

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8/86)  
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)  
(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United State Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register form (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Huron Street Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number various, see inventory N/A not for publication

city, town Berlin N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Green Lake code 047 zip code 54923

3. Classification

Ownership of Property      Category of Property      No. of Resources within Property

x private      \_\_\_ building(s)      contributing      noncontributing

x public-local      x district      47      16 buildings

\_\_\_ public-State      \_\_\_ site      \_\_\_      \_\_\_ sites

x public-Federal      \_\_\_ structure      \_\_\_      \_\_\_ structures

\_\_\_ object      \_\_\_      \_\_\_ objects

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A      47      16 Total  
No. of contributing resources  
previously listed in the  
National Register      1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official

7/22/92  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register. \_\_\_ See continuation sheet

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register.

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register.

\_\_\_ other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]

Entered in the  
National Register

8/31/92

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store

GOVERNMENT/city hall

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store

GOVERNMENT/city hall

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Italianate

Classical Revival

### Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof asphalt

other wood

stone

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Huron Street Historic District is composed of almost the entire downtown of Berlin, a small community in east-central Wisconsin. Almost all of the buildings in the district are commercial buildings, with a few office buildings, and a few vacant buildings interspersed in the district. The three-story city hall building is also included within the district.

The district lies east of the Fox River, which runs through the middle of the community, and the topography is generally flat. To the west of the Fox River, Huron Street becomes Broadway Street, and the downtown continues for a couple of blocks west of the river. Early in the city's history, the east and west sides of the community were very competitive, and they each desired their own identities, hence the change in the street name west of the river. The bulk of Berlin's downtown lies east of the river and within this historic district. The west side of the river is potentially eligible as a historic district in its own right.

The streets of the Huron Street Historic District have two lanes allowing for two-way traffic, plus parking spaces on each side; and they are improved with concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. Like most streets running through the commercial center of a community, Huron Street is a busy thoroughfare during business hours on Monday through Saturday. The buildings in the western portion of the district, along N. Capron St. and N. Park Ave., face the historic Market Square, an open area (now filled with City Hall parking spaces) traditionally related to farmer's market activity.

Few of the buildings in the district are free-standing. Most are connected to each other with party walls, as is typical in business districts. There are no trees or bushes in the district and there are standard street light poles with sodium-vapor lights. The buildings sit on very small lots with only small spaces behind them that are used for storage and/or parking. The only open spaces in the district are vacant lots and parking areas. For example, there are some vacant lots on the north side of E. Huron Street, east of Wisconsin Street. And, there is a large parking lot and some open space on the south side of W. Huron Street between Fox Alley and Capron Street.

The vast majority of the buildings in the district are constructed of brick, particularly locally-produced red brick. On several of the buildings, the original brick is painted. Other buildings are constructed of cream bricks, and almost all of the buildings constructed in the twentieth century are built of the mass-produced dark red bricks typical of that era.

x See continuation sheet

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Early buildings in Berlin's downtown were of frame construction with clapboard siding. This type of building was susceptible to fires and meant that once a fire started in one building, the rudimentary fire departments of most communities could not keep the fire from spreading to neighboring buildings, and often whole blocks of buildings would burn at one time. This occurred in Berlin, as most of the business district burned in the 1860s and in 1870. Because of this, the dates of construction of the buildings in this district are no earlier than 1860.

Five (8%) of the district's buildings were constructed in the 1860s, while 14 (22%) were built in the 1870s. Only two buildings (3%) were constructed in the 1880s, while 21 (33%) were constructed in the 1890s. One building (2%) can be dated to the first decade of the twentieth century, while eight buildings (12%) were constructed in the 1910s, seven buildings (11%) were constructed in the 1920s, and six buildings (9%) were constructed after 1930. Because so few buildings were constructed after 1930, the district has a decidedly late-nineteenth--early twentieth century appearance.

Most of the district's architecture is vernacular, as 53% (34) of the buildings have a Commercial Vernacular appearance. Many of these buildings have the arched windows, the brick corbelling that suggests brackets, or metal cornices of the Italianate commercial style, but have too few of these details to call them Italianate. Four buildings (6%) have enough detail to be labeled Queen Anne, and five buildings have the simple details of the Twentieth Century Commercial style, a largely vernacular style. The remaining buildings (20, 33%) include two with Classical Revival details, one with vaguely Art Deco details, and one with modern details. Most of the buildings in this category are astylistic, because they have no architectural details that can place them in any style or form category.

The condition of most of the buildings in the Huron Street Historic District is good, and most of the buildings are occupied by retail stores or offices. The commercial nature of this district is why it can be distinguished from other areas of the city. Most of these commercial buildings have altered storefronts, reflecting the post-World War II era. But most of the historic fabric of the district still exists at the upper level of the streetscapes. The buildings that have been constructed after the period of significance, or have had so much remodeling that their historic details have been obscured have been labeled non-contributing in this district. Many of these non-contributing buildings have modern false fronts with their historic details intact, so that they could be restored some time in the future.

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DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT

City Hall  
108 N. Capron St.  
1928 (1)  
Art Deco

This three-story vaguely Art Deco building is constructed of red brick with limestone details. The building's front wall is separated by brick and stone pilasters. There is a stone belt course that separates the first and second floors, and a stone cornice that defines the building's parapet. The red brick parapet is separated by the stone tops of the pilasters and is decorated with small square stones. The tops of the pilasters in the parapet are decorated with carved leaf panels. Windows are six-over-six light double-hung sashes. The first floor of the building has been extensively remodeled with single-light double-hung sashes, a modern garage door, and a double entry decorated with modern sidelights and transom. A concrete handicapped access ramp leads to the entrance.

This site has been used for public purposes since the nineteenth century. Between the 1880s and 1928, this was the site of a fire station and jail. This city hall is impressive for a city the size of Berlin. (1)

110-12 E. Huron St.  
Styer Block  
1893  
Commercial Vernacular

The Styer block is a double storefront commercial building that is constructed of red brick. A pressed metal cornice with simple classical brackets spans the entire front wall. Under it is a double row of brick corbelling that suggests dentils or modillions. Windows are single-light double-hung sashes decorated with footed brick label moldings. The arches are slightly different on 110 E. Huron and its windows are slightly enclosed. On 112 E. Huron, the central window is covered with a pressed metal bay with single-light double-hung sashes and panels decorated with swags. The storefront on 110 E. Huron is enclosed with modern boards and has round arched modern openings. The historic storefront of 112 E. Huron is composed of large show windows, a paneled apron, wooden columns, a modern front entry, and a side entry with a wood paneled door and large transom.

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This building was built for C. W. Styer, a local cigar maker. Founded in 1882, the Schaefer and Styer cigar making house produced many different brands of cigars. In 1893, Styer bought out Schaefer and continued to run the business until around 1930. Styer was born in 1853 in Philadelphia and learned the cigar trade there. He worked in Chicago and Milwaukee before coming to Berlin. Styer's cigar factory was housed in 110 E. Huron, while a laundry operated in 112 E. Huron between the turn of the century until the 1980s. (3)

Commercial Building  
118 and 120 E. Huron St.  
c.1890, c.1893  
Commercial Vernacular

These two-story commercial buildings were constructed within a few years of each other and have similar details. They are built of red brick and have a pressed metal cornice with classical brackets, modillions, and a leaf and dart decorative band. Under the cornice is a band of brick corbelling that suggests a cornice and brackets. Windows are single-light double-hung sashes decorated with footed brick label moldings. On 120 E. Huron, the windows are partially enclosed, while on 118 E. Huron, the central window is covered with a pressed metal bay. Storefronts have similar details with large show windows, paneled aprons, wood columns, and a recessed entrance. On 120 E. Huron, the windows and entrance are enclosed more than on 118 E. Huron, and the side entrance on 120 E. Huron is enclosed with a wood panel and a modern wood door. The side entrance on 118 E. Huron consists of a wood paneled door and transom.

The building at 118 E. Huron was a long-time saloon. During the 1920s, it was a soda parlor, and recently, it has been an auto parts store. The building at 120 E. Huron St. was a grocery store from its date of construction through the 1960s. It is an insurance office today. (4)

Masonic Temple  
124 E. Huron St.  
1889  
Queen Anne

This two-story Queen Anne influenced building is constructed of red brick and is trimmed with locally-quarried granite. The building rises above the second floor into an elaborate parapet that is decorated with a datestone, brick bands laid in a sawtooth pattern, several rows of brick corbelling, and stepped brick pilasters.

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Windows have been enclosed but consist of a tall unit topped with a transom and decorated with granite lintels and sills. Above the main entrance is a decorative elliptical arch featuring a panel with classical and Masonic symbols, a stone panel with the letters, F & A M (Free and Accepted Masons), and brick corbelling. The first floor front is enclosed with stone veneer and brick bands. A stone surround marks the front entrance. Because this is a corner block, some of the brick corbelling and window treatments continue on the east side wall.

\*Beckwith House Hotel  
101-03 W. Huron St.  
1863-64  
Commercial Vernacular

The Beckwith House is a three story commercial vernacular building constructed of painted red brick. The main portion of the building was built in 1863-64 and the rear wings were added at a later date. There is a brick corbelled cornice consisting of several plain brick courses on top of a row of dentils. Cut-out brick blocks sit above several rows of brick courses on top of shallow pilasters. This pattern is repeated on the east side wall but without the pilasters. Windows are tall narrow single-light double-hung sashes. The first floor includes a recessed main entrance at the southeast corner, two large picture type windows, a small side entrance, and a storefront decorated with a classically-influenced pressed metal cornice, stone veneer pilasters, large show windows, an arched transom, and a recessed entry.

The Beckwith House was built by pioneer entrepreneur Nelson F. Beckwith who soon sold the hotel to the Fyler family. It was then sold to Hezekial Dunham, who remodeled it. In 1885, Elisha Woodworth purchased the hotel and then sold it, but it retained the name Woodworth House. At this time, major remodeling made the interior an elegant and first-class hotel. In 1890, J. L. Bellis purchased it. In 1907, Frank Whiting purchased the hotel and operated it as the Hotel Whiting until 1958. Between 1958 and 1977, two owners operated the hotel as a restaurant, bar, and banquet facility with long-term tenants in the hotel rooms. A major fire in 1977 caused significant damage to the building and in the 1980s several owners attempted to operate a bar and restaurant in it, but were unsuccessful. It is currently being renovated into commercial and apartment space. (5)

\*This property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990

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Commercial Building  
114 W. Huron St.  
c.1870  
Commercial Vernacular

This two-story building is constructed of cream bricks that are painted white on the front wall. The cornice is composed of rows of brick corbelling that suggest dentils and brackets. The two second story windows are intact round arch six-light sashes decorated with thin round footed arches. The storefront has large show windows topped with a multi-light opaque transom that can be viewed underneath the large wooden sign. This transom also covers the side entrance that is a plain wood and glass door that is accented with a pilaster.

During the 1890s and all of the twentieth century, the building has been a jewelry store. One of its historic occupants was the Edward Longcroft Jewelry Store. A native of Illinois, Longcroft came to Berlin in 1869 and worked with two local jewelers before starting his own business in 1876. In recent years it has been the Diedrich-Mathia Jewelry Store. (6)

Buell's Block  
119-23 W. Huron St.  
1895  
Commercial Vernacular

This large two-story block is constructed of red brick and accented with several granite belt courses. There is a pressed metal cornice that runs across the entire building. Pilasters rise from the second floor above the roofline in several locations along the front and side walls. These brick pilasters are decorated with granite and polished stone. Windows on the upper front wall and the side wall are single or double-light sashes trimmed with granite lintels and sills. On the second floor this trim forms two of the belt courses.

The first floor storefronts include a bank front that is built of red bricks with a wide wooden cornice, a multiple light opening, and a modern recessed entrance. The side entrance is made up of a wood paneled door and transom. The middle storefront consists of large show windows, an enclosed transom, a modern recessed entrance, and a small interior-lit electric sign. The east storefront also has large show windows, an enclosed transom with a small individually-lettered sign, and a modern recessed entry. On the side wall is an historic entrance next to a large single-light window topped with a vertically-divided transom.



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Buell's Block originally housed only the H. C. Truesdell clothing store. H. C. Truesdell was a prominent businessman at the turn of the century. He was an alderman, acting mayor, school board member, and was a delegate to several political conventions. But, by 1900, Truesdell had moved on and there were three businesses in this block, including the Berlin State Bank, a grocery store, and a tavern. Eventually the Berlin State Bank became the Farmers and Merchants Bank, while the other storefronts have housed a variety of other businesses. (7)

Commercial Building  
131-33 W. Huron St.  
c.1865  
Commercial Vernacular

This large business block is one of the oldest large business blocks in the district. It is a two-story brick structure that is painted grey. The cornice is made up of brick corbelling that suggests brackets, above which is a small parapet. The window openings are tall and boarded up (although not irreversibly). The storefront is in two parts, both with large show windows, half-transoms, narrow aprons, and cast iron columns. The other half of the transoms are filled in with modern boards and there is a small sign in the middle. There are two historic recessed wood and glass entries.

This building has housed the Alfred Jones drug store, Charles Kees clothing store, O'Connell and Gosch clothing store, and the Thomas dry goods store. Today the building houses a large antique store. (8)

Groffman Block  
139-41 W. Huron St.  
c.1870  
Commercial Vernacular

The two-story Groffman Block is constructed of cream brick. It has an elaborate brick corbelled cornice with several rows of plain courses, a row of "modillions," and brickwork that suggests brackets. The single-light double-hung sashes are decorated with long segmental arches with keystones. The two storefronts have been "modernized" with darker brick, enclosed transoms, modern show windows, and a brick apron. In the middle is the old entrance to the upper floor and it is decorated with a transom. The storefronts have modern recessed entrances.

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W. G. Groffman was born in Watertown, Wisconsin in 1853. In 1886, he came to Berlin and began his dry goods business in this block. By 1926, Groffman's business was housed in only one storefront, while a jewelry store and funeral home operated in the other. By 1938, Groffman's was not in the building and the two storefronts have housed many different stores since that time. (9)

First National Bank  
140 W. Huron St.  
1897, additions: 1914, 1922-23, 1974  
Classical Revival

This two-story red brick building features a simple pressed-metal cornice under a parapet that features recessed brick panels. Second floor windows are modern single-light openings with a small casement underneath. Some first floor openings are large single panes set into large elliptical arches made up of large rough-finished granite voussoirs that extend down to form columns. These openings are covered with awnings. Other openings on the first floor are single panes with transoms decorated with flat granite lintels and piers. Windows on the first floor side wall are large single lights that are not decorated. The main entrance features a limestone frontispiece made up of a full pediment decorated with dentils, an entablature with dentils, and stone pilasters. The modern glass and metal door with sidelights and transom is recessed behind the frontispiece.

The First National Bank was founded in 1876 as a private banking house under the name of Sacket, Fitch and Company. They located this bank in a business block on this site. In 1891, the bank was incorporated as the First National Bank of Berlin, and they remained in this location until 1897, when the old building burned. The Bank rebuilt the block in the Classical Revival style, but it continued to house the bank and two other businesses until additions in 1914 and 1922-23 expanded the bank into the other storefronts. Since that time the entire building has been used for the bank. In 1969, other buildings behind the bank were razed for a large parking lot where another addition was built in 1974. (10)

Engelbracht Block  
147-49 W. Huron St.  
c.1895  
Queen Anne

This two-story block is constructed of red brick and has many Queen Anne-influenced details. The cornice is made up of different types of brick corbelling, including

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plain courses, stepped corbels, and rows of squares. Brick pilasters separate the various types of brick corbelling on the front and corner walls. Original window openings have been enclosed and some small modern sashes have been installed. A round arched opening sits above the corner entrance, but it is partially enclosed. In the upper front wall is a large elliptical arch that has also been enclosed. Openings are trimmed with granite lintels and sills that make up belt courses. The corner storefront consists of modern show windows and a modern entrance with sidelights and transom. A long awning covers the show windows and the entrance. The other storefront is historic with large show windows, a glass transom, aprons, and a recessed entrance.

Between c.1895 and prohibition, this building's builder and owner, Fred Engelbracht, operated a large tavern and liquor store in the building. A clothing store was in the other storefront. After prohibition, the liquor store and bar housed numerous shops. (11)

Nigbor Block  
155 W. Huron St.  
1912  
Classical Revival

This small three-story corner block is constructed of red brick and appointed with classical details. It has a pressed metal cornice with brackets, a line of brick corbelling that resembles modillions, and a two-story oriel at the corner covered with pressed metal panels. A pressed metal bay is in the side wall of the second story. The first story storefront has been partially enclosed with brick and wood. Stone veneer in a classical pattern accents the openings. The modern front door is topped with a round-arched transom. Two large show windows with a transom and apron are still extant on the front wall. The clock tower was added when the building was constructed. It is an octagonal tower with pent roof, classical brackets, and several clock faces.

When furrier John Nigbor built his corner block in 1912, he convinced the city to install a clock tower on his building. Purchased from the E. Howard Clock Company in Boston, it struck the hour and half-hour all day long. Nigbor soon moved on to new quarters, but the clock tower stayed, with a loose agreement that the city would maintain it. But in 1941, after several years of trouble with the clock, the city decided to remove it, but the public protested and it stayed. It continued to malfunction in the next three decades, and in 1975, as part of the American Bicentennial Celebration, a group was organized to raise funds to electrify the clock.

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Their successful efforts resulted in a modern clockworks in the historic clock and it continues to function today. Many businesses have occupied the building since Nigbor constructed it. (12)

Saloon Building  
161 W. Huron St.  
c.1905  
Queen Anne

This two-story Queen Anne style commercial building is constructed of cream brick and has a pressed metal cornice decorated with modillions. A large pressed metal oriel projects from the corner of the building. The oriel's pent roof is covered with shingles in a sawtooth pattern. There are also two second floor pressed metal bays. All windows are single-light double-hung sashes. The storefront has a corner entrance and mostly enclosed show windows.

Built around 1905, this building has been occupied by a saloon throughout its history, except during the prohibition years. It is currently vacant and is part of a group of buildings in this block that are to be renovated by the Alexander Companies of Madison, Wisconsin. (13)

Kitowski Block  
169 W. Huron St.  
c.1890  
Commercial Vernacular

The two-story Kitowski Block is constructed of red brick. The cornice is made up of brick corbels that suggest brackets. Under the cornice is a row of contrasting color crosses. Windows are single-light double-hung sashes with segmental arches. Two contrasting color brick courses extend above the windows. They follow the pattern of the segmental arches above the windows. The storefront features large show windows that have been partially enclosed, wooden pilasters, an apron made up of vertical boards with bull's eyes, and a double door recessed entrance with a large transom.

This building was constructed for Edward Kitowski's Tailor Shop. Kitowski occupied this store until well into the 1930s. It is currently vacant, but will soon be renovated by The Alexander Companies of Madison, Wisconsin. (14)

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Niels Johnson Machine Shop  
167A W. Park Ave.  
1880  
Astylistic

Johnson-Fortnum Auto Showroom  
167B W. Park Ave.  
1925  
Twentieth Century Commercial

While these two buildings are joined together and are part of the Johnson-Fortnum Auto Dealership, they have an entirely different appearance and different historical uses. The Niels Johnson Machine Shop is a two story frame building with a low-pitched gable roof, a two-story flat-roofed ell, and a three-story square tower with battlements. The building is completely covered with dark asphalt siding. Windows are either six-over-six light or single-light double-hung sashes. There are several large garage doors on the first floor of the building.

The Johnson-Fortnum Auto Showroom is a one-story red brick simple Twentieth Century Commercial building constructed at the time the Johnson-Fortnum company was converting its machine shop and foundry into an automobile dealership. The showroom has a flat roof and above the showroom windows and sign are vertical stone bars and diamonds painted white. The large sign covers the transom on the show windows which are large and modern. The modern metal and glass door has a large transom.

Niels Johnson was born in Denmark in 1841 and came to the United States in 1861. After serving in the Civil War, he came to Ripon, Wisconsin, and operated a machine shop there until 1869. He came to Berlin in 1870 and opened a machine shop, blacksmith shop, and foundry. In 1880, he had the Machine Shop building erected. During the nineteenth century, Johnson did general foundry work, blacksmithing, and repairing. Five to ten men worked for him at this time. Tim Fortnum joined the business in the early years of the twentieth century, and as the horse culture gave way to the automobile culture, Johnson-Fortnum began to repair cars. By 1927, the Johnson-Fortnum business was still a machine shop and foundry, but it also included an automobile garage and a new car dealership. By World War II, the business had been transformed into a modern-day automobile dealership, selling and repairing cars, and it remains so today. (15)

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Notes to Section 7:

(1) The dates of construction for all the buildings described in this part of Section 7 are footnoted in the Building Inventory, immediately following these notes.

(2) Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

(3) City Directories for the City of Berlin, on file at the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin; "Wisconsin Semi-Centennial Souvenir Edition, Berlin, Wis., and Vicinity," pamphlet published by the Berlin Evening Journal, 1898, p. 19, on file at the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin.

(4) Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.

(5) National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Beckwith House Hotel, 1990, on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

(6) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," pp. 20-21; City Directories.

(7) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 22; City Directories.

(8) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," pp. 15, 19; City Directories.

(9) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 16; Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.

(10) "One Hundred Years of Banking, the First National Bank of Berlin, Wisconsin," pamphlet published by the First National Bank, 1976, n.p., on file in the Berlin History Files of the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin.

(11) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 13; City Directories.

(12) "Berlin Evening Journal Carriers' Greeting, Berlin in 1912," pamphlet published by the Berlin Evening Journal, 1912, n.p., on file in the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin; "Town Clock to be Heard Again," Oshkosh Northwestern, 25 October 1975, p. 11; City Directories.

(13) Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.

(14) Ibid.

(15) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 25; "Four Generation Business in Berlin Founded in 1870," Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, February, 1963, article on file in the Berlin History Files of the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin.

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BUILDING INVENTORY

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
106 N. Capron St.	Smith Grocery	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (1)	C*
108 N. Capron St.	City Hall	Art Deco	1928 (2)	C
114 N. Capron St.	Saloon Building	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (3)	C
116 N. Capron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1915 (4)	C
118 N. Capron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1940 (5)	NC*
120 N. Capron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1913 (6)	C
124 N. Capron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Twentieth Century Commercial (Comm.)	c.1930 (7)	C
102 E. Huron St.	Cunningham Hardware Bldg.	Queen Anne	c.1865 (8) altered: c. 1892	C
104 E. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1893 (9)	C
106-8 E. Huron St.	Talbot Building	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (10)	C
110-12 E. Huron St.	Styer Block	Commercial Vernacular	1893 (11)	C
114-116 E. Huron St.	Wawrzyniak Block	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (12)	C
113-15 E. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	1895 (13)	C
117 E. Huron St.	Raszkowski Block	Commercial Vernacular	1912 (14)	C
118 E. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (15)	C
120 E. Huron St.	Schmidt Grocery	Commercial Vernacular	c.1893 (16)	C
122 E. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1950 (17)	NC
124 E. Huron St.	Masonic Temple	Queen Anne	1889 (18)	C
101-03 W. Huron St.	Beckwith House	Commercial Vernacular	1863-64 (19)	C
102 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1865 (20)	C
104 W. Huron St.	Krahling-Slater- Ludwig Block	Astylistic	1912, (21) altered: c.1960	NC
105 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1915 (22)	C
107 W. Huron St.	J.F. Koch Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1870 (23)	C
110 W. Huron St.	J.W. Slater Block	Astylistic	1898, (24) altered: c.1985	NC
111 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1870 (25) altered: c.1985	NC
113 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1870 (26) altered: c.1985	NC
114 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1870 (27)	C

\* C = Contributing  
 NC = Non-Contributing

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
115 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1915 (28)	C
116-118 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1870 (29) altered: c.1960	NC
117 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1893 (30)	NC
119-23 W. Huron St.	Buell's Block	Commercial Vernacular	1895 (31)	C
120 W. Huron St.	Drug Store- Opera House	Commercial Vernacular	c.1870 (32) altered: c.1915, 1975	NC
124 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1975 (33)	NC
131-33 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1865 (34)	C
132 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1865 (35) altered: c.1970	NC
134 W. Huron St.	Temme Building	Astylistic	c.1870 (36) altered: c.1960	NC
135 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1870 (37) altered: c.1985	NC
136 W. Huron St.	Hamilton Block	Astylistic	c.1870 (38) altered: c.1975	NC
137 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1870 (39) altered: c. 1960	NC
139-41 W. Huron St.	Groffman Block	Commercial Vernacular	c.1870 (40)	C
140 W. Huron St.	First National Bank	Classical Revival	1897 (41) Additions: 1914, 1922-23, 1974	C
147-49 W. Huron St.	Engelbracht Block	Queen Anne	c.1895 (42)	C
151 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1892 (43)	C
153 W. Huron St.	Saloon Building	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (44)	C
155 W. Huron St.	Nigbor Block	Classical Revival	1912 (45)	C
156 W. Huron St.	Berlin Brewing Block	Twentieth Century Commercial	1912 (46)	C
161 W. Huron St.	Saloon Building	Queen Anne	c.1905 (47)	C
162 W. Huron St.	Thomas Grocery	Commercial Vernacular	c.1875 (48)	C
163-67 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1875 (49)	C
164 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1875 (50)	C
166 W. Huron St.	Wisconsin Power & Light Block	Twentieth Century Comm.	1926 (51)	C
168 W. Huron St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (52)	C
169 W. Huron St.	Kitowski Block	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (53)	C



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<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
170 W. Huron St.	Barber Shop	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (54)	C
167A W. Park Ave.	Neils Johnson Machine Shop	Astylistic	1880 (55)	C
167B W. Park Ave.	Johnson-Fortnum Auto Showroom	Twentieth Century Commercial	1925 (56)	C
110 N. Pearl St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1960 (57)	NC
111-15 N. Pearl St.	Commercial Bldg.	Astylistic	c.1920 (58)	C
112 N. Pearl St.	Dental Office	Commercial Vernacular	1895 (59)	C
117-119 N. Pearl St.	Garage	Commercial Vernacular	c.1920 (60)	C
121 N. Pearl St.	Garage	Commercial Vernacular	c.1920 (61)	C
122 S. Pearl St.	U.S. Post Office	Modern	1936 (62)	C
110 S. Wisconsin St.	Commercial Bldg.	Commercial Vernacular	c.1890 (63)	C
114 S. Wisconsin St.	Garage	Twentieth Century Comm.	c.1920 (64)	C

Notes to Building Inventory:

- (1) Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps, on file at the Archives of the State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin; City Directories for the City of Berlin, on file at the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin.
- (2) Datestone.
- (3) Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) City Directories.
- (6) Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.
- (7) Sanborn-Perris Maps.
- (8) Field observation; Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.
- (9) Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.
- (10) Ibid., "Wisconsin Semi-Centennial Souvenir Edition, Berlin, Wis., and Vicinity," pamphlet published by the Berlin Evening Journal, 1898, p. 27, on file at the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin.
- (11) Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories, "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 19.
- (12) Sanborn-Perris Maps, "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 11.
- (13) The 1895 Sanborn-Perris Map states that this building was being constructed at the time the map was drawn.

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- (14) "Berlin Evening Journal Carriers' Greeting, Berlin in 1912," pamphlet published by the Berlin Evening Journal, 1912, n.p., on file in the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin.
- (15) Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.
- (16) Ibid.
- (17) Field observation.
- (18) Datestone.
- (19) National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Beckwith House (Hotel Whiting), 1990, on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (20) Sanborn-Perris Maps, field observation.
- (21) "Carriers' Greeting," n.p.; City Directories, field observation.
- (22) Sanborn-Perris Maps, field observation.
- (23) Ibid.
- (24) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 26; field observation.
- (25) Sanborn-Perris Maps, field observation.
- (26) Ibid.
- (27) Ibid.
- (28) Ibid.
- (29) Ibid.
- (30) Sanborn-Perris Maps.
- (31) Datestone.
- (32) Sanborn-Perris Maps, field observation.
- (33) Field observation.
- (34) Sanborn-Perris Maps, field observation.
- (35) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 18; field observation.
- (36) Sanborn-Perris Maps, field observation.
- (37) Ibid.
- (38) Ibid.
- (39) Ibid.
- (40) Ibid.
- (41) "One Hundred Years of Banking, The First National Bank of Berlin, Wisconsin," pamphlet published by the First National Bank of Berlin, 1976, on file at the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin.
- (42) Sanborn-Perris Maps.
- (43) Sanborn-Perris Maps, City Directories.
- (44) Ibid.
- (45) "Town Clock to be Heard Again," Oshkosh Northwestern, 25 October 1975, p. 11.
- (46) Datestone.

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- (47) Sanborn-Perris Maps.
- (48) Sanborn-Perris Maps, information on a fire that burned all of the buildings in this block in 1870.
- (49) Sanborn-Perris Maps, information on a fire that burned all of the buildings in this block in 1869.
- (50) Sanborn-Perris Maps, information on a fire that burned all of the buildings in this block in 1870.
- (51) Ruth Westover, "Four Theaters in Berlin," Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, 3 July 1965, n.p., on file in the Berlin History Files, Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin. In this article on early theaters in Berlin, Westover states that the first theater was in a building on the site of this one which was constructed in 1926.
- (52) Sanborn-Perris Maps.
- (53) Ibid.
- (54) Ibid.
- (55) "Semi-Centennial Souvenir," p. 25.
- (56) Sanborn-Perris Maps, and a 1924 photograph of the Johnson-Fortnum Machine Shop and Foundry published in the 1977 Progress Edition of the Berlin Journal, section C, p. 17.
- (57) Sanborn-Perris Maps, field observation.
- (58) Ibid.
- (59) The 1895 Sanborn-Perris Map states that this building was being constructed at the time the map was drawn.
- (60) Sanborn-Perris Maps, field observation.
- (61) Ibid.
- (62) Datestone.
- (63) Sanborn-Perris Maps.
- (64) Ibid.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1863-1940 (1)	N/A
Commerce		

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
unknown

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

The Huron Street Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. It is being nominated under criterion A, history because it was, and is, the center of significant commercial activity in Berlin, Wisconsin. While there was commercial activity along Broadway Street, west of the Fox River, and west of this district, because of rivalries and arguments, the west side commercial district developed independently of the east side Huron Street area, and vice versa. The bulk of commercial activity has always occurred in this district, because of its size and the prominence of businesspeople who located here.

The district is also being nominated under criterion C, architecture, because it has some fine examples of Queen Anne commercial architecture and a couple other popular style. But, primarily this district is significant for architecture because it has a large and good concentration of Commercial Vernacular buildings, constructed in the nineteenth and very early twentieth century in Berlin. Commercial Vernacular buildings use common building forms and materials to create individually distinctive buildings that could be constructed when a client was not willing or able to erect a more stylish business block. Commercial Vernacular buildings are the most common in small and medium-sized communities in the state, and because this district has a concentration of good examples of Commercial Vernacular buildings, it is significant for architecture.

The themes of architecture and commerce will be discussed in detail following a brief historical overview.

  x   See continuation sheet

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Historical Overview

The small city of Berlin, Wisconsin sits on both sides of the historic Fox River in the northeastern corner of Green Lake County in east-central Wisconsin. In the mid-nineteenth century, Berlin was north of fertile prairie lands and south of profitable timber lands. In 1832, Native Americans ceded the east side of the Fox River at Berlin, and ceded the west side in 1848. Since Berlin is located on the only good natural crossing of the river in this area, its development was rapid. (2)

Nathan Strong is credited with being the first settler in Berlin. He came to the area in 1847 to find a good crossing on the Fox River for a public highway between Fond du Lac and Stevens Point. In 1847, Strong platted a village that was originally called Strong's Landing. Shortly thereafter, Strong established a ferry service across the Fox River. In 1848, several other families came to the fledgling community, and soon there were 25 people in the settlement. In that same year, the federal government requested the local postmaster to choose a name for the settlement that was not already used, and he chose Berlin. (3)

The road to Stevens Point was built in 1849-1850, and plans to improve the Fox River with locks and dams to create a continuous water route between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River boosted Berlin's growth. While this water route was never completed, the Fox River was a busy shipping route in the nineteenth century. By 1860, steamers made regular stops at Berlin on the route between Green Bay and Portage. (4)

In 1857, Berlin was incorporated as a city, and by 1860 there were 4,000 people in Berlin. Also in 1857, a railroad link was built through Berlin, assuring the city's growth at a time when water routes were becoming increasingly obsolete. Most of the population was on the east side of the Fox River, but a thriving community grew up on the west side of the river. These two factions were very competitive to the point that streets were given different names on each side of the river. (5)

By the 1860s, Berlin had a thriving commercial center and attracted retail trade from the surrounding area. The principal business activities revolved around agricultural, wholesale, and retail trade. And, while there were some mills and small shops in the city, its industrial growth lagged behind its commercial growth. It was only in the twentieth century that industrial development came to Berlin, and the city became known for its leather goods production, among other industries. The city's commercial center has held its own in the face of developing shopping malls in larger communities, and today, Berlin still has a thriving downtown. (6)

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Architecture

The Huron Street Historic District includes some good examples of popular styles of architecture from the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The district also has a good concentration of Commercial Vernacular buildings, a common commercial building type seen in small communities throughout the state.

Some of the best architecture in this district is seen on buildings with Queen Anne style details. The Queen Anne style of architecture was popular between 1880 and 1910 in Wisconsin. Queen Anne commercial buildings have two or more stories and bay or oriel windows on the upper floors. Because commercial buildings tend to be rectangular, the irregularity and asymmetry of the style is usually seen in elaborate towers or oriels, and decorative cornices and bays. (6)

Berlin's Queen Anne commercial buildings are not overly elaborate, exhibiting the style by the use of oriels, bays, and classical details. For example, the Cunningham Hardware Building (102 E. Huron St., altered in 1892) is a vernacular building with an attached corner oriel, probably added in 1892. The same can be said for two other Queen Anne style buildings in the district. The Nigbor Block (155 W. Huron St., 1912) is a simple late Queen Anne building with classical details and a corner tower. The saloon building (161 W. Huron St., c.1890) also expresses the Queen Anne style only in its bays and the corner oriel.

Two buildings in the district express the Queen Anne style in fancy brick corbelling that uses Queen Anne motifs. Both the Masonic Temple (124 E. Huron St., 1889) and the Engelbracht Block (147-49 W. Huron, c.1895) are decorated with many types of fancy brick corbelling and they have large elliptical arches over upper floor openings or decoration. These features give the buildings an irregular appearance on a simple rectangular building.

Commercial Vernacular buildings are simple commercial buildings of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These buildings have similar details that include large show windows on the first floor, simple window openings on the second floor, simple wooden entry doors with transoms, and cornices with some decorative treatment such as brick corbelling, wood moldings, or metal friezes. Often, these buildings have segmental arches or label moldings over upper floor windows, and cornices with brackets, or brick corbelling that suggests brackets; details that suggest the Italianate style, a popular style for nineteenth century commercial buildings. Many turn-of-the-century or early twentieth century commercial buildings have bays and cornices with classical details that reflect the Classical Revival style. (8)

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The Huron Street Historic District contains a concentration of good Commercial Vernacular buildings. Most of these buildings have cornices of brick corbelling that suggests brackets, or pressed metal cornices with brackets, and segmental arches or label moldings that suggest the popular Italianate style. Some buildings have bays and cornices with classical motifs that reflect the Classical Revival or Queen Anne styles. The best examples have relatively intact storefronts with large show windows, original columns and aprons, and historic entrances.

The best examples of the Commercial Vernacular form include the building at 104 E. Huron St. (c.1893), the Styer Block at 110-12 E. Huron St. (1893), the building at 113-15 E. Huron St. (1895), the Raszkowski Block at 117 E. Huron St. (1912), the building at 118 E. Huron St. (c.1890), the Schmidt Grocery at 120 E. Huron St. (c.1893), the Beckwith house at 101-03 W. Huron St. (1863-64), the J. F. Koch Building at 107 W. Huron St. (c.1870), the building at 114 W. Huron St. (c.1870), the Buell's Block at 119-23 W. Huron St. (1895), the building at 131-33 W. Huron St. (c.1865), the Groffman Block at 139-41 W. Huron St. (c.1870), the building at 151 W. Huron St. (c.1892), the saloon building at 153 W. Huron St. (c.1890), the building at 164 W. Huron St. (c.1875), the building at 168 W. Huron St. (c.1890), and the Kitwoski Block at 169 W. Huron St (c.1890).

All of these buildings epitomize the Commercial Vernacular form, because they have similar buildings materials and details. They are all constructed of brick and they have brick corbelled or pressed metal cornices with Italianate, Queen Anne, or Classical Revival motifs, and they have largely intact storefronts. They are not elaborate buildings, but rather, they are simple, economical business buildings that are more functional than architecturally significant, but together, they represent this vernacular, but important type of commercial construction in the city.

The Huron Street Historic District is made up of many types and styles of commercial buildings, but they have some details in common that makes Berlin's downtown a cohesive architectural unit in the city. Most of Berlin's downtown buildings are two stories in height, constructed of red brick, have details from popular nineteenth and early twentieth styles, and have largely intact storefronts. A downtown commercial center is not necessarily significant for its commercial architecture just because it is the only area where there are commercial buildings. Building integrity and level of preservation added to common forms and architectural details are qualities that make up an architecturally cohesive group. The Huron Street Historic District has these qualities, making it an important architectural entity in Berlin.

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Commerce

The Huron Street Historic District is significant for commercial history in Berlin, because its boundaries contain the bulk of Berlin's historic downtown commercial district. Berlin has always been a large and successful trading center for the area around it. And, even though shopping malls in larger communities nearby have siphoned off some of this trade in recent years, Berlin's downtown is still an active center of retail and service businesses.

Trading in goods and services began in Wisconsin communities almost from the beginning of their settlement, some businesses starting out in primitive log cabins. Often pioneer businesses were multi-purpose, incorporating general store, inn, and post office all under one roof. As communities developed in the late nineteenth century, even the smallest towns usually had a variety of stores such as groceries, dry goods, and hardware stores, all located in a commercial business district at the center of the community. Entrepreneurs in larger communities, such as Milwaukee, developed larger stores that featured more specialty goods. The popularity of retailing increased during the late nineteenth century, and while the pioneer general store persisted during this time, it gradually died out as retailing became more specialized. There was a high turnover of businesses in commercial districts and short-term retailers were the rule and not the exception. (9)

During the first 50 years of commerce in Berlin, the city had a thriving trade in agricultural products, commodities, wholesale goods, and retail goods. Berlin's location along the Fox River, with its boat service, and later, the city's railroad links, supported this commercial activity. As early as the 1860s, Berlin had developed a large and thriving downtown. In the 1860s, the city had over a dozen general or grocery stores. Supporting these core businesses were specialty stores and services such as banks, jewelry stores, meat markets, clothing stores, dry goods stores, drug stores, shoe stores, and doctors and attorneys. By 1884, the commercial district extended for four blocks along Huron Street, with additional buildings along the cross streets. More commercial buildings were located across the river along Broadway Street. (10)

That significant commercial activity took place in this historic district is shown by a quick survey of the businesses that occupied each of the district's commercial buildings. Some of the most prominent and/or long-term business in this district offered a wide range of goods and services to local patrons. These goods and services included the Cunningham Hardware Store (102 E. Huron St.), the Calvin Styer cigar factory and store (110-112 E. Huron St.), the Agnes Razkowski millinery shop



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(117 E. Huron St.), the Beckwith House Hotel, Berlin's only first-class hotel (101-03 W. Huron St.), the J. F. Koch and W. G. Groffman dry goods stores (107 W. Huron St., 139-41 W. Huron St.), the Edward Longcroft Jewelry Store (114 W. Huron St.), Hamilton's Shoes, a business that began as a boot and shoe shop to a retail shoe store (136 W. Huron St.), The First National Bank, the Berlin National Bank, and the Berlin State Bank (Farmers and Merchants Bank) (140 W. Huron St., 306 W. Huron St., and 301 W. Huron St.), Fred Engelbracht's Saloon and Liquor Store (207-09 W. Huron St.), the Maciejewski Meat Market (164 W. Huron St.), the Edward Kitowski tailor shop (169 W. Huron St.), and the F. H. Tucker furniture store (111-15 N. Pearl St.).

The downtown was also the center of many social activities and services. For example, the U. S. Post Office was housed in a business block (not extant) on West Huron Street for years until the new building at 122 S. Pearl St. was constructed in 1936. The Masons met downtown at the Masonic Temple (124 E. Huron St.), and the old Opera House was located downtown (upper floor of 120 W. Huron St.). Later, Berlin's first movie theatres were located downtown, too.

Today, there are some vacant buildings in Berlin's downtown, but one can still find an abundance of retail goods and services there, such as attorney's offices, the post office, clothing stores, shoe stores, taverns, banks, hardware stores, drug stores, florists, interior decorators, and even a martial arts studio and gym. Some of the uses of the buildings in the Huron Street Historic District may have changed, and some may have remained the same, but Berlin's Huron Street continues to be the center of commercial activity in the city.

Notes to Section 8:

(1) The period of significance includes the dates of construction of the buildings in the district and the time period when significant historic commercial activity took place in Berlin.

(2) Lulubelle C. Gillett, Early Houses in Berlin Wisconsin, and the People Who Lived in Them, Stevens Point, WI: Worzalla Publishing Co., 1976, p. ix; John C. Gillespy, The History of Green Lake County, Berlin: T.L. Terry & Co., 1860, p. 21.

(3) Gillespy, p. 21-22; Elaine Reetz, Come Back in Time Vol. I Communities, Princeton, WI: Fox River Publishing Company, Ltd., 1981, p. 15.

(4) Gillespy, p. 22; Reetz, pp. 15-17.

(5) Gillett, pp. ix-x, Edgar B. Fox and W. T. Dudley, History and Directory of Green Lake and Waushara Counties, Berlin: Courant Book and Job Office, 1869, p. 28.

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(6) Gillett, pp. x-xi; Fox and Dudley, pp. 28-36; "Berlin," pamphlet published around 1888, on file in the History Files of the Berlin Public Library, Berlin, Wisconsin, pp. 1-26.

(7) Barbara Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol II, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, architecture, p. 2-15.

(8) Ibid., p. 3-10.

(9) Richard N. Current, The History of Wisconsin, Vol. II: The Civil War Era, 1848-1873, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976, pp. 107-108; Robert C. Nesbit, The History of Wisconsin, Vol. III: Urbanization and Industrialization, 1873-1893, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985, pp. 211-213.

(10) Gillett, p. xi; Fox and Dudley, pp. 28-29; Gillespy, pp. 28-29.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

Historic sources indicate that there was considerable Native American activity in the area in and around Berlin. There was also considerable fur trade era activity along the Fox River, with both explorers and fur traders frequenting this waterway. A thorough archeological study and excavation was not undertaken for this nomination. But, while surface disturbance in this district has taken place since the 1840s, there is a significant potential for the existence of hidden archeological resources in the district. A comprehensive study and excavation might uncover both prehistoric and historic Native American and fur trade activity, as well as early settlement activity in downtown Berlin.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:  
 State Historic preservation office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 5 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/4/3/6/5/0</u>	<u>4/8/7/0/1/0/0</u>	B	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/4/3/6/5/0</u>	<u>4/8/6/9/9/5/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/4/3/9/4/0</u>	<u>4/8/7/0/0/0/0</u>	D	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/4/3/9/4/0</u>	<u>4/8/6/9/9/5/0</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	<u>Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant</u>	date	<u>6-10-91</u>
organization	<u>for The Alexander Companies</u>	telephone	<u>(608) 257-7506</u>
street & number	<u>699 W. Mifflin St.</u>	state	<u>WI</u>
city or town	<u>Madison</u>	zip code	<u>53703</u>

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the south right-of-way (ROW) line of E. Huron St. and the east lot line of 124 E. Huron St., then west along this line to the east lot line of 117 E. Huron St., then north along this line to the north lot lines of 113-117 E. Huron St., then west along this line to the west lot line of 113-15 E. Huron St., then south along this line to the south ROW line of E. Huron St., then west along this line to the east lot line of 101-03 W. Huron St., then north along this line to the north lot lines of 101-117 W. Huron St., then west along this line to the east lot line of 112 N. Pearl St., then north along this line to the north lot line of 112 N. Pearl St., then west along this line to the east ROW line of N. Pearl St., then north along this line to the north ROW line of W. Park Ave., then west along this line to the west lot lines of 111-121 N. Pearl St., then south along this line to the rear lot line of 147-49 W. Huron St., then west along this line to the east lot lines of 108-124 N. Capron St., then north along this line to the south ROW line of W. Park Ave., then west along this line to the northwest lot line of 167 N. Park Ave., then northwest along this line to the southwest lot line of 167 N. Park Ave., then southwest along this line to the northwest ROW line of Water St., then southeast along this line to the north lot lines of 161-169 W. Huron St., then west along this line to the west lot lines of 169 and 170 W. Huron St., then south along this line to the south lot lines of 132-170 W. Huron St., then east along this line to the east ROW line of S. Pearl St., then south along this line to the south lot line of 122 S. Pearl St., then east along this line to the east lot line of 122 S. Pearl, then north along this line to the south lot lines of 102-120 W. Huron St. and 114 S. Wisconsin St., then east along this line to the east lot line of 114 S. Wisconsin St., then north along this line to the south lot lines of 110-124 E. Huron St., then east along this line to the east lot line of 124 E. Huron St., then north along this line to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all of the significant commercial buildings of the Huron Street commercial district in downtown Berlin. Since this district has commerce as a focus, the criteria for the district boundaries was to include as many of the historic commercial buildings in this part of Berlin's downtown, while drawing out as many non-commercial buildings and as many non-contributing resources as possible. Specifically, the northern boundary was drawn to take in the buildings along East and West Huron Street, North Pearl Street, and North Capron Street that contribute to the district architecturally and historically. The boundary was extended to the southwest to include the historic Johnson-Fortnum Machine Shop and Auto Dealership.

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The western boundary was drawn at the end of West Huron Street, where it meets the Fox River. The southern boundary was drawn to include all of the significant resources along the south side of East and West Huron Street, taking in the Post Office on South Pearl Street, which has a historical association with the downtown, and the historic buildings along South Wisconsin Street. On the north side of West Huron Street, vacant lots and a modern banking facility were drawn out to keep out as many non-contributing resources as possible. The eastern boundary was drawn because of the abrupt and definite ending of the east side commercial district.

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HURON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, Berlin, Green Lake County, Wisconsin. Photos by Carol Cartwright, April, 1991. Negatives on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

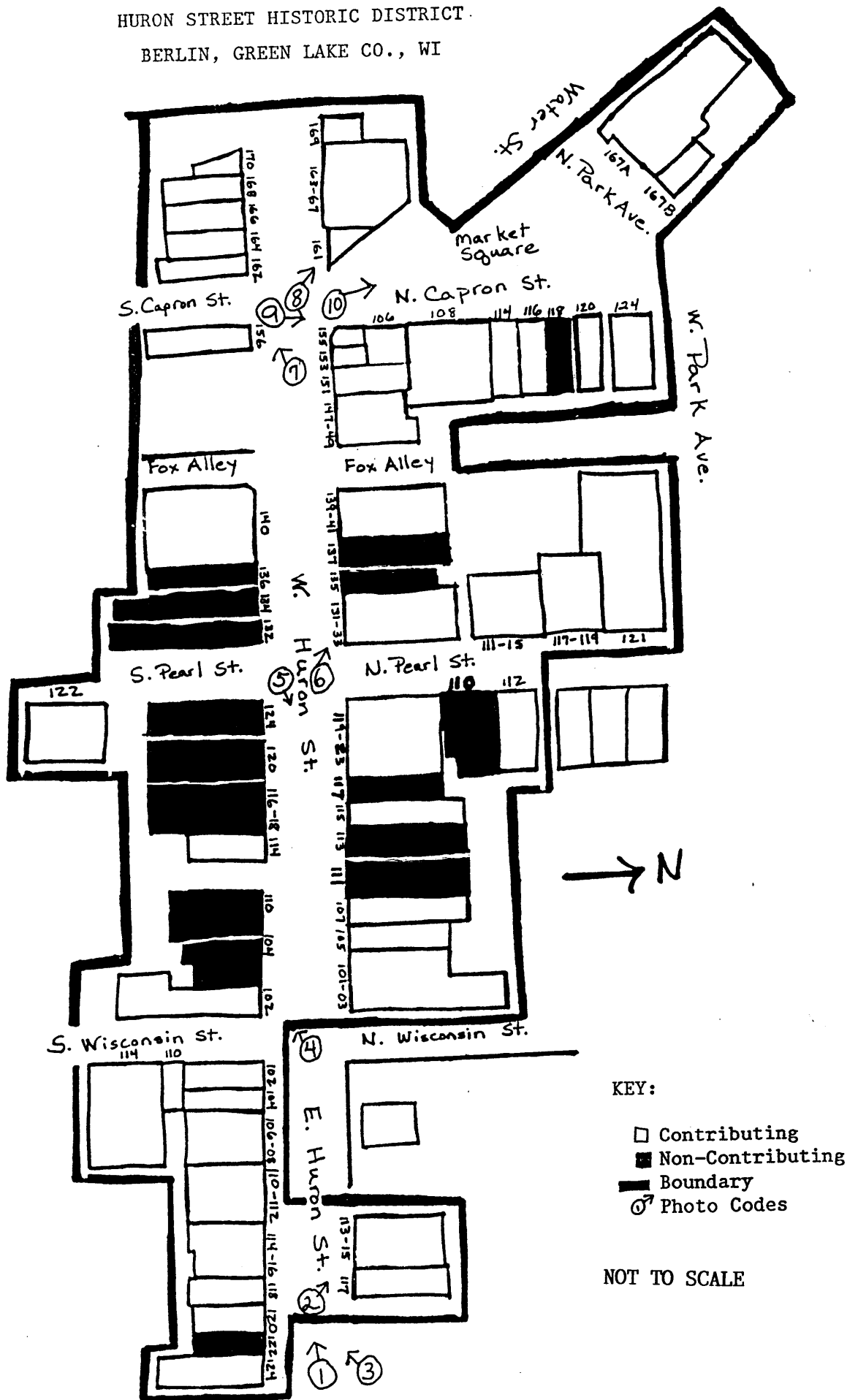
Views:

- 1 of 10: District view, from the east.
- 2 of 10: 113-117 E. Huron St., view from the southeast.
- 3 of 10: 102-124 E. Huron St., view from the northeast.
- 4 of 10: 102-140 W. Huron St., view from the northeast.
- 5 of 10: 101-123 W. Huron St., view from the southwest.
- 6 of 10: 131-155 W. Huron St., view from the southeast.
- 7 of 10: 156-170 W. Huron St. and out of the district, view from the northeast.
- 8 of 10: 161-169 W. Huron St. and out of the district, view from the southeast.
- 9 of 10: 155 W. Huron St. and 106-124 N. Capron St. and out of the district, view from the south.
- 10 of 10: Market Square, 167A and B N. Park Ave., and out of the district, view from the southeast.



HURON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT.

BERLIN, GREEN LAKE CO., WI



KEY:

- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- ▬ Boundary
- ⓪ Photo Codes

NOT TO SCALE