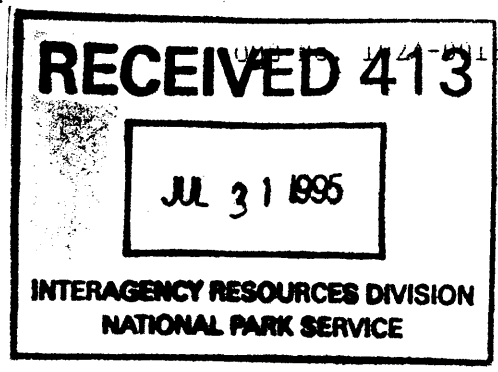


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (13310)
(Approved 3/87)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



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. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Roeste, Henry Store Building

other names/site number Shedoygan Public Library

2. Location

street & number 522 South Eighth Street N/A not for publication

city, town Shedoygan N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Shedoygan code 117 zip code 53081

3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | No. of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | contributing | noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> objects |
| | | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

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.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

7/19/95
Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify 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 the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 9.1.95

Entered in the
National Register

Signature of the Keeper
Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
EDUCATION/library
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

| Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions) | Materials (enter categories from instructions) |
|--|---|
| <u>Classical Revival</u> | foundation <u>Sandstone</u> |
| | walls <u>Brick</u> |
| | <u>Sandstone</u> |
| | roof <u>Asphalt</u> |
| | other <u>Wood</u> |
| | <u>Cast iron</u> |

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Henry Foeste Store building is a handsome brick and brownstone-clad Classical Revival style commercial building that was constructed between 1892 and 1893 to a design drawn by prominent Sheboygan architect William C. Weeks. This two-story rectilinear plan building measures 24-feet-wide x 110-feet-deep, its symmetrically designed main facade faces east onto South Eighth Street, and it occupies a lot in the center of the 500 block of South Eighth Street, this street being the principal historic commercial thoroughfare of the city of Sheboygan. Except for modern alterations to the first story storefront that have been recently reversed by a sensitive restoration, the original exterior of the building has survived the more than 100 years since it was built in a highly intact state. Week's client, Henry Foeste, was a prominent Sheboygan industrialist and hotel owner turned real estate developer and it is believed that he had this building constructed as an investment property. In the years following its construction the building was occupied by a number of commercial tenants, including saloons and a bookbinding and printing firm. The first known tenant, however, was the Sheboygan Public Library. This library was established in 1897, and its first home was in the Foeste building, where it occupied the first and part of the second stories from 1897 until 1904, when it moved to a new library building that had been built specifically for it.

The city of Sheboygan is a port city located on the west shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Sheboygan River and the Foeste building is located in the center of the downtown business district of the city, a district whose southern boundary is formed by a large bend in the course of the east-west flowing Sheboygan River.¹ Land in the center of this four-block-wide district is mostly flat except along its west and south edges, both of which slope down to the river. The block on which the Foeste building is located is bounded by Eighth Street on the east, Ninth Street on the west, Pennsylvania Avenue on the north, and the now vacated Jefferson Avenue on the south. The main facade of the Foeste building faces east onto the north-south running Eighth Street, which originally ran uninterruptedly south across the Sheboygan River. In the 1980s, however, the original traffic pattern in this area was altered for the creation of the Plaza 8 redevelopment project, one of whose goals was to turn much of the downtown portion of Eighth Street into a pedestrian shopping mall. As a consequence, the Eighth Street-Jefferson Avenue intersection was redesigned to become the southern terminus of this mall. Eighth Street was then closed off just below Jefferson Avenue, forming a cul-de-sac, and Jefferson Avenue was vacated between Seventh and Ninth Streets. The latter two streets were then angled in a southerly direction so as to connect with the southerly continuance of Eighth Street, which resumed its southerly route just below the point of its former intersection with Jefferson Avenue.

As a result of this redesign the downtown portion of Eighth Street ended in a quiet cul-de-sac just south of the Foeste building for several years. Since then,

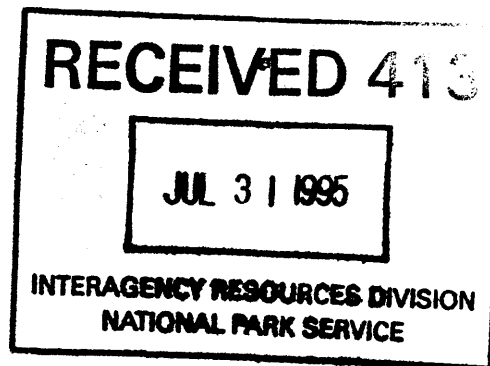
¹ The 1990 population of Sheboygan was 48,085.

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however, this cul-de-sac has been removed, Eighth Street has been reopened, and the former intersection of Jefferson Avenue and Eighth Street has been reconfigured and now serves as the beautifully landscaped southern entrance to the city's historic original downtown, which is now in the process of being renovated.

Historically, Eighth Street has been the busiest, most important thoroughfare in Sheboygan and it has always been lined with the city's major commercial establishments including its largest banks and department stores. The buildings that now line this street date from the 1870s to the 1980s and many of the more important architectural styles that were developed during this broad span of years can be seen in their designs. Eighth Street buildings range from one to eight stories in height, they are mostly clad in masonry, and they are positioned with their principal elevations flush with the sidewalks and with their side elevations abutting one another. Many of the older buildings that once fronted on this street have now been demolished, but many others are still extant including the recently renovated Wolff-Jung Company Shoe Factory building (NRHP 1-30-92), which is located across the street from the Foeste building at 531 S. Eighth Street. This and the Foeste building are now the two most intact late nineteenth century buildings that remain on the lower end of the street.

Like its original neighbors to the north and south, the Foeste building is rectilinear in plan, has a main facade that is set flush with the concrete sidewalk that edges Eighth Street, and has a rear elevation that is set flush with a hard-surfaced alleyway that bisects the block from north to south. Since it was also designed to be inserted in between two other older two-story buildings that originally adjoined it to the north and south, both of its side elevations were and are without decoration or openings of any kind.⁴ The Foeste building has cut stone foundation walls that are not visible above grade and these walls enclose a full basement story. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are constructed out of cream brick except for the main facade, which features a full-width storefront, and above which is a second story that is clad in a brownstone veneer. The main facade and the side elevations are each terminated by a shallow parapet wall and these walls hide the slightly westward sloping asphalt-covered roof that shelters the building.

Main East-facing Facade

The 24-foot-wide, thirty-foot-tall east-facing main facade of the Foeste building abuts the concrete sidewalk that edges and parallels S. Eighth Street. The basic organization of this symmetrically designed facade is typical of buildings of its

⁴ Only the northernmost of these two buildings, 518-520 S. Eighth Street, is still extant. This is also a two-story brick commercial building that Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps of Sheboygan show was constructed prior to 1884, the date of the first such map.

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time, type, and use, consisting of a full-width first story storefront, a second story that contains windows that might what was originally and is now once again an apartment, and a terminating parapet wall. What is not typical is the high overall quality of the design. The first story storefront is framed by two full-height cast iron pilasters. These pilasters have plinths and capitals and the upper third of each of their shafts is ornamented with raised reeding.³ Both pilasters are original to the building, but the storefront that they enframe was reconstructed between 1993-94 by a local contractor using the only known historic photograph of the building as a guide.⁴ This storefront is constructed out of wood and consists of two large display windows that flank a centered, deeply inset entranceway that has canted sides. Panelled wood bulkheads are placed below both of the main display windows and also below the two smaller display windows that form the canted sides of the entrance. The main entrance door is made of oak, it features a large single light, and it is surmounted by a small, fixed one-light oblong transom. All of these elements are surmounted by a large full-width transom that is divided into three equal-size lights by two thin vertical muntin bars. The storefront is crowned by a molded wood lintel that has a cyma recta profile.

The symmetrically designed three-bay-wide second story of the main facade is uniformly clad in a veneer of brownstone. A thin brownstone stringcourse is placed immediately above the lintel that crowns the storefront. Two courses of ashlar brownstone are placed above this stringcourse and a second, slightly thicker stringcourse is placed above these and acts as the continuous sill of the second story windows. The wall surface of the second story is made up of four equal-width rusticated brownstone pilaster strips that consist of alternating smooth ashlar brownstone bands and thinner, projecting, rock-faced cut brownstone bands. Placed between these pilaster strips are the second story window openings. The center of these three flat-arched openings is slightly wider than the two that flank it, but all three are the same height and are filled with three-light wood sash windows that consist of a fixed upper light placed above a one-over-one-light double hung window, all three lights being equal in size. A full-width course of brownstone is placed

³ Raised letters on the plinth of the right-hand (north) cast iron pilaster read "PH.Meyer." This is the name of one of the proprietors of Meyer and Schrage's Globe Foundry, which was located two blocks away at 830 Pennsylvania Ave. (non-extant). This firm was one of Sheboygan's principal foundries during the period when the building was being constructed and it was also a firm in which Henry Foeste had once been the principal partner before becoming interested in real estate, the firm then being known as Foeste & Meyer's Globe Foundry.

⁴ This photo is in the possession of the Sheboygan County Historical Society and bears the file number 200/482, the negative number 8911305P, and the date 10-1951. By the time this photo was taken the storefront's original transom had been replaced with one containing panels of frosted glass. It was decided, however, to reconstruct this transom using clear glass instead since this is more in keeping with the probable appearance of the store in 1893.

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Henry Foeste Store Building, Sneboygan, Sneboygan County, WI
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above the windows and the three longest blocks that make up this course act as the lintels of the windows. This course is surmounted by a thin stringcourse, by two more courses of smooth-faced ashlar brownstone, and by a somewhat thicker ovolo-shaped brownstone cymatium that acts as an architrave cornice. Above this is a smooth, nearly full-width brownstone frieze panel that is flanked by two rock-faced brownstone end blocks. The panel is decorated with a raised, full-length carved vine-scroll and it is topped by a brownstone cornice that is similar to but thicker than the architrave cornice below. The facade is crowned by a brownstone parapet wall that takes the form of a balustrade. This balustrade consists of a nearly full-width brownstone grill that has brownstone pedestals at each end and a brownstone top rail.

The design of the main facade is notable for its symmetry and for the classical inspiration of its design. While not a literal attempt at imitating a particular classical precedent, the architect has nevertheless created a facade that is clearly classical in inspiration, making it a transitional work that is markedly different from the more exuberant, less orderly Victorian designs that predominate elsewhere on Eighth Street.

South-facing Side Elevation

Originally, this 110-foot-long elevation was largely hidden by an 18-foot-tall two-story wood frame commercial building of similar vintage that stood along side it for many years.² Consequently, this elevation, which is clad in cream brick, displays no openings or ornamentation of any kind. The elevation is terminated by a shallow stepped parapet wall that descends in four shallow unequal-length steps from east to west and which hide the shallow-pitched main roof slope from view. The only other features of note on this elevation are three short cream brick chimneys whose south sides are continuations of the main wall surface. These chimneys are placed on the second, third, and fourth steps from the right.

West-facing Rear Elevation

The asymmetrically designed rear elevation is also clad in cream brick and it is devoid of ornamentation save for the segmental-arched flush brick heads that are placed over the doors and windows that dominate this elevation. This elevation is four-bays-wide and all the door and window openings are tall and were designed to admit the maximum amount of light into the interior. Each of these openings has a slightly curved segmental-arched head and all the windows have cut stone slip sills. The first story's first and third bays from the left are identical and they

² Sanborn-Perris maps of Sneboygan show that this now vanished building was built between 1891 and 1903, when the map listed its use as "boarding." This building was the Sneboygan House hotel, but by 1954, it had been demolished and nothing is known of its original appearance.

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Henry Foeste Store Building, Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, WI
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each contain a wood sash one-over-one-light double hung window.* The second bay from the left is much wider than the others and it contains a pair of modern entrance doors that are identical to the front entrance door. These too are made of oak and they also each feature a large single light. Unlike the front door, however, they are surmounted by a large, fixed, one-light oblong wood sash transom. The right-hand bay contains a modern six-panel wood door that is surmounted by a tall one-light transom and which opens onto a staircase that leads to the second story.

The second story contains four window openings that are identical in design to those of the story below, but which are slightly less tall. Each of these openings also contains a one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window and the elevation is crowned with a rain gutter that run into a downspout that is attached to the far right-hand (south) edge of the elevation. In addition, a small modern concrete block penthouse is located on the slope of the roof.

North-Facing Side Elevation

This 110-foot-long side elevation has always been almost entirely hidden from view by the 26-foot-tall two-story brick-clad commercial building next door at 520 S. Eighth Street that was built some time prior to 1884. Consequently, this elevation, which is also clad in cream brick, displays no openings or ornamentation of any kind. Like the south-facing side elevation, this elevation is also terminated by a shallow stepped parapet wall that hides the shallow-pitched main roof slope from view and that descends in four unequal-length steps from east to west. Otherwise, this elevation has no other features.

The Henry Foeste Store Building's exterior is now once again in excellent, largely original condition thanks to the restoration work that is currently being undertaken on behalf of the Viglietti family, the building's current owners. Prior to the beginning of this work in 1994, many of the building's original windows had been altered or allowed to deteriorate and the original storefront (excepting only the cast iron pilasters) had been replaced with a modern version in 1981 at a cost of \$13,000.00. The recent exterior restoration work has thus focused mostly on reproducing the original storefront and on replacing the altered or damaged window units with modern ones that are as close in appearance to the originals as possible. All of the Foeste building's current windows are modern wood sash reproductions. These windows, although of double-glazed design, are identical with the ones they replace. The rear elevation windows are copies of the badly deteriorated or missing originals, several of which were found in situ, while those

* Vestiges of the arched heads of two original basement story windows are barely visible below these two windows, but the rear of the site has been regraded since the building was constructed and these window openings have now been covered over.

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In the second story of the main facade are recreations of earlier ones that are visible in the historic photo of the building that was mentioned in footnote No. 8. Unfortunately, the original exterior doors had all been lost by the time the present owners purchased the property so these could not be replicated based on certain historic knowledge. Consequently, the design of the new doors was purposely kept very simple and the materials used (wood and glass) are those known to have been used in doors that were contemporaries of the originals. The rest of the exterior work consisted of a thorough general cleaning and repairing of the exterior surfaces of the building.

Interior

While the original plan of the Foeste Store building has not been found it is believed that the majority of the first story's space originally consisted of a single large room and that an enclosed flight of stairs ran up along the south wall to the second story from the front (east) end of this room. The principal rear entrance to the building may have opened directly into this room but it is more likely that it opened into a small rear hall off of which was located the entry to the stairs that run down the south wall of the building to the basement story. In addition, a secondary rear entrance provided access to another enclosed flight of stairs that ran up the south wall of the building to the second story. It is not known how the second story space was originally partitioned but at least part of it was once occupied by an apartment and by a portion of a commercial printing and bookbinding operation. The floors of both stories were wood, the walls and ceilings were plastered, and wood trim sets of unknown design outlined the doors and windows.

In the years after the building served as the Sheboygan Public Library, however, numerous changes were made that had the effect of largely erasing the building's original interior. The date of most of these alterations is uncertain but it is known that the second story was totally remodeled in 1954 when the St. Vincent De Paul organization spent \$8000.00 to convert it into office space.⁷ Further changes came in 1959 when the same organization added a 22' x 21' extension to a first story mezzanine that was itself an earlier but undated addition to the main first story space.

The basement story, which has a poured concrete floor and roughly plastered stone walls, has also been remodeled over the years. Later partition walls now divide up the space and the original ceiling and the structural members that support it have been covered over with wall board.

By the time the present owners acquired the building virtually nothing of the historic interior remained. Most of the partition walls were of a much later

⁷ City of Sheboygan Building Permit. October 6, 1954. City of Sheboygan Building Inspection Department.

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date than the building including all the second story walls, which dated from the 1954 remodeling of the space. Many of the original windows and their openings had been altered, and the original interior and exterior doors, the lighting fixtures, most of the original window and door trim sets, and most of the interior wood work had been removed. So far as can be determined, the only surviving historic features that remained were the two enclosed flights of stairs that run from the first story to the second, the partially enclosed basement stairs, some of the plaster covering on the perimeter walls, and the wood floors, which had been covered with linoleum.

When they purchased the building the present owners intended to convert the first story into a restaurant and to utilize the second story as living and office space. Consequently, most of the effort that they have expended on the building thus far has focused on the restoration of the exterior and the remodeling of the first story to suit the new usage; the second story has been left essentially as found up till now. Work on the first story has so far included the removal of the mezzanine, the transformation of much of the rear half of the story into a new kitchen space, and the conversion of the front half into the restaurant's dining room. New windows, new exterior doors, and a new storefront have been fabricated, all of which replicate the appearance and materials of the originals. In addition, new trim sets and new baseboard and crown moldings that are faithful to the period of construction have been fabricated to replace the now vanished originals.

This activity has succeeded in restoring the exterior of the building to its original appearance and the first story of the interior is now once again in harmony with the exterior. As a result, the Henry Foeste Store building is now the latest in a series of restoration projects that have begun to transform this part of Eighth Street in the last few years and it has once again assumed its rightful place as one of the finest of the late nineteenth century commercial buildings in Sheboygan's historic downtown district.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria A B 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

1892-1893^a

1893

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Weeks, William C./architect^b

Schuetz & Warnecke/builder^c

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

The Henry Foeste Store Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. More specifically, the Foeste building is being nominated because of its associations with the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme that is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP).¹¹ Research centered on evaluating this building using the Neoclassical Revival style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP's Architecture Theme section and the Libraries subsection of the CRMP's Education Theme section. The results of this research is detailed below and confirms that the Henry Foeste Store building is locally significant under criterion C as a highly intact example of late nineteenth century Classical Revival design as applied to a typical size retail store building of the day. The building does not appear to be eligible under criterion A for its historically important role as the first home of the city of Sheboygan's public library because the registration requirements for such resources that are embodied in the Public Library Facilities of Wisconsin Multiple Property Listing specify that the interior of such a building must retain a considerable degree of integrity. This is a requirement that the Foeste Building, which served as a library for just six years, cannot fulfill.

The building was built between 1892 and 1893 for wealthy Sheboygan businessman Henry Foeste, who had come to Sheboygan in 1847 and prospered, first as a partner in the Globe Foundry, one of the city's pioneering industrial enterprises, and later as a real estate developer and hotel owner. The building was built by Foeste as an

^a The period of significance for Architecture is the date of construction of the building.

^b Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. Chicago: Excelsior Publishing Co., 1894, p. 361.

^c Sheboygan Herald. October 15, 1892, p. 5.

¹¹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison: State Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Vol. 3, pp. 5-1 - 5-12 (Education).

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Henry Foeste Store Building, Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, WI
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Investment and the lot he chose was located at the south end of Eighth Street, the principal thoroughfare of what was then Sheboygan's downtown commercial district. For his architect, Foeste chose William C. Weeks, a Sheboygan native and a second generation Sheboygan architect who soon after became one of the most prominent local architects of his day. The first story of the handsome Classical Revival style commercial building that Weeks designed for Foeste was intended to house a commercial operation and the second story was intended to house one or two apartments. In 1897, however, the entire building was leased by the board of the newly formed Sheboygan Public Library for use as the city's first public library. The new library was opened to the public on November 1, 1897 and it was an instant success, so much so that the community's need for a bigger building to serve this function soon became obvious. Therefore, in 1901, members of the community approached philanthropist Andrew Carnegie for help in funding the construction of a new and more suitable library building for the city and his favorable reply resulted in the erection of the first Mead Public Library Building (extant) in 1904. In the years that followed, Foeste's building resumed its mixed commercial and residential usage, a mix that continues to the present day. Currently, the first story of the building is occupied by a restaurant that is run and owned by Sterano and Whitney Vignietti, who are also the occupants of the second story apartment. As a result of the restoration work begun by the Vigniettis, the exterior of the building is now once again in excellent and largely original condition and the interior too is being brought up to the same high standard.

Historic Context

The growth of industry in the city of Sheboygan began in 1834 when William Paine erected a crude sawmill on the shore of the Sheboygan river midway between the Falls and the present day site of the city. Initially, growth in the region was slow despite the natural geographic advantages of Sheboygan's location at the point where the river empties into Lake Michigan. Twenty years later, however, the advantages of the location and the settling of the surrounding territory created conditions that were favorable for the growth of industry and by 1912, when the following history of the industrial enterprises of Sheboygan was written, the city had become a major manufacturing center in Wisconsin.

Lumber was the first commercial article made and then the manufacture of shingles was but a single step further.

Since the small and very primitive beginning mentioned above, the city of Sheboygan has attained a high place among manufacturing cities, not only of the state but also the nation, for in the production of certain styles of chairs Sheboygan is the leader of all competitors. In 1868 the manufacture of chairs was begun and Sheboygan eventually acquired the sobriquet of the Chair City. She became famous as such the country over, and the civilized world for that matter, as her chairs are in universal demand. By 1891, Sheboygan was listed

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as a manufacturing center to be reckoned with when other industrial centers were considered. About this time some of the largest establishments in the country for the manufacture of enamelled goods (The Vollrath Company) were founded and iron products (The Kohler Co.), knit goods and various and numerous other articles began finding their way into the markets of the country from Sheboygan factories and mills.

The Globe Foundry and Machine Company is an old established concern and is located at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street, where is manufactured machinery. The foundry was established in 1847 by E. J. Smalley and finally came into control of the late Henry Foeste.¹⁴

Henry Foeste (1827-?) was born in Westphalia, Germany, on May 17, 1827, the youngest son of seven children born to Arthur and Isabella Foeste. Arthur Foeste was a wagon-maker by trade and Henry Foeste learned this trade under his tutelage. In 1847, father and son sailed for the United States and arrived finally in Sheboygan, which then consisted of about twenty-five houses. After working about a year at his trade, Henry Foeste secured employment in E. J. Smalley's Globe Foundry and Machine Shop, his part being to set up plows. By 1857, this firm had changed hands and business was carried on under the firm name of Sharter, Newell & Vollrath. By 1859, the firm had changed hands again and in 1863, when the works were destroyed by fire, the firm was owned by a Mr. Lathrop. At that time, Albert Schmidt was foreman of the machine shop, Philip Meyer was foreman of the foundry department, and Henry Foeste was foreman of the woodwork department. These gentlemen formed a partnership under the name of Foeste & Co., Globe Foundry, erecting works at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street (non-extant). Their work comprised all kinds of machinery, engines, threshing machines, plows, and all kinds of agricultural implements.¹⁵ "Mr. Foeste had accumulated some money, but the other two had to sell their small homes to raise the necessary funds to put the foundry in running order. All three were industrious, hard-working men, and, as a result, success crowned their efforts."¹⁶ "This co-partnership lasted for eleven years, when Mr. Foeste became sole proprietor. A year later, however, Mr. Meyer was induced to take a half interest in the business, which was run by these gentlemen for eight years. Again, Mr. Foeste became the proprietor of the establishment, but having kept it about two months, he sold it to Mr. Meyer and William Schrage, the firm being Meyer & Schrage."¹⁵

¹⁴ Zillier, Carl (Ed.). History of Sheboygan County Wisconsin: Past and Present. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912, Vol. 1, pp. 305-306.

¹⁵ Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wis. Chicago: Excelsior Publishing Co., 1894, p. 338. Biography of Albert Schmidt.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 652.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 564.

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A biographical entry written about Foeste the year after he built the building that is the subject of this nomination had the following to say about him.

In 1881 Mr. Foeste sold his interests in the foundry, and has since devoted himself to the care of his extensive property interests. Mr. Foeste has always had faith in the permanent growth of Sheboygan, and as his means would allow built or purchased stores and residence property. He has put up two stores on Eighth Street (one of which is the subject of this nomination), has built about a dozen residences, and has erected a fine hotel at the corner of Eighth and Ontario Street, thus adding not a little to the growth and prosperity of the city. Mr. Foeste was married May 27, 1859 to Miss Maria Prange, a native of Hanover Germany who came to the United States with her parents and settled in Sheboygan in 1845. Mr. Foeste has never taken part in political affairs, preferring to devote himself to his business interests, and from a financial standpoint, he has been a marked success. Starting here a poor man, he has by industry and judicious investment become recognized as one of the wealthiest men in Sheboygan County.¹⁰

One of the two store buildings Foeste had put up on Eighth Street by 1894 was the building at 522 S. Eighth Street. The planning of this building began late in 1892 when an item in the local newspaper noted that "The Schmidt building south of the Commercial Hotel was purchased by Henry Foeste recently and a brick addition will be added to the hotel which will enlarge it by about one third. Mr. Foeste also intends to build a stone and brick store on the site formerly occupied by the Times office."¹¹ The old Commercial hotel building referred to here acted as the core of what would soon become the enlarged, redesigned, and renamed Foeste Hotel building at the corner of N. Eighth Street and Ontario Avenue (930 N. Eighth St., non-extant), which was Sheboygan's finest hotel for decades. The brick and stone store building is the building at 522 S. Eighth Street.

A week later the newspaper announced that "Schnuetz & Warnecke have been awarded the contract for Henry Foeste's new stone and brick building 24x110 in size at 412 Eighth Street. The structure will cost \$7000.00 and must be completed by April 1st."¹² A month later a news item noted details of the remodeling and expansion of the hotel and it also noted that the cost of Foeste's new store building had risen to \$10,000.¹³ By late January of the following year the building was largely

¹⁰ Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wis. Op. Cit., p. 652. Biography of Henry Foeste.

¹¹ The Sheboygan Herald. October 8, 1892, p. 10. The building that housed the Sheboygan Times newspaper office and printing plant was a small one-story building of unknown appearance that was demolished prior to the construction of the present building.

¹² Ibid, October 15, 1892, p. 5. The address given is the original address of the building known today as 522 S. Eighth Street.

¹³ Ibid, November 26, 1892, p. 8.

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finished and speculation about the future occupants was beginning.

What business is going to be conducted in the brick block of Mr. Foeste's opposite the (Wolff-Jung Co.) Boot & Shoe factory is a question on the minds of many a business man. Never mind! Mr. Foeste has not got his wealth by putting up buildings to remain empty even if he does say he does not know to those who ask him. Not a business house in this city is vacant.²⁰

Even so, the identities of the first occupants of the new building are unknown as are those of all the occupants of the building during its first five years of existence. What is known is that the building was unoccupied when it began to be considered as the home of the new Sheboygan Public Library in 1897. The new library's board made the decision to lease the building from Foeste early in August of that year and by early November they were in possession and the library was a going concern. The library continued to occupy the building until 1904, when a new library building funded largely by Andrew Carnegie was completed a few blocks away.

For the next seventeen years the first story of the Foeste Store Building was occupied by saloons run first by Charles Dannora and then by P. Jeknewiczis. Both of these men lived in the second story apartment during their years tending the saloon below, a story that was also shared with the firm of A. Reiter & Son, bookbinders (John Reiter, proprietor) from 1915-1920. Beginning in 1920, though, the first story was occupied by a commercial printing firm run by John Christiansen, a printer who had previously worked for Reiter, and Christiansen and his wife Jennie also chose to occupy the second story apartment during the early years of the Christiansen firm's existence. The firm of J. Christiansen & Co., printers and dealers in office supplies, continued to occupy the Foeste building until the end of World War II. In the years immediately following Christiansen's departure the building was occupied by several different occupants until 1954, when the building was taken over by the local branch of the St. Vincent de Paul organization. This organization occupied the building until the early 1990s, when it was purchased by the present owners.²¹

Historic Background on Sheboygan Libraries

An historic overview of public libraries in Wisconsin is contained in the Libraries section of the Education Study Unit of the CKMP.²² Consequently, the history that follows will deal only with the history of the private and public libraries of the city of Sheboygan.

The Henry Foeste Store Building is also locally important because it was the first home of the Sheboygan Public Library, which has been one of the city's most

²⁰ Sheboygan Herald, January 21, 1893.

²¹ Sheboygan City Directories, 1895-1985. Various publishers.

²² Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 3, pp. 5-1 - 5-12 (Education).

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important educational and cultural institutions since its founding in 1897. The library moved into its new quarters in the Foeste building late in 1897 and it remained there until 1904, when it moved into a splendid new building built for it with a donation from Andrew Carnegie. Although the library's tenure in the Foeste building was relatively short it was never-the-less of considerable local importance because the instantaneous and overwhelming success of the nascent institution convinced local civic leaders of its value and of the need for larger and more permanent quarters to house it.

Like so many other communities in Wisconsin, Sheboygan's first library began as a semi-private affair with books being available on a limited basis to a small group of members.

In 1872 the Rev. O. C. McCulloch began to gather books for what eventually became Sheboygan's first public, or semi-public library. Beginning with 700 volumes, housed in the Congregational Church, and partially financed through a special church collection, this was a rental library for the use of the church members and the general public. In 1880 the collection was transferred to the newly organized Sheboygan Library Association.

On Nov. 8, 1880, a group of young men met to organize the first truly public library in Sheboygan. The Sheboygan Library Association was founded with a capital stock worth \$3000 divided into 300 shares at \$10 each. Nearly 150 shares of the stock were sold prior to the opening of the library on Nov. 27, 1880 in two rooms of the National Bank (non-extant). The rooms were rented to the SLA at half the regular rate and were "fitted up very tasty." The reading room was "well lighted, comfortably warmed, and supplied with late papers, periodicals, and books." The library also included a smoking and amusement room, which rapidly gained popularity and became the scene of numerous musical and literary entertainments for the enjoyment and edification of patrons. Proceeds from these events were returned to the library fund.

Frank Stone became the first librarian of the SLA which to begin with, contained at least 1000 volumes. The 1881 "Catalogue of the Sheboygan Library Association" lists the books contained in the library and the rules and regulations for use. The library could be used by stockholders and their families who paid a \$1 fee semi-annually. Members at (sic) the general public also were eligible to use the library, but were required to pay a 50-cent fee quarterly and make a deposit of \$1 or the cost of the book for each book they wished to check out for a two week period, except for newly purchased books which had a seven-day loan period. A fine of 3 cents per day was charged on overdue books and had to be paid before a patron could borrow other books. Smoking was prohibited in the reading room.⁴³

⁴³ Mathews, Susan. "City's First Public Library Had Modest Beginning."
Sheboygan Press, July 28, 1986.

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The SLA was still a long ways from being a truly public and democratic institution, however, since the ability to use the library's resources was entirely dependent on the ability to pay for the privilege. Never-the-less, a start had been made and the seed had been planted for the later growth of this institution. The limited size of its membership, however, made the SLA vulnerable to prevailing economic conditions.

By May 1885 the SLA was unable to meet its financial obligations and reorganized under new management in an attempt to revitalize the organization. This effort was unsuccessful and the SLA was absorbed by the newly organized Sheboygan Business Men's Association in September, 1885. Hours were drastically reduced and the library became less accessible to the public, until by May 1886 it had ceased to be a "public" library in any real sense. Despite attempts by Frank Stone, former librarian and Sheboygan correspondent for the Sheboygan County News, and other concerned citizens, this library was never again to serve the general reading public in Sheboygan.⁴⁴

Sheboygan was to be without any type of public library for the next eleven years, during which time the city's population grew to nearly 22,000. In 1897, the need for an institution of this type finally reached the point where it could no longer be denied and a resolution was passed in the Sheboygan Common Council establishing a "public library and reading room in the city." Money for the library fund was to come from "Seven per cent of all moneys hereafter received in each year for licenses issued for vending or dealing in spirituous, vinuous or fermented liquors." In addition, "a board of nine directors to be known as library commissioners, who shall be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the common council" was created and these men were appointed by Mayor Charles Born and approved by the Common Council on May 1, 1897.⁴⁵

The amount of the city's first appropriation for the library was \$1316.00 and the first Library Board meeting was held on July 12, 1897. The following communication was received by the Mayor and the Common Council on August 16, 1897.

The board of library directors of the city of Sheboygan hereby reports that it has entered into an agreement, subject to your approval, with Henry Foeste, for the lease of the two-story brick building, numbered 412 N. 8th St., for the purposes of a public library, for the term of five years ...⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Mathews, Susan. Op. Cit.

⁴⁵ Pianinsneck, Mary. "History of the Mead Public Library, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, 1897-1950," pp. 7-9. Unpublished MSS dated May, 1973, copy in the collection of the Mead Public Library.

⁴⁶ Ibid, p. 8. 412 N. Eighth Street is the original address of the building now known as 522 S. Eighth Street, as can be seen on the 1901 and 1930 Sandborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps of the city of Sheboygan.

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With a building secured the community quickly took steps to furnish the new library and reading rooms. Within a week the local newspaper was reporting that:

"Those who have the matter in charge of collecting money to buy books for the new library have already collected about \$800. The commissioners state that they have engaged a Miss Mary Gale to install the library here and her work will begin about Sept. 1st and continue for three months, when the library will be in regular working order. Miss Gale is a graduate of the Armour Institute of Chicago. Miss Katherine Buchanan has been engaged as permanent librarian.²⁷

Katherine Buchanan served as librarian from 1897 until 1900, when she was succeeded first by Bertha Rombauer, and then, in 1901, by Bertha Marx, a graduate of the N. Y. State Library School who would serve as librarian until her retirement in 1939.

Ultimately a total of \$1474.00 was raised for the library fund by the public canvass of 1897, of which about \$800.00 was raised by the Sheboygan Women's Club. By November 6, 1897, the newspaper was reporting that "The new public library was opened to the public the first of the week and some 30 books were loaned the first day."²⁸ Three weeks later another news item noted that the library's users were already straining the capacity of the new library.

And now the cry goes out to the effect that the new library is over-crowded with children afternoons and evenings to such an extent that the elders who go there to spend an hour or so in reading are much disturbed therefrom and can't hear themselves think. Why, the library is a picnic for the children and they have been given to understand that it is free as air and they embrace the opportunity every time.²⁹

By the time the library directors made their annual report to the Council in 1901 the library was bursting at the seams with books and patrons. In their report the directors noted that the library, which had also been made a depository for government documents, contained 1731 bound volumes of such documents, 27 volumes of bound periodicals, and 5110 bound volumes in the general collection for a total of 6868 volumes, not counting unbound periodicals. Of that number 558 had been added in the previous year alone.³⁰ Many of these volumes had been purchased with \$1000 donated by F. A. Dennett, the new mayor of Sheboygan, who had given his annual \$500 salary to the library for this purpose. It was also Dennett who brought the library to the next stage of development. Recognizing that the demands being made on the

²⁷ Sheboygan Herald. August 21, 1897, p. 8.

²⁸ Ibid, November 6, 1897, p. 4.

²⁹ Ibid, November 20, 1897, p. 7.

³⁰ Report of the Board of Directors, Sheboygan Public Library, 1901. Copy in collection of the Mead Public Library.

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new library were too great for it to satisfactorily service in its location in the Foeste building, Dennett sent a letter to Andrew Carnegie, the well-known philanthropist whose library building activities had won for him an international reputation, asking for his help in providing the city with a new library. In his letter Dennett noted that the city's population was then about 23,000 and that the city had five new ward schools and a large new high school, all of which were full to capacity. He went on to note that the city was then heavily in debt, that taxes were high as a result, and pledged that the city would furnish a site and provide annual maintenance and additional book purchases if Carnegie would donate the \$25,000 that it was estimated would be needed to construct a building that would meet the city's needs.

Two weeks later, Dennett received Carnegie's favorable reply and by January 15, 1902 the Common Council had purchased a site on the corner of N. Seventh Street and New York Avenue for \$3500 and had agreed to contribute \$2500.00 a year for the library, the amount (10%) that Carnegie had specified that the city must provide for maintenance. Shortly thereafter, plans for a new library were solicited and it was found that the sum requested of Carnegie was inadequate. Dennett wrote to Carnegie again, asking for an additional \$10,000, which request Carnegie approved in March of 1902. The city then hired the Chicago architectural firm of Patten & Miller to design the new building, plans were accepted in July, bids were solicited and approved by September, and construction began on September 25, 1902.²⁴

While the new library was being constructed, efforts were also being made to reduce the demands being made on the library in the Foeste building by opening up branch stations in other areas of the city. By the time the new Sheboygan Public Library building was officially opened to the public on January 30, 1904, two small branch libraries had been established as well.²⁵

Sheboygan's new Neoclassical Revival style library building (extant) became an instant source of civic pride. In 1940, a large but compatible addition was added to the rear of the building and the institution was renamed the Mead Public Library in honor of a major public bequest that had been made to the library by James H. Mead in 1891, and in 1974, the library was moved to larger quarters in a new building on N. Eighth Street. Never-the-less, it was in the Henry Foeste Store Building that the Sheboygan Public Library got its start as one of the city's most important institutions.

²⁴ Zillier, Carl (ed.). History of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin: Past and Present. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912, Vol. 1, pp. 284-85.

²⁵ Marx, Bertha. "Historical Report of the Sheboygan Public Library, June 30, 1904." This is a handwritten questionnaire in the collection of the Mead Public Library that was prepared by Marx in response to a form that was sent by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission to all the public libraries in Wisconsin.

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Architecture

The Henry Foeste Store Building was constructed in 1892-93 at a cost of \$10,000 and is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance as an excellent example of the early application of Classical Revival style design to a late nineteenth century two-story commercial building. As such, the building is representative of the stylistic transition then taking place from the elaborate designs of the High Victorian styles towards the more sober and scholarly designs that were to come afterwards. The significance of the Foeste building is further enhanced by being one of the early independent works of William C. Weeks, one of the most important architects to practice in the city of Sheboygan in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The study of commercial buildings such as the Henry Foeste Store Building currently represents the leading edge of work involved in the development of more sophisticated and accurate architectural typology. Fifteen years ago, all but the most sophisticated buildings on America's Main Streets were evaluated largely on the basis of their integrity, not their design. Today, though, enough work has been done in identifying and categorizing such resources on both the state and national levels to make it possible to evaluate commercial buildings using criteria other than integrity alone. This is apparent in the creation of the Twentieth Century Commercial style category developed by the staff of the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and it can also be seen in such new works as the recently published book The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, written by Richard Longstreth.

Longstreth has been particularly helpful in devising building categories that describe how the principal facades of historic commercial buildings are organized. The most pervasive type is one that he calls the two-part commercial block, which is the type to which the Henry Foeste Store Building belongs.

The two-part commercial block is the most common type of composition used for small and mid-sized commercial buildings throughout the country. Generally limited to structures of two to four stories, this type is characterized by a horizontal division between two distinct zones. These zones may be similar, while clearly separated from one another; they may be harmonious, but quite different in character; or they may have little visual relationship. The two-part division reflects differences in use inside. The single-story lower zone, at street level, indicates public spaces such as retail stores, a banking room, insurance office or hotel lobby. The upper zone suggests more private spaces, including offices, hotel rooms, or a meeting hall. Prevalent from the 1850s to the 1950s, the two-part commercial block emerged as a distinct type during the first half of the 19th century.³³

³³ Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street. Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987, p. 24.

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In the Foeste Store Building the two zones of the main storefront are clearly distinct from one another but are harmonious in design. The first story storefront extends across the whole facade and it is primarily a glass wall that is framed by simple cast iron classically inspired pilasters. A slender, simple cornice acts as the division between the first story and the second story, which consists of three windows set in a classically inspired rusticated brownstone-clad wall that is surmounted by a classically inspired frieze band. Only the rather tall brownstone balustrade that acts as the cornice of the facade and which crowns the building is a reminder of the more elaborate Victorian design cornices and facades of the previous decades.

The Classical Revival design of the Foeste Building facade is itself symptomatic of changes occurring in the architectural community of the day. We can now see, for instance, that the early 1890s was an important transitional period for the architectural design of the commercial buildings in the larger cities of Wisconsin and in other states. At mid-century, the evolving main streets of Wisconsin were notable mostly for their harmonious mix of small-scale high style and vernacular form commercial buildings. Streetscapes of simple one to three-story buildings constructed out of wood and out of brick predominated and featured designs that consisted mostly of simple vernacular buildings and not much more elaborate ones representing mostly Greek Revival and Italianate style designs. Gradually, though, as cities grew and as their populations increased, the buildings in the downtown commercial districts of these communities grew in size as well and their architecture became correspondingly more elaborate.

By the 1880s, communities of the size of Sheboygan could boast streetscapes of sometimes startling variety in which small two-story frame Greek Revival buildings vied for attention with much larger stone-clad high style Richardsonian Romanesque Revival and High Victorian Italianate style buildings. Longstreth discusses this trend in his discussion of the evolution of the two-part block type.

During the High Victorian era, the two-part block experienced further modifications that are conspicuous, if not radical. Work of this order generally dates from the 1870s and 1880s, but it continued as late as the 1900s. The principal change is an increase in the amount of ornament and the variety of elements and materials employed. Often a much larger portion of the wall surface is covered with decorative patterns in wood, stone, brick, cast iron or, by the 1880s, stamped iron. Sometimes turrets, towers, oriel windows, gables and attic stories with high-pitched roofs are employed to generate picturesque effects.^{3*}

By 1890, Eighth Street in Sheboygan was lined with examples of these exuberant commercial buildings, some of which, like the Zaegel Building (1886, 632 N. Eighth

^{3*} Longstreth, Richard. Op. Cit., p. 35.

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St.), the Bodenstern Bros. Block (1893, 520 N. Eighth St.), and the Jung Carriage Works Building (1877, 829 Pennsylvania Ave., NRHP) are still extant.

By the beginning of the 90s, however, a reaction to the exuberance of the previous decades had begun and new trends were appearing in architectural designs. Once again, Longstreth has given a description of this change.

By the late 19th century, another transformation began to occur, this time under the influence of the French academic practice fostered by the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and newly created American architectural schools. This tendency emerged during the 1880s and early 1890s, became dominant from the turn of the century until the late 1920s and maintained a strong following for at least another decade. The shift to an academic approach affected both appearance and size. While Victorian buildings are characterized by additive compositions and often by an exuberant variety in their parts, academic work tends to emphasize unity, order, and balance. A number of buildings erected between the late 1880s and the early 1900s are transitional in nature. They possess some of the agitated qualities of High Victorian design; however, their ornament may be more restrained and some of their elements are closely related to each other. By the turn of the century, a sense of order and unity prevailed in most work. The means of expressing these values became even more diverse than in previous decades. Many examples have a classical sense of order but contain few, if any, references to past periods.³²

The Henry Foeste Store Building is an excellent example of this kind of transitional design. The building facade's first story storefront is a recent reconstruction, this reconstruction is based on historic evidence that indicates that the storefront's original appearance was not that different from the storefronts of previous decades. It is, however, simpler in design and the cast iron pilasters that frame it are classical in inspiration, with pilinths, reeded shafts, and simple capitals. The second story, though, is richer in treatment and is notable for the calm sobriety of its design. While the design does not imitate any historic classical model (there are no suitable classical models for such a building, after all), practically all of its elements are classical in inspiration including the rusticated brownstone wall surface; the nearly full-width frieze panel above the second story windows, with its raised garland design; and most notably, the proportioning of the various elements. Of special note is the cornice, which consists of a brownstone balustrade in the form of a stone grill placed between stone pedestals. This last element is without any direct classical precedent and is more closely related to the elaborate cornices of the buildings of the decades that preceded it. Its simplicity and restrained design, however, mark it as a more modern element, one that owes its inspiration to new rather than to old ideas about design.

³² Longstreth, Richard. Op. Cit., p. 39.

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The overall result is a facade of quiet, dignified design that makes considerable use of just a single but quite costly material (brownstone). This material was worked in a luxurious and understated way that was very much in keeping with the intent of the designers of that day who favored a more subdued but no less rich appearance.

The design of the Henry Foeste Store Building was a significant departure from that of the buildings that had been constructed on Eighth Street in the past and it was to be influential in the appearance of future buildings on this street. Partly this was due to the fact that the building's architect, William C. Weeks, became one of the most important architects in Sheboygan. Weeks was the son of Alvin L. Weeks (1810-1888), who came to Sheboygan with this family in 1848 and "was one of the early architects and builders of the Chair City, and one of the most prominent during his lifetime." Alvin L. Weeks, like many other architects of his day, was both an architect and a builder.⁵⁶ He and his wife, Elizabeth Cottle Weeks, had eleven children, of whom William was the only one to pursue the father's occupation. William C. Weeks was born in Sheboygan on February 16, 1856 and he was educated in the city schools and studied architecture and building under the direction of his father. Weeks subsequently associated himself with his father, and after the death of the latter in 1888, he continued the firm under his own name, becoming one of the most prominent architects of the city in his turn.

Weeks was 36 years old when he designed the Henry Foeste Store Building and he was profiled in the Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County just a year after he finished this building. In this profile the writer noted that the young architect had already established a substantial body of work that was independent from that of his late father.

He [William C. Weeks] was associated with his father, after whose death he succeeded to the business and has continued it very successfully. Among the many buildings erected by William C. Weeks may be named the Thielman and Kass Block, the Foeste store-building and the residences of the following-named citizens of Sheboygan: Messrs. Thomas Long, David Jenkins, A. D. Crocker, R. E. Crocker, A. D. Barrows, G. B. Mattoon, D. W. Halsted, John Morgensen and others. He has the designing and building of the new hotel on the site of the Commercial, which promises to be one of the finest in the city.⁵⁷

The last mentioned project is especially noteworthy since this was to become the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style Foeste Hotel, a project that Foeste had begun just after beginning his Eighth Street store building. That Foeste chose Weeks to design both projects would argue that he was a satisfied client.

⁵⁶ Portrait and Biographical Record of Sheboygan County, Wis. Op. Cit., pp. 585-86. Biography of Alvin L. Weeks.

⁵⁷ Ibid, pp. 361-62. Biography of William C. Weeks.

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Weeks went on to design many more buildings in Sheboygan and the surrounding area and his name is associated both with designs of his own, such as the excellent late Queen Anne style Henry Jung house (1901, 503 Ontario Ave.), and with work that he superintended for others such as the Sheboygan City Hall (1915-16, 628 Center Ave.) designed by H. W. Buehning of Milwaukee, and the William A. Reiss house (1908, 632 Michigan Ave.) designed by Perry & Clas of Milwaukee. Another of Week's fine Classical Revival designs on Eighth Street is located just a block south of the Foeste building. This is the first part of the Jung Shoe Manufacturing Company Factory (1906, 620 S. Eighth Street, NRHP 1-22-92) and the excellent Classical Revival style facade that was given to the original 1906 building, with its rusticated brick facing and fine proportions, is clearly presaged in the work he did a block away for Henry Foeste thirteen years before.

The Henry Foeste Store Building is thus being nominated to the NRHP because it is both a fine example of a transitional Classical Revival style design as applied to a two-story commercial building and it is also the work of a local architect whose work was of great importance in defining the historic appearance of Sheboygan. The significance of this building has also been enhanced by recent restoration work, which scrupulously preserved the building's surviving features and replicated missing ones in a fashion that is consistent with what is known of the historic appearance of the building.

Owners

Pesto, L.L.C.
Wisconsin Limited Liability Co.
4125 County Hwy LS
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Items a-d are the same for each photo

Photo 1

- a) Henry Foeste Store Building
- b) Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, September 27, 1994
- d) State Historical Society of Wisconsin
- e) General View of 500 BIK, facing NNW
- f) Photo 1 of 10

Photo 2

- e) Main facade, facing W
- f) Photo 2 of 10

Photo 3

- e) Main facade, facing W
- f) Photo 3 of 10

Photo 4

- e) main facade, storefront, facing W
- f) Photo 4 of 10

Photo 5

- e) Main entrance, facing W
- f) Photo 5 of 10

Photo 6

- e) Main facade, second story detail, facing W
- f) Photo 6 of 10

Photo 7

- e) Main facade, facing WNW
- f) Photo 7 of 10

Photo 8

- e) General view, facing NE
- f) Photo 8 of 10

Photo 9

- e) Rear elevation, facing E
- f) Photo 9 of 10

Photo 10

- e) General view, facing SE
- f) Photo 10 of 10