

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88000455 Date Listed: 4/27/88

Oakland-Dousman Historic District Brown WI
Property Name County State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

4/27/88
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Garages should be buildings rather than structures; therefore, the count should be revised to 20 contributing buildings and 13 non-contributing buildings. There are no contributing structures and no non-contributing structures.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
 REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries on a letter-quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oakland-Dousman Historic District

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number (see Continuation Sheet) N/A not for publication

city, town Green Bay N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Brown code 009 zip code 54301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources with Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	_____ building(s)		
_____ public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
_____ public-State	_____ site	_____	_____ sites
_____ public-Federal	_____ structure	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u> structures
	_____ object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>20</u>	<u>13</u> Total
Names of related multiple property listing:		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register	
N/A		<u>1</u>	

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 2 Page 1

Oakland-Dousman Historic District
Green Bay, Brown County, WI

Location

800-840 Shawano Avenue

123-203 Oakland Avenue

800-823 Oregon Street

616-718 Dousman Street

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

X [Signature]
Signature of certifying official

2/11/88
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet
---- determined not eligible for National Register.

Beth Boland 4/27/88

 removed from the National National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne	foundation <u>concrete</u>
Colonial Revival	walls <u>brick</u>
Prairie School	<u>wood</u>
	roof <u>asphalt</u>
	other <u>wood</u>
	<u>concrete</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Oakland Avenue Historic District contains twenty-two (22) residential properties, one of which, the Joel S. Fisk house at 123 N. Oakland Avenue (Map No. 65/22) has already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The district is located primarily along Oakland Avenue between Shawano Avenue on the south and Dousman Avenue on the north. Several houses on both of those streets are included in the District. Most of these homes are of a larger scale than the surrounding neighborhood and many have garages. In deriving the building count on page 1, eleven garages were counted as non-contributing structures along with two non-contributing houses.* All non-contributing resources were less than fifty years old and were considered modern intrusions.

Homes in this District reflect the best grouping of high style homes dating from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century in the western part of the City. The surrounding neighborhood dates from roughly the same period but homes are of a smaller scale and evidence less architectural merit.

Three major styles are found in the District: the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Prairie School. These are generally larger scale homes which are two stories in height with full attics. The homes in the District are primarily of frame construction although several are of brick or feature significant brickwork on the lower floor. All the homes in the District feature some yard area with the exception of the Austin Larsen house at 616-618 Dousman Street (Map No. 73-35). The landscaping varies depending upon the size of the lot and the desires of the owner. The larger lots often, though not always, have a greater degree of landscaping and usually have a greater setback; especially in those properties on the west side of Oakland and on Shawano Avenue.

The core of the District is the 1860's-era Joel Fisk house on the northwest corner of Shawano and Oakland Avenues. Subsequent generations of Fisk's also built on this property forming a group of homes which stretches west on Shawano and north on Oakland. The Fisk house is the oldest in the District dating from 1862-7 while the Harry Mock house at 816 Shawano (Map No. 68-26) is the most recent of the contributing resources dating from 1930.

* The one contributing structure is the carriage house of the Mary Brogan House at 303 N. Oakland (Map No. 68-09).

X See continuation sheet

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Oakland-Dousman Historic District
Green Bay, Brown County, WI

The following inventory indicates the map number, street address, historic name and use (if known), construction date (if known), and the classification code of each building in the District. Dates of construction and historic names and uses were determined from tax records, assessor's records, City Directories and newspaper accounts.

INVENTORY

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
68-32	840 Shawano Ave.	Harry W. Fisk House	c.1890	C
68-30	834 Shawano Ave.	George W. Fisk House	c.1890	C
68-28	830 Shawano Ave.	George W. Fisk House	1915	C
68-27	820 Shawano Ave.	F.D. Rafeld House	1926	C
68-26	816 Shawano Ave.	Harry Mock House	1930	C
65-22	123 N. Oakland Ave.	Joel S. Fisk House	1862-7	C
69-25	126 N. Oakland Ave.	A.J. Selmer House	1922	C
69-24	130 N. Oakland Ave.	H.J. Selmer House	1909	C
65-20	137 N. Oakland Ave.	Harry W. Fisk House	1912	C
69-23	140 N. Oakland Ave.	H.J. Selmer House	1919	C
65-18	149 N. Oakland Ave.	Frank Blesch House	1915	C
65-17	157 N. Oakland Ave.	Clyde Nead House	1950	N
65-15	161 N. Oakland Ave.	Antoinette Blesch House	1888	C
65-14	203 N. Oakland Ave.	Nathan Harden House	1888	C
72-12	803 Oregon St.	D.J. Gallagher House	1909	C
68-13	800-802 Oregon St.	Harry C. & Emma Erbe House	1926	N
70-25	805-807 Dousman St.	Benjamin F. Garlach House	1899	C
73-32	718 Dousman St.	Residence	1912	C
73-33	716 Dousman St.	M. McGuire House	1912	C
73-34	712 Dousman St.	Mrs. H. McGuire House	1903	C
68-09	303 N. Ashland Ave.	Mary Brogan House	1911	C
73-35	616-618 Dousman St.	Austin Larsen House	1909	C

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
68-32	840 Shawano Ave.	Harry W. Fisk House	c.1890	C

This, the first of two houses in the District built and occupied by Harry W. Fisk, is a somewhat larger example of the combined cross-gabled/Queen Anne style residence which is one of the more common manifestations of the Queen Anne style in western Green Bay. This subtype is typified by a cross or cruciform plan, cross gable roofs, and is usually one-and-a-half stories tall with the front facing ell usually being slightly taller than the perpendicular side ells. The front facing facade of this house is notable for its fenestratin pattern. There is a large three-window group adjacent to the front door with the center of the three being longer and all three being surmounted by a single stained glass transom. The second floor above has three separate windows with the middle window having a single large light and a stained glass transom. The first floor of the west-facing side ell has a cutaway bay while the corresponding east ell does not. Changes to the house include residing with asbestos shingles and the removal of the original full width front porch. This house was converted to apartments at a later date and a secondary entrance vestibule was added in the juncture of the front and east facing ell. Despite these changes, the essentials of the original remain. This house makes an interesting comparison with the Prairie School Style house Fisk later built for himself around the corner at 137 N. Oakland Avenue (Map. No. 65 20).

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
68-30	834 Shawano Ave.	George W. Fisk House	c.1890 c.1920 al- teration	C

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As originally built, this house was an example of the combined cross-gabled/Queen Anne style residence and was of the same size and plan and probably greatly resembled the house next door at 840 Shawano Avenue (Map No. 68-32). Evidence of this can be seen in the fenestration pattern of the front facing facade which even after subsequent modifications retains its large three window group adjacent to the front door (complete with transom above) and its three separate second floor windows above, the center of which is larger than those adjacent. This house was updated to a more fashionable Colonial Revival style around 1920. The most notable elements of this restyling include the pedimented entrance door hood supported by the Tuscan order columns; the addition of sidelights and a fan light to the entrance door plus modification of the original 1/1 windows to the more Colonial-looking 6/6 light pattern. The easterly slope of the front facing ell was also extended downward to cover an arcaded screen porch. The resulting transformation is unusual both for its quality and for the fact that a house of this vintage and style was valued highly enough to be considered worth restyling at all. This is the first of two houses in the District built and occupied by George W. Fisk, the brother of Harry W. Fisk, and it is revealing to compare it with the Prairie School Style house next door at 830 Shawano Avenue (Map No. 68-28) that Fisk built in 1915.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
68-28	830 Shawano Ave.	George W. Fisk House	1915	C

The second house built in the District for George W. Fisk (see 834 Shawano Avenue Map No. 68-30) is one of three Prairie School Style houses in the District and one of the best of that style in Green Bay. While the Prairie School Style is best known for the unique building forms most closely associated with it, it was also the basis of a design vocabulary which could be used to modify other contemporary styles. Such is the case with this design. The architect, who has not been identified, used a subtype of the then current American Foursquare Style which features a corner two-story tower and which is represented in a number of houses in the surrounding neighborhood. By extending the design horizontally, grouping the windows and specifying stucco walls the architect created a design very much in the Prairie School idiom. The house is two-and-a-half stories tall and has stuccoed walls which rise to a broad hip roof having wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends beneath and four large hip roofed dormers each having battered stucco sidewalls. The most prominent feature of the front facade is the two-story tall conical-roofed tower terminating the right side of this facade. A stepped beltcourse surrounds the house above the first floor window heads and has a wooden denticulated molding beneath it. Flat pilasters flank the entrance door and also terminate the left

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corner of the main facade; each of these pilasters has identical linear wooden decoration. There is also a hip roof, rectilinear oriel window terminating the left end of the second floor of the main facade. The present centrally placed front porch is a later addition, replacing the original full width front porch. Otherwise the house is almost totally original.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
68-27	820 Shawano Ave.	F.D. Rafeld House	1926	C

This smaller Tudor Revival inspired residence is the only house in this style in the District and is typical of those houses which use a few elements from a major style to enrich the design of a more vernacular form. The Rafeld house is a one-and-a-half story brick house with a side gabled roof and a main facade dominated by a centrally placed gabled roofed entrance vestibule having a massive front chimney adjacent to it. There is also a projecting pavilion to the right of the entrance whose gable roof overlaps that of the entrance.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
68-26	816 Shawano Ave.	Harry Mock House	1930	C

The Mock house is an interesting example, although somewhat late, of an American Foursquare Style residence.

The house is square in plan, is two stories tall and has a broad hip roof with widely overhanging boxed eaves. The walls are clad in narrow clapboard up to a thin beltcourse which forms the second floor window sills with wide clapboard siding above this to the eaves. A large Chicago style picture window dominates the first floor of the main facade with its two small side windows being divided horizontally by thin muntins. The entrance door to the left of this window group has a single full height sidelight also divided with horizontal wood mutins. All other windows are grouped in pairs of 2/1 light windows with the upper portion similarly divided by a single thin horizontal muntins. There is a later flat roofed combination entrance porch and car porch on the main facade which serves to accentuate the earlier linear aspects of the design.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
65-22	123 N. Oakland Ave.	Joel S. Fisk House	1862-7	C

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The Joel S. Fisk house is the largest and most elaborate of the few Italianate Style houses found in the old Fort Howard section of Green Bay, and is one of the city's best examples in this style. The design features a symmetrical, five-ranked, two-story tall brick main block which has a one-and-a-half story tall brick service wing placed at a right angle to it in the rear creating an L plan house. The main block has a shallow-pitched hip roof surmounted by a square cupola having two pairs of round arch windows per side. The wide overhanging eaves of the roof are supported by paired brackets placed on a wide paneled frieze band. Another notable feature of the main block is the flat roof entrance porch which covers the double entrance doors with their round arched glass panels both of which have frosted glass decoration. The roof of the porch has a bracketed cornice and is upheld by two square piers with decorated capitals and by two identical engaged pilasters behind them flanking the entrance doors. This house is the oldest in the District and is the oldest of the five houses in the immediate vicinity within the District associated with the Fisk family. The family sold the house to the City of Green Bay in 1927. After extensive remodeling, it became the Fort Howard branch of the Kellogg Public Library. Today the house stands vacant and the small formal garden on the Shawano Avenue side known as the Shakespearean Garden added in 1931 is becoming overgrown. The house and grounds were placed on the NRHP in 1978.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
69-25	126 N. Oakland Ave.	A.J. Selmer House	1922	C

The Selmer house is a very fine, late example of a design which incorporates important elements from the Craftsman and Bungalow Styles. The design features a long, one-and-a-half story tall, side gabled main block with brick walls, stucco sided gable ends and very wide overhanging eaves which have paneled wooden soffits and are supported by heavy curved knee braces. Identical surface material and eave treatment is used on the trio of overlapping gables massed at the extreme left of the front or west facing facade. These gables cover an entrance vestibule attached to a larger front-facing pavilion which is, in turn, surmounted by a large dormer. Together these gables visually dominate the front facade and serve as an asymmetrical counterbalance to the extended horizontality of the main block. A five-window group to the right of the entrance pavilion

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emphasizes this horizontality as does a flat-roofed sun porch pavilion which extends the facade to the south. Both the north and south facing facades are extended by smaller gable roofed pavilions whose west facing roof slopes are contiguous with that of the slope of the main gable ends above them. Extensive use is made of grouped eleven-light casement windows on the first floor. Most second floor windows consist of groups of three nine-light casement windows with each group having a common segmented arched head. The house exists in original condition. It has been beautifully maintained and preserved and is one of the best in the District.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
69-24	130 N. Oakland Ave.	H.J. Selmer House	1909	C

The first of two homes in the District owned by H. J. Selmer is in the American foursquare style and dates from 1909. This two story house features a hip roof with dormers. It is rectangular in plan and has a cut stone foundation. The house features a polygonal front entrance vestibule with a later secondary front door to the left. A two-story tall oriel salient on the north facing facade serves the interior staircase and has a mid level window between the first and second floor which lights the staircase. The home was originally sided in clapboard which has been replaced by vinyl siding.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
65-20	137 N. Oakland Ave.	Harry W. Fisk House	1912	C

The second house built in the District for Harry W. Fisk is an excellent example of Prairie School design and represents a considerable change from Fisk's earlier Queen Anne Style residence at 840 Shawano Avenue (Map No. 68-32). This large, substantial residence is two-and-a-half stories tall, has a symmetrical front facade, and is topped by a broad hip roof which has wide overhanging eaves. Brick walls rise from a concrete plinth foundation to a concrete belt-course which also forms the second floor window sills. The second floor is sided in stucco and is treated as an oversized frieze band on which raised rectilinear wood strips are used to both enliven the surface and to emphasize

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the horizontality of the overall design. These strips are placed on the blank wall spaces between window groups and are also run around corners of the facades to give a sense of continuous decoration. A two-story shallow rectilinear bay terminates each end of the main facade and together they flank the entrance door and the hall windows above. This three part composition is echoed in the large stucco sided hip roof dormer in the center of the roof. The most prominent feature of the main facade is the full width, brick, hip roofed front porch. The roof of the porch is supported by four massive brick piers each of which is doubled by an identical engaged pilaster on the main facade behind. The overall effect of the design of the house is complemented by the large, heavily treed lot and by the near intact condition of the house.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
69-23	140 N. Oakland Ave.	H.J. Selmer House	1919	C

The second of two houses in the District owned by H.J. Selmer is reminiscent of the Prairie School style and is somewhat more elaborate than the earlier Selmer house. This brick and stucco house is two stories in height and features a hip roof. The house features a segmental arched entrance porch with Tuscan Order columns and engaged pilasters flanking the 12-light entrance door. The main window groups in the front have a large flower box below supported by three heavy brackets. A concrete beltcourse divides the brick first floor from the stucco second floor and also acts as a second floor window sill. The grouped windows, wide overhanging eaves and emphasized, banded second story create the most elemental type of Prairie school-inspired house.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
65-18	149 N. Oakland Ave.	Frank Blesch House	1915	C

The Blesch house, with its two-story tall portico and balanced, confident design is a textbook example of the Neoclassical Revival Style as applied to a large residential design. The Neoclassical Revival Style was an uncommon choice for Green Bay homeowners. There are only three homes built in that style west of the Fox River and not many more on the east side. Of these, the Blesch house is

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the best example and the only one within the District. The two-story Blesch house has a spacious rectangular plan with a central entrance hall. It is covered by a large side gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The symmetrical five-ranked main facade is dominated by the large pedimented entrance porch which is supported by four large, two-story Ionic Order columns. These columns support an entablature which is a continuation of that which surrounds the main block of the house. The walls of the house are sided in clapboard with the pedimented main gable ends sided in wood shingles. The four corners of the building have two-story paneled pilasters. Two identical pilasters are used to double the end columns of the portico as well and serve to frame the entrance with its large sidelights and heavy entablature with a slight suggestion of a pediment. The first floor windows are mostly large 8/12 light units while the second floor has 6/6 light ones. The house is also enhanced by its excellent state of preservation and by its generous and well landscaped grounds which give it a feeling of openness uncommon to most Green Bay houses.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
65-17	157 N. Oakland Ave.	Clyde Nead House	1950	N

The Colonial Revival Style Nead house was built in 1950 on land originally belonging to the Blesch family houses on either side of it. It is the newest house in the District and is classified as non-contributing for failing to meet the 50 year test. The original wood clapboard siding on the side and rear facades has also been resided with aluminum/vinyl siding compromising the integrity of the building.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
65-15	161 N. Oakland Ave.	Antoinette Blesch House	1888	C

This is the earliest of the two houses in the District associated with the Blesch family (see 149 N. Oakland Avenue, Map. No. 65-18) and is one of the best extant examples of the subtype of the Queen Anne Style that was most commonly used in larger west Green Bay residences. This subtype is characterized by a two-story combination gable and hip roofed rectangular main block with lower

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cross gable roofed ells attached to each of the four principal facades which gives the house a cross or cruciform plan. The main hip roof features a small gable-on-hip addition whose gable end is decorated with a sunburst pattern. The Blesch house is somewhat more elaborate in its ornamentation and is much more intact than most of the other surviving examples and retains its original clapboard siding. This siding is framed by raised horizontal and vertical wooden boards suggestive of the underlying framework of the house. This framing pattern is found on many Green Bay Queen Anne Style residences and is a feature associated with the Stick Style. An unusual feature of the Blesch house is the two-story rectilinear bay on the north facing ell. The first floor of this bay is enclosed and has wooden boards framing panels of vertical clapboard siding. Above this is a pent roof covered in alternating course of a diamond and fish scale wood shingles and which acts as a solid balustrade for the open, hip roofed second floor porch above. This porch retains its original turned supporting columns and scroll-saw cut frieze. The only alterations to the house consist of the removal of the original wrap around front porch, the alteration of the first floor front window, and the substitution of French doors for the original entrance doors.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
65-14	203 N. Oakland Ave.	Nathan Harden House	1888 c.1910 Alteration	C

The Harden house is the smallest house in the District and one of the earliest. It is a typical example of the front gabled building form which is among the most common of the early residential forms found in Green Bay. The main portion of the house is rectangular in plan, one-and-a-half stories in height and has a shorter one-story gable roofed kitchen wing to the rear which is original to the house as is the one-story hip roofed bay window on the south facade of the main block. The house was altered c.1910 by the removal of the original full width front porch and the substitution of the present flat roofed full width front porch with its trellised frieze and grouped supporting posts. The two shed roofed type-window dormers probably date from this remodeling as well. The house has also been resided in aluminum/vinyl siding which approximates the original appearance of the house.

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
72-12	803 Oregon Street	D.J. Gallagher House	1909	C

The years immediately surrounding the turn-of-century witnessed major changes in the design of residential architecture in America. A central feature of this change was the trend away from the eccentric Victorian period styles with their elaborate wall surfaces and decorative elements, irregular and complicated floor plans, and pronounced vertical design emphasis. These styles were either replaced with ones such as the Prairie School which were not derived from historical prototypes or by ones such as the Colonial Revival derived directly from the past. The latter styles were usually distinguished by the use of simpler, more unified wall cladding decoration which was historically accurate in both design and materials, and facades which were usually more symmetrical and had a greater horizontal emphasis. While this gradual transition was taking place many houses were designed which reflected both the past and the future. The Gallagher house is an excellent example of such a transitional design incorporating as it does major elements of both the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival styles. In essence, this is a large two-and-a-half story tall clapboard sided rectangular plan Queen Anne Style house having a front gabled main facade whose most conspicuous feature is a large wrap around flat roofed front porch. There is a polygonal bay window to the left of the entrance door under the porch roof and there is also a two-story polygonal bay window topped by a hip roof dormer located just behind the termination of the front porch on the east facing facade. Colonial Revival features include the large, closed, pedimented gable ends each of which has a Palladian-style window group featuring a pointed arch center window which is itself a design feature from a previous transitional period; that bridging the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival periods. The wraparound front porch is supported by six large Tuscan order columns featuring pronounced entasis in their design. The house is the more valuable for being in a completely original and extremely well maintained state of preservation.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
68-13	800-802 Oregon St.	Harry C. & Emma Erbe House	ca. 1900 moved 1926	N

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The Erbe house was moved to this site from an unknown location in 1926 and has since been totally resided in aluminum/vinyl siding. As a result, the house has been classified as non-contributing to the District. The modern residing is especially unfortunate as the house has the same general outline as several other houses found outside the District on the west side of Green Bay including both 300 S. Broadway [BR33/35] and 715 N. Broadway (BR 72/32). These houses belong to one of the more elaborate subtypes of the Queen Anne Style found in west Green Bay which utilizes design features of the Stick Style in its surface decoration. They are one-and-a-half stories in height and have a cross or cruciform plan, each ell of which has a cutaway first floor and is topped by a combination-gable and hip roof. The wall surfaces are covered in clapboard siding framed with raised horizontal and vertical boards in a manner typical of the Stick Style.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
70-25	805-807 Dousman St.	Benjamin F. Garlock House	1899	C

The large Garlock house occupies a prominent corner lot at the intersection of Dousman and Oakland Streets. It is a good representative example of the plainer, less elaborate houses being built in the Queen Anne Style at the turn-of-the-century. Decoration is minimal and is very loosely derived from Colonial Revival models. This house makes an interesting comparison with the somewhat more formal and more knowledgeably designed Gallagher house occupying a similar corner lot a block away (see Map No. 72-12). The Garlock house has a rectangular, clapboard sided two-story main block covered by a large hip roof. The principal facade faces north on Dousman Street and the northeast corner of this facade (which is also the corner facing the street intersection) is covered by a two-story gable-roofed canted rectangular bay. To the right of this bay is a rectangular entrance vestibule and to its right is a large, two-and-a-half story gable roofed rectangular bay. Located in the upper gable end of this bay, is a small Palladian style window group which as a triangular arched center window echoing the gable roof above it. Unifying this facade is a full width wraparound front porch supported by six slender Tuscan Order columns. There is also a two-story polygonal hip roofed bay on the east facing facade. All three

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of these bays have a single large picture window with leaded glass transoms on each floor. Although the house was later converted into flats it retains its original appearance and has been very well maintained.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
73-32	718 Dousman St.	Residence	1912	C

This residence, along with the M. McGuire house next door (see Map No. 73-33), is one of two American Foursquare Style houses in the District. The overall design exhibits the usual characteristics of the style including a square plan, two-story tall mass, hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and full width, open front porch. This porch has a shallow-pitched hip roof supported by four Tuscan order columns which rest on tall concrete block plinths. Like the McGuire house and unlike most other houses in this style found on the west side of Green Bay, this house has four dormers, one on each roof slope. Otherwise the design is standard with the original siding being hidden by later aluminum/vinyl residing.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
73-33	716 Dousman St.	M. McGuire House	1912	C

The M. McGuire house is the later of two adjacent houses on Dousman Street (see Map No. 73-34) built for members of the McGuire family. It is an excellent example of the American Foursquare Style and exhibits an unusually high degree of integrity. The square two-story house is sided in clapboard and is topped by a large hip roof having wide overhanging bracketed eaves. Each of the four slopes of the main roof has a single hip roofed dormer with a single double hung window whose upper half has diamond pattern mutins. The full width hip roof front porch has a pedimented gablet over the centrally placed entrance and is upheld by four battered wood piers which rest on a closed rail balustrade sided in wood shingles to the ground level.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
73-34	712 Dousman St.	Mrs. H. McGuire House	1903	C

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This late Queen Anne Style house is two-and-a-half stories in height, essentially rectangular in plan and is one of the largest and most formal examples of that style still existent on the west side of Green Bay. Its overall design is a later variant of a common subtype of the Queen Anne Style characterized by with a large, steeply pitched hip roof having lower cross gables. On earlier examples these cross gables usually covered ells projecting from one or more of the principal facades. On later examples of this subtype these cross gables were more often employed to cover large gable roofed dormers instead. Such is the case on the McGuire house which has large gable roofed dormers on three of its four main roof slopes excepting only the east facing slope which has a large gable roofed dormer covering a shallow, rectilinear two-story ell. This ell features a cutaway first floor bay with an open rectangular second floor porch above it whose roof is formed by the large pedimented dormer. The gable end of this dormer is sided in alternating courses of plan and fishscale wood shingles and features a large Palladian style window group. Both of these features are found on the other three dormers as well. The most prominent feature of the main, south-facing facade is a two-story octagonal tower placed on the southeast corner which has a tent roof with a finial above. The centrally placed polygonal entrance vestibule to the left of the tower is covered by a shed roof porch upheld by slender Tuscan Order columns and has a large pedimented gablet placed over the entrance. This porch is the remainder of the original full width front porch which was altered at a later date along with the original clapboards now covered with aluminum/vinyl siding.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
68-09	303 N. Ashland Ave.	Mary Brogan House	1911	C

The massive two-and-a-half story Brogan house is the largest house in the District and one of the largest houses in Green Bay. It occupies the northwest corner of the busy intersection of Dousman Street and North Ashland Avenue. This prominent location may partially explain why the original owner chose the then old-fashioned towered Queen Anne Style for such an imposing house since the use of a corner tower is especially impressive on this site. The Brogan house, although almost twice as large as the McGuire house next door (see Map No. 73-34) is simliar in design as a very late example of the same subtype of the

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Queen Anne Style characterized by its large hip roof and lower cross gabled dormers as a principle design features. The walls of the house are of a dark brown brick and rise from a raised cut stone foundation to a broad stuccoed freize band immediately below the wide overhanging boxed eaves of the tiled main roof. Each of the four slopes of this roof have a single gable roof dormer as large as the top story of a normal sized bungalow. The gable ends are sided in stucco and have false half timber work as decoration which also provides a frame for the plain grouping of three windows. The main or east facing facade is dominated by a large three-story round-tower sided in brick for the first two stories and in stucco for the third and topped by a tiled conical roof. A large flat roof front porch covers the first floor of this facade and encircles the base of the tower. The porch roof is upheld by nine Tuscan Order stucco clad columns which rest on tall plinths which rest in turn, on cut stone piers. Ornamentation on the house exterior is minimal and is largely confined to the concrete window sills and to the keystones above the flat arched windows on the first and second floors. This is in keeping with the more sober approach towards decoration typical of this late date of construction. There is also a large one-and-a-half story gable roofed carriage house on the property whose wall surfaces imitate the main house. Both house and carriage house are now divided into apartments but the exterior still retains its original appearance.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
75-35	616-618 Dousman St.	Austin Larsen House	1909	C

The Larsen house dates from the first decade of this century and is one of the earliest and is certainly the largest of the few residences in Green Bay designed in a truly modern idiom. Its design was strongly influenced by two styles which were then achieving national recognition: (1) the cement clad houses designed in the Craftsman Style and (2) the Mission Style. Both of these styles pioneered in the modern use of unornamented stucco wall surfaces such as those found on the Larsen house. Examples of both styles in a smaller scale can be found in Green Bay. The architectural importance of the Larsen house however, derives from the unique way in which elements borrowed from these other styles were combined to create a design of considerable originality. By way of illustration, the design features a flat roof which is not uncommon on Mission

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Style designs but which is extremely rare on buildings designed according to Craftsman principles. Similarly, the design exhibits none of the curvilinear architectural elements usually associated with Mission Style designs although the front porch exhibits a number of Craftsman style derived elements. The house is rectangular in plan and contains some 4500 square feet of living space divided between two equal sized floors. The elevation of the house is composed of a raised basement story, a full height first story and a shorter attic story topped by a shallow parapet which hides the flat roof from view. The walls which enclose the house are totally coated in stucco and rise unobstructed from the ground to the simple coping which tops the attic story parapet. These walls are completely unornamented except for a thin stucco-coated beltcourse which encircles the house at the level representing the floor of the attic story. The first floor of the main or south facing facade is almost completely covered by a stucco-clad flat roof front porch. This roof has wide overhanging eaves with a stucco clad cornice below which is a wide denticulated wood molding with a plain stucco clad frieze below. This roof is supported by four large stucco covered square piers whose end piers are doubled by an engaged pilaster of identical design placed on the main wall behind. These piers have capitals defined by two wood strips of unequal widths which encircle the pier and which have a single small ornament between them on each face of the pier. The spaces between the piers are totally filled by grouped pairs of six-light casement windows with four-light transom above each. The centrally placed entrance doors are visually emphasized by a slight corresponding rise in the parapet of the attic story above the front porch and a blank panel is inset into the parapet wall below. There is also a similar but smaller flat roofed porch on the rear of the west facing facade flanked by a side entrance. There is also a flat roofed porte-cochere extended across the driveway on the east facade of the house whose supporting piers are identical with those found on the front porch roof.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A X B X C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture	1862-1930	N/A
Commerce	1862-1927	N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Multiple

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Oakland-Dousman Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture and for its association with the lives of locally significant persons, under criteria B and C. Architecturally, the District, which is comprised of twenty-two residential buildings and their associated garages or carriage houses, represents the best and most intact grouping of high style residential architecture west of the Fox River, an area of the City of Green Bay originally separately incorporated as the Village of Fort Howard. As a group, these buildings constitute a visible district entity whose individual buildings are of a size and architectural distinction which clearly separates them from those in the surrounding residential neighborhoods. The period of significance reflects the range of years in which the houses contributing to the District were constructed. Individually the buildings in the District are either fine examples of building forms and styles which are important to the architectural character of the surrounding area or they represent the best examples of their styles to be found in Green Bay.

Historically many of the buildings in the District were the homes of persons who were instrumental in the development of local commercial and financial institutions which played a major role in the development of both the Village of Fort Howard and the City of Green Bay. Of interest is the fact that many of these buildings were built adjacent to ones constructed by previous generations of the same family. This may help to explain why buildings that were atypical in both size and style were built where they were. It also provides the opportunity to study the architectural preferences of successive generations of the same families. The period of significance selected for historic significance reflects the period of construction for those homes belonging to members of these families.

 X See continuation sheet

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Architectural Significance

The Oakland-Dousman Historical District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places primarily because of the architectural significance of the buildings within its boundaries. This district, like the neighborhood that surrounds it, is composed primarily of single family houses built between the years 1862 and 1930. These buildings represent a wide range of architectural styles and vernacular building forms. Their individual designs exhibit varying degrees of architectural sophistication. What differentiates buildings within the Oakland-Dousman residential district from those outside it is their considerably larger lot size, greater building size, generally more elaborate design, and their higher degree of integrity. The most apparent characteristic of the District is a marked feeling of spaciousness which contrasts strongly with the smaller lot configurations in the areas which surround it. This spaciousness is achieved by larger lot sizes, more deeply recessed facade lines and more generously landscaped lots than occur in surrounding areas and is largely a legacy of the Joel S. Fisk house at 123 N. Oakland Avenue (Map No. 65-22). The Fisk house was constructed in 1862-7 and was the first house built in the District. Originally, it was the focal point of a much larger piece of property and was perhaps the grandest of early Fort Howard homes. Neighboring houses, including four houses built on portions of the original property by subsequent generations of the Fisk family, imitated the deeply recessed facade line established by the first Fisk house and, as a consequence, lots within the District are both wider and deeper than lots in surrounding areas. The houses that were built on these oversize lots are also generally larger than houses in adjacent areas and range in size from the modest front gabled Nathan Harden house at 203 N. Oakland Avenue dating from 1888 (Map No. 65-14) to the grand Queen Anne style Mary Brogan house at 303 N. Ashland Avenue built in 1911 (Map No. 68-09) which was the largest single family dwelling built west of the Fox River in Green Bay before World War II.

The most important characteristic of the District is the high quality of the architecture it contains. The District includes Green Bay's best examples of Prairie School and Neo-Classical Revival style residential architecture, one of its very best Italianate style residences and the finest Queen Anne Style found on the west side. This is all the more remarkable considering that the District only contains twenty dwellings and construction dates span nearly a seventy year period from 1862-1930.

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The key to this appeal seems to lie in the high incidence of houses in the District, including most of the most architecturally significant ones, which were either built by, or were most prominently associated with, members of a few important area families including the Fisks, the Bleschs, the McGuires and the Larsens. More than half the houses in the District have these associations including no less than five houses associated with the Fisk family and it seems to be this factor more than any other which gives the District its continuity and prestige.

The houses which comprise the District typify some of the major architectural trends of the period and bear witness to some major individual idiosyncrasies as well. They are discussed under the following stylistic headings.

Italianate

The Joel S. Fisk house (NRHP) was built between 1862-1867 and is located at 123 N. Oakland Avenue (Map No. 65-22). It is a fine example of high-style Italianate design. The seminal role it plays as the first house in the District makes it one of its most important buildings. The Fisk house is a large two-story, brick, rectangular block with a five bay main facade and wide bracketed eaves topped by a shallow hipped roof with a central square cupola. The architectural study unit of the Cultural Resource Management Plan identifies the Italianate Style as a widely prevalent style in the State and one for which excellent high style examples can be found. However, the Green Bay Intensive Survey found that examples of this style in Green Bay are not common and that the few that have survived are found primarily on the east side of the Fox River. Of the five that survive on the west side, the Fisk house is by far the most impressive and it is the only truly high-style example ranking among the top two or three in the City as a whole.

Queen Anne Style

The most important style in the District is the Queen Anne style as represented by eight buildings. These homes were built between the years 1888 and 1911. They represent both vernacular and high style examples which can be divided into several distinct subgroups.

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The first of these is represented by the Antoinette Blesch house (1888) located at 161 N. Oakland Avenue (Map No. 65-15) and is one of the two oldest Queen Anne houses in the District. This subgroup is typified by one-and-a-half to two-story combination gable and hip roofed main blocks which usually have lower cross gable ells projecting from each facade which give the building a cross or cruciform plan. The Green Bay Intensive Survey found that this is the most prevalent high style variant of the Queen Anne style on the west side in Green Bay and that most surviving examples have been re-sided and many turned into apartments. Consequently the Blesch house is one of the few examples retaining both its original use as a single family home and its appearance. It also is one of the more highly ornamented examples.

The second subgroup is the combination front gabled/Queen Anne style house which is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne. It is the most common example of the style in Green Bay. This subgroup features a cross or cruciform plan with the front facing ell being predominant, either through its greater height, width or both. The first Harry W. Fisk house (c.1890) located at 840 Shawano Avenue (Map No. 68-32) and the first George W. Fisk house located next door at 834 Shawano Avenue (Map No. 68-30) and also built in c.1890 represent this subgroup in the District. (The Fisks were brothers and the grandsons of Joel Fisk.) Both are larger than most west side houses of the same subgroup and both were once nearly identical before later re-siding and remodeling altered their appearance.

The third subgroup occurred towards the end of the 1890's and into the early twentieth century as the popularity of the Queen Anne style started to wane and was replaced by houses exhibiting more historically correct period revival detailing and fewer exterior materials. The Green Bay Intensive Survey found that houses exhibiting these characteristics are usually larger than other Queen Anne style houses. Many have either hip or gable roofs and have a generally higher level of integrity than do other Queen Anne style houses. Several fine examples of this high-style subgroup occur on the west side and two of the best and most intact examples are the D.J. Gallagher house (1909) at 803 Oregon Street (Map No. 72-12) and the Benjamin F. Garlach house (1909) located at 805-807 Dousman Street (Map No. 70-25) both located within the District. These houses occupy prominent oversized corner lots and feature wrap around verandas and two-story polygonal bay windows on their east facing facades.

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The fourth subgroup is the towered generally hip roofed house which is the best known example of the Queen Anne style. The Green Bay Intensive Survey found that houses designed in this manner are found most frequently in the Astor neighborhood on the east side of Green Bay. The west side has very few examples of this subtype, most of which have been altered. The best west side examples are the Mrs. H. McGuire house (1903) at 712 Dousman Street (Map No. 73-34) and the Mary Brogan house (1911) next door at 303 N. Ashland Avenue (Map No. 68-09), both within the District. The McGuire house is a late example of the Queen Anne style having a two-story octagonal tower, wood shingle sided dormers, clapboard siding now covered by narrow aluminum siding and Colonial Revival style elements on the porch and dormer windows. This is one of the larger houses on the west side of Green Bay and would be better known if it were not overshadowed by the Mary Brogan house next door. The Brogan house is the largest house in the District and is the equal of the grandest Astor neighborhood examples on the east side. Its relatively simple brick exterior with stucco and false half-timber third floor are consistent with its very late date for a Queen Anne style house. The Brogan house occupies a prominent corner on one of west Green Bay's busiest intersections and is almost totally original in appearance.

American Foursquare

The Green Bay Intensive Survey found that houses designed in the American Foursquare style are among the most common examples of early twentieth century residential architecture in Green Bay. They were designed in a wide range of materials and exist today in every state of integrity. One of the best, most original examples is the M. McGuire house (1912) at 716 Dousman Street (Map No. 73-33). The McGuire house is notable for its bracketed eaves and for its four hip roofed dormers, a feature usually found on only larger and more elaborate examples of the style.

This is also a feature shared by the American Foursquare style house (1919) next door at 718 Dousman Street (Map No. 73-32) which is a more standard example and which has been re-sided in aluminum.

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Prairie School

The Prairie School is an outstanding contribution to the history of architecture from the Midwest. Consequently, buildings designed in this style are of considerable regional interest, as is evident from the discussion of the style in the architectural study unit of the Cultural Resource Management Plan. The CRMP does not list Green Bay as a center of Prairie School activity and the Green Bay Intensive Survey bears this out. It found few true examples of the style and only one grouping within Green Bay. This consists of the three Prairie School houses found in the Oakland-Dousman Historic District: the second George W. Fisk house (1915) at 830 Shawano Avenue (Map No. 68-28), the second Harry W. Fisk house (1912) at 137 N. Oakland Avenue (Map No. 65-20) and the A.J. Selmer house (1922) at 126 N. Oakland Avenue (Map No. 69-25). These houses represent the best Prairie School design in Green Bay. Each is intact and each is sited on a large, shaded lot. Of special interest are the two houses built in this style by the Fisk brothers who had previously occupied nearly identical Queen Anne style houses located at 840 and 834 Shawano Avenue (Map Nos. 68-32 and 68-30). Both Prairie School homes share sufficient similarities in design to warrant the assumption that they came from the same hand. Both houses are nearly identical in size, plan and in the general massing of their design elements. Both houses have wide, shallow-pitched hip roofs whose large dormers contain three small windows and have battered stucco sidewalls. Both houses have principal facades which are essentially three bays wide and have a slightly recessed center bay which contains the large entrance door which is flanked by very large sidelights on both sides. It is only the fact that the George W. Fisk house has a round two-story tall corner tower and has had its original two-third width front porch removed that obscures the similarity of the two designs. The A.J. Selmer house (1922) lies across the street from the second Harry W. Fisk house and is a later work than the other two designs. It has the same horizontal emphasis as the first two houses but achieves it with different means and with a more radically asymmetrical main facade dominated by a triple gable group at the left end of the facade. Both the Harry W. Fisk house and the A.J. Selmer house are still single family houses in an excellent state of repair.

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Neoclassical Revival

The Cultural Resource Management Plan makes no mention of the Neo-classical style as a residential style stating that it was more usually found on public and institutional buildings. This conclusion was borne out by the Green Bay Intensive Survey as well. The Neoclassical Revival style was found to be one of the rarest residential styles in Green Bay with only three examples on the west side and two on the east side. Of these the Frank Blesch house (1915) located at 149 N. Oakland Avenue (Map No. 65-18) is far and away the best example. This large two-story house with its dominant full height colonaded entrance porch is close to an ideal expression of the style. Its significance is enhanced by its superbly maintained original condition and its beautifully landscaped grounds. These are the most extensive grounds in the District although all the older houses on this block had them before the later subdivisions.

Other Styles

The most unusual house in the District is that built by Austin Larsen (1909) and located at 616-618 Dousman Street (Map No. 73-35). This stucco clad, flat roofed house is actually two full stories tall although it appears to be just one plus an attic and is mansion-like in its size. Its construction predates local Prairie Style houses making this the earliest extant house in Green Bay designed in a truly modern idiom. It is also the only house of its style in Green Bay. Its design seems to include elements loosely borrowed from both Craftsman and Mission style designs of the period but the synthesis is quite unique and includes some elements such as the slightly stepped parapet with recessed panel above the entrance door which are not usually found on residential buildings at all. The house was later turned into four apartments and the present owner is restoring it over time to its original single family state.

Other styles found in the District include the Tudor Revival influenced F.D. Rafeld House (1926) at 820 Shawano Avenue (Map No. 68-27) and the early International Style-influenced Harry Mock house (1930) next door at 816 Shawano Avenue (Map No. 68-26). Each is the only example of that style in the District and while they contribute to the total history and appearance of the District, they are of a later date and of less interesting design than the other houses discussed above.

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Non-contributing Buildings

Two buildings within the District are classified as non-contributing. The first is the Queen Anne style Harry and Emma Erbe house at 800-802 Oregon Street (Map No. 68-13). This house was moved to this site from an unknown location in 1926 and it has since been totally resided in aluminum siding. As a consequence it is not felt that it contributes to the District in its present condition. The second building is the Neo-colonial Clyde Nead House (1950) at 157 N. Oakland Avenue (Map No. 65-17). This house does not meet the 50 year test for eligibility and has been re-sided in aluminum as well. Both of these buildings do respect the prevailing facade lines in the District however, and their inclusion in the District does not materially effect the sense of the District.

Significant Persons

The Oakland Avenue Historic District is also considered historically significant as including the homes of some of westside Green Bay's most prominent citizens of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Fisk family stands out as the most prominent family in the District, by deed as well as by the amount of property owned. Joel S. Fisk, founder of the family, arrived in Green Bay in 1836 and was employed in Daniel Whitney's general store. Fisk was soon operating his own store as well as developing interests in lumbering and lumber supplies. He also became very active in the development of the Borough of Fort Howard. In 1848, Fisk became the Register of Deeds in the Green Bay Land Office. Two years later when the government began to sell the land maintained around Fort Howard, it was Fisk and Frances Desnoyers who platted the new community. In 1849, Fisk began the first commercial fishing operation in Green Bay. In 1862, he began building his home at 123 N. Oakland on land he had acquired when the Village was platted. Joel F. Fisk was also Village Postmaster from 1837-1840 and 1845-1847. In 1927, his home was purchased by the City for use as the Fort Howard Branch of the Kellogg Public Library. The house has been vacant for several years. Joel Fisk died in 1877.

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Joel Fisk's son William J. Fisk continued to live in the house until his death in 1909. William Fisk was engaged in the business of supplying lumber, in various forms, to the railroads as they developed in northeast Wisconsin. He opened his firm in 1862 to supply the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad as they built their railroad to and then beyond Green Bay. According to one source, Fisk became one of the largest railroad contractors in Wisconsin. In addition to his lumbering interests, Fisk was active in the banking industry. In 1865, he became a Director of the First National Bank; in 1870, was elected President of the City National Bank and, in 1874, when the Kellogg National Bank was created by merger, became a Vice-President of that body. On the death of Rufus B. Kellogg, Fisk became President of the Kellogg Bank.² He also represented the Green Bay area in the Assembly from 1875 through 1877.²

In 1912, Harry W. Fisk built a home at 137 N. Oakland Avenue on what had been property attached to the Joel Fisk house at 123 N. Oakland. Harry was the son of W.J. and grandson of Joel. He started his career with Fisk and Company, his father's firm, and then formed the Fisk Mortgage Loan Company with his brothers Wilbur D. and G. Wallace. He was also a Director and Vice-President of the McCarthy National Bank.³

Finally, in 1915, G. Wallace Fisk, the youngest of the three Fisk brothers, built his home at 830 Shawano Avenue. The younger Fisk began his career as a bookkeeper for the Kellogg National Bank and, later, founded the Fisk Mortgage Loan Company with his brothers. This company operated from around 1900 to 1927.⁴ G. Wallace also operated the Fisk Insurance Agency.

The Fisk family dominated the southern portion of the District with their three large homes built on Joel's original lot, now separated along Shawano Avenue, at least, by infill housing. To the north of the Fisk's, the Blesch family occupied the north half of the block of Oakland between Shawano and Hubbard.

The Blesch family arrived in Fort Howard c.1855 and the patriarch, Francis Blesch, started the first brewery in that community c.1856. The brewery prospered but closed and was sold in 1875 shortly after Blesch's death. Blesch's widow, Antoinette, had the home at 161 N. Oakland Avenue built for her in 1888 and lived there until her death. The house was later owned by her son Frank T. Blesch.⁵

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Frank Blesch did not follow his father into the brewing business. Rather, he joined the mercantile firm of his brother-in-law, J.L. Jorgenson and Company. In 1887, Blesch became a partner, the name was changed to Jorgenson-Blesch, and he became the manager of the new Green Bay store across the river when it was opened. Under the Jorgenson and Blesch partnership, the firm became the largest dry goods/mercantile store in the City in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Finally, Austin Larsen was the son of William Larsen, founder of the Hugh Larsen Canning Company in Fort Howard. Austin joined his father when the company was started in 1892 and was listed as a clerk in the 1990 City Directory. By 1921, Austin was listed as the Manger of the Company and became President later that year upon the death of his father.

All of these individuals were prominent in the commercial and, in the case of Austin Larsen, the industrial development of the City of Fort Howard and, later, the west side of Green Bay in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Archeological Potential

No systematic survey for historic or prehistoric archeological remnants has been undertaken in the areas covered by this nomination. Sites have been identified in the Green Bay region, however, pointing to possible prehistoric habitation.

Preservation Activities

This nomination has been prepared as part of a city-wide intensive survey being funded, in part, by a Survey and Planning Grant being administered by the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The selection of this area as the area to be nominated on the west side was made in concert with the Preservation Committee of the Brown County Historical Society and the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Green Bay.

Notes

1. Green Bay Advocate, May 31, 1987; NRHP Nomination for Joel S. Fisk House, 1978.

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2. Commemorative Biographical Record of Brown, Door and Kewaunee Counties, p. 70; Men Who Are Making Green Bay, pp. 29-32.
3. Commemorative..., pp. 70-71, Green Bay City Directory, 1927; Green Bay Press-Gazette, March 20, 1937.
4. Ibid.
5. Commemorative..., p. 161, Wayne L. Kroll, Badger Breweries, Past and Present, n.p.
6. Commemorative..., p. 161.
7. Green Bay City Directories, 1900, 1921, 1927; Commemorative..., pp. 2232-3; Deborah L. Martin, History of Brown County, Wisconsin. Vol. II, pp. 103-5.

Note: The identification of this area as a potential district was made as part of the Green Bay Intensive Survey undertaken in 1986-87 which made possible the study of the area within the context of the entire City of Green Bay.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Brown County tax rolls.
Commemorative and Biographical Record of Brown, Door and Kewaunee Counties, Chicago, 1895.
Green Bay Advocate, May 31, 1877.
Green Bay City Directories, 1900, 1921, 1927.
Green Bay Press-Gazette, March 20, 1937.
Kroll, Wayne L; Badger Breweries: Past and Present, Private, 1984.
Martin, Deborah L; History of Brown County, Wisconsin, 2 vols; Chicago, 1911-1912.
Men Who Are Making Green Bay, Green Bay, 1895.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CTR 67) 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
Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 8 acres

UTM References

A Zone Easting Northing B Zone Easting Northing
C Zone Easting Northing D Zone Easting Northing

X See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description-The boundary proceeds from the western property line of 840 Shawano Ave.(Map No. 68-32) to the north curbline of Shawano Avenue and east along that line to the west property line of 126 Oakland Avenue (Map No. 69-24) and the north along

X See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary as proposed encompasses those buildings best typifying a grouping of high style architectural examples on the west side of the City of Green Bay.

Residential areas are found outside of this District in all directions but the scale of these homes is smaller and they are much more vernacular in nature providing a decidely different character and feel to the neighborhood.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy Hegglund, Charles Causier, Polly Athan
organization HNTB date March 31, 1987
street & number 11240 W. Park Place telephone (414) 359-23000
city or town Milwaukee state Wis zip code 53224

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Oakland-Dousman Historic District
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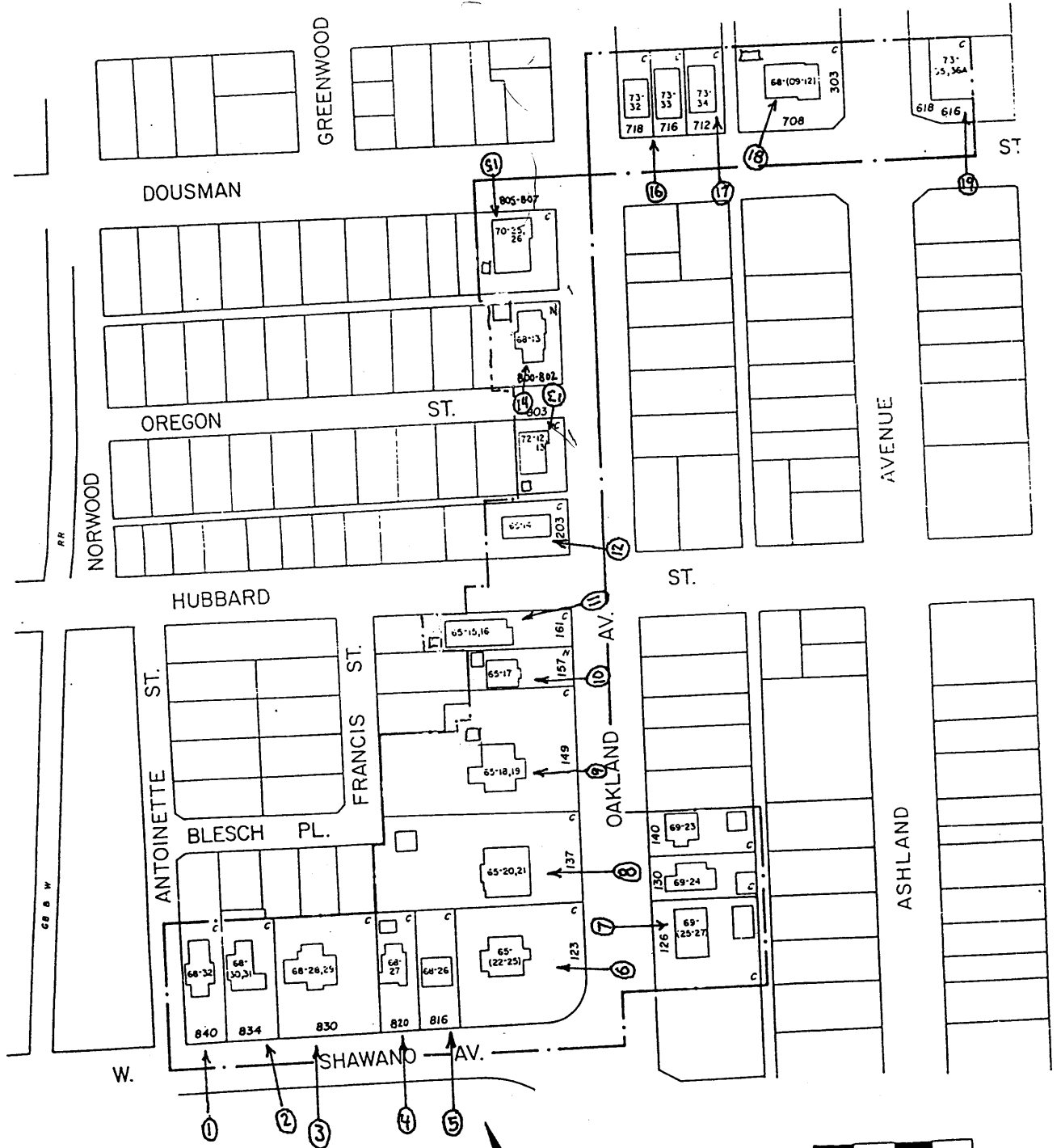
				<u>UTM COORDINATES</u>
A	16	418300	4929850	
B	16	418440	4929750	
C	16	418580	4930040	
D	16	418780	4929950	
E	16	418800	4929990	
F	16	418600	4930100	

Continuation-Item 10-Boundary Description

the east property line to the northeast corner of 140 N. Oakland Street (Map No. 69-23) and west along the north property line to the west curblineline of Oakland Avenue and then north along that line to the corner of the intersection with Dousman Street. The boundary then crosses that intersection diagonally to the ~~Northeast~~ northeast corner and then along the north curblineline to the east property line of 611-618 Dousman Street (Map No. 75-35).

The boundary then proceeds north along that property line to the northeast corner of the property and then west along north property lines to the east curblineline of N. Oakland Avenue. It then proceeds south to the intersection with Dousman Street and then diagonally across that intersection to its southwest corner. The boundary then proceeds west along the south curblineline of Dousman Street to the west property line of 805-807 Dousman Street (Map No. 70-25) and then south along rear property lines to the starting point.

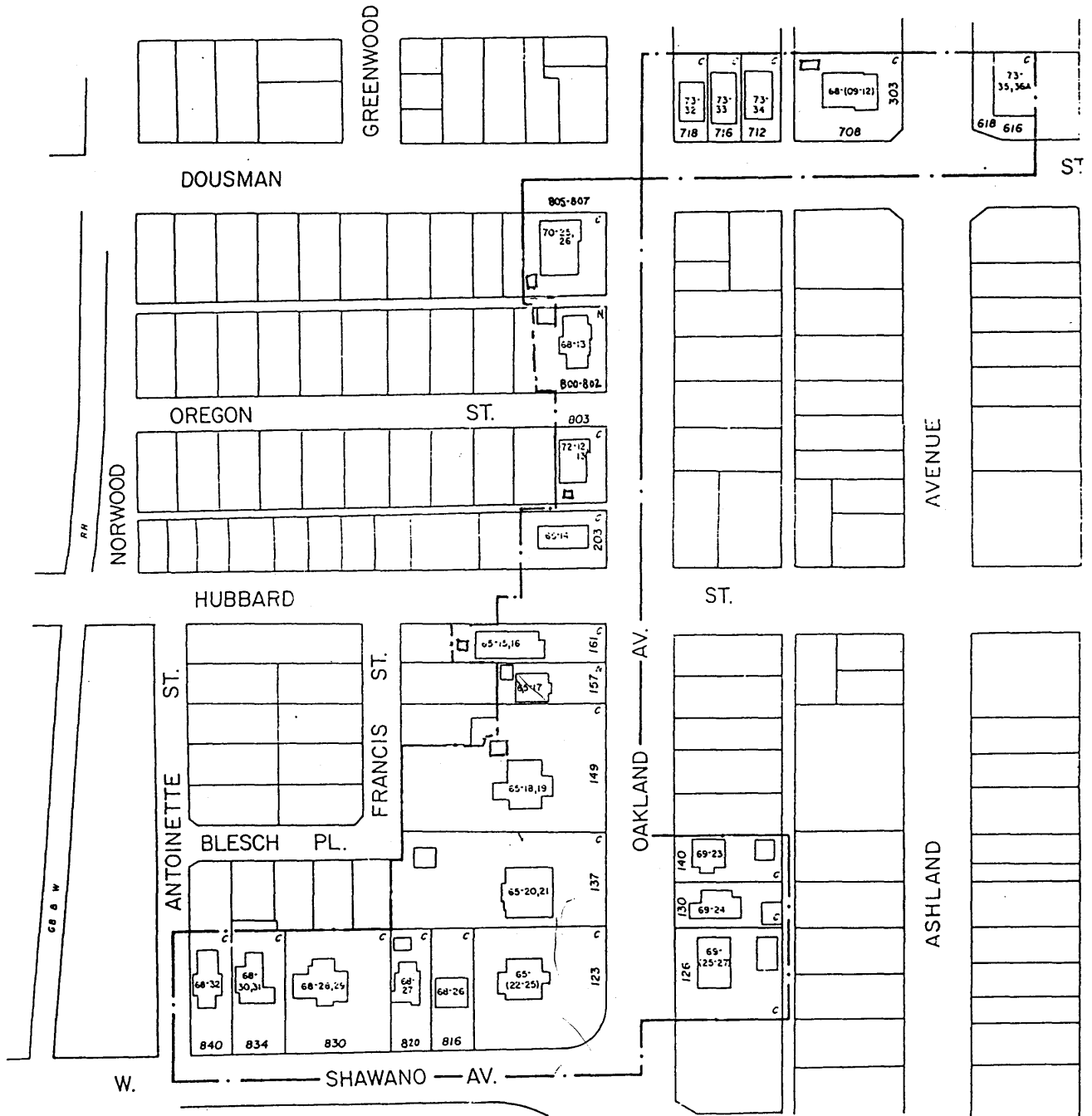
OAKLAND-DOUSMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT



location of photographer



OAKLAND-DOUSMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT



C = Contributing
 N = Non-Contributing

