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

1. Name of Property

### **National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

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NA	T. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLAC NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	ES

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.

historic	name Be	eals, Edward D.	and V	ina Shattuc	ck. House				
	mes/site nu								
2. Loca	ation						300		
street & city or state	& number town Wisconsin	220 North Pa Neenah code	rk Ave	county	Winnebago	code	N/A N/A 139	not for p vicinity zip code	54956
3. State	e/Federal	Agency Cert	ificat	ion					
request fi Historic X meets statewide Signature	or determinate Places and many does not mee X locally. (1) and the control of the	tion of eligibility leets the procedu eet the National See continuation g official/Title toric Preserv	y meets ural and Regist on shee	s the docur d professio er criteria. et for additi	mentation standard mal requirements: I recommend that ional comments.)	, as amended, I here ls for registering pro set forth in 36 CFR I this property be con	perties ir Part 60. I	n the National n my opinion	Register of the property
State or I	Federal agenc	cy and bureau							
		perty _ meets _ do et for additional			tional Register crit	eria.			
Signature	e of comment	ting official/Titl	e			Dat	e		
State or F	Federal agenc	cy and bureau				•	O		

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House	Winnebago	Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State	
4. National Park Service Certification	0.0	
I hereby certify that the property is:  I 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:)	Calson H. Boall  Signature of the Keeper	2 - 27 · 0 ?
5. Classification		
Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply) x private public-local public-State public-Federal  Category of Property (Check only one as apply) x building(state) district structure site object	box) (Do not include previously in the count) ) contributing not 2 bu	
Name of related multiple property listing: (Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple proplisting.  N/A	Number of contributing is previously listed in the	
6. Function or Use		
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instruction)	ons)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling	
7. Description		
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instruction Foundation Concrete	ons)
Late 19 <sup>th</sup> and Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century American Move		
	roof Asphalt other Wood, brick	

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

### 8. Statement of Significance

(Mar	icable National Register Criteria k "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria fying the property for the National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)  Architecture
_ 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.	
<u>X</u> C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics	Period of Significance
	of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant	1911 (1)
	and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	
_ D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,	Significant Dates
	information important in prehistory or history.	1911 (2)
	ria Considerations  ("x" in all the boxes that apply.)	-
Prope	erty is:	Significant Person
_ A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	(Complete if Criterion B is marked)  N/A
_ B	removed from its original location.	
_C	a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation
_ D	a cemetery.	N/A
_ E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
_ F	a commemorative property.	Architect/Builder
_ G	less than 50 years of age or achieved	Eschweiler, Alexander C. (3)
	significance within the past 50 years.	

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

#### 9. Major Bibliographic References

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

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

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

#### Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
  - Other

Name of repository:

10.	). Geographical Data							
Acreage of Property Approximately 1 acre  UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)								
UTN	1 Referen	ices (Place add	itional UTM references on a co	ontinuation sh	eet.)			
1	16	384330	4893530	3				
	Zone	Easting	Northing	············	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2				4				
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
See Continuation Sheet								

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

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

#### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title

city or town

Peter J. Adams

organization street & number

537 East Wisconsin Avenue

Neenah

date

11/15/2006 920-722-1422

telephone

54956

state WI zip code

Winnebago

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### **Continuation Sheets**

Mans

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

Arthur P. Remley

organization

city or town

street&number

220 North Park Avenue

Neenah

state

WI

date telephone 11/15/2006

920-722-4414

zip code 54956

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

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

				Beals, Edwa	ird D. and	Vina Sl	hattuck,	House
Section	7_	Page 1	_	Neenah, Wir	nnebago C	ounty,	Wiscons	in

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The Edward D. and Vina Shattuck Beals House is situated on approximately one acre of land on the west side of North Park Avenue, overlooking the headwaters of the Lower Fox River and the Neenah boat harbor. Located just over a mile from the central business district between Riverside and Kimberly Point parks, the immediate neighborhood is of local historical importance for its association with some of Neenah's most prosperous industrialists and retail merchants. Architecturally, the neighborhood is also a distinguished enclave of significant late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residences, many of which have been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Within this context the Beals house is a large and imposing Arts and Crafts home in the manner of British architect C. F. A. Voysey. Designed by Alexander C. Eschweiler of Milwaukee in 1911, it was built by Neenah industrialist Edward Duncan Beals and his wife, Kimberly-Clark Corp. heiress Vina Shattuck Beals. The plan configuration is rectangular with a central entry pavilion projecting from the east or street façade of the main mass. The foundations are poured concrete with red brick facings, the walls are cream colored stucco, and the roofing materials are contemporary asphalt shingles replacing black stained wood shingles.

The roof form is side gabled with three interconnecting cross gables on the east and west facades. The roof planes of the cross gables extend down from the third floor attic level to the first floor on the north and south elevations. The roof line also includes four red brick chimneys: ridge chimneys on the south side gable, the northeast cross gable and the northwest cross gable; and a fourth chimney in the valley between the southwest and central west cross gables. Although the design does not include any dormers, the southern roof planes of the interconnecting gables wrap around the south side gable, creating the appearance of an oversized dormer. The north side gable and the central entrance pavilion are both projecting and bracketed between the first and second floor. A more modest overhanging treatment in the stucco wall surface continues this line around the rest of the house between the first and second floor.

These simple lines are enriched and unified by the use of shingled canopies over both windows and doors. The largest of these is on the central projecting pavilion where a bracketed canopy with heavy beams extends over the steps of the front entry. A second large bracketed canopy with heavy beams extends over the steps of the front entry. A second large bracketed canopy extends over the northern roof slope over the service entry at the northeast corner of the house. Smaller window canopies are found over every second floor window, except those located on the northeast cross gable where the gable end of the attic overhangs the second floor. Canopies are also located on the attic windows in the

# United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

				Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House
Section	_7_	Page	2	Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

north and south side gables. Like the entry canopies, the window canopies are bracketed on either side of the window, as well as between individual windows where grouped under a single canopy.

Other character defining features include multiple chimney pots on each of the four chimneys, modillion blocks under the eaves and pavilion overhangs, and a dominant second floor oriel window located on the central cross gable of the west façade. A glazed integral porch is located at the northeast service entry, and a glazed integral veranda extends across the south façade and wraps around the southwest corner of the home. In addition to these features, a gabled basement entry is located on the north façade, and a contemporary wood deck is located along the west elevation.

Access to the house is made through five entryways. The main entrance is through a single paneled door at the top of a low brick stoop located on the projecting central pavilion on the east façade. The secondary service entrance is through a single paneled door that opens onto the integral porch at the northeast corner of the home. The basement grade level entrance on the north façade is through a paneled round arch door. In addition to these original entries are two contemporary sliding glass door units on the west or river front façade. One is located near the northwest corner of the house opening into the kitchen, while the other is near the juncture of the southwest and west central gables opening into the integral verandah. Both open onto the connecting contemporary deck.

The Beals house is extensively fenestrated with functionally arranged windows consisting chiefly of double-hung, six-over-nine and six-over-six sash. On the first floor of the east façade the fenestration from south to north under the southeast cross gable is comprised of a single cropped arch glazed with two ten-paned casement windows and nine-paned flanking sidelights, followed by a four window grouping with six-over-nine sash. On the central projecting pavilion there are single windows with six-over-six sash on the north and south facades. Under the northeast cross gable is a three window grouping with six-over-nine sash, followed by a double window grouping with six-over-six sash and a single cropped arch glazed with three large single panes of glass. On the second floor three window groupings with six-over-nine sash are located under the southeast cross gable and on the central projecting gable. Under the northeast gable there is a double window grouping and two single windows, all with six-over-six sash. Above these with six-over-six sash are a single window in the southeast gable end and a double window grouping in the northeast gable end.

On the south façade the dominant window treatment is dictated by the glazed integral verandah which is full width and comprised of three cropped arches, each of which has been fitted with three ten-paned casement windows and nine-paned flanking side lights. Above these on the second floor are two double window groupings with the six-over-nine sash treatment. Between these is a second integral

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

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

				Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck	ι, Hous
Section	_7_	Page	3	Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisco	nsin

porch with a cropped arch that has been enclosed with multi-paned sash. A double window grouping with six-over-six sash is located above this in the gable end.

On the west face the fenestration is more varied and functional than on the other facades, and the characteristic six-over-nine paned sash is less dominate. On the first floor the fenestration from south to north is comprised of two glazed cropped arches under the central gable, and one single and one double window group with six-over-six sash under the northwest gable. On the second floor under the southwest gable there is one window with six-over-six sash and a three window grouping with six-over-nine sash, unified under a single window canopy. Under the central gable there is an oriel window with six-over-nine sash, while under the northwest gable there are two double window groups with six-over-six sash under the northwest gable. Above all these with six-over-six sash are a single window in the southwest gable end and a double window grouping in the northwest gable end.

On the north façade the fenestration is entirely comprised of six-over-six sash, with a double window grouping on the east side of the basement entrance and a single window on the west side. Above these in the projecting side gable are four single windows unified under a single window canopy, above which is a double window grouping in the gable end.

The simplicity of the exterior design is continued on the interior where full width steps lead up from the entry vestibule to the central hall, which is 14 feet wide by 20 feet deep. The walls in this portion of the house are plaster with painted birch woodwork, and the space is dominated by a staircase that rises on the left to a landing back over the vestibule. Another distinguishing feature is the elongated slat balusters that evoke those designed in 1900 by C. F. A. Voysey for "The Orchards" in Hertfordshire, UK. To the south of this area, through double French doors, is the living room, which is 28 feet wide by 19 feet deep. Like the hall, the walls are plaster with painted birch woodwork, and repeating the entrance into the room are two additional sets of French doors opening onto the integral veranda that wraps around two sides of the living room. A white marble mantelpiece replaces the original.

To the west of the central hall through sliding French doors is the dining room, which is 19 feet wide by 15 feet deep. Unlike other rooms in the house, the dining room is fully paneled, although here as elsewhere the simple birch woodwork is painted. An original fireplace is located on the south wall, but the dominant feature of the room is the ribbon of four windows overlooking the lawns that roll down to the Fox River. A French door from this room, located next to the fireplace, leads out to the integral verandah, and a swinging door on the north wall leads into a pantry. To the north of the central hall is what was intended to be a library 13 feet wide by 14 feet deep. The walls in this portion of the house are plaster with painted birch woodwork, and instead of heavy shelves and mantelpiece, the space remained open as at present.

## United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

To the north of the central hall is the service portion of the house, dominated by the kitchen, which is 22 feet wide and 15 feet deep. Between the kitchen and the dining room is a pantry with original cabinetry and a custom-ordered refrigerator that is accessible from both rooms. The kitchen area, remodeled about 30 years ago, connects to the rear staircase and the integral porch on the northeast corner of the house that functions as a service entry. The rear staircase leads down to the basement and an assortment of semi finished rooms that were used as a store room, vegetable cellar, laundry room and boiler room. The largest of these, occupying the area under the living room, was intended as a billiard room but was never developed as originally planned.

On the second floor are five principal bedrooms surrounding the central hall on three sides, as well as three small tiled baths that have all some form of modernization. All the principal rooms have plaster walls, painted birch woodwork, and clipped corners at the ceiling, characteristic of simple cottage construction. To the southeast is the largest bedroom, which is 21 feet wide by 15 feet deep and includes a small tiled bath and the second floor integral porch. Also adjoining the porch is the southwest bedroom, which is 13 feet wide by 15 feet deep and includes a second small tiled bath. Adjoining this bath is the east bedroom, later converted to Edward Beals' library, which is 15 feet wide and 13 feet deep and includes an original fireplace and mantel, as well as the second floor oriel window.

To the north of the central hall are two more principal bedrooms, both 15 feet wide by 13 feet deep with similar interior finish and separated by an extension of the central hall. The northeast bedroom includes a small tiled bath that opens onto the hall extension. Beyond these bedrooms are two smaller staff bedrooms, each 9 feet deep by 13 feet wide, between which is located a fourth bathroom, recently converted to a laundry room. This service portion of the house, directly over the kitchen, connects with rear staircase and a single flight of stairs leading to an unfinished attic that remains open the full length of the house.

In addition to the residence there is a five-car garage built of similar materials and detail that is original to the property but not included in the blueprints. The foundations are poured concrete with red brick facing, the walls are cream colored stucco, and the roof is asphalt shingles. The roof form is side gabled with a dominant cross gable near the southwest corner, and there is a central cupola vent that may be a later addition. The fenestration is predominately double-hung, single-paned sash in double window groupings on the east and west facades, with multi-paned lights in the gable ends. A slight overhang visible in the west side gable is not found in the east side gable. This distinction, as well as

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Section 7 Page 5 Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

the vehicle capacity of the garage, indicates that the structure was enlarged at some point to accommodate more cars, but whenever the work took place it was scrupulously executed to maintain the materials, trim and fenestration of the original. The garage doors are contemporary paneled overhead doors. Immediately adjacent to the garage is a contemporary metal boat dock which replaced an older wooden structure and is still surrounded by flagstone pavers. (The dock is not included in the resource count.) In addition to these features and distinctly unifying the grounds is a character defining fence along the south and east property lines. The structure is comprised of six-foot brick and stucco piers connected by wrought iron fencing units that are distinguished by Arts and Crafts stylized reeding in place of traditional spokes. The fence is counted as a single contributing structure.

### **United States Department of the Interior**

National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	8	Page	1

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Edward D. and Vina Shattuck Beals House is of local architectural significance under criterion C as an outstanding example of the Arts and Crafts period of construction. Designed by A. C. Eschweiler of Milwaukee in the manner of British architect C. F. A. Voysey, the 1911 Beals house is a definitive example of the style as addressed in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Neenah began in 1835 as an industrial and agricultural mission for the Menominee Indians. Its early white settlement, attracted by the water power of the Fox River, started after the short-lived mission closed. Developing in the 1850s as an important flour milling center in Wisconsin, Neenah's industrial economy evolved in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century into a nationally prominent center for paper manufacturing, dominated by what is today Kimberly-Clark Corp.

The city's economic development at that time produced a large number of substantial fortunes, which several industrialists used to build notable residences on East Wisconsin Avenue, the city's principal thoroughfare. The more imposing structures were constructed by paper industrialists J. A. Kimberly, C. B. Clark, F. C. Shattuck, Havilah Babcock, J. R. Davis, and C. W. Howard. Inventor John Stevens and stove manufacturer G. O Bergstrom also built homes in the neighborhood, which was locally referred to as "Piety Row" and "Piety Hill."

Neenah's industrial development reached a plateau at the turn of the century and remained level until the years leading up to World War I, at which time the children of Neenah's industrial leadership, in conjunction with military demand for war related materials, created new products and manufacturing opportunities. The most significant of these were disposable surgical dressings and gas mask filters developed by Kimberly-Clark. Subsequently repositioned as Kotex and Kleenex, these and others shifted local industry away from paper commodities towards consumer products, producing even greater wealth for a second generation of industrialists, who in turn built even more impressive homes on the city's largely undeveloped lakefront sites.

Among those who played a significant role in this early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial development was Edward Duncan Beals (1882-1928). A native of Minnesota and a graduate of Cornell University, Beals began his professional career in Milwaukee as an assistant manager at Allis-Chalmers Company. (4) As a Milwaukee resident he became acquainted with Neenah native Dan Kimberly, with whom he established a close friendship that resulted in a business partnership with some of the city's most

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# United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	8	Page	2
Section		1 450	

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

promising young entrepreneurs and civic leaders. Organized as the Kimberly-Wing Co. in 1908, the business operated a lumber and veneer plant in Mississippi and included as managing partners William Wing and C. B. Clark Jr. of Neenah. Two years later the business became part of the newly organized Hardwood Products Co. of Neenah with the added financial participation of S. F. Shattuck. (5)

Capitalized at \$400,000, the company broke ground on a veneer door manufacturing plant, located in the Town of Menasha, in 1910. Completed a year later, the 90,000-square-foot facility at full capacity was producing about 800 doors a day and had a payroll of some 200 employees. Initially serving as treasurer, Beals served as president from 1913 until his death in 1928. During that time he established a reputation of being a "square shooter," paying high wages and relying on employee loyalty and leadership. (6) In later years Hardwood Products became known for its high volume production of solid core flush doors, sound proof and fire resistant doors used in schools, hospitals, institutions, and studios throughout the United States.

#### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

In 1907 Beals married Kimberly Clark heiress Vina Shattuck (1883-1966), sister of S. F. Shattuck. Living for a time in Milwaukee on Prospect Avenue, they relocated to Neenah while the Hardwood Products plant was under construction. (7) At the same time they began construction of their 1911 Arts and Crafts home on North Park Avenue. Designed by Milwaukee architect and fellow Cornell alumni Alexander C. Eschweiler (1865-1940), the Beals house was the first of a series of local commissions for the architect, including two residential projects in the immediate neighborhood, as well as industrial, commercial and public projects.

A prolific and talented architect whose work can be found throughout Wisconsin, Eschweiler produced distinctive interpretations of numerous early 20<sup>th</sup> century architectural styles, including Georgian Revival, Collegiate Gothic and Art Moderne, as well as Tudor, Mediterranean and other period revival styles. In Milwaukee many of his English manor designs are included in the North Point Historic District (NRHP 2000). Another of his projects was the Tudor Period Revival home of Allis-Chalmers Co. president Charles Allis (1630 E. Royall Place, NRHP 1975).

A large and sprawling Arts and Crafts style home, Eschweiler's design for Edward and Vina Shattuck Beals was a marked departure from the Allis residence and his other residential works. According to Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, the style was part of a reformist movement that enjoyed a brief popularity in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1920. Characterized by an understated romanticism and informality, Arts and Crafts homes have expansive stucco wall surfaces, dominant roof planes and

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

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	8	Page	3
Section		1 45	

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

minimal decorative features, often limited to multi-paned sash and sometimes window arrangements. Drawn from historic English vernacular architecture, the overall designs are simple but project a certain elegance and authenticity that their Period Revival counterparts often lack.

In Eschweiler's hands, all these characteristic features are clearly visible in his designs for the Bealses. Informal but imposing on its waterfront lot, the dominant features of the house are the extensive expanse of roof planes and the stucco wall surfaces. Purely decorative elements are almost nonexistent, leaving variety and interest to be generated by the tiered overhangs, chimney pots, exposed rafters and the arrangement of multi-paned windows and canopies. Except for the paneled dining room, the interior is similarly unadorned by dramatic features and materials, the simple maple woodwork being largely painted as part of the original design.

Another defining characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style in Wisconsin is its close association to the works of British reformers, rather than the parallel American Craftsman and Prairie School movements. That connection is clearly evident in Eschweiler's design, which draws heavily on the work of English Arts and Crafts architect C. F. A. Voysey (1857-1941), one of the leading architects in Britain at that time. In general massing and scale, the Beals home is similar to Voysey's 1899 "Moorcrag" in Cumbria, as well as "The Orchard," Voysey's 1900 home in Herfordshire. Other features drawn from these and other Voysey designs are the use of tiered overhangs, the multi-paned window groupings, the oriel window on the west façade, and the south facing integral verandah. The primary distinctions are the Beals home's dominant entrance pavilion and the relatively smooth stucco application that gives the wall surfaces a light and refined quality uncharacteristic of Voysey's heavier and often buttressed walls.

These distinguishing references to Voysey are further strengthened by the architectural integrity and waterfront setting of the house. Enclosed by wrought iron fencing and stucco piers, the house sits on a low rise of land that falls away towards the Fox River, giving the property a setting similar to Voysey-designed cottages in Britain's Lake District. And while original fireplaces in the living room and sitting room have been replaced, the tall and slender balusters on the main staircase evoke those designed by Voysey for "The Orchards." The most significant alterations, a low contemporary deck and sliding glass doors on the lake side of the home, are barely discernable from the grounds or from the river.

The local architectural context for the Beals house is known to exist in only one other comparable residential property. Located across the river on Doty Island, the Bacon-Johnson Home (East Forest Avenue Historic District, NRHP 2005) at 1002 E. Forest Avenue was originally built in 1901 and then enlarged into an Arts and Crafts style residence in 1919. Like the Beals house, it is low to the ground

## United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	8	Page	4
		1 450	

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

and faced in stucco, and at one time it was similarly surrounded by wrought iron fencing with stucco piers and urns. The house, however, lacks the characteristically dominant dramatic roof planes of the Beals house, as well as the more substantial massing. The Bacon-Johnson house, being located on a less expansive site, is also more vertical in its orientation, and the design includes such decorative features as taper vergeboards and leaded glass windows, both of which are more commonly associated with the American Craftsman and Prairie School movements.

Another context is Eschweiler's other works in Neenah, which include the 1922 D. W. Bergstrom House (157 N. Park Ave.), the 1925 Masonic Temple (241 E. Wisconsin Ave.), the 1926 Donavan-Smith Medical Offices (211 E. Wisconsin Ave.), the 1930 John N Bergstrom House (165 N. Park Ave.), and the 1932 Neenah Paper Co. Offices (135 N. Commercial St.). The majority of these, however, were commissioned after 1923, when Eschweiler's sons became partners in the firm. These other designs are also predominately reflective of later, less high style period revival design.

Within these contexts, the Beals house is one of the premiere architectural resources of a community known for its outstanding residential properties. Designed by noted Wisconsin architect A. C. Eschweiler in the manner of famed British architect C. F. A. Voysey, the Beals house is a definitive local example of the Arts and Crafts period of construction. A dignified but livable residence, it continues to be owned and meticulously cared for by descendants of the builders.

#### **NOTES**

- (1) Beals House blueprints, Remley family papers.
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) Ibid.
- (4) Cornell Alumni News, June 4, 1908.
- (5) Shattuck, p. 309.
- (6) Neenah Daily News; October 25, 1928.

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### **United States Department of the Interior**

National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

Section 9 Page 1

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

#### **TEXTS**

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Form	10-900-a
(Rev.	8-86)

# United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

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

		Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House
Section 10	Page <u>1</u>	Neenah, Winnebao County, Wisconsin

#### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary corresponds with the legal description: Lots 1 and 2, Block E, Lakeview Addition.

#### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

Boundaries are based on the legally recorded boundary lines of the lots historically associated with the nominated property.

#### **United States Department of the Interior**

National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

The following details are the same for photos 1-18.

Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago Co., WI Photos by Peter J. Adams; September 2006 Negatives at the Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo #1 of 18: Exterior, view of grounds and fence from southeast.
Photo #2 of 18: Exterior, view of house from southeast.
Photo #3 of 18: Exterior, view of house from southwest.
Photo #4 of 18: Exterior, view of house from west.

Photo #4 of 18: Exterior, view of house from west.

Photo #5 of 18: Exterior, view of house from north.

Photo #6 of 18: Exterior, view of house from northeast.

Photo #7 of 18: Exterior, view of garage from southeast.

Photo #8 of 18: Exterior, view of garage from west.

Photo #9 of 18: Exterior, view of boat dock from southeast.

Photo #10 of 18: Exterior, view of grounds and Fox River from northeast.

Photo #11 of 18: Interior, view of entry hall. Photo #12 of 18: Interior, view of living room.

Photo #13 of 18: Interior, view of enclosed verandah.

Photo #14 of 18: Interior, view of dining room.

Photo #15 of 18: Interior, view of pantry.

Photo #16 of 18: Interior, view of upstairs hall.

Photo #17 of 18: Interior, view of northeast bedroom.

Photo #18 of 18: Interior, view of rear staircase.

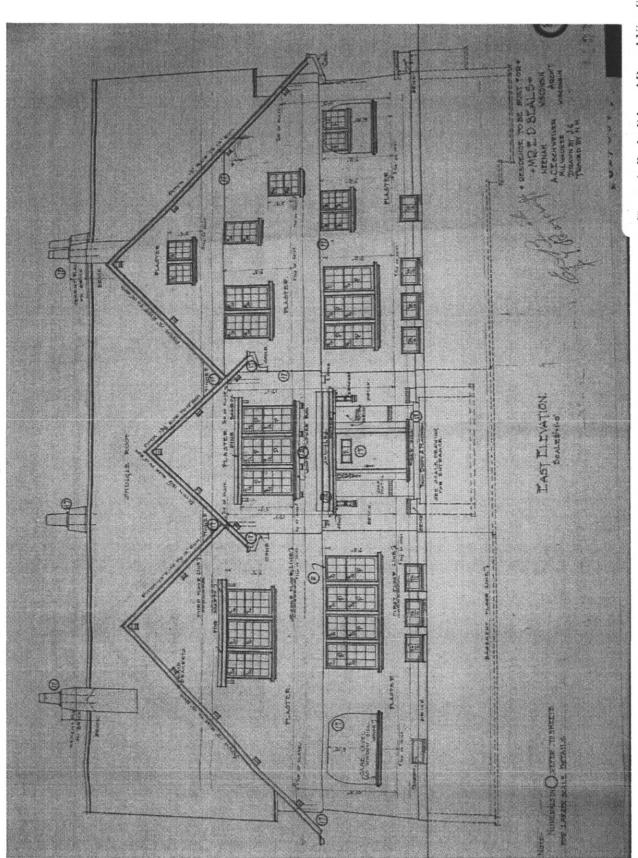


Figure 1: Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, WI

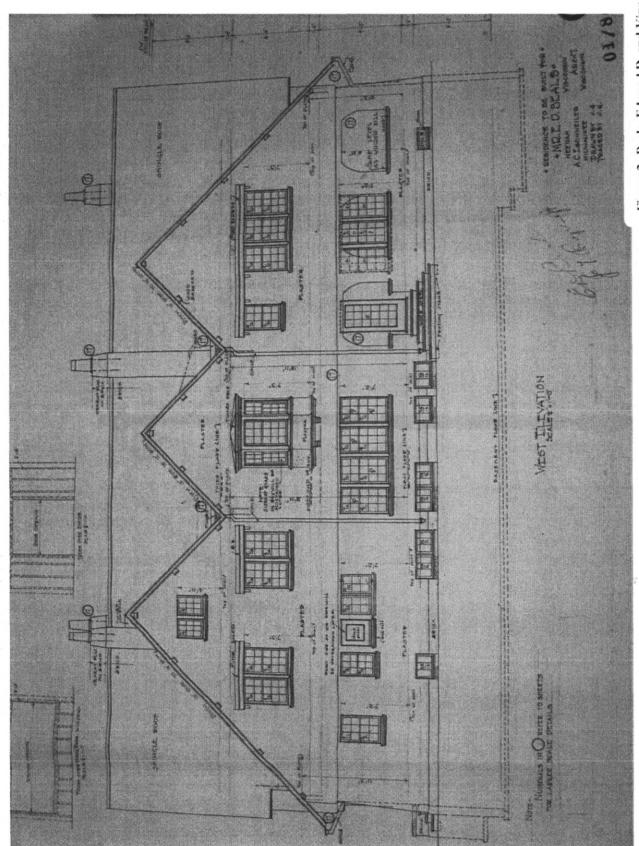


Figure 2: Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, WI

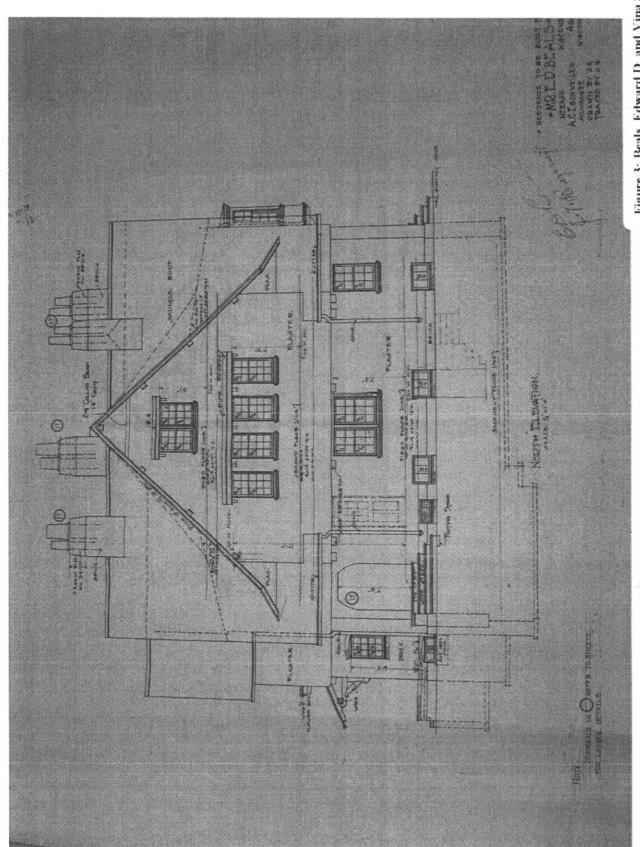


Figure 3: Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, WI

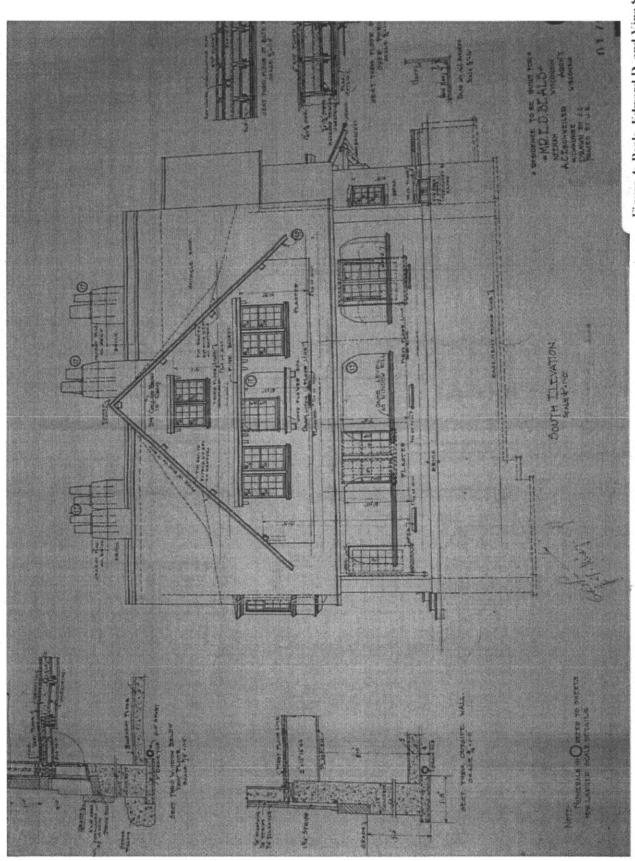


Figure 4: Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, WI

Figure 5: Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, WI

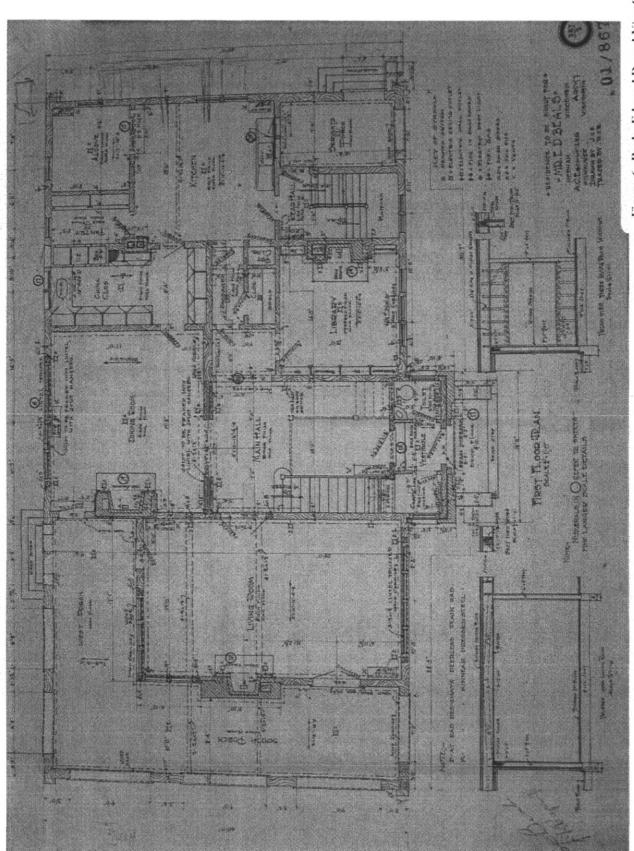


Figure 6: Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, WI

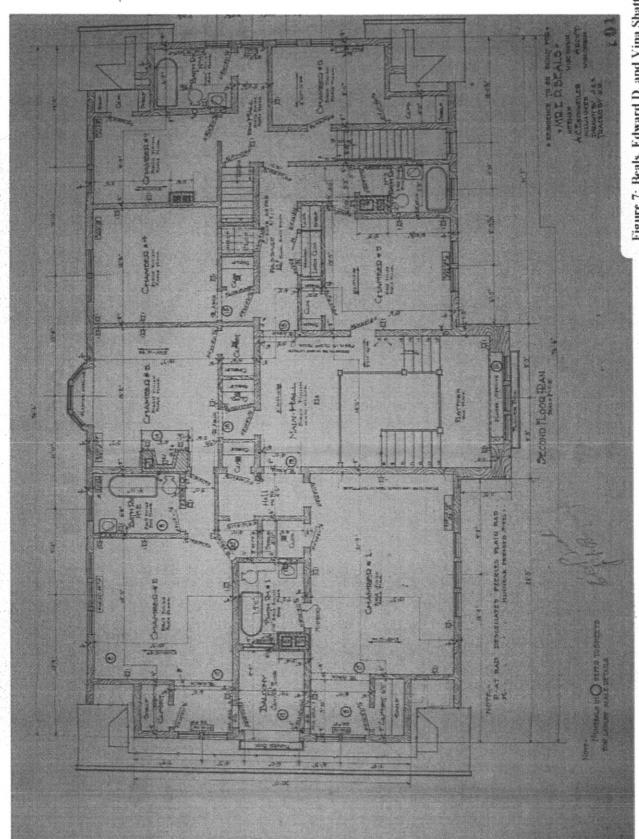


Figure 7: Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, WI

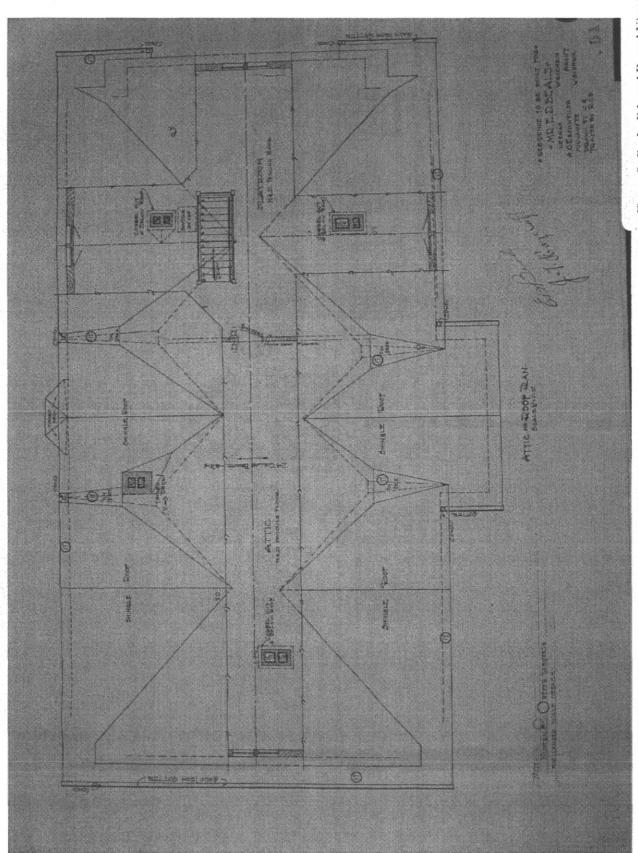


Figure 8: Beals, Edward D. and Vina Shattuck, House Neenah, Winnebago County, WI