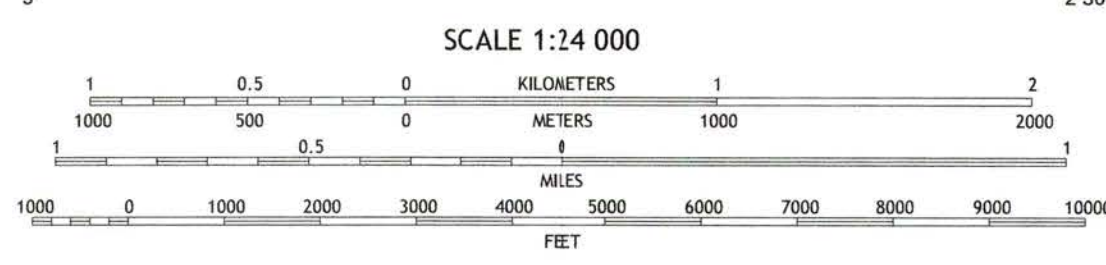
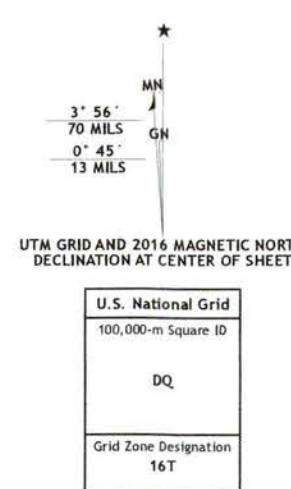


DE PERE QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN-BROWN CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Neufeld, Albert C. and Ellen H., House
Village of Allouez, Brown County, WI
UTM Reference:
Zone Easting Northing
16N 418177 4925513

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T
10 000-foot ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (central
zone)
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands with government
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before
entering private lands.
Imagery:.....NAP, July 2013
Roads:.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2016
Names:.....GNIS, 2016
Hydrography:.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2013
Contours:.....National Elevation Dataset, 2012
Boundaries:.....Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972-2016
Public Land Survey System:.....BLM, 2014
Wetlands:.....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1977-2014



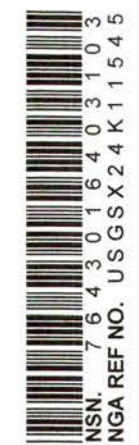
SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988
This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.19



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES

DE PERE, WI
2016













2046



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/7/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/30/2018 Date of 16th Day: 6/14/2018 Date of 45th Day: 6/21/2018 Date of Weekly List: 6/15/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 6/15/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



204 WEST WHITNEY, LLC
P. O. BOX 618
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS 60093-0618

PATRICK A. MARTIN,
MARY ELLEN MARTIN ZELLERBACH

(847) 424-9124

February 14, 2018

Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Attention: Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
Daina J. Penkiunas
Peggy A. Veregin

Re: The nomination of Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House,
204 West Whitney, Allouez

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are very sorry that we are unable to attend this Friday's meeting at which you shall be considering the nomination of the Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House, 204 West Whitney, Allouez, to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places. A long planned client conference prevents our attendance.

We are thrilled about this nomination not only as the property owners but also as individuals who have been associated with the property since the 1950s. 2018 marks the 172nd anniversary of the arrival of our family in Green Bay from Bad Blankenburg, a small town in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, a former principality in central Germany.

Our grandparents built the house in 1941. We grew up a couple of blocks, and we would spend every weekend visiting our grandparents at the house on Whitney. For us it was a magical place just as it now is for the fifth generation of the family, the great, great grandchildren of Albert and Ellen Neufeld.

Our grandmother was a musician and an artist. Before starting the building of this house, she and our grandfather spent several years studying home designs and interior decorating and had a library of articles and books on Colonial and Georgian revival buildings. Our grandfather started his business career working with his older brother, E. A. Neufeld, building homes for the middle class of Green Bay. The Neufeld family also financed the home purchases by the buyers since commercial banks did not do mortgage lending in the early 20th century.

204 West Whitney was really collaboration between them and the architects at Foeller, Schober. The result was a smaller scale version of the "Great House" style typified by the work of David Adler in Lake Forest and Lake Bluff, Illinois. The house does not have any hallways or walk through rooms. All rooms are connected through wide galleries and reception areas. There is the floating black walnut staircase, the Appalachian white oak library, and the Zuber murals of the American revolutionary period. And then there is the vista that extends through the center of the house from one end to the other ending in the garden.

During our weekly visits with our grandparents we learned about music and art. They would talk about the early history of Green Bay. Our grandfather would tell us about the founding of the Fort Howard Paper Company. He and his brother were not only large backers of the company when it was founded, but they also assisted the company by soliciting their friends, relatives and business associates to invest. We would also hear about the lady who was not there, Mary Hogan, our grandmother's older sister who died a few years before we were born. Aunt Mary ran the family office of William Bonifas and the Bonifas Lumber Company and was considered to be "one of the nation's shrewdest business women" when she died in 1944. We learned how she forced the renegotiation of the sale of Fisher Body to General Motors and how the Bonifas interests provided the deciding votes in the creation by Kimberly-Clark of the International Cellucotton Products Company, the developer of Kleenex and Kotex.

Both our grandmother and our mother, Mary Ellen Neufeld Martin, were very involved in Green Bay area history. Both were long time members of the Green Bay-De Pere Antiquarian Society and our mother served as its Governor from 1972 to 1975. Our mother was also a founding member of the Board of Directors of the Heritage Hill Park Foundation. Both would frequently open the home on Whitney in support the organizations in which they were involved.

We are very excited that we are able to preserve this family legacy and such a unique and architecturally important building. Again, we are sorry we cannot be there this Friday.

Sincerely,

Mary Ellen Martin Zellerbach

Patrick Albert Martin



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Third day of May 2018, for the nomination of the Albert C. and Ellen H. Neufeld House to the National Register of Historic Places:

1	Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
1	CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
	Multiple Property Nomination form
18	Photograph(s)
1	CD with image files
1	Map(s)
10	Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
1	Piece(s) of correspondence
	Other:

COMMENTS:

	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
	The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
	Other: