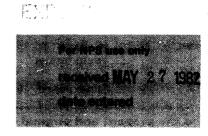
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form





Type all entries	s—complete ap	plicable se	ctions					
1. Nan	1 e							
historic	HENRY SPE	NCER SM	ITH_HOU	ISE				
and/or common	American	Can Gue	st Hous	е				
2. Loca	ation							
street & number	r 706 East	Forest A	Avenue				not for public	ation
city, town	Neenah		v	ricinity of	c ongression	al-district		
státe	Wisconsin	code	55	county	Winneba	go	code	139
3. Clas	sificati	on						
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	trict public ilding(s) _X_ private ucture both Public Acquisition		Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restrictedX yes: unrestricted no		Present Useagriculturecommercialeducationalentertainmentgovernmentindustrialmilitary		museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:	
4. Owr	er of P	roper	ty					
name	Dr. Georg	e W. and	d Ila F	. Arndt				
street & number	706 East	Forest A	Avenue					
city, town	Neenah		v	ricinity of		state	Wisconsin	54956
5. Loca	ation of	Lega	l Des	criptic	on			
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, et	Winne			urt House			
city, town		Oshko	osh			state	Wisconsin	54901
6. Rep	resenta	tion i	n Exi	sting :	Survey	5		
title	Wisconsin of Histor			has this pro	perty been dete	ermined eli	gible? yes	_X_ no
date	1977				federal	<u>x</u> stat	e county	local
depository for su	urvey records	State I	Histori	cal Soci	ety of Wi	sconsin	L	
city, town		Madisor	1			state	Wisconsi	<u>n 537</u> 06

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unalteredx_ altered	Check one _X_ original site moved date
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Henry Spencer Smith House is located in the industrial city of Neenah on the south side of Doty Island. Situated in a quiet residential neighborhood of large, older homes set back on spacious grounds, the Smith house dominates a central location between the rival communities of Neenah and Menasha.

The building sits on foundations of quarry-cut ashlar limestone and is of frame construction. It stands two stories on the south side and three stories on the north. The first floor is clapboard while the second and third floors are shingled. A three story circular tower divides the south facade, a one story conservatory projects from the east facade, and an extensive veranda wraps around the southwest corner. The roof and conservatory skylights are covered with asbestos shingles, and there are four red brick chimneys.

Decorative details incorporate Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival features. On the first floor the veranda has spool spindle balusters, Tuscan columns and exaggerated dentils. On the second floor the tower windows are crowned by a garlanded bas relief frieze, as is a nearby bow window. The second and third floors are covered in varigated shingles, except in the southwest and southeast gable ends where the shingles are wave-patterned. On these same gable ends are belts of plain shingles framed by rows of sawtooth shingles. In the southwest gable is a palladian window and in the southeast are two pilastered windows. Other decorative features include a bracketed cornice on the south facade and numerous beveled and leaded windows on the first and second floors. A stained glass window grouping between the first and second floors is initialed "H. S. S.".

The interior, while altered, is noteworthy for its unbroken flow of rooms comprising two thirds of the first floor. In addition to a parlor and sitting room flanking the front hall, there is a music room and conservatory, behind which is the library, dining room and billiard room. All are connected by double doors. Of these rooms, the most remarkable is the conservatory, the only one in either Neenah or Menasha. It connects with the music room through french doors with side lights, both leaded in the Arts and Crafts style. The room also features mosaic floor tiles, cherry woodwork, beveled windows and bronze tulip sconces. The second floor consists of seven bedrooms and baths, the third floor features a ballroom, reception hall, and servant's quarters.

The original house was enlarged to its present size by the Smith family. Changes made by subsequent occupants include the partial enclosure of the veranda, the removal of the rear porch, the relocation of a rear service stairway, the construction of a firewall in the second floor hall, the temporary division of the ballroom, and the roofing of the conservatory skylights.

A concrete block garage is also included on the property.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799X 1800–1899 _X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlemening industry invention	law literature military music nt philosophy	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation
Specific dates	1892 ¹ - c. 1925	Builder/Architect	William Waters ¹	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Henry Spencer Smith House is associated with a prominent local industrialist who contributed to the social and economic development of Neenah and Menasha. Henry Smith (1857-1941) was secretary, vice-president, and chairman of the board of Menasha Wooden Ware Company (now Menasha Corporation) during the years in which the company became the largest employer and single most important industry in Menasha.

Henry Smith was the second son of pioneer industrialist and philanthropist Elisha D. Smith (1827-1899). Elisha Smith came to Menasha in 1850 and purchased a small pail factory, incorporated as Menasha Wooden Ware Company in 1875. As a young man, Henry Smith became involved in his father's business making pails, barrels, and tubs as a line of packaging for flour, butter, candy, and other foodstuffs. In 1880 he joined his brother, Charles R. Smith (1855-1916) as director of the family company and in 1881 was elected secretary. At his father's death, Henry Smith assumed the vice-presidency, becoming chairman of the board in 1916.

Menasha Wooden Ware Company experienced its most dramatic growth under the management of the founder's sons. After Elisha Smith retired in 1894, the company expanded out of Wisconsin and Illinois and into Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, and Canada. These holdings were largely in the form of vast tracts of timberland, acquired by Henry Smith as purchasing agent to meet the company's demand for 27,000,000 feet of lumber annually. By the turn of the century, the Menasha plant was one of the largest manufacturing sites in the state, utilizing one hundred acres in production and employing 1,000 people, the equivalent of one out of every seven residents in Menasha. By World War I, Menasha Wooden Ware had diversified into lumber, coal, iron, furniture, and paper and was locally believed to be one of the largest manufacturers of wooden ware products in the world. Unquestionable, it was the single most important company in Menasha.

In addition to being the largest employer in that city, Menasha Wooden Ware Company provided its owners with substantial wealth, enabling them to benefit the social and cultural climate of the community. Before his death, Elisha Smith presented the city of Menasha with a magnificant library building and a twenty-five acre park. In his will, the bulk of his estate was left in trust to benefit the community, missionary efforts, and various Wisconsin colleges including Lawrence, Beloit, Ripon, and Downer. Local beneficiaries included the First Congregational Church of Menasha and the poor of that city. Henry Smith and his brother gave direction to this local and state-wide generosity as the sole trustees of their father's foundation.

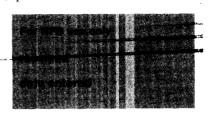
9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geo	grap	hical Data	3	
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A 1 ₁ 6 3 8 ₁ 4 Zone Easting	44 0 ρ	4 8 9 3 8 6 0 Northing	B Zone	Easting Northing
C			D	
	Plat o	i on and justificatio f the Plat of		d, East of Fifth Street,
List all states a	nd countie	s for properties ov	erlapping state or co	unty boundaries
state	····	code	county	code
state		code	county	code
organization street & number		James Adams . Wisconsin A	da venue tel	te 4-27-82 ephone 414 722-1422
city or town	Neena	h	sta	ate Wisconsin 54956
	te His	storic Pre	servation (Officer Certification
The evaluated sign	nificance of	this property within the	he state is: _X local	
665), I hereby nom	inate this p riteria and p	roperty for inclusion i procedures set forth b		\sim \sim \sim
			ety of Wisconsin	date 4/4/62
For NPS use of later by cert Keeper of the P	ily that this	property is included Sycci gister	Antical States	the $G/2S-S=1$
Chief of Regist	ration			

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Henry Spencer Smith House (continued)

In 1892 Henry Smith began construction of a substantial yet unpretentious home on East Forest Avenue in Neenah. Designed by noted Oshkosh architect William Waters, the house combined Late Queen Anne and Shingle Style architecture with Colonial Revival features. In the ensuing years, the house grew to three times its original size, taking on a grandeur similar to the designs of McKim, Mead & White. Despite its strong, harmonious impact, the house is not architecturally significant. Waters may not have been responsible for the numerous later additions, and other less altered examples of Late Queen Anne/Shingle Style architecture exists in Neenah (George O. Bergstrom House, 570 E. Wisconsin Avenue; Gilbert-Lachmann House, 1010 East Forest Avenue).

The house is nevertheless a pivotal property in a potential historic district. By the 1890's, Neenah had not one but two prestigious neighborhoods: one around Riverside Park, the other on the east end of Doty Island. The latter developed on East Forest Avenue as a neighborhood of Menasha industrialists who wanted to live in proximity to their Menasha milling interests and the social milieu of Neenah. The district contains ten mansions constructed between 1882 (Syme-Gilbert House, 910 East Forest Avenue) and 1919 (Bacon-Johnson House, 1002 East Forest Avenue). At the center of this district are the Charles R. Smith House (NRHP: July 16, 1979) and the Henry Spencer Smith House.

These two brothers married a few months apart and built their homes near one another a few years later. Both men also enlarged their homes, almost in competition. Ultimately, Henry Smith's house was the larger of the two with nearly forty rooms and more than 17,000 square feet of space. music room, a tiled conservatory, and a third floor ballroom with an adjoining reception hall make the Henry Spencer Smith House one of the largest and most sumptuous residences in a city noted for the conspicuous consumption of its industrial leaders.

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Oshkosh Daily Northwestern; March 4, 1892; p. 4, col. 1.

²⁰ne Third Crew, One Third Boat, One Third Luck; pp. 31, 39 and 60. The Daily News; September 17, 1932; p. 1, col. 4.

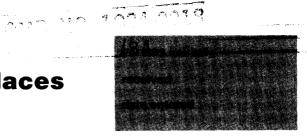
³ Spencer Smith to Mowry Smith, Jr.; October 24, 1973.

One Third Crew, One Third Boat, One Third Luck; p. 56. 4 Factories in the Valley; p. 178.

⁵⁰shkosh Daily Northwestern; September 27, 1899; p. 1, col. 4. 6Haase Agency listing sheet; 1967.

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item number

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Henry Spencer Smith House

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- Daily Neenah Times; January 3, 1942; p.3, col. 5.
- The Daily News; September 17, 1932; p. 1, col. 4.
- Oshkosh Daily Northwestern; March 14, 1892, p. 4, col. 1.
- Oshkosh Daily Northwestern; September 27, 1899; p. 1, col. 4.
- Spencer Smith to Mowry Smith, Jr.; October 24, 1972; Elisha D. Smith Public Library, Historical Collections; a letter from Henry Smith's son to his cousin.
- Nancy Kimberly DesMarais; June 5, 1980; an interview with Henry Smith's grand-daughter.
- Charles R. Smith House Nomination; July 16, 1979.