

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received DEC 5 1987
date entered JAN 6 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Frenchside Fishing Village

and/or common Two Rivers Fishing Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number Various - See Description, Item 7 not for publication

city, town Two Rivers vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Manitowoc code 071

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners - See Description, Item 7

street & number N/A

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Manitowoc County Courthouse

street & number 1010 South 8th

city, town Manitowoc state Wisconsin 54240

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	date <u>See Text</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Two Rivers Fishing Village District lies along the east bank of the Mishicot (East Twin) River, starting near the point of merger with the Neshoto (West Twin) River and their entry into Lake Michigan. It is made up of riverfront docking and boat servicing areas, fishing sheds and warehouses, a few retail stores and homes closely related in a ten block space aligned between the river, East and Jackson Streets.

The topography of the district is delineated on the west by the river shoreline, and on the east by the gradual rise of East Street to a 12 foot elevation at the Jackson Street intersection, then Jackson Street is level to the north end of the district. The grade from the river exposes the concrete block, cement or brick foundations and basement walls of structures, affording lower level entrances on the side nearest the river. The lots and buildings are basically oriented east and west, except in Block 3. On East Street, this orientation of the early buildings creates a stepped appearance at the street as the building setbacks are near or at the sidewalk line. On Jackson Street, most buildings were built later and have a uniform setback of 20 feet. The Rogers Street dwellings and most sheds are near the narrow dirt street line, or placed on lots at the owner's discretion.

The homes and structures first seen when entering the district are neither large nor impressive, their lineage ranging from century old converted fish sheds to homes of the turn of the century, many with lean-to additions. Generally the vernacular designs can be classified as gable front, with or without wings, representing the work of local craftsmen, including ship carpenters.

The early residences, all frame, were two story gable-front buildings. Added at right angles to the gable-front plan were side-gabled wings, and some with stepped roofs, added before this century in most cases. Shed roof porches were added to the plan within the L made by the two wings and occasionally extensions were made to the rear with dropped or sloping roofs. The houses grew naturally in stages. To join or tie the early additions together, siding either asphalt, vinyl or aluminum have been uniformly accepted considering the climate of this northern Wisconsin city.

The older small gabled-roofed residences, sometimes cluttered yards, fishing related buildings, net drying reels, and fishing equipment lend an historic atmosphere to the community which is tempered only slightly by telephone poles and lines overhead, cables, hanging intersection street lights and TV antennas.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Ethnic
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Period of Significance: 1855-1920

Specific dates See Item 7 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Two Rivers Fishing Village District is historically significant as the only area identified with the Great Lakes commercial fishing industry for nearly 150 years, longer than any other city on the Great Lakes; continuously being known for having the largest fleet, and possessing a continuity of ethnic family involvement. This district is the best remaining group of related resources that can be associated with the commercial fishing industry and the city's French ethnic identity. The fishing industry was a major factor in the development of Two Rivers and the fishermen have been the leading producers on the Great Lakes from the middle of the 19th century. The mixed architectural stock of this still functioning area was built by and used by the families associated with the fishing industry for business and residence.

Period of Significance Defined

The dates of significance 1855 to 1920 are cited to encompass the era following the arrival of the majority of the French Canadian families in which they and the fishing industry played the greatest role in the development of the community, to that point in time where other industries such as: The Aluminum Mfg. Co. (Mirro), Fred Eggers Veneer Seating Co., Hamilton Mfg. Co., et al, became the major businesses in the city of Two Rivers. The time span also encompasses the major changes in the fishing industry from sails to motorized boats, and from lake schooners to railway and trucks for shipping fish to consumer markets.

Role of Fishing Industry in Two Rivers Development:

The fishing industry was the major factor in founding the town and the development of Two Rivers as lumber and woodworking were required to construct boats and homes for the fishermen, and larger ship and barrels to transport salted fish to market. These trades followed fishermen to the area and also used their skills and the local timber resources to create other woodworking industries such as shingle and furniture manufacturing, and a company that made large printing type for newspaper headlines.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 9.4

Quadrangle name Two Rivers, Wis.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	4	5	4	9	1	0	4	8	8	1	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing							

B

1	6	4	5	4	9	1	0	4	8	8	1	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing							

C

1	6	4	5	5	0	7	0	4	8	8	1	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing							

D

1	6	4	5	5	0	7	0	4	8	8	1	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing							

E

Zone		Easting				Northing							

F

Zone		Easting				Northing							

G

Zone		Easting				Northing							

H

Zone		Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see Boundary Justification/Description, Item 8.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shirley du Fresne McArthur, curator

organization North Point Historical Society date December, 1985; April, 1986

street & number Post Office Box 557 telephone 414-271-2395

city or town Milwaukee state Wisconsin 53201

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Jefferson* date Nov. 24, 1986

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
for Melissa Egan
Keeper of the National Register
Entered in the National Register
date 1-6-87
Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

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Enhancing the district's atmosphere are the waterfront features of fishing boats lining the irregular shore line of limestone, timber, corrugated steel pilings and riprap. A small harbor inlet between 19th and 20th Streets contains pleasure boat docks laid in a crow's foot pattern.

St. Luke's Catholic Church on high ground across the river, is very visible from all points in the district. There are some ice and smoke houses and fish sheds of many types, constructed by user-owners according to the specifications of their needs.

A typical fishing shed is frame sided, rectangular in shape, of 1, 1-1/2 or 2 stories, resting on the ground and/or a cement slab, with a peaked roof. There are side and end windows for light to repair nets and equipment, with at least one large door for fishing reels. Those more recently constructed may contain ice or freezer storage areas. As the river was widened in 1893 and dredging reduced the land area, some sheds south of the 17th Street bridge were moved to the area between 17th and 21st Streets. It is also believed that some of the sheds dating from the turn of the century were brought from the shore across the river.

The present docking stations are active with commercial fishing boats, and in season, sports fishing power boats. At various times during the day, arrival of fishing boats brings trucks and people to move the catch for processing and market. The boats moor parallel to the shore for unloading from the side by conveyors.

The grouping of buildings and facilities does layout according to the 1835 plat with minor modifications in 1907 and 1913 when Blocks 17 and 18 were resubdivided, and with the periodic changes to the river front.

Intrusions to the overall austere neighborhood appearance are a few modern steel pre-fabricated sheds or practical albeit non-architectural conversions of pre-existing structures.

The condition and maintenance of structures varies according to ownership and purpose. The fishing sheds seem to almost be an expendable necessity to those whose business is carried on far out in Lake Michigan. On the other hand, the care of homes and other buildings is best described as practical, most often with liberal use of aluminum siding. In general, this is a combination working-residential area that has continued to operate for a century and a half.

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During the period of greatest significance, the residential density of the area was less than today, and the fishing sheds and auxiliary buildings greater in number. There were many more and smaller fishing boats then, and the number of fishermen greater.

The area contrasts with a large factory complex across the river, and the 1920's developer bungalowoid home styles east of Jackson Street.

INVENTORY:

Within the district there are 31 contributing structures including 7 sheds, and 22 non-contributing. In age there are five houses that date from the 1850's, five from the 1860's and six from the 1870's, and an 1883 Harbor Light House at 21st and Rogers Streets, formerly located at the end of the North Pier of the Two Rivers Harbor.

The inventory dates on construction on all properties were found in Building Inspection Records and Tax Assessor's Office of the City of Two Rivers and/or the Register of Deeds, Manitowoc County Court House.

Summary Inventory:

Block 3

1. 1105 16th Street	John Batijs LaFond Residence	1858	C
2. 1111 16th Street	Michael LaFond Residence	1876	C
3. 1119 16th Street	Louis Sanville Residence	1855	C
4. 1130 Harbor Street	Delecta & Adeline Gautier Sanville Residence	1893	C
5. 1519 East Street	Henry A. Glesner Residence	1923	N
6. 1515 East Street	Charles LeClair/Frank LaFond, Sr. Sr., Residence	1868	C
7. 1507 East Street	LeClair/LaFond/LeClair Residence	1868	C

Block 4

8. 1602 East Street	Henry Walsh Residence	1856	C
9. 1606 East Street	William Lonzo (Lonzeau)	ca. 1860	C
10. 1608 East Street	Joseph Gagnon Residence	1855	C
11. 1612 East Street	John Vincent Allie/ John L. Monka Residence	1855	C
12. 1616 East Street	Florian Monka/August Koch Residence	1890	C
13. 1620 East Street	Gagnon/Allie Residence	1865	C

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Block 11

14. 1702 East Street	Rawley Fish Company Shed	1935	N
15. 1706 East Street	LeClair Bros. Fish Co. Shed	ca.1900	C
16. 1710 East Street	John Hurley - Investment	1925	N
17. 1714 East Street	John Hurley Residence	1918	N
18. 1718 East Street	Eli Niquette Cooperage	1863	C
19. 1722 East Street	Frank Kulpa Cabin	ca.1930	N

Block 12

20. 1204 18th Street	'The Shed Bar'	1972	N
21. 1806 East Street	St.Pierre/Vaudreuil Residence	1874	C
22. 1810 East Street	Jos. Gagnon, Jr. Residence	1875	N
23. 1812 East Street	Susie Q Fish Market Warehouses	1980	N
24. 1818 East Street	Charles LeClair Residence	1910	C
25. 1820 East Street	Henry Courchene Residence	1874	C

Blocks 17, 18, 19 & 20

26. 1904-6 Rogers Street	Marina Garage	1975	N
27. 1912 Rogers Street	Martin Gagnon Residence	1920	C
28. 1918 Rogers Street	Charles LeClair Residence	1913	C
29. 1918B Rogers Street	William Taddy Shed	1929	N
30. 1920 Rogers Street	Joseph Cayo Shed	1903	C
31. 1920B Rogers Street	Steel Shed	1973	N
32. 2000 Rogers Street	LaFond Fisheries Shed	ca.1900	C
33. 2006 Rogers Street	Manville LaFond Fish Co.	1951	N
34. 2006 Rogers Street	Cement Block Shed	1951	N
35. 2010 Rogers Street	Rusek & Westphal Shed	1897	C
36. 2014 Rogers Street	LaFond Fisheries	1897	C
37. 2018-22 Rogers Street	LeClair Bros. Fish Company	1910	C
38. 1900 Jackson Street	Godfrey LaFond Residence	1876	C
39. 1904 Jackson Street	William Goetz Residence	1926	N
40. 1906 Jackson Street	LeClaie Family Investment	1922	N
41. 1912 Jackson Street	Martin Gagnon Residence	1926	N
42. 1918 Jackson Street	Norman LeClair Residence	1923	N
43. 1922 Jackson Street	Antoine Cayo Residence	1876	C
44. 2002 Jackson Street	Fred Wilke House	1907	C
45. 2006 Jackson Street	Elmer Allie Residence	1918	C
45. 2010 Jackson Street	Albert LeClair Residence	1918	C
47. 2012 Jackson Street	Anton Taddy Residence	1925	N
48. 2018 Jackson Street	Amos Allie Residence	1908	C
49. 2022 Jackson Street	Oliver Belonger Store/Home	1923	N

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Block 25	Item number	Description	Date	Category
50. 2102		Jackson Street Rogers St. Fishing Village Museum	1984	N
51.		End of Jackson Street at River Ole Kvithyll Shed metal shed	ca.1920	N
52.		End of Jackson Street at River Museum Exhibition 1883 Lighthouse (part)	1971	N
53.	2106	Jackson Street Eclipse Boat Co Station	ca.1900	C

Historical and Descriptive Inventory

BLOCK 3

**1105 16th Street
John Batias LaFond Residence
Contributing**

Owner: Neil Tice, same

This early 1858 gable front home is sided in asphalt shingle raised on a more recent cement block foundation. Originally a 19x24 foot rectangle adding a west 16x15 addition with a front porch, five feet deep and a four foot lean-to in the rear. In 1946 the porch was enclosed, the entrance steps widened to accommodate both entrances and a gable roof over the combined front and rear additions.

The first LaFond to settle in Two Rivers was John Batias LaFond, Sr. in 1849. He came from St. Joseph, Quebec. His sons Alfred, Joseph, Frank, Michel, and John, Jr. and his brother Noel followed. Anton Klein was the next owner, also a fisherman and captain of THE MARGARET.

**1111 16th Street
Michel LaFond Residence
Contributing**

Owner: Robert Vanne, same

The siding conceals the original 30x20 foot structure built in 1876. The window arrangements have been altered.

Michel LaFond built his home next door to his father John Batias LaFond. Michel was head of a large and successful fishing business and owned several boats, nets, and fish sheds. He was born in Quebec in 1837 and was 15 when his family moved to Two Rivers. Michel learned the fishing business from expeditions with his father. Later in life his residence was at 1012 Twentieth Street.

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1113 16th Street
Vacant land

Owner: Elmer Pritzel, 1104 16th Street, Two Rivers

1115 16th Street
Vacant land

Owner: Elmer Pritzel, 1104 16th Street, Two Rivers

1119 16th Street
Louis Sanville Residence
Contributing

Owner: Robert J. Ruoho, same.

This two story side gabled asphalt shingled house was built in 1855 by Louis Sanville for his family. Constructed as a porchless central chimney example characteristic of the I-house with a rearward lean-to dropped roof addition. The cantilevered canopy at the entrance is a recent - 1983 - extension. Windows at the first level were also modified at this time. The main structure is on a brick foundation 25x18 feet deep; the rear addition under a sloping roof is 15x16 feet deep.

The Eighth Census of the United States (1860) identifies Sanville as a fisherman, 69; Elizabeth, hw, 45; Louisa, 22; Frederick, 20, fisherman; Elizabeth, 18; Delecta, 15; Ephraim, 14; Abel, 8. Another son, Peter, 25, fisherman and his wife, Mary, 22 lived in the rear as a separate household. In 1876, this became the residence of Frederick, his son.

1130 Harbor Street
Delecta and Adeline Gauthier Sanville Residence
Contributing

Owner: Kenneth Sosnosky, same

This one and one-half story gable front residence and single story side wing added after 1893, is covered in brick simulated rolled asphalt. The 16x24 foot rectangle has a side addition 20x17 feet which incorporates the main entrance. Formerly the entrance faced East Street. The dwelling sits upon a raised concrete block foundation. The front stoop replaces a 4x20 foot open porch constructed in 1930. It is thought that this dwelling was moved to this site in the early

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1870's and was the very early Adolph Gauthier home in Block 2.

Lot 4 in Block 3 was divided among descendants of the Sanville family.

Delecta (Delector) and Adeline Sanville were both children of fishermen. Their children also married fishermen from the Frenchside. Daughter Adeline married Joseph B. LaFond; Mary married Joe. V. Gagnon; Emmalia (Emily) married Frank Allie. Louise married Henry Glesner and their descendants built the residence at 1519 East Street, the early site of the Mitchell and Harriet Martell house which was razed or removed to another location.

Delecta Sanville's son, Joseph, was fishing for and employed by Pryor Fishing Company on the tug SILVER SPRAY in 1899. He drowned, at age twenty-two, off Manitou Island that same year during his first season with the company.

1519 East Street
Henry A. Glesner Residence
Non-contributing

Owner: Louise Glesner et al, same

The earlier home on this site was built by Mitchell Martell in 1866 fronting on 16th Street. Henry Glesner married Louise Sanville, daughter of Delector and Adeline and built this home in 1923. William Elliot was the contractor. The bungalow's entrance, dormer and 40x26 foot body is sided and topped by jerkin-head roofs. The dormer and porch entrance were added in 1941. There is a frame garage 18x22 feet at the rear south end - built in 1949.

1515 East Street
Charles LeClair/ Frank LaFond, Sr. Residence
Contributing

Owner: Frances Glesner Gagnon, same

This side gabled log home is clad in clapboard vinyl siding, with like treatment for the side 16x18 foot addition. The trim is aluminum on the soffit, windows and door. A gabled roof 16x24 foot garage was built in 1967 with like cover materials. The 1-1/2 story gabled roof log dwelling originally was built 28 feet wide and 12 feet deep with center door entrance flanked by side windows. The original multipaned lights were replaced by double hung sash windows early this century. Personal inspection and meeting with the long term owners confirmed that construction material to be slabbed 8 inch thick by 12 inch high pine logs. The basement was excavated by family members in 1915 from a trap door leading to the cellar. Log beams are also visible from

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the basement. The home was enlarged with a lean-to kitchen (16x18) ca. 1900 and the log walls were covered with clapboard siding.

Charles LeClair born in Quebec 1825 came here in 1844.(1) He was in lumbering at first and in 1868 when this house was built he was 43 and went into the fishing business at the time when all fish had to be salted until 1874 when the railway began to freight fish to Chicago. David LeClair was born here in 1871, moved in 1873 to the village of Seymour until 1883 when his father returned to Two Rivers and went into fishing again with David and his older brother Charles. Eventually David engaged in fishing with his brother, Nelson, under the name of LeClair Brothers. He fished for fifty years after many years of pound net fishing with his son, George, north of Twin River Point. He served on the city council from 1937 to 1947. He was married to daughter of Joseph Gagnon, Jr.

Charles L. LeClair and his wife, Angelique (nee LaFond), sold this home to Francoise (Frank) LaFond, Sr. July 1, 1874.(2) A fisherman, Frank LaFond, Sr. lived here from 1876 to 1908. (sons Frank Jr., Edward, Albert, Joseph; and daughters Jenny, Emma) The subsequent owner was George Glesner whose daughter is the resident owner now. Her brother, Henry Glesner built the home at 1519 East Street.

1507 East Street
LeClair/LaFond/LeClair Residence
Contributing

Owner: Albert Kopstad, 1014 17th Street, Two Rivers

This dwelling was built at the same time as 1515 East Street when Charles LeClair, Sr. lived next door. With his departure for Seymour in 1873, he sold the residence to John B. LaFond, Jr. who in turn on June 25, 1883 sold it back to son Charles LeClair, Jr.(3) By 1903, David and Nelson LeClair owned the property, however, their residence was on North Rangeline Road.

The original dwelling 26x18 feet had Greek Revival details. An early single story addition to the south, one room wide had a gable roof meeting under the eave of the main portion and sloping to an open porch.(4) Today that section is extended to 24x18 feet deep with an open 4 foot porch and an expanded second story. The structure has an asphalt shingle roof and siding and a brick foundation. The remodeling dates are not known, but they appear to have been made in the early part of the century. It is divided into two apartments, one at each level.

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BLOCK 4

1602 East Street
Henry Walsh Residence
Contributing

Owner:Edith Anderson, 4325 Adams Street, Two Rivers, WI

This is a simple Greek Revival one and one-half story frame sided structure of modest proportions. The main section is a rectangle 16x24 feet with a 10x16 addition to the rear. The south side wing is 14x23 feet with an enclosed porch in the front and a 6x7 foot addition attached. All roofs, some sloping, have asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete and concrete block. This home was built in 1856 (5) for Henry and Bridget Walsh who came to Two Rivers in 1852 from Killileah County, Armagh, Ireland. He made boots and shoes for the French Canadian community on the East Side until his death in 1883. Prior to their arrival here they emigrated to Port Hope, Canada, in 1848. He was active in St. Luke's Catholic Church and for many years a trustee in the congregation and a strong supporter of the educational system. (6)

In the 1890's the east 60 feet of the lot was sold to Louis LeClair and Nelson Allie owned the west 20 feet on the river.

The Felix Greenwoods owned the house at the turn of the century. His father was an educated surveyor who arrived in New France (Canada) just as the English took total control. To survive and find work, he anglized his family name, Boisverte. Felix was a fisherman and was married to Agnes, the daughter of Antoine Cayo.

1604 East Street
(South 1/2 of Lot 5, Block 4) Vacant land.

Owner:Edith Anderson, 4325 Adams Street, Two Rivers, WI

1606 East Street
ca. 1860
Contributing

Lot 5 was divided in half by William Lonzo in 1856 for fishing stations. In the early 1860's the land was transferred to C.Dionne and the north half to Jos. Gagnon in 1864. The residence may be the product of several families.

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The original dwelling has two additions to the rear which may be of the same period. The street view is a rectangular asphalt shingled single story building 18x14 on concrete block basement foundation excavated in 1932. There is a 4x6 add-on to the rear south side and a 24x14 addition going back towards the river.

**1608 East Street
Joseph Gagnon Residence
Contributing**

Owner: John C. Konop, 1519 26th Street, Two Rivers WI.

The 1855 two story dwelling is 21x28 feet deep, a gable front in the Greek Revival mode. It is wood sided on a brick foundation. An intersecting gable dormer rests over the gabled sloping roof on the 15x22 addition.

Joseph and Mary Ann Gagnon moved from across the river in the early 1850's to build this residence in 1855.(7) The 1860 census identifies Joseph, 40; Mary Anne, 36; Joseph, 18 months; MaryAnne, 16; Jonas, 14; Peter, 12; Mary, 9; Steven, 5; Mary E, 3; Herman, 1 as residents of this dwelling.

The first steam fishing tug in Two Rivers was the MARY ANNE GAGNON. They caught large bluefins weighing on the average three pounds and they also caught trout. Very little fishing was done during the winter time as the tug was not strong enough to break the ice. Joseph and Mary Anne (Boinart) Gagnon were natives of Canada and settled in Two Rivers in 1848, where he was engaged first in shoemaking and then fishing until his death in 1872, at fifty-two. The last to fish in the family were Peter, Joseph, and Jonas who built their own tug boat and operated it for eight years. Joseph bought out his brother's interest in the tug and Peter and Jonas went into the mercantile business. When Peter died in 1917, he had 14 children.

The property then became the residence of Henry Courchene in 1870.(8) He operated his early fish brokerage business from here, later when the fishermen docked north of the 17th Street bridge in the Rogers Street area, he moved his operation north on East Street. At the turn of the century, Sarah Gagnon was the next owner. Living on the southeast corner of 17th Street and East Street is Joseph Gagnon, son of John, whose father Peter built the four-square residence also at the turn of the century. His grandson, Joseph Gagnon is the current resident.

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1612 East Street
John Vincent Allie/John L. Monka Residence
Contributing

Owner: John C. Konop, 1519 26th Street, Two Rivers WI.

The asbestos shingle sided residence is a product of two periods. The original portion has Greek Revival details with cap molded lintels, low pitched gabled roof, and side hall plan. The 16x22 foot wing was added ca. 1890. The original wood deck porch was removed in 1968 and replaced with a concrete stoop retaining the original canopy. In 1979 interior alterations revised archways, new doors and wall revisions were undertaken.

John Vincent Allie residence was built in 1855. He was a fish dealer, purchasing fish from the fishermen not by the pound in those days but by the fish. In the 1880's it was ten cents per whitefish. He shipped whitefish, trout and sturgeon. They were packed in ice and sent by rail to outside markets. The amount shipped on an average year from 1846 to 1868 was 12,000 barrel of salted fish. This amounted to 2,400,000 pounds of fish each year. The amount shipped in 1897 was about the same. (9)

John Vincent Allie, the youngest of Peter's nineteen children, was one of the first men to fish as a business using fish nets he had knit by hand. His sons, Henry Vincent, Nelson and Eugene were also engaged in fishing most of their lives.

As a youngster, he ran away from home (Canada) when he was sixteen, instead of joining the priesthood. He did some fishing and owned a fishing rig. He established the first general store business in his home selling groceries, boots, shoes, nets, twine, paint and items important to the Frenchside fishermen.

In 1872 while harvesting ice, he developed pneumonia and died. His daughter, Mary later married John L. Monka and made this their home. Henry Vincent Allie then lived at 1620 East Street.

Subsequent owners were John L. Monka and later Ed Carron. John Monka was married to Mary Allie and had four children, Carrie, Zita who had a tug named after her, Jerome and Hortancy.

The Carron Net Company was started in 1936 manufacturing fish nets and sports nets of all kinds. During World War II, they made camouflage nets for the armed services.

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1616 East Street

Florian Monka/August Koch Residence
Contributing

Owner: Steve C. Menden, 2519 7th Street, Two Rivers.

It is not known if Florian Monka was related to John L. and Frank Monka. Florian Monka drowned at the Sheboygan breakwater with his brother-in-law Joseph Schecarek of Manitowoc when their open boat sank. (10) The building, ca. 1890, was moved to this site in 1898, and may have come from the Francis Monka farm in Newton Township.

August Koch, a long time fisherman, was married to Laura Sanville, daughter of Ephraim and were the next owners of this property. This was also the early docking station of August Koch, George Pilon, and Silas Sanville.

The residence is 24x32 feet deep with an asphalt shingled gable roof. The wood frame structure is sheathed in imitation brick asphalt siding on a brick foundation. There is a full basement and stove heat. The porch and storefront were added in 1923 and 1927 when owned by Albert Allie.

1620 East Street

Gagnon / Allie Residence
Contributing

Owner: Elmere Allie, same.

This early dwelling originally fronted on East Street with its gable end toward the street and doorway off center. The early proportions were 20x26 feet. In 1944 an eight foot north addition covered by an extended sloping roof line was topped by a second floor gabled dormer with balcony. The balcony extension is carried down to the first level forming a two foot extension to the enclosed porch. The remodeling changed the orientation of the dwelling to front on Seventeenth Street. The entrance door and some of the windows still retain their cap-molded lintels. There is a small 4x14 foot addition to the south. The structure rests on a high tile foundation with a full basement. The exterior wall is sheathed in asphalt shingle. A smokehouse was removed in 1961.

This home was built by Dumas (Thomas) Gagnon in 1865 after purchasing land from H. H. Smith, July 13, 1864. (11) The 1870 Census identifies his wife as Adelia and two children Fred, 3, and Mary, one month. Dumas' father Joseph Gagnon came from Canada in the 1850's as a shoemaker and by 1860 at 42 was a fisherman.

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Henry Vincent Allie and his descendants have owned and lived in this home since 1903. The Allies were descendants of Peter Allie who was said to have been saved from a shipwreck at the age of six as he was crossing the ocean from France to Canada.

The Allie's landed in Two Rivers in 1848. Henry Vincent, son of John Vincent Allie, was born in Two Rivers in 1862. He married Olive Gauthier, daughter of Adolph.

Their sons, Norman and Albert carried on the family tradition as principals in the firm John V. Allie and Sons. Albert and his family made this their home until the early 1980's when Albert died in his nineties.

In the 1920's, a fishery known as Allie Brothers also docked nearby.

BLOCK 11

1702 East Street
Eugene Allie and Sons Fishing Station
Rawley Fish Company
Shed/LaFleur Barber Shop/Patti's Styling Salon
Non-contributing

Schilling Fish Company, Route 2, Oconto, WI 54153.

The river cuts deeply into the land north of the 17th Street bridge. There wasn't a building associated with this site until 1935 when Norman LeClair, principal of Rawley Fish Company erected this shed, shaped to the site on raised ground at the street/bridge level, approximately 10 feet higher than the shoreline.

Eugene Allie, son of John Vincent, was engaged in fishing all of his life. He had a clinker type mackinaw with two masts and a jib sail, which was the fastest boat in the port at the time. He was born in Two Rivers in 1856 and married Sophie DeLille in 1880. Their sons, who engaged in fishing were Henry, Walter and Elmer. Eugene Allie's mackinaw had a removable mast allowing him to moor beyond the 17th Street bridge. With the conversion of mackinaws to steam power, more fishermen sought river frontage up river.

The structure was converted to a barber shop in the 1940's when Alex LaFleur added a foundation. This same foundation was replaced with 10 inch concrete block on new footings in 1984 for Patti's Styling Salon.

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1706 East Street
LeClair Bros. Fish Company
Contributing

Owner: Schilling Fish Co., Route 2, Oconto, WI 54153.

This is the early fish shed of Charles, Jr., David and Nelson LeClair, ca.1900, it is a two story frame shiplap rectangular building with asphalt roof and chimneys at both ends, located down at the river level docking area rather than street orientation. It is painted red with white trim at windows, entry doors and large double equipment doors. First floor and second gable end windows are double hung sash. In 1947, part of this structure was remodeled as a residence.

They operated their business from Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Block 11. David was an authority on commercial fishing and authored several pamphlets on propagation of Great Lakes fish. He and his son George were actively engaged in pound net fishing and operated their rig north of Twin River Point. The LeClairs did not live at this site. The LeClairs landed here in 1846 and were in lumbering initially. Louis LeClair brought the family from St. Francis, Canada. He made shingles and staves for barrels. At the shingle mill they cut down pine and split these pine blocks with sledge hammers to sticks. Shingles had to be shaved with a draw knife. His son Charles bought land in Mishicot, sold it and took up fishing in Two Rivers. He became a farmer in Seymour Township for eleven years. He returned to fish and farm in Two Rivers and died in 1900. Nelson and David LeClair, sons of Charles, were known as the LeClair Brothers Company and were well known to all commercial fishermen as dealers and shippers of fish in Two Rivers. David LeClair was born in a log house in Block 3, 1871. George LeClair, son of David, also fished as did his sons, Bernard, Raphael, Roger and Germain. Today the fishing tradition continues.

1710 East Street
Hurley Investment Property
Non-contributing

Owner: Schilling Fish Co., Route 2, Oconto, WI 54153.

Gable front, enclosed porch, Aluminum sided residence built in 1925 by the Hurley family as an investment property.

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**1714 East Street
John Hurley Residence
Non-contributing**

Owner: John Hurley, same.

Gable front home, covered with asphalt shingle was built in 1918.

**1718 East Street
Eli Niquette Cooperage/John A. Gates Store
Steltz Plumbing and Heating
Contributing**

Owner: Thomas H. Steltz, 1914 30th Street, Two Rivers.

This was the first store in Two Rivers, a cooperage shop. (12) The old foundation and rough lumber are still in place. The gabled roof building is 19 feet wide by 45 feet deep with a flat top false facade. There is a 12x38 foot attached warehouse on the south side with a false front and pent roof. The store front was remodeled in 1946. Attached to the rear is a utility shed and garage.

The main building was built by Eli Niquette in 1863. Louis Gauthier, a cooper by trade, also made barrels for the salted fish packed by the fishermen prior to the time when the fishermen constructed their own boxes in which to ship fresh fish. Gates was here in the late 1920's.

**1722 East Street
Frank Kulpa Cabin
Non-contributing**

Owner: Frank Kulpa, same.

An earlier home built by Moses Bunker's father Joseph, was removed from this site and replaced with this 26 foot wide x 24 foot deep steeply pitched gabled roof log cabin with an intersecting gable entrance. The log cabin reportedly came from an area in or near Point Beach. The ca. 1930 residence and garage were moved to this site in June, 1947. In the 1950's and 60's several additions are noted. There also was a 25x30 foot addition to the fish shed and a single story masonry garage attached to existing net shed used for vehicle and storage. A shed 24x29 and 17 feet high was moved to Sandy Box Road in 1954 by Frash and Kulpa Fishing.

Frank Kulpa and Norbert Frash were the operators of the 42 foot tug MERCURY.

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BLOCK 12

1204 18th Street
The Shed Bar/Dance Hall
Non-contributing

Owner: Daniel Peter LeClair, 3138 Memorial Drive, Two Rivers.

Corrugated metal walls, 32x99 feet long. Building and additions date from 1972 to 1980.

1806 East Street
St. Pierre/Vaudreuil Residence
Contributing

Owner: Susie Q Fish Co., Inc., 3138 Memorial Drive, Two Rivers, WI

The main section is 20x26. The side addition, 13x16 extends to include a front enclosed porch and rear 8 foot porch with entrance to the 12x18 foot garage. All are under an asphalt roof and covered with aluminum siding.

Telesford St. Pierre, very early fisherman and later captain of the Chicago Life Saving Station, built this gable front home for his family in 1874. Frank Vaudreuil purchased the dwelling in 1882 and it is still in the family. The Vaudreuil's came to Two Rivers in 1856 opening a shoemaking shop on the 'Frenchside'. After ten years of making shoes, he closed his shop and began seine fishing which he followed until his death at ninety-two in 1907.

Leo Vaudreuil, one of Frank and Priscilla's seven children also fished. It is reported that Leopold made a record catch of 7,620 pounds fish. He was married to Clementine LeClair, daughter of Charles LeClair. Clementine operated a military shop. Vaudreuil was a fish dealer on an extensive scale, shipping to Chicago and other points. He also served as a member of the City Council.

1810 East Street
Jos. Gagnon Jr. Residence/
Susie Q Fish Market-Residence
Non-contributing

Owner: Susie Q Fish Co., Inc., 3138 Memorial Drive, Two Rivers, WI

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The gable front and wing store/residence was built in 1875 by Jos. Gagnon, Jr. Remodeling, rear additions, and siding have hidden any original detailing.

**1812 East Street
Susie Q Fish Market Warehouses
Non-contributing**

Owner: Susie Q Fish Co., Inc., 3138 Memorial Drive, Two Rivers, WI

There are two warehouses built in the early 1980's on this property; a steel 'Sonoco' fishnet storage warehouse, and a 35x95 foot peaked 'Kirby' metal frame building used to house freezing and packing equipment for the Susie Q Fish Market. The modern buildings are attached by covered cement block passages.

**1818 East Street
Charles LeClair Residence
Contributing**

Owner: Rupert A. Framness, 5804 St. Hy 42, Two Rivers.

This two story gable front aluminum sided dwelling built in 1910 is 18x39 with enclosed front and rear porches. It has a full concrete block basement and asphalt shingle roof.

**1820 East Street
Henry Courchene Residence
Contributing**

Owner: Bernard D. Boulanger, same.

This is a gable front and wing house with aluminum siding, brick foundation, and asphalt shingle roof. The window shapes are irregular with a front projecting bay above the enclosed porch. The attached garage is in stucco and tile.

Before Henry and Margaerite Greenwood Courchene built this residence in 1874, his business operation/residence was south of the 17th Street bridge. Henry Courchene bought fish from the fishermen beginning in 1869 and shipped them fresh to Chicago. Before this each man salted and shipped his own fish and they were generally shipped in lots in the fall of the year.

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The lot is deep and divided. John L. Gauthier, Route #3, Two Rivers owns the vacant land, 50'x50' at the river frontage.

Blocks 17, 18, 19, and 20

1900 Rogers Street

Vacant land - Marina parking lot

Owner: Bernard E. Schwarz et al, % Schwartz Marine
1206 25th Street, Two Rivers, WI.

1904-1906 Rogers Street

Boat shed

Non-contributing

Owner: Stanley T. Mott, 1900 Jackson Street, Two Rivers, WI

Originally, there were two wood frame storage garages on the property which were demolished and dumped in the city land fill 1976. In 1975 a wood frame boat shed was demolished to build a one story 30 foot wide and 40 foot long peaked roof masonry building as a fishing marina garage to service a shoreline pleasure boat launching ramp. At this point, the river has been widened to create a pleasure boat docking area, with multiple berth docks.

1912 Rogers Street

Martin Gagnon Residence

Contributing

Owner: Richard C. Pasek, 7008 County Trunk Hwy O, Two Rivers, WI.

This is one of only two residences fronting on Rogers Street. This is a frame gable front structure, with enclosed front porch, covered with asphalt simulated yellow brick squares, resting upon a stucco covered brick foundation.

Built in 1920 by Martin Gagnon, fisherman.

1918 Rogers Street

Charles LeClair Residence

Contributing

Owner: C. Edward F. Kusiak, same.

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The east half of this subdivided lot contains a frame cedar sided gable front dwelling placed on the site by Charles LeClair probably when the lot was subdivided in 1913.

It is a two story dwelling with attached south side porch and clad in painted board and batten. The foundation is stucco covered brick and the roof is asphalt shingle.

1918-B Rogers Street
William Taddy Shed
Non-contributing

Owner: Hubert Taddy, 1722 Lincoln Street, Two Rivers

This is the west half or river side of the property with a fish shed 44x24 built by William Taddy in 1929. This one and one-half story rectangular frame shed has a gabled roof covered in corrugated steel. There are two windows and a double door for net reels in front, and 4 windows on the north side, and 2 windows and a door on the south. Pier foundation.

1920 Rogers Street
Joseph Cayo Shed
Contributing

Owner: Robert and Louis Ruleau, Cedar River, MI 49813

Facing north to the vacated 20th Street is a two story frame building, 20x40 feet. It was briefly used as a retail outlet for souvenirs, handicrafts, and marine sporting goods in recent years. The shed was placed or built on the site by Joseph Cayo in 1903. It has a concrete foundation, composition roof and wood sash windows. The diamond pattern window is centered in the sliding track entrance door.

On the west side is a 10x14 foot board packing shed. It is Non-contributing.

A steel storage building 28x42 feet and 14 feet high with a peaked roof fronts on Rogers Street. This is a 'Tracht' steel building, formerly at Chilton, WI, which was disassembled and rebuilt on site in 1973. It is Non-contributing.

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**2000 Rogers Street
La Fond Fisheries Station
Contributing**

Owners: Robert and Louis Ruleau, Cedar River, MI 49813

This is a single story, low pitched, wood shingled, gable roofed port hut, 25x30 feet ca. 1900 with an attached smoke house 10x9. The main part of the building is clad in simple drop horizontal wood boards, In 1938 the LaFond Fish Company added a partial concrete floor and ice room. It contains two sets of large double equipment doors.

In 1962 another 24x80x18 foot shed located here was demolished.

**2006 Rogers Street
Manville LaFond Fish Company
Non-contributing**

Owner: Donald W. Hansen, Sr., 1112 Hy 19, Marshall, WI 53559

The earlier fish sheds are gone replaced by more recent fishing related buildings close to the river.

Concrete block fish shed recently sheathed in wood, on south side emulating board-and-batten cladding and rough cut vertical boards on the front. Rear 12 foot section converted to garage. The additions and alterations in 1977 included removing a portion of the east end of the building and 12x24 feet to the west end was to be used for commercial purposes.

There is a separate 11x17 cement block packing shed topped with a steam boat engine-room hatch cover of steel and glass, and an attached 4x7 clay tile coping smoke house. The original wood frame fish shed was built by Manville LaFond early in the century lasting until 1951 when it was replaced by the concrete block fish shed 13 feet high, 24 feet wide and 40 feet deep.

**2010 Rogers Street
Rusek & Westphal Shed
Contributing**

Owner: Donald W. Hansen, Sr., 1112 Hy 19, Marshall, WI 53559

Two fishermen, Westphal and Taddy bought a school building, sawed it in half, slid it across the river on winter ice and set up fishing sheds side by side. (13) This building is one half of that early school. The school, third built in the system was erected in 1897

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on the southwest corner of the present City Hall site (14) (now a parking area for police and City Hall). There were three school buildings on the site: the 1867, 40x140 foot two story white frame high school; an 1877, 30x80 foot frame structure on the northeast corner; and the object of this study, the 1897, 30x60 foot barrack school for the 6th grade. (15)

This half of the school measures 24x30 and is sheathed in horizontal shiplap. When the LeClair brothers purchased the building in 1928, the following additions were made: a 12x10 foot shed; a 12x14 foot concrete block smoke house - in 1954 the smoke house was reinforced with double doors inside of steel and reinforced concrete roof; and a recent 8x12 wood deck extension or loading port added to the rear of the existing structure. Wood exterior painted red with white trim. In 1973 new footings, concrete floor, fireplace added and windows/sills replaced. In 1977 a firm doing business as Fishing Village Fabrics occupied the building.

**2014 Rogers Street
LaFond Fisheries
Contributing**

Owner: Robert A. Schwarz, 4009 Broadway, Manitowoc, WI

This is the other half of the 1897 school building (see 2010 Rogers Street) a 22x30 foot, one and one-half story, gabled roof sloping over a fish-packing shed with lean-to extension on south and rear. It has a partial cement foundation and tar paper roof. An additional one story tile-block extension ice house approximately 32x27 feet abuts the south side. In 1981 interior alterations included installation of ceiling tile, wall paneling, new entrance platform and steps at the center partition of the shed for a retail fish sales area.

**2018-22 Rogers Street
LeClair Bros. Fish Company/Kulpa
Fisheries Shed
Contributing**

Owner: Frank Kulpa, 1722 East Street, Two Rivers.

Wood one and one-half story shed 24x40 ca. 1910 with gable roof. The exterior is horizontal tongue & groove wood sheathing overlaid with tar paper, and it rests on a concrete foundation. Two one story flat roof sheds are attached: one 7x16 feet in wood, in front of a 16 foot square cement block quick freeze structure.

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David LeClair was the senior member of the well known LeClair Brothers. He formed a partnership with his brother Charles and eventually also with his brother Nelson. Their father, Charles LeClair built an early log residence at 1515 East Street where David was born in 1871. The family left Two Rivers in 1873 going to Seymour, Wisconsin, and returned in 1884 to engage in both fishing and farming a 40 acre tract near the Mishicot River north of Twenty-Second Street in an area known as Picnic Hill. David and Nelson then resided in that area.

**1900 Jackson Street
Godfrey LaFond Residence
Contributing**

Owner: Stanley Mott, same.

The gable front two story vinyl clad home was built in 1876 on Original Plat Block 18 and remodeled in 1965. The main portion is 18x25 feet with a single story side addition 15x20 feet. In 1974, the porch was rebuilt, front entrance door relocated, and living room windows replaced. There is a rear addition 6x18 feet. This was the home of Paul Taddy (Tadych) for a time.

**1904 Jackson Street
William Goetz Residence
Non-contributing**

Owner: James A. Trzeciak, same.

This aluminum sided home, built in 1926 duplicates 1906 and 1918 Jackson Street structures.

**1906 Jackson Street
LeClair Family Investment
Non-contributing**

Owner: Pella Janus, same.

This 1922 home is similar to 1918 Jackson Street with aluminum siding and both were probably built by the same contractor, Nic Taddy or William Elliott.

**1912 Jackson Street
Martin Gagnon Residence
Non-contributing**

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Owner: Richard C. Pasek, 7008 CTH D, Two Rivers, WI.

Two story frame home built in 1926 with an enclosed porch each topped with a jerkin-head roof. There is a single car wood garage on the north side.

1918 Jackson Street
Norman LeClair Residence
Non-contributing

Owner: Carroll G. Flora, same.

Gable front, one and one-half story frame house built in 1923 by Norman LeClair. The front gabled roofed porch is enclosed (1928), and a rear garage was added in 1940. The home was in the LeClair family until the mid 1970's.

1922 Jackson Street
Antoine (Anton) Cayo Residence
Contributing

Owners: Dennis D. LeClair and Barbara A. Bruechert, same.

Before Blocks 17 and 18 were resubdivided in 1911, Antoine Cayo owned Fractional Block 17 and built this home in 1876. The main one and one-half story portion is 16x24 feet sided with hardboard masonite. The side addition of 21x18 is clad in board and batten. There is a 20x24 foot garage immediately behind the main house. The Cayos were well known early rivermen and fishermen and may have been the operators of the shingle mill on this site. Later the property belonged to Norman and Mary LeClair.

2002 Jackson Street
Fred Wilke House
Contributing

Owner: Mary DeBroux, same.

Fred Wilke built this two and one-half story Queen Anne with a dominant front facing gable frame home in 1907. Later it was the home of Eugene Allie in 1919 and the home of Nic and Mary Taddy in 1928. It is the largest dwelling in the district, with a steeply pitched irregular shaped roof. It is 26x42 with original wood siding. The residence was remodeled in 1928 adding a front wrap around porch extending along the front and part of the sidewall. A change in roof line resulted from the two story gable dormer. There are two garages, 18x18 and 12x18 at the rear of the residence.

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Fred Wilke was born in Two Rivers in 1876 and engaged in fishing in 1901. He founded the fish dealing firm Wilke & Stehn (William Stehn) in 1909. The Wilke & Stehn tug CLARA S., a vessel 50 feet long, with with a 45 h.p. 3 cylinder Kahlenberg engine was one of the early all year around fishing tugs exhibiting itself as a good performer in ice breaking. (16) Wilke began fishing in 1901 and was one of the early fishermen in the Roger's Street area.

**2006 Jackson Street
Elmer Allie Residence
Contributing**

Owner: James A. Michalek, same

Two story gable front vinyl sided frame dwelling, was built in 1918 by Elmer and Ida Allie. The Allie family were owners until the mid 1970's. There is a separate 14x20 garage at the rear-Rogers Street end of the lot.

**2010 Jackson Street
Albert LeClair Residence
Contributing**

Owner: Bernice Schwahert, same.

Gable front two story frame dwelling with composition roofing and siding. Built in 1918 by Albert LeClair.

**2012 Jackson Street
Anton Taddy Residence
Non-contributing**

Owner: Marcella McCoy, same.

Two story gambrel roof with pent dormers Dutch Colonial Revival frame dwelling was built in 1925. The residence is covered with a narrow clapboard wood siding.

**2018 Jackson Street
Amos Allie Residence
Contributing**

Owner: Gary P. Yanda & Julie R. Fencil, same.

A gable front one and one-half story, 30x20 foot frame dwelling covered in asbestos siding. Built in 1908 by Amos Allie. Separate rear garage opens to Rogers Street.

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2022 Jackson Street
Oliver Belonger/Residence/Candy Land/
Beer Depot/Belonger Upholstery
Non-contributing

Owner: Ivan J. Belonger, same.

A two story, 1923 gable front stepped wing building with a store or false front and a 3 foot canopy across the front above the first level with plyscore sheathing and wood shingles. From 1930 to 1976 there have been eight alterations or additions to this property. The back end abutting Rogers Street was offered and used by the Rogers Street Fishing Village as a museum building in 1972. The museum part of the building was stucco. Through the efforts of volunteer members of the Roger's Street Fishing Village group the rear section was covered with old lumber from a small Tisch Mills farm building and sides from the old Schmitt Lumber Company shed. The museum artifacts included floats, leads, mesh, pictures, shuttles, a reel, net boxes and a few model fish boats. Contributors included Ambrose Allie, Hugo LaFond, Art Laurent, Don Schulde, Ole Kvithyll, the Belongers, Ray Taddy, the LeClairs and many others.

BLOCK 25

2102 Jackson Street
Rogers St. Fishing Village Museum
Non-contributing

Owner same at 2016 Lincoln Street, Two Rivers.

In 1984, an unheated rectangular warehouse structure estimated to cost \$5,000 was built on a concrete slab foundation, and covered in weathered wood laid vertically. Artifacts of the fishing industry are exhibited here; primarily donations from the fishing families in the community. At the rear of the museum mounted on an observation platform is an entrance to the inside of the BUDDY O, a forty foot fishing tug built in Sturgeon Bay in 1936 for Buddy Olson, a Michigan fisherman. The boat was owned by William, Hubert and Neil Taddy for many years. It sank at the dock at 20th and Roger's Street where it remained for five months until raised by volunteers and the Two Rivers Fire Department pumper in 1976. Hamman Construction Company lifted the boat out of the river and the boat was donated to the Rogers Street Fishing Village Museum.

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**End of 21st Street
at East Twin River
Non-contributing**

A ca.1920, 19x25 foot gable-roof Fish Shed is leased from Ole Kvithyll to the Rogers Street Fishing Village Museum, and is currently housing a Kahlenberg Engine. It rests on a two foot concrete foundation and has a steel roof. The property was acquired in 1975 by Mr. Kvithyll, a Norwegian fisherman. This building was formerly located half on 21st Street and the rear half, on land belonging to Frank LeClair and Sons. Kvithyll built his steel-clad shed here on the leased land and docked his boat at the foot of 22nd Street. The Rogers Street organization has covered the building with 'materials to blend in with other buildings in the area.' In 1975 Kahlenberg Bros. donated a 1924 60 hp Diesel engine built for Manville La Fond Fish Company. The engine was used in various boats, the last being MANVILLE L. until 1948 when it was traded in for a larger engine. This engine remained in the Kahlenberg Shop until 1975. North of this shed is another smaller 12x18 shed.

Sharing the unused part of 21st Street between Rogers Street and the river is the 1883 Lighthouse on a small portion of land owned by the city and once leased by Ole Kvithyll for his small shed (now the Kahlenberg Engine House) and a drying yard for his nets. The land for the lighthouse was suggested by the city in 1971 after the Two Rivers Historical Society was given the lighthouse. Their request to the United States Coast Guard, Admiral Willard J. Smith in 1969 for the north pier 1883 lighthouse was granted to the Two Rivers Historical Society in 1970. The lighthouse is about 25 feet high with an upper steel part that houses the beacon light and a wooden lower portion twelve and one-half feet square. During the move from the Coast Guard grounds the light was broken. In 1971, the 'light was straightened, lined up, steps put on to the building and it was part of the museum complex... housing miscellaneous artifacts about the general history of Two Rivers'.(17)

**2106 Jackson Street
Site of Eclipse Boat Company Station
Contributing**

Owner: Frank LeClair & Sons, Inc., 13007 Lakeshore Rd., Two Rivers

This 1-1/2 story, 24x40 foot ca.1900 wood shed rests on piers at the edge of the river. The gable ends have 4 windows each, and the entrance is on the south side.

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Footnotes #7

- 1 Manitowoc Chronicle, May 22, 1900
- 2 Register of Deeds, Volume 26 page 224, Manitowoc County Courthouse.
- 3 Register of Deeds, Volume 41, page 5, Manitowoc County Courthouse.
- 4 An early 1890's photo of the U.S. Life Saving Station shows this home in the background.
- 5 Register of Deeds, Volume J, page 455; Tax Assessment Rolls 1858, Manitowoc County Courthouse
- 6 Manitowoc Chronicle, August 28, 1883, Obituary.
- 7 Register of Deeds, March 8, 1853, Volume N, page 52, Manitowoc County Courthouse.
- 8 Register of Deeds, March 29, 1870, Volume 16, page 100 Manitowoc County Courthouse.
- 9 Alma Hudson, Local History of Two Rivers, 1897
- 10 Manitowoc Chronicle, March 9, 1901
- 11 Register of Deeds, Volume 6, page 50, Manitowoc County Courthouse.
- 12 Nelson LeClair taped interview, May 23, 1966, Joseph Mann Library: 'This was the first shop - the first business place in Two Rivers.' This statement could not be confirmed by other documentation. It is possible Mr. LeClair may have meant the first business place on the Frenchside.
- 13 Interview with Henry Willert, former teacher and historian of the Rogers Street Museum, September 29, 1983
- 14 'History of the Two Rivers School System', Manitowoc County Historical Society Newsletter, March 1972, Vol VIII, No. 2
- 15 Jos. J. Rappel, County Superintendent, ed., Centennial History of Manitowoc County School Districts and Public School System 1848-1948

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16 Harvey C. Beeson, 'Beeson's Marine Directory of the Northwestern Lakes' (Chicago: 1911) page 172

17 Unpublished notes of Henry Willert, History of Rogers Street Fishing Village'

NOTE: The major basis for the evaluation of the buildings were their historical association with the fishermen and their families. There have been changes to some of the buildings within the district, and in certain cases extensive changes, however most structures still retain a general sense of scale and overall massing consistent with their original appearance. Some changes occurred during the period of significance of the district.

Those buildings considered non-contributing were evaluated as such based upon their recent age (not within the period of significance), lack of relationship to the French fishing community, or so altered to severely destroy the integrity of the building that no reasonable visual association with its historic appearance remains.

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Historical Significance - Industry:

Commercial fishing in Two Rivers began when Captain Joseph P. Edwards and his crew, who came out of Green Bay, landed their first seine of whitefish between Two Rivers and Manitowoc back in 1837. Two Rivers experienced the transition from the earliest method of seining off the beaches, then gill-net fishing with sailing mackinaws of the nineteenth century, and from steam-driven tugs to the present day diesel powered vessels. The French-Canadians must be credited with the true development of commercial fishing in Two Rivers. Coming by the St. Lawrence River from the province of Quebec more than 130 years ago were the LeClairs, Allies, Gauthiers, Gagnons, LaFonds, Lonzos (Lonzeau), Vaudreuils and the Sanvilles, most of whom have carried on fishing operations into the 1950's. Today the LeClair and LaFond families are still represented.

In 1838, an enterprising young Detroitter, J. P. Clark, a native of New York state, who later became one of the nation's leading industrialists and merchants, looked over the area preparatory to the establishment of this place as his initial fishing point on Lake Michigan. A year earlier three men and a boy, Capt. Joseph P. Edwards, Jacob Conroe and Perry P. Smith, and the lad, Capt. Edward's son, Henry, all from Green Bay, landed their first seine of whitefish between Two Rivers and Manitowoc. The first haul netted 10 barrels. Captain J. P. Edwards built a fishing shack on the beach at Two Rivers and that year, 1838, J. P. Clark returned to Two Rivers with a crew of 20 men, a complete outfit of fishing gear including the schooner, GAZELLE. His undertakings extended from the mouth of the Mishicot (East Twin) River as far north as Twin River point. It is said that in one catch, fish sufficient to fill one hundred and seventy-five barrels holding two hundred pounds each, were secured and for a number of years the annual catch by the company was 2,000 barrels. (1) This then was the actual beginning of commercial fishing operations from Two Rivers.

The Clark firm shipped most of the fish to Detroit where it was sold. A few years later the Clark and Smith fishing firms merged under the name of Edwards & Clark Company and later the J. P. Clark and Company of Detroit. J. P. Clark moved from Two Rivers to Whitefish Bay on Lake Superior, but his brother, Isaac C. Clark then twenty-eight (in 1850), carried on the business until 1853.

The superlative fishing reputation of Two Rivers was reported in the area newspapers as early as 1852, continuing into the 1950's. The newspapers referenced huge hauls of fish and the large numbers of boats in the Two Rivers Fishing Fleet as surpassing any other fishing port on the Great Lakes. (2)

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Fish, in early days, after being caught, were dressed, salted and packed in 200 pound barrels, then sent to the market. The barrels became ship cargo destined for Milwaukee, Chicago, and Detroit. Preparation and packing of the fish was done in the river shoreline fishing sheds. The sheds were also used for storage and repair of the fishnets.

In later years the fish were sent packed in ice by rail and now by refrigerated truck.

The manufacture of barrels for the packing of fish also was done locally and became one of the pioneer industries on the Frenchside of Two Rivers.

The early fishermen sold their fish to both local and distant markets. 'In the early days you had to salt all your fish and to pack them in one-hundred pound packages. They would bring us about \$2.00. If I remember correctly, it was old Leo Vaudreuil's uncle who incidently discovered while at Chicago, that trout could be shipped fresh from the water.' (Interview August 15, 1928 with Peter LaFond, The Two Rivers Reporter) This was good news for the Two Rivers fishermen who for years had labored industriously packing the salted fish for market and conveying the fish to the ferry for Chicago and eastern buyers. This was the beginning of the industry to larger proportions for the individual fishermen. Up to this time the cooperage businesses had been supplying the barrels for the salted fish, but the fishermen started making their own boxes for fresh fish.

The fishing industry in the Great Lakes has declined by 83% since 1930, due to causes such as overfishing, fish predators, contamination of fish, and increasingly restrictive state regulations. At the end of the 19th century, about 110 million pounds of fish were caught annually by U.S. Great Lakes commercial fishermen compared with 61 million pounds in 1975. In 1930, there were 5,284 full-time and 1,617 part-time Great Lakes commercial fishermen compared with 137 and 1,043, respectively, in 1975. (3)

Industry Comparisons:

On the Great Lakes there were and are many other towns that have had commercial fishermen. In the early days of developing frontier or pioneer communities, there was not a clear distinction between providing for ones' family or the local inhabitants for survival and a clearly defined fishing industry, fishing to ship and sell to other communities. There was the requirement of good fishing grounds, but also a population to feed and a shipping industry to move commodities. By the beginning of the 19th century population and shipping were growing on the Great Lakes.

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Further complicating the search for a definition of the early fishing industry are the lack of records. Until 1870, the U.S. Government did not keep and report on production and even then, the reported data was by lakes, not by ports.

On the Great Lakes, Oswego, New York cannot find records of an early fishing industry. Erie, Pennsylvania, commemorates a former industry that started in 1800 with a pictorial display in the Erie Historical Museum. Vermillion, Ohio, reports commercial fishing from 1818 to 1880. Detroit, Michigan had a strong fishing industry from 1800 to 1850 and was the earliest major destination for fish from Two Rivers, through the expeditions of J. P. Clark.

In other Great Lakes towns, fishing industries started later than Two Rivers, such as: Grand Haven, MI, and Kincardine, Ont., 1860; Marquette, MI, 1870; Ludington, MI, 1850; Thunder Bay, Ont, 1885; Ashland and Bayfield, WI, 1870. Michigan has three fishing areas listed on the National Register of Historic Places and two on the state register. Most Great Lakes cities have had some limited fishing, dependent upon the fishing conditions in the area, and most now have only sports fishing.

The existence of the original fishing station ended for many towns with greater influx of people and the higher use of land along the particular shoreline.

Gone are communities such as Jones Island, a part of Milwaukee. It was occupied in 1872 by Polish immigrants from the Kaszuby region of the Baltic seacoast. At the end of the nineteenth century, after the Illinois Steel Company had tried to evict the Kaszub fishermen from docking facilities, the City of Milwaukee condemned the Jones Island area for a sewage treatment plant and harbor improvements, in 1914.

The fishermen of some of the other fishing stations possessed a common ethnic background. As Two Rivers fishermen were French or French Canadian and Milwaukee fishermen were Polish; Ashland-Bayfield were Swedish and Norwegian (plus Boutin from Two Rivers); Grand Haven, MI, was Dutch; Ludington, MI, Finnish; Vermillion, OH, German; Beaver Island, MI, Irish; and Kincardine, Ont., Scots.

This community has retained, even through the present, its founding industry, and family members of the founders still fish and reside in the area.

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Historical Significance - Ethnic Association

Among the first settlers in Two Rivers were the French Canadians who established themselves on the East Side close to the fishing banks. (4) The French-Canadians of Two Rivers are descendants of immigrants from France who had settled in Quebec from the 17th century on. It was during the period 1840-1870 that French speaking Canadians migrated to Two Rivers. Some came by the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes in mackinaws to engage in fishing, and others came for the lumber industry as sawyers, (ship) carpenters, coopers or shingle makers. The Seventh Census of the United States (1850) identifies twenty-seven French-Canadian men and their families in the Town of Two Rivers, District 13 who were primarily engaged in fishing.

The portion of the town of Two Rivers that was on the east side of the East Twin River was known as the 'Frenchside' from the mid-1800's as it was populated mainly by French Canadian fishermen. They built their homes there and as they spoke French, they became a community of their own. (5)

Within the French community, there was a division of identity by its members. It was reported by a Greenwood descendant that the 'Frenchside' was comprised of both French and French Canadians. Those considered French represented first or second generation emigrants from France and they most strongly maintained the language and customs of their ancestral land until the early 1900's. The French Canadians, with a longer residence in Canada, more quickly assimilated the English language and more of the American culture. To conform to the English-American language, French Canadian 'Gauthier', as still spelled, is locally pronounced 'Gokey', and Pilon is pronounced as 'Pelong'. It is acknowledged that loss of language is a strong precursor to loss of cultural identity. (6)

A cultural strand carried to this early settlement was the strong elements of familism, especially the extended family, and neighborhood social events which were frequent and spirited. Usually most owned their own homestead, however humble, and retention of the customs and traditions were recorded in interviews with early settlers and their children in 1929. (7)

The French life was looked upon as the good life and great emphasis was placed upon getting together with other people of the same cultural background. The ethnic identity was bound in the French language and in maintaining their language, they maintained their culture. At the turn of the century when industries across the river beckoned some from fishing, some mobility occurred. English was creeping into their language, there was intermarriage and today the

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early families have become assimilated socially and culturally.

Dances were held at Boldus and Kurtz Halls with a violin to furnish the music. Victoria Belrose, born in 1851, was the daughter of Noel LaFond. She recalled that there were only a few families who built shanties along the river front, south of the old Sixteenth Street bridge to the lake. Those who came with her father's settling were the two Cayo families, the LaFonds and the Sanvilles. The early traditions were a novelty in the 1930's. (8)

The polling list for the election of 1839 contained the name Peter Allie. John Vincent Allie, son of Peter, made fishing nets. Eli Niquette, a cooper, manufactured barrels for shipping salted fish. Other early French fishing families include LeClair (1844), LaDuke and Pilon (1845), Gagnon (1848), John LaFond (1849) and many others including Bunker, Cayo, DeLille, Sanville, LaFleur, Belrose, Vaudreuil, Langlois, Louiseau, Renier, St.Pierre, Martell, Martin, Fontaine, Lemere, Courchaine, Peronto, Bebeau, Boutin, Carron, and Gauthier. (9)

In 1870, the Boutins: Nels, Duffy, Sol, Edward senior and junior, had moved their operations to Bayfield, Wisconsin and became major fishermen on Lake Superior. (10)

Development of District:

Blocks 1, 2, 3 and 4

The earliest mackinaw fishing docks were in Blocks 2 and 4, with residences in Blocks 3 and 4. Blocks 2 and 4 lost river frontage and sheds when the cribs were built and are therefore narrower now. William Greenwood owned lot 6 in Block 2, and vacated in 1878 to make way for the first Life Saving Service Station at the entrance to the harbor. His home for many years was at the tip of Block 1, Lot 16. His daughter married Telesford St. Pierre, later captain of the Chicago Life Saving Station.

In Block 2 sheds were built by fishing families Bebeau, Boutin, LaFond, Sanville. Adolph Gauthier had a home here until 1887 when it was moved. By the late 1880's Messrs. Charles Le Clair, Sr. and Jr. owned most of the lots, the sheds were removed, perhaps to other Frenchside locations. At 1889 the city owned the land and it eventually became East Harbor Park.

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U. S. Coast Guard Station

The U.S. Life Saving Service was established by the government in 1874. This organization was merged with the Revenue Cutter Service to form the U.S. Coast Guard in 1915. In 1879, a Life Saving Station was built at Two Rivers with Capt. Oliver Pilon in charge. Capt. Pilon was the son of pioneer Joseph Pilon who came to Two Rivers in 1845. The Life Saving Station was manned by six to eight men who were allowed to live nearby in their own homes during the early years. It was reported that a fisherman from Two Rivers could always get a job as a surfman anywhere on the Great Lakes because of his excellent reputation for handling boats in rough seas. Early surfman in the fishing village included the names LaFond, Cayo and Gagnon.

The original Life Saving Station structure was moved a short distance to the beach to make room for the 1909 station and then again moved three blocks north to become a private residence in 1947 for Sen. Everett LaFond.

The 1909 Coast Guard building was moved from its original location to 2200 Polk Street at Thomas Walsh Memorial Field. It is used as the clubhouse of the 11 Gold Star V.F.W. Post 1248 located outside the district as is the present U. S. Coast Guard complex, south of the district on the river and lake shore.

Development of District:

Blocks 11, 12, 17, 18, 19 and 20

The development of these Blocks was later due to the difficulty in getting mackinaws with masts and sails under the 17th Street Bridge. The advent of steam powered boats removed this problem.

In the 1850's and 1860's the largest part of the Frenchside was owned by Aldrich, Smith & Company. This company was later sold to the Mann interests which subsequently became Two Rivers Manufacturing Company. There were immense tracts of timber principally of pine and hemlock. Logging operations were carried on quite close to the early settlement; one of the camps was on the northern bank of the Neshoto River a few feet west of the Washington Street Bridge. The logs were rafted down in the summer and hauled on ice in the winter to the saw mill. There were no manufacturing industries on the Frenchside except the making of fish barrels for shipping to Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. Shingles were also made here by hand. It was a profitable industry for the early pioneers who moved up the Mishicot river banks, cut cords of cedar and pine bolts on their rafts and then returned here to cut them into shingles. They were then transferred to Lake vessels for distributions to other towns.

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The early buildings were one-story board structures, better shanties, although there were also a number of log houses. Houses, sheds and even schoolhouses were freely moved to different sites. City Hall is the site of several schoolhouses built in the last century. One was sold to two of the fishing families, split in half and taken across the frozen East Twin River to the Rogers Street area to serve as fishing sheds. It is also believed that some of the earlier sheds from Blocks 2 and 4 were moved to this location as well.

Blocks 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the Original Plat of 1837 were resubdivided shortly after 1910 with a dirt road between the blocks named Juneau Street. A later action of the City Council renamed the street Rogers Street after Kahlenberg's young son. (11) The earliest records indicate that Blocks 19, 20 and 25 were the location of the Hanson and Scove shipyards; then owned by Gagnon Bros, and used for docking purposes before sold to brothers William, Otto, and John Kahlenberg in 1902 who had planned to build their engines on this site. It is not known why they changed their minds and by 1916 they had divested all lots in both blocks to the LeClairs, Allies, and LaFonds. Most of the area west of Rogers Street is still void of plumbing and pavement by owner choice.

South of 20th Street Antoine and Joseph Cayo were owners of Block 17 bordered by Jackson Street and part of Block 18 on the river from 1875 until the resubdivision of the area in 1913. Their homes, built in 1875, are still here. The Cayo's were identified in some records as 'sawyers', 'rivermen' and later 'fishermen', indicating that their early occupation with boats related to serving the up-river lumber industry. Early courthouse records show a spelling of Cayo as 'Chian'.

By 1900 their children are listed in the telephone books as factory workers. The remaining fractional Block 18 was owned by Two Rivers Manufacturing Company and Godfrey LaFond. LaFond's home was built in 1876. In 1911 the Cayos and others sold their land in both blocks to Charles LeClair. Blocks 17 and 18 were then resubdivided in 1913.

Development of District:
Block 25

The earliest land ownership of the entire block was by the principals of Two Rivers Manufacturing Company shortly after Two Rivers became a village in 1858. Two shipbuilding contractors from Manitowoc, Casper Hanson and H.C. Scove purchased the land in 1872 primarily because the river makes a sharp bend at this point providing a deep channel to permit large schooner launches. Scows, canal boats, tugs and schooners were built by some eighty men building several boats at one time. They built five three-masted schooners: H. M. SCOVE, BERTIE

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CALKINS, GRANGER, J. O. THAYER, (12) and JOHN SHUTTE (13) and a steam fishing tug for the Gagnon Brothers, named MARY A. GAGNON. This district was the busiest site of the village and Two Rivers exceeded the shipping commerce of Manitowoc. (14)

Because of the shipping boom of the 1850's and 1860's, the harbor facilities needed improvements and these were begun as early as 1872 with a government engineer named Badger who was sent to supervise the operation. One of his acts was to tear down the 1849 Sixteenth Street Bridge which crossed the East Twin River to the Frenchside. It was called the French Bridge. (15) Sand bars hindered the work due to the converging of the two rivers. Hanson and Scove had the contract for laying the six cribs for two parallel piers from the harbor into Lake Michigan. The pier extensions were costly and were not completed until 1884 because of the sand movement.

As early as 1854, 74 steamers and 41 sailing vessels stopped at Two Rivers. The Goodrich Line docked across from the fishing sheds on the East Twin or Mishicot River starting in 1856 and the steamer HURON called at Two Rivers daily. The simple explanation for the decline of lake shipping was the railroad and the natural advantages of the Manitowoc harbor. With the death of Mr. Scove's wife in 1874, Hanson's family left Two Rivers to live in Manitowoc. In 1875 a few scows were built and they completed the largest floating steam pile driver then at work on the Great Lakes. When the harbor contract was completed the shipyard was not reopened. Hanson and Scove moved back to Manitowoc and continued their shipbuilding operations in that city and the land was subsequently sold to the Gagnon Bros in 1887.

The tug fishing began in 1874. It is the same as gill-net fishing in a mackinaw but steam was used instead of sails. The first steam fishing tug in Two Rivers was the MARY ANN GAGNON built by Hanson and Scove. They also built the tug, BERTHA ENDRESS.

The Gagnon Bros, bought all of Hanson and Scoves interest in Blocks 25 in 1887 and used this area as their fishing station and it was later the site of United Fisheries owned by the LeClairs and Lonzo brothers.

Archeological Resources:

There have been a great many copper implements uncovered in the Two Rivers area. Henry P. Hamilton, of Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, donated his collection of copper artifacts to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1919. A permanent exhibit displays some pieces dated to the Old Copper Culture period from 3000 to 100 B.C. Lohman refers to findings of flint chips, stone implements, arrow heads, fragments of pottery and bones on the Frenchside. (16)

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The district may be significant for information it contains on the prehistory and history of the western shore of Lake Michigan and early Indian settlements of the Woodland period, but at this time no comprehensive survey of archeological resources has been conducted in the district area.

There may be historical maritime resources extant adjacent to but not within the district boundaries that were not surveyed or studied as part of this nomination (i.e. boats/ships).

Preservation Activities:

Preservation Activities in Two Rivers in general have been limited to exhibits in the Rogers Street Village Museum related to the fishing industry. This includes guides on hand well versed in the fishing trade to take visitors on a tour of the museum and the village area. Opened in 1974, the original museum was a room donated by the Belonger family. Their new facility at the entrance of the Rogers Street area was built with donated construction labor from many including the Two Rivers Jaycees. It was dedicated in August 1984. Landscaping was funded by the Two Rivers Rotary Club and Green Acres Lawn and Garden Supply. The Fishing Village Museum is directed by a sixteen member board of directors, most of them local citizens. They are the Rogers Street festival organizers for the annual Two Rivers art and craft demonstrations.

There has been an ongoing effort to initiate or increase preservation awareness in the community, but the community has been slow to respond. The preservation group sees its role as maintaining the fishing sheds no longer used in commercial fishing as facilities for demonstrating commercial fishing as a way of life and the ethnic heritage of the French-Canadian pioneer settlers of Two Rivers.

The City of Two Rivers and residents of the community have commissioned studies and the preparation of this nomination.

Boundary Justification/Description:

The nominated district includes the greatest number of adjoining man-made structures which give emphasis to the fishing and ethnic orientation of the district and similarity between the scale of the commercial fishing buildings and the residences. The architecture for either is not particularly distinctive except for its utilitarian nature.

The nominated area is bounded on the west by the East Twin River; on the north for one block by 22nd Street, which is a main thoroughfare, township line and Original Plat (1837) city boundary; on the east, by Jackson Street between 22nd and 19th Streets, then intersecting East Street, between 19th and 16th Streets; then east on 16th Street

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one block (a northern boundary) to the intersection with Harbor Street; then southwest on Harbor Street, the southern boundary, to the East Twin River; the area generally shaped as a fisherman's boot or fish hook.

The buildings or structures designated as Contributing are recognized for their historical association with the French Canadian settler fishermen, and structures relating to the commercial fishing industry.

In 1919 the City of Two Rivers annexed the Hathaway Subdivision to the east of the district, and local developers, including F.N. Eggers and Joseph Koenig, built stock bungalows on the newly acquired land for their factory workers. In that year they incorporated as the Two Rivers Housing Company. (17) The solid French community associated with the East side of the East Twin River rapidly assimilated with the Polish, German and Bohemians.

Conclusion:

The Two Rivers fishing community possesses the significant qualities of an identifiable ethnic group associated with a still functioning industry directly related to the founding of the City of Two Rivers, and a contributor to economic welfare of the community and state for 150 years.

A survey conducted of the known Great Lakes fishing communities* failed to find a location with a similar background, i.e., commercial fishing since 1837 to present, intact residences since 1850's. with French Canadian descendants of pioneers still fishing. *See appendix.

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Footnotes #8

1 Ralph G. Plumb. History of Manitowoc County,
(Manitowoc: 1904) pages 27-28

2 'Thousands of pounds of fish exported from Two Rivers',
Manitowoc County Herald, February 12, 1852

'Biggest Operation on the Great Lakes', Manitowoc Pilot,
July 1, 1864

'First Industry of Two Rivers', Two Rivers Reporter,
August 15, 1928

'Million and a half pounds of Chub surpass all other Great
Lakes ports', Manitowoc Herald Times, January 30, 1951

3 Comptroller General of the United States—Report to Congress,
September 30, 1977, The U.S. Great Lakes Commercial Fishing
Industry -- Past, Present, and Potential

4 Arthur H. Lohman, Early Days in Two Rivers,
Volume I, page 18

5 Arthur H. Lohman, Early Days in Two Rivers,
Volume II, page 34

6 Leona Greenwood Maus, daughter of James Greenwood, son of Felix,
Conversation December 9, 1985

7 Lohman, Volume II, page 64

8 Lohman, Volume II, pages 65-66

9 Historic Two Rivers Nineteenth Century Fishing District, North
Point Historical Society, December 1983

10 Walt Harris, The Chequamegon Country 1659-1976, chapt 51

11 1905 Census Records list William R. and Emma Kahlenberg and
family as residents of Cedar Street (18th Street). The listing
included a four year old son, Roger

12 The Manitowoc County Chronicle, August 26, 1874

13 The Manitowoc County Chronicle, April 27, 1875

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- 14 Plumb, pages 37-70
- 15 St Luke Parish 1851-1976, St Luke's Parish Council
- 16 Lohman, Volume II, pages 12-1
- 17 Manitowoc County Register of Deeds, Corporations Volume 6,
page 61

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Appendix (See Item 8, Page 11)

Alpena County Library	Alpena, Michigan
Detroit Public Library	Detroit, Michigan
Hackley Public Library	Muskegon, Michigan
Muskegon County Library	Muskegon, Michigan
Mackinaw Area Public Library	Mackinaw City, Michigan
Marquette County Historical Society	Marquette, Michigan
Spies Public Library	Menominee, Michigan
Rose Hawley Museum	Ludington, Michigan
St. Ignace City Public Library	St. Ignace, Michigan
Dunkirk Free Library	Dunkirk, New York
Oswego City Library	Oswego, New York
Algoma Public Library	Algoma, Wisconsin
Vaughn Public Library	Ashland, Wisconsin
Bayfield Carnegie Library	Bayfield, Wisconsin
W. J. Niederkorn Public Library	Port Washington, Wisconsin
Dept. of Natural Resources	Madison, Wisconsin
Conneaut Carnegie Library	Conneaut, Ohio
Dept. of Natural Resources	Lansing, Michigan
Michigan History Division	Lansing, Michigan
Michigan History	Lansing, Michigan
Loutit Library	Grand Haven, Michigan
Great Lakes Historical Society	Cleveland Hts., Ohio
Michigan Historical Commission	Lansing, Michigan
Detroit Historical Commission	Detroit, Michigan
Great Lakes Maritime Institute	Belle Isle, Michigan
Owen Sound Library	Owen Sound, Ontario
Oshawa Public Library	Oshawa, Ontario
Meaford Library	Meaford, Ontario
Cobourg Library	Cobourg, Ontario
Marathon Public Library	Marathon, Ontario
Fort Frances Library	Fort Frances, Ontario
Thunder Bay Library	Thunder Bay, Ontario
Bruce County Public Library	Port Elgin, Ontario
Elgin County Library	St. Thomas, Ontario
Prescott Library	Prescott, Ontario
Dossin Great Lakes Museum	Detroit, Michigan
Great Lakes Historical Society	Vermillion, Ohio
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	Ann Arbor, Michigan
The Marine Publishing Co.	Grand Haven, Michigan
U.S. General Accounting Office	Washington, D.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet Two Rivers
 Fishing Village

Item number 9

Page 2

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Two Rivers
Fishing Village

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Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Page 3

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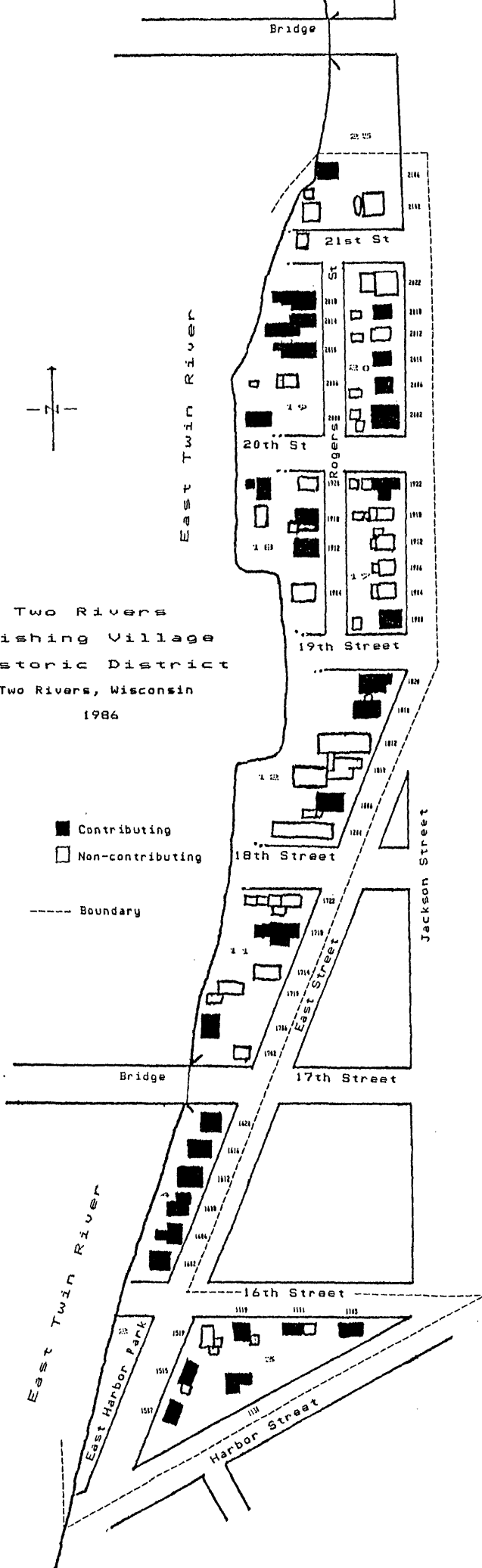
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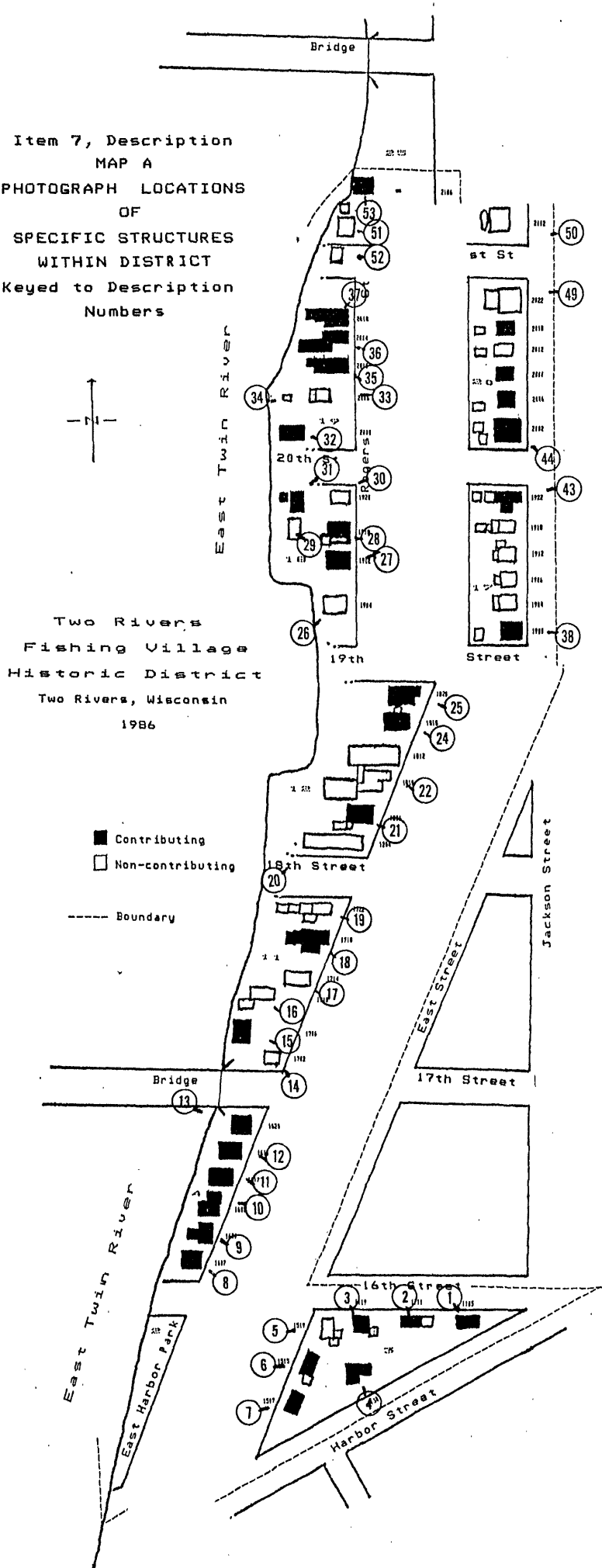
Two Rivers
Fishing Village
Historic District
Two Rivers, Wisconsin
1986



- Contributing
- Non-contributing

--- Boundary

Item 7, Description
 MAP A
 PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS
 OF
 SPECIFIC STRUCTURES
 WITHIN DISTRICT
 Keyed to Description
 Numbers



Two Rivers
 Fishing Village
 Historic District
 Two Rivers, Wisconsin
 1986

- Contributing
- Non-contributing
- Boundary

East Twin River
 East Harbor Park

at St
 Street

Jackson Street

East Twin River

Bridge

Bridge

Harbor Street

18th Street

17th Street

16th Street

20th

19th

18th Street

73

Item 7, Description
MAP B

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS
TO ILLUSTRATE INTERNAL AND
EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES,
REPRESENTATIVE STREETSCAPES,
OTHER ELEMENTS OF
DISTRICT

72

70 71



69

68

Two Rivers
Fishing Village
Historic District
Two Rivers, Wisconsin
1986

■ Contributing
□ Non-contributing

--- Boundary

61

57

56

55

54

74 75 76 Bridge 77

78

22nd St

21st St

Rogers St

79

20th St

80

19th Street

65

18th Street

62

17th Street

16th Street

Harbor Street

East Twin River

East Harbor Park

Jackson Street

100 99

101

97 96

98

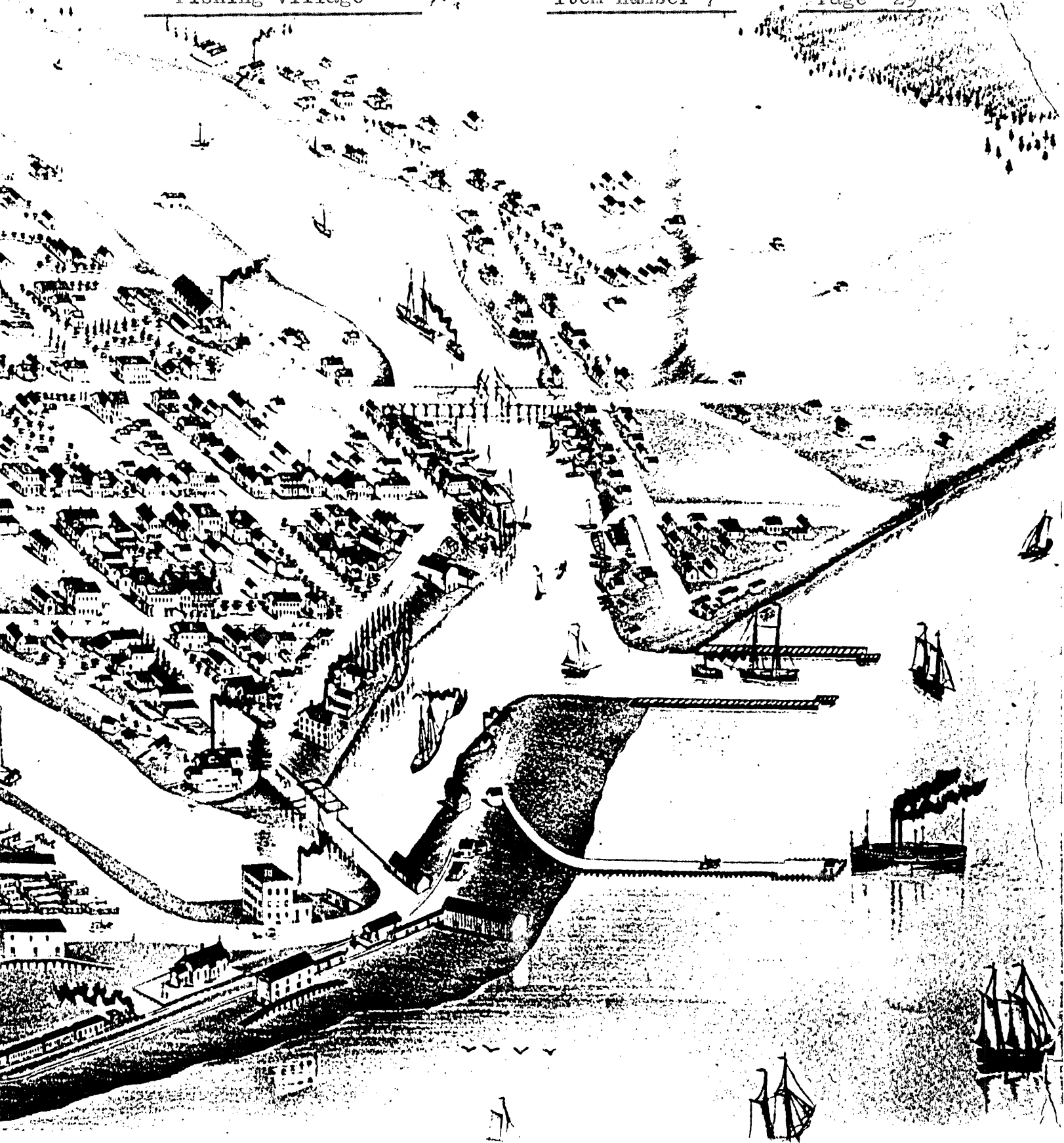
92 91

90

81 82

83 84 85

89 88



"View of the City of Two Rivers, Wis."
1879

Lithograph drawn and published by
H. Wellge & J. Bach, Milwaukee



1893 Map

C.M. Foote and J.W. Henion,
Surveyors

W.A. Walsh
SUB
Two Rivers Fishing Village