

**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

JAN 29 2016
**Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
other names/site number Allouez Community Center

2. Location

street & number 2143 South Webster Avenue
city or town Allouez
state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Brown **code** 009 **not for publication vicinity zip code** 54301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

1/21/2016
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edson H. Beall

3-15-16

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0 objects
		1	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/public works

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/waterworks

GOVERNMENT/city hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CEN. REVIVAL/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE

Walls STONE

Roof SLATE/ASPHALT

Other BRICK

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE (C)

GOVERNMENT (A)

Period of Significance

1947 (C)

1947-1967 (A)

Significant Dates

1947

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects
McMahon Engineering Company

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Name of Property

Brown
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Village of Allouez records, Wisconsin Historical Society archives, Cofrin Library
UW Green Bay archives, Brown County Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16N</u>	<u>418634</u>	<u>4925863</u>			
	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>			
	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Rowan Davidson, Associate AIA & Jennifer Lehrke, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP	date	October 31, 2014
organization	Legacy Architecture, Inc.	telephone	(920) 783-6303
street & number	529 Ontario Avenue, Suite FN1	zip code	53081
city or town	Sheboygan	state	WI

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Village of Allouez	date	October 31, 2014
organization		telephone	(920) 448-2800
street & number	1900 Libal Street	zip code	54301
city or town	Green Bay	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

Narrative Description

The Colonial Revival style Allouez Water Department and Town Hall, which housed the Water Department offices and services, the Allouez Town Hall and civic functions, and pumping station and reservoir, was built in 1947 at the corner of South Webster Avenue and Dauphin Street. The largest building constructed by the Town of Allouez at the time, the building has served many functions for the local government. Since construction, governance in Allouez has changed from Township to Village. The building is one story consisting of three distinct portions in plan. The front, facing South Webster Avenue to the west, is a long Colonial Revival style building with a front gable entry set in a symmetrical stone façade of large windows and a slate roof. This public section originally contained the Allouez Town Hall meeting and office spaces. Behind it is a service building, also finished in stone, with garages, boiler room, water softening room, and storage spaces constructed at the same time as the front building. The third section of the building is the reservoirs. An attached concrete reservoir for the Water Department was constructed at the same time as the rest of the building. An older concrete reservoir was already on the site before the building was constructed and was modified and integrated into the northeast corner of the new building.

The ‘front’ part is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style which was popular from the 1920s to the 1950s in Wisconsin and occasionally in the design of government buildings. The portions of the building behind are a mix of utilitarian design and a continuation of the materials used in the front building along asymmetrical and functional one-story facades. The majority of the ornament and architectural detail is left to the public front of the building which distinguishes it from the rear portions. There have been some interior changes to the building, primarily in the moving of walls and repurposing various spaces, but the overall volumes and the exterior remain largely unchanged since its construction. The Allouez Water Department and Town Hall has received excellent care from the Village of Allouez, and its high degree of integrity is a tribute to its ownership. Consequently, the building is one of Allouez’ most impressive governmental buildings.

The Allouez Water Department and Town Hall and its additions are located in the suburban Village of Allouez along the Fox River nestled between the cities of Green Bay and DePere in Brown County. The building occupies a corner lot of three quarters of an acre along South Webster Avenue that runs north-south at the center of the Village of Allouez. This parcel is bounded by streets to the west and south, the Fire Department Building to the east, and an office building and parking lot to the north.

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Resource Description

Webster Avenue has served as the main commercial, service, and cultural thoroughfare in the suburban Village. The surroundings are recognizably suburban in character with most of the Village of Allouez being occupied by detached single family homes, and most of these constructed in the post-war period. The main entrance of the building, located at the center of the western façade, is accessed by a sidewalk from South Webster Avenue. A small parking lot, adjacent to a wide drive leading to three garage doors along the southern façade, is located near the south side of the building. Immediately behind this property is the parking lot for the Allouez Fire Department building; a small driveway leads from this parking lot to the north façade of the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall. The subject property is relatively flat and covered with landscaping and a number of trees; presently there is also a monument sign and flagpole along South Webster Avenue. These are not included in the resource count because of their small size. The location of the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall was originally the site of a small, wood frame town hall, which was moved during construction in 1947 and subsequently moved again in the 1977 to Heritage Hill State Park. An older pump house and reservoir, incorporated into the building during construction, was constructed on the site in the 1930s. The location and extent of the building has not changed since its construction (see Sketch Map).

The plan of the one-story building can be understood in three distinct sections. The first of these sections is the 'front' of the building facing South Webster Avenue which was designed to serve as the town board room, town offices, water department offices, entry vestibule, meter testing room, vault for the town, toilets, coat closets, and a central light court that has windows from interior rooms. This section is easily recognized from the exterior as it has the highest degree of finish, Colonial Revival design, a hipped roof, and a distinctly different north-south axis. The next section of the building is located in the center and southeast corner of the plan. This 'service' section has direct access to the first, 'front' portion of the building, and serves as a set of three garages, a water softener room, the boiler room, shop, storage space, and toilets and lockers. This section is recognizable from the exterior as it continues the stone finish that is present on the 'front' portion of the building while possessing a more utilitarian feel and lacking a pitched roof. The third section of the building is the two water reservoirs. One reservoir, constructed along with the 'front' and 'service' sections, is relatively small in scale and located in the center of the building, facing the rear to the east. The other reservoir was incorporated and refinished with the rest of the building in 1947, but was likely constructed in the 1930s. An older reservoir and pump room, located at the northeast corner of the building, is recognizably distinct due to its different concrete construction; however, its functions and appearance are clearly a part of the whole and is included as a part of the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall in the nomination (see Sketch Plan).

The building sits on a concrete slab on grade foundation. The main symmetrical façade of the building

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is along the 'front' western façade facing South Webster Avenue. The exterior is finished with square cut ashlar stone in irregular courses. The stone pieces vary considerably from roughly half a square foot to three square feet in size, and while the stone is not structural, it does possess considerable depth. A large vestibule extends from the center of the façade with the entry in the center. Two exterior lamps flank the entrance. There is a small fanlight above the door and narrow wood pilasters, painted light brown to contrast with the other wood trim on the building which is painted a dark gray. The wood frame, front-gabled vestibule extends out. An oculus window, in four panes, is centered on the portico and the trim has modillions. On either side of the vestibule entrance is a series six windows, spaced equally, approximately two feet apart. The windows are set in wood frames on concrete sills, painted dark gray. These large windows, about four feet in width and seven feet in height, extend up to roughly one foot shy of the deep, wood cornice under the eaves. Each window also has a stone header. The windows have double hung sashes with six panes each. Based on historic photographs these are likely the original 1947 windows, largely unchanged. The eaves are shallow and mimic common neoclassical conventions with wood dentils spaced equally apart and an eave trough painted to match the wood fascia board. The overall effect of the design is of the popular Colonial Revival style of the period (see Photos 1 & 7).

Along the western end of the south façade the 'front' Colonial Revival façade continues as it wraps around the side of the building. Two windows, matching the large double-hung windows on the primary façade, sit symmetrically on the short end of the building in the same ashlar stone finish. The cornice continues in the section as does the darkly painted wood trim. Another window faces east from around the next ninety degree corner as the eave above terminates into a higher parapet wall. This parapet wall, lacking a pitched roof, is the prevalent wall type of the 'service' rear of the building. Along the south façade the ashlar stone finish continues from the foundation up to a narrow stone coping at the top. The only visible difference between this façade's stone finish and the western façade is a darkly colored stone band, approximately three feet above the foundation, which begins as the wall of the 'front' volume transitions into the 'rear,' and the band continues around the south façade to the east. The central portion of the south façade is occupied by three overhead garage doors, spaced equally apart and approximately eight feet in width and eight feet in height. The remainder of the exterior wall projects toward the street. Another large double-hung window, matching those found elsewhere is located along this section. A metal pedestrian door, leading to a machine shop inside, with a utility light overhead is located in this section of the south façade (see Photo 2).

The east façade continues at its southern end as a continuation of the southern façade with the irregular ashlar stone finish with a narrow dark band approximately three feet above grade on a concrete foundation and a narrow stone coping atop the parapet wall. A pair of large windows, matching the double hung windows elsewhere, is located near the southern end of the eastern façade. A narrow overhead garage door, approximately six feet in width and eight feet in height, is located about five

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feet to the north of the second window. One more window, this one much more narrow than the others, is located another two feet further north along the eastern façade. This double hung window is approximately two feet in width and seven feet in height and has nine small panes in each sash. As elsewhere, stone lintels rest above the windows, doors, and other openings. Roughly in the center of the eastern façade, about three feet to the north beyond the narrow window previously mentioned, the finish of the façade changes from ashlar stone to cast in place concrete. At this point the parapet wall returns a few feet and the height of the façade drops a few feet. Earth is bermed along this concrete wall indicating that it is the location of the reservoirs on the interior. There are two large metal vents located along the wall as well as the outline of an opening the size of a door, now filled in with concrete block. This non-existent door once led between the two reservoirs (see Photos 3 & 4).

The concrete wall and bermed earth of the reservoirs continues around to the north façade. The middle section of the north façade consists of a painted brick wall on a concrete foundation and a low, stone capped, parapet. A double metal door and an aluminum frame double hung window, both alterations, sit in this central section that was once the pump room that predates the construction of the building. There is an abrupt transition between this brick wall and a return of the ashlar stone façade of the 'front' section of the building. A small metal door, likely another alteration, sits in a narrow strip of stone wall with a low, stone capped, parapet at the top. This wall transitions into the hipped roof of the 'front' building with another abrupt transition at a right angle. The narrow end of the 'front' building is almost identical to that found on the south façade; however, this façade has three windows, matching the large double hung units found elsewhere on the building, symmetrically arranged on the façade (See Photos 5 & 6).

Above the painted wood eaves of the 'front' section of the building is a hipped roof and entry gabled dormer finished in original blue-gray slate tiles. The pitched roof is capped with a large cupola resting in the center. The wood cupola, octagonal in plan, is slender with four narrow louvers facing the cardinal directions. The top is capped with a ball. The service 'rear' portion of the building has a flat asphalt roof that varies in height depending on what section it rests directly over including the southeastern portion with parapet walls and the low concrete reservoirs. There is also a tall chimney, approximately twenty feet high above the roof, finished in the same ashlar stone as the exterior walls, directly over the old boiler room in the southeast corner of the building. While there have been some modifications and modernization over the years, the exterior of the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall retains a high degree of integrity due to continued maintenance completed over the past several decades which has retained original features and materials (See Photo 8).

The finishes of the interior of the building varies considerably depending on the section and function. The 'front' portion retains both tile floors and ceilings in the main room as well as white plaster walls and radiators under every other window. The lighting has been completely changed, and the wall and

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built in reception desk at the entry vestibule have been removed. The service 'rear' part of the building is a warren of smaller rooms, often with high, unfinished ceilings exposing the concrete structure and interstitial clay tile construction. Floors are almost uniformly concrete except the toilet and changing room, which has a tile floor. Walls in this section are finished with glazed ceramic tiles arranged like bricks in a running bond. The walls of the reservoirs are unfinished cast in place concrete and some of the less-used rooms, storage and boiler room, have unfinished brick walls. The whole 'rear' of the building is conspicuously fireproof in its construction and material choices. The interior possesses less integrity than the exterior as various spaces have been altered and repurposed through the years. The Water Department no longer has its offices in the building, and the board of the Village of Allouez does not meet there either. The reservoirs are empty, and the 'rear' portion of the building is largely unused except for storage. The 'front' section is now the Allouez Community Center and is equipped with a small kitchen and is also used for storage purposes. These changes in use do not significantly diminish the building's integrity (See Photos 9 & 10).

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Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Allouez Water Department and Town Hall is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a municipal building in the Colonial Revival style. Fine, intact examples of this style are rare in the area. The period of significance is 1947, the year of the construction of the water department, town government offices, and reservoir.

The building is also eligible and locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Government as the long standing center of municipal government. This was the building that housed Allouez municipal functions through its transition from Township to Village form of government, as well as being home of the municipal water department. The period of significance is 1947-1967, beginning with the date of construction and ending when governmental functions were relocated to another building.

Historical Context

The Village of Allouez's governmental history can be understood as a series of choices made in an effort to avoid annexation from its large municipal neighbors, Green Bay and De Pere. Decades before incorporation, Allouez sought to provide its citizens with services such as the Allouez Water Department in order to compete for development with neighboring municipalities. This pattern was not uncommon in communities neighboring large cities in Wisconsin during the twentieth century.¹

A petition to form a new town from the western portion of the Town of Bellevue that was cut off from the larger eastern portion of the town by the East River was accepted by the Brown County Board of Supervisors in 1874, creating the Town of Allouez.² Spurred by the new town's first large-scale industrial activity later that decade, steady agricultural and residential development continued. Due to the growing number of residents and the town's location between the cities of Green Bay and De Pere, an electric suburban streetcar line connecting the two cities was extended through Allouez in 1896. Around the turn of the twentieth century, several institutions chose Allouez for a new suburban location, including the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum in 1877, the new Wisconsin State Reformatory in 1898, and the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay in 1911. To aid in governing the growing town, a small wood frame building was constructed to serve as the town's first town hall in 1912.³

By the 1920s, residential subdivisions were being platted in the Town of Allouez on the outskirts of the

¹ Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, a Manual for Historic Properties*. Madison, Wisconsin: Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, page Government 9-6.
² Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. "In the Beginning..." *Allouez Centennial Celebration*, pages 19-21.
³ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. "In the Beginning..." page 33.

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Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

cities of Green Bay and De Pere. In order to promote further residential development of the rural town and avoid annexation into these cities, which had municipal water departments since the late nineteenth century, the Allouez town board established a water department in 1924 to provide public water service.⁴ A water commission was formed in 1924 with Herman Greiling appointed as its first president. On September 4, 1925, the Town of Allouez commissioned the construction of a “power house and reservoir along Greene Street” as a part of the newly formed Allouez Water Department. That pump house was the first water pump and reservoir in the community.

Construction of the new Allouez Water Department and Town Hall began in the fall of 1945 by the general contractor, L.J. Reis. The old wood frame town hall was moved to the rear of the same lot to be used for storage and recreation.⁵ The new building was constructed on three congruent lots, 1 through 3, on block 1 of the Ansonge and Straubel Plat of Garden Lots opposite of Allouez Cemetery and School, a location owned by the Village and/or Town of Allouez since its development. The building was constructed around the extant Allouez Pumphouse #2, which had been previously built in the 1930s.⁶ The new stone structure cost approximately \$86,000 when completed, financed through a bond set by the Allouez Board of Water Commissioners. An updated Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicated the multiple uses and building types in the new Allouez Water Department and Town Hall; the front portion along Webster Avenue is marked as the town hall and stone construction, the rear reservoirs, both old and new, are labeled independently as concrete structures, the southeast service building is also indicated as a separate fireproof frame construction, and the building as a whole is labeled as the *Allouez Water Works & Pumping Station #2*.⁷ The old town hall was used as the warming house for a large ice rink adjacent to the building and was eventually moved to Heritage Hill State Historical Park in 1977 to make room for a new Fire Station on the site immediately to the east of the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall.⁸

The town also constructed an additional pump house on Libal Street in 1967. The following year, a site on Webster Avenue on the north edge of Heritage Hill State Historical Park was selected for a new water standpipe as it would allow the reservoir to hold one million gallons of water, twice the capacity possible if constructed on the existing Oakwood Avenue standpipe. Despite opposition to its location in a residential neighborhood, the site was purchased for \$4,400 from the State of Wisconsin. A 70-foot tall standpipe was soon constructed as part of a \$375,000 series of improvements to Allouez’s water system.⁹ By 1970, the Village of Allouez’s Water Works system consisted of five deep wells

⁴ Wittig, Dorothy Straubel. “In the Beginning...,” page 35.

⁵ “Allouez Water Department Building.” *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. Sept. 9, 1947.

⁶ Historic Photographs. On file with the Village of Allouez.

⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Green Bay, 1936, revised 1941, 1953, 1957, and 1959.

⁸ “Allouez Water Department Building.”

⁹ “Allouez Water Tower Stirs Controversy.”

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Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
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and three elevated storage tanks and had a capacity of four million gallons. For comparison, the neighboring water system of Green Bay used roughly forty million gallons a day during the same period.¹⁰

In 1967, the Town of Allouez purchased the Carl Manthey & Sons Monuments building (non-extant), on the east side of Webster Avenue between Kalb Avenue and Beaupre Street, to relocate town hall functions away from the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall. The Allouez Water Commission, which operated the Water Department, attempted to gain legal status as a public utility in 1968, but was not successful. Consequently, the Water Commission was dissolved by the Town of Allouez in 1970 citing a lack of legal status. The commission was considered an outdated organization that lacked a full time engineer and took control away from the town board while leaving the town legally and financially responsible for its actions. After this, the Water Department was headed by a professional engineer who reported directly to the Allouez Town Board.¹¹

Suburban residential development continued steadily through the mid-twentieth century. By 1970, the Town of Allouez had a population of 13,573. With a limit to available land left for development, a master plan for the town was completed that year, recommending controlling the location of commercial development, promoting select multi-family residential development, and advising the development of more educational and recreational facilities.¹²

As the second most populous municipality in Brown County in 1971, with a population of 15,000 residents, the Allouez Town Board began procedures to incorporate as a Village. At four-and-one-half square miles, the town exceeded the State's minimum area requirement for incorporation as a village by half a square mile. By obtaining village status, the town hoped to avoid further annexation into the cities of De Pere or Green Bay, obtain better access to state and federal funding, and gain increased zoning authority. A petition requiring 50 signatures was circulated and filed to the Brown County Circuit Court in early 1972; however, the bid to incorporate failed to pass at referendum.¹³

The Town of Allouez began its own fire department and constructed a new fire station on Dauphin Street behind the building in 1972 at the cost of \$150,000, terminating its fire protection services previously provided by the City of De Pere.¹⁴ Another public service, the Allouez Park, Recreation,

¹⁰ "Wise Commercial Road Development Urged in Allouez Study: Allouez Master Plan...III." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. March 12, 1970.

¹¹ "Allouez Water Commission Dissolved by Town Board." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. Jan. 12, 1970.

¹² "Wise Commercial, Road Development Urged in Allouez Study: Allouez Master Plan...III."

¹³ "Allouez Officials Seek Incorporation." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. Dec. 6, 1971.

¹⁴ "Allouez Fire Dept. Starts Sunday." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. Dec. 28, 1972; & "Firehouse Spadework." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. July 12, 1972.

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Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
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and Forestry Department was introduced in 1974. Law enforcement has continued to be provided by the Brown County Sheriff's department to this day.¹⁵

The Town of Allouez again sought incorporation as a Village in 1985 to better provide municipal services and prevent annexation into the cities of Green Bay and De Pere.¹⁶ The referendum passed, officially incorporating the Village of Allouez that year.¹⁷ Since that time, the Village has fully developed and matured as one of Green Bay's upper-middle class residential suburbs.

In 1998, the Village of Allouez joined with five of its municipal neighbors, the City of De Pere, villages of Bellevue and Howard, and towns of Lawrence and Ledgeview, to form the Central Brown County Water Authority, combining the water departments of each and conducting a study that encouraged the authority to pursue water sources from the City of Manitowoc and Lake Michigan.¹⁸ A new Village Hall was constructed on Libal Street in 2006. As of 2010, the Village has a population of 13,975 and is currently served by two wells and four reservoirs.

The building represents the actions taken to establish a separate legal and municipal identity for Allouez. Further, it was the location of local governmental functions and the provision of services for the Town and later the Village, through 1967.

Architecture

The Allouez Water Department and Town Hall is locally significant in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style that maintains a high level of integrity. The Colonial Revival style section of the Architecture Study Unit of the CRMP dates the occurrence and popularity of the Colonial Revival in Wisconsin from approximately 1920 to 1950. The CRMP and John J.G. Blumenson's Second Edition of *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945* note that these buildings of this style are defined by gable roofs, dormers, simple columns and pilasters, denticulated cornices, and shutters. Many examples also feature accentuated front door and porch and symmetrical facades. The simple and regular style is commonly rectangular in plan and often has double-hung sashes and multi-pane glazing.¹⁹

¹⁵ "Town Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department." Green Bay Press-Gazette, March 5, 1974.

¹⁶ "Allouez gets closer to becoming a village." *Green Bay News Chronicle*. September 18, 1984.

¹⁷ "Full speed ahead: Allouez probably won't need EIS for incorporation." *Green Bay News Chronicle*. July, 12 1985.

¹⁸ "Central Brown County Water Authority, Village of Allouez website. <<http://www.villageofallouez.com/depts/water-utility/central-brown-county-water-authority/>> Accessed Sept. 16, 2014.

¹⁹ Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*, page Architecture 2-29; & Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. Second Ed.* New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1981.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

The building plans, dated May 1945, indicate that the design of the Allouez Water Department was conducted by the firm of Foeller, Schober, Berners, & Jahn Architects and the McMahon Engineering Co., Consulting Engineers.²⁰ The McMahon Engineering Company was founded in 1909 in Menasha, Wisconsin by A.E. McMahon, a civil engineer. During the first half of the twentieth century the firm focused on small scale infrastructure projects, including a number of water pumps and reservoirs, in northeast Wisconsin. McMahon became the McMahon Group in the 1970s and expanded to several offices and larger engineering projects.²¹ The architecture firm of Foeller, Schober, & Berners was established in 1906 in the City of Green Bay when Max Schober joined Henry Foeller, both immigrants from Germany. In 1928, Edgar Berners, an engineer, joined the firm. In 1940, the firm changed its name to Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn. The firm completed work on the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall in 1947 and worked on a number of other projects in the Village of Allouez including the McCormick Memorial Home, several churches and schools in the community, site development for the Heritage Hill State Historical Park, the Allouez Municipal Pool, and two dozen houses including the notable Captain John Winslow Cotton House. Berners-Schober still operates in the City of Green Bay.²²

Integrity

The building has excellent integrity, retaining its original exterior design, features and materials as well as interior plan, features, and finishes. The building's interior functions from its historic period are recognizable. This level of integrity has been preserved through the efforts of the Village to maintain and repair the building over the years.

Conclusion

The Allouez Water Department and Town Hall is nominated at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of Colonial Revival style design on a suburban municipal building, and under Criterion A in the area of Government as the longtime home of governmental functions in Allouez. Despite notable additions and alterations to the rear including changes to the existing reservoir and frequent programmatic changes to the interior, the building maintains substantial integrity and dignity from its symmetrical stone façade, classical gabled portico,

²⁰ *Building Plans, May, 1945*. Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford, & Jahn Architects, Green Bay, WI; & McMahon Engineering Co., Consulting Engineers, Menasha, WI.

²¹ "About us: Company History," McMahon Group website. <<http://www.mcmgrp.com/index>> Accessed Sept. 16, 2014.

²² "Our History." Berners-Schober website. <<http://www.berners-schober.com/history.html>> Sept. 16, 2014; & Heggland, Timothy F. "Architects and Builders: Foeller, Schober, and Berners." *City of Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin Intensive Survey Report*. November 1998; & "Berners-Schober Project List." On file at Berners-Schober, Green Bay, Wisconsin. Sept. 16, 2014.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

slate roofing, and from the care with which these qualities have been maintained and preserved during the years since its construction. The building is now one of Brown County's most architecturally intact historic municipal buildings and one of the best examples of the Colonial Revival style in the Village of Allouez.

Preservation Activities

Thanks to its history of good maintenance, the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall is a well preserved, distinctive water utility resource. In addition, the Village of Allouez has been proactive in protecting historic resources, and this nomination is a continuation of these efforts. In listing this property, the Village hopes to promote an appreciation of its history and encourage a community spirit of historic preservation.

Acknowledgements

The activity that is the subject of this Nomination has been financed entirely with Federal Funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society. Nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

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& McMahon Engineering Co., Consulting Engineers, Menasha, WI.
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- “Central Brown County Water Authority, Village of Allouez website.”
<<http://www.villageofallouez.com/depts/water-utility/central-brown-county-water-authority/>>
Accessed September 16, 2014.

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Section 9 Page 2

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

“Firehouse Spadework.” *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, July 12, 1972.

“Full speed ahead: Allouez probably won’t need EIS for incorporation.” *Green Bay News Chronicle*, July 12, 1985.

“Our History.” Berners-Schober website. <<http://www.berners-schober.com/history.html>> Accessed September 16, 2014.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Green Bay, 1936, revised 1941, 1953, 1957, and 1959.

“Town Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department.” *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, March 5, 1974.

Water Works Map of the Town of Allouez, Wisconsin. McMahon and Clark, consulting engineers, 1924.

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Section 10 Page 1

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

Verbal Boundary Description

The property that is the subject of this nomination consists of one contributing resource located on parcels AL-298, AL-259, and AL-260 with the address of 2143 South Webster Avenue in the Village of Allouez in Brown County, Wisconsin. The property is defined by a group of three rectangular lots measuring 165 feet by 180 feet in total parallel to Webster Avenue to the west and is the property of the Village of Allouez on lots 1, 2, and 3 of Block 1 in Libal's Addition. The boundary for the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall as described above is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map. This boundary encloses an area of approximately three quarters of an acre.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses a three quarter acre lot that immediately surrounds the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall. The southern boundary of this parcel is the north edge of the right-of-way of the southeast-northwest running Dauphin Street. The western boundary faces the right-of-way of the northwest-southeast running S. Webster Avenue. The boundary follows the property lot line exactly and has not changed significantly since the building was constructed in 1947. The boundary encloses approximately 0.75 acre that immediately surround the nominated resource.

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Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI

Name of Property:	Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
City or Vicinity:	Village of Allouez
County:	Brown County
State:	Wisconsin
Name of Photographer:	Rowan Davidson
Date of Photographs:	August 29, 2014
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706

Photo #1 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0001)
Exterior, west façade.

Photo #2 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0002)
Exterior, south façade.

Photo #3 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0003)
Exterior, east façade.

Photo #4 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0004)
Exterior, northeast corner.

Photo #5 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0005)
Exterior, north façade.

Photo #6 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0006)
Exterior, northwest corner.

Photo #7 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0007)
Exterior, west entry.

Photo #8 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0008)
Exterior, west roof and cupola.

Photo #9 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0009)
Interior, town board room, camera facing north.

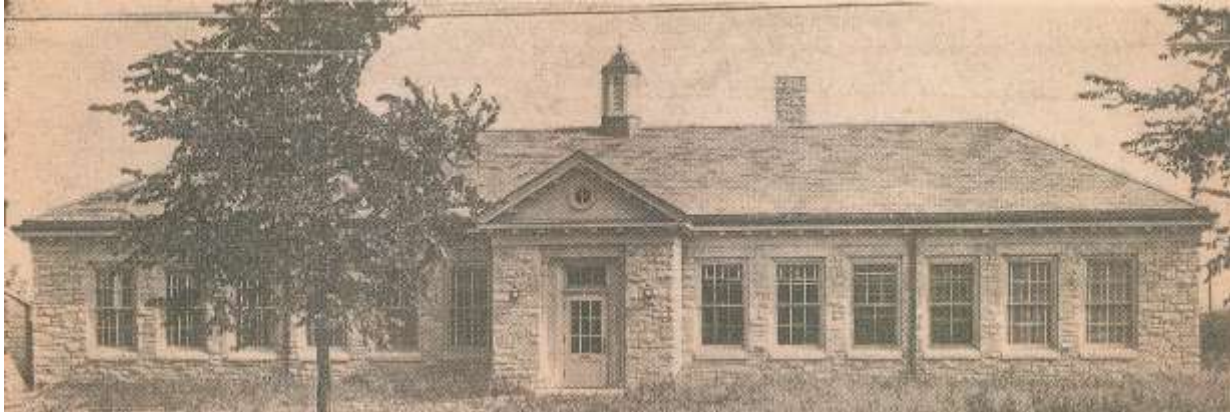
Photo #10 (WI_BrownCounty_AllouezWaterDepartmentandTownHall_0010)
Interior, softener room, camera facing east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

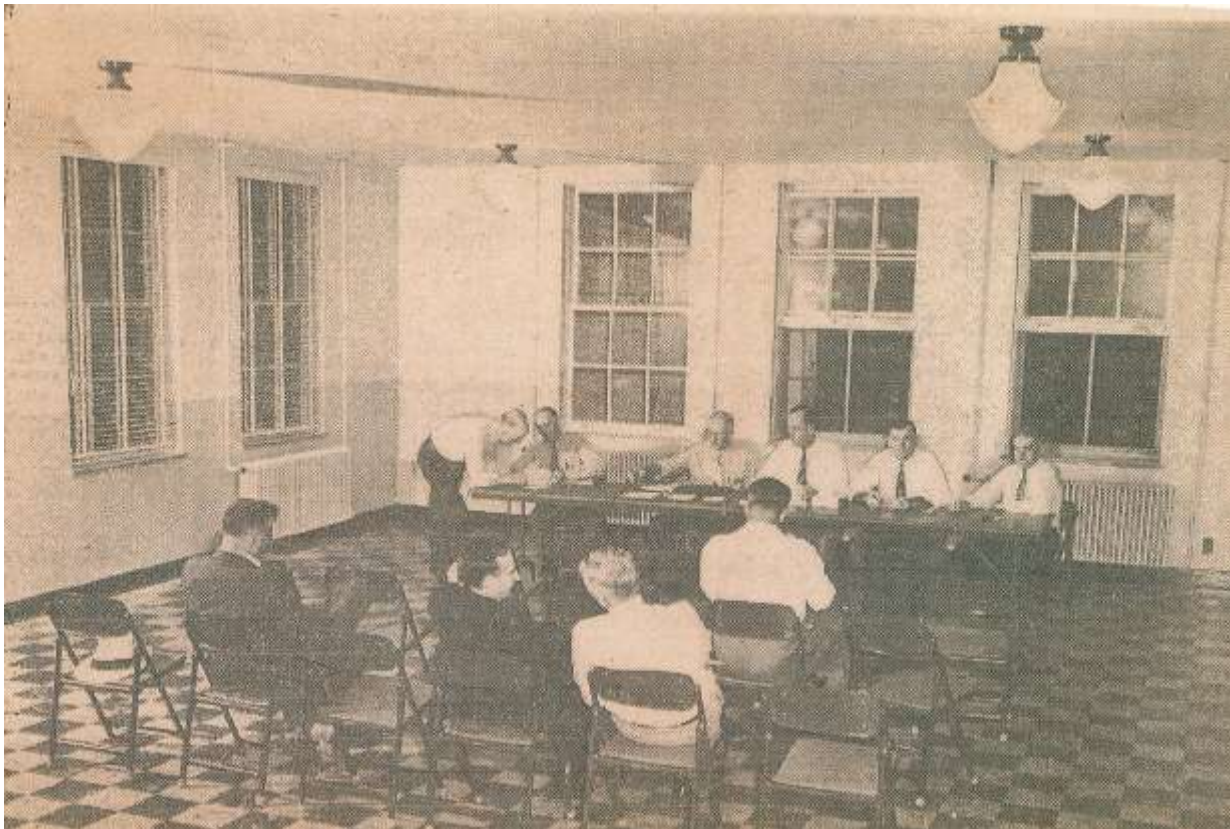
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 1

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI



Allouez Water Department and Town Hall, Green Bay Press-Gazette, Sept. 9, 1947. Courtesy of the Village of Allouez records.



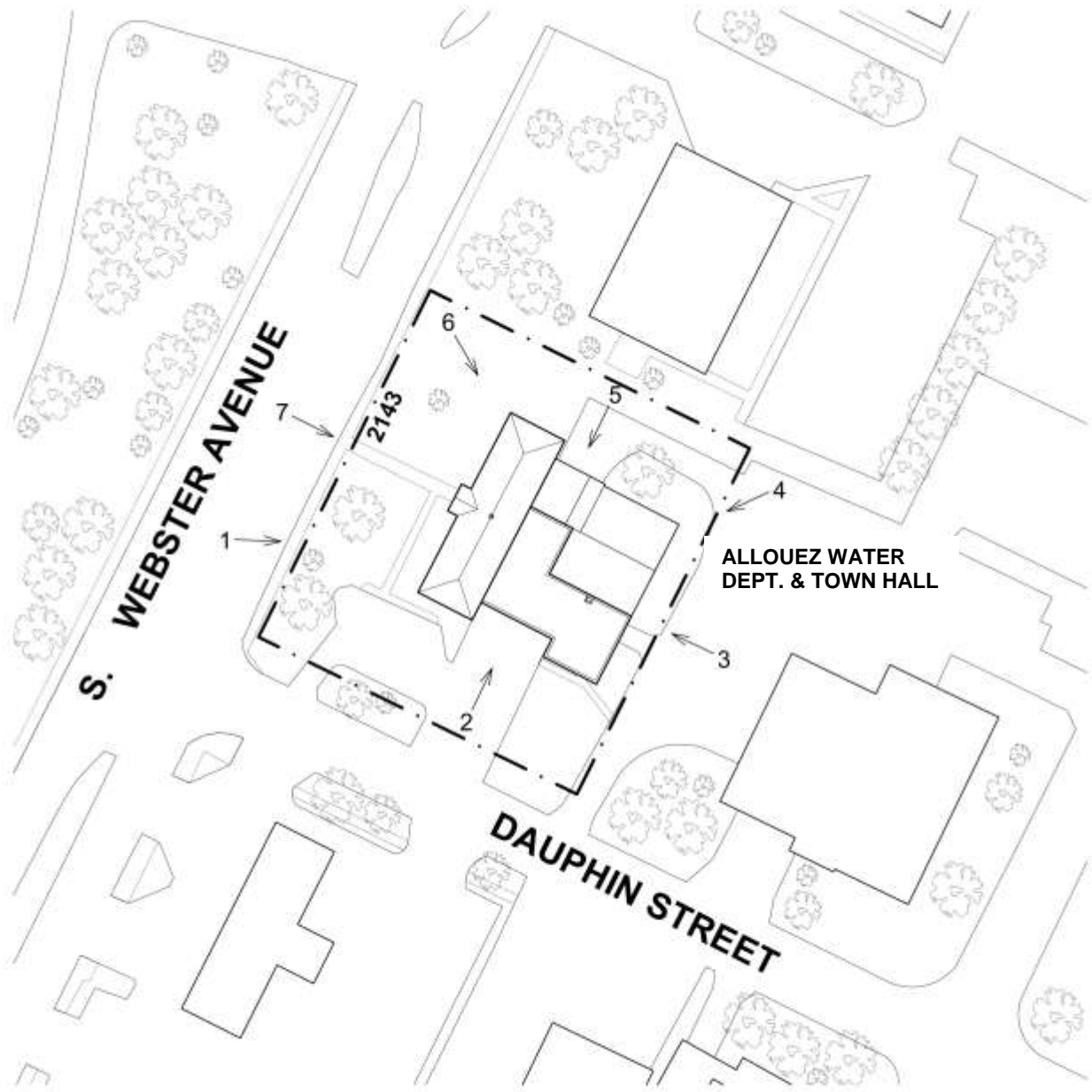
Allouez Water Department and Town Hall, Green Bay Press-Gazette, Sept. 9, 1947. Courtesy of the Village of Allouez records.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service




National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Sketch Map and Photo Key Page 1

Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI



LEGEND

-  NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
-  PROPERTY LINE & NRHP BOUNDARY
-  PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

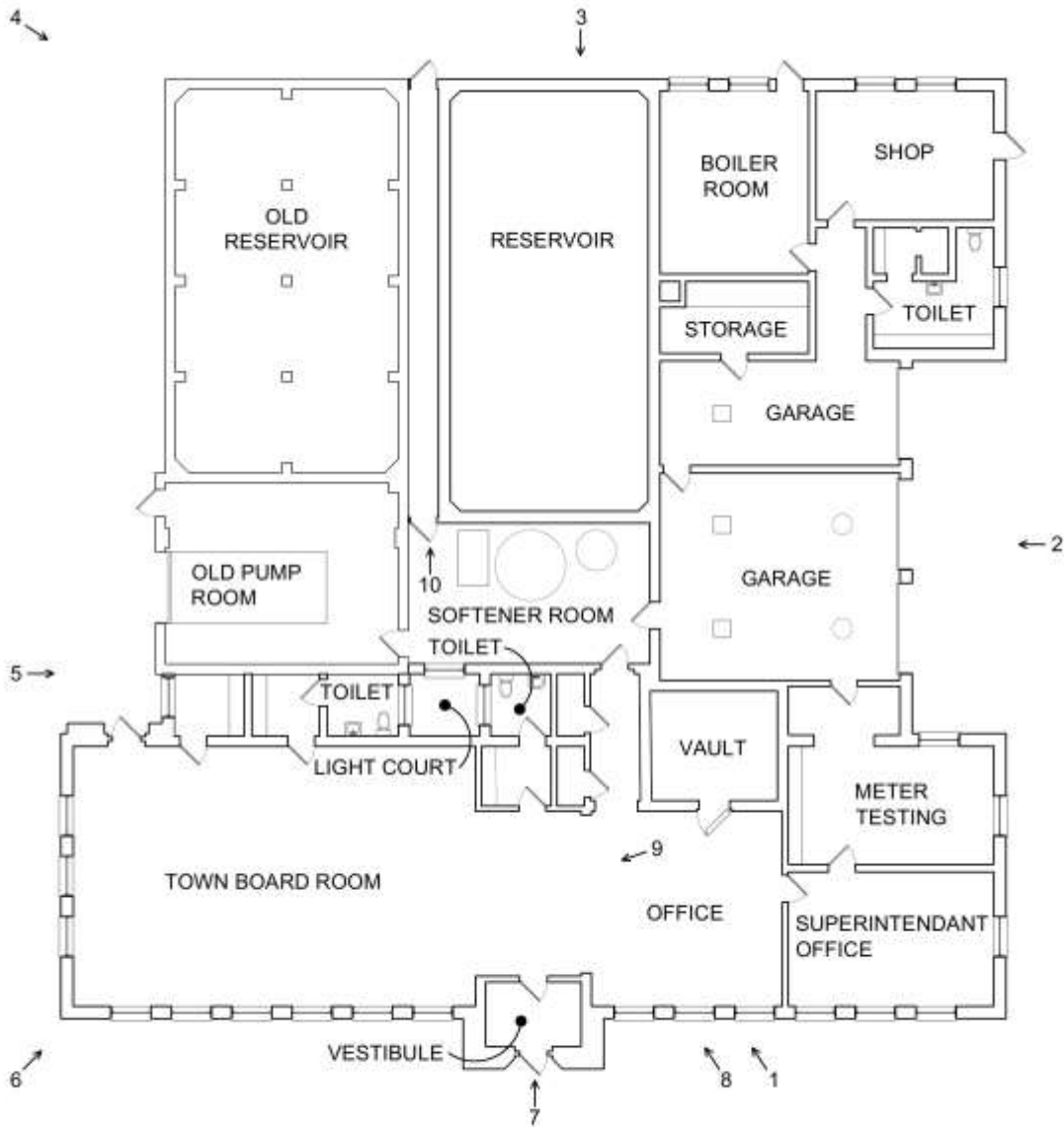
SKETCH MAP & PHOTO KEY



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Sketch Plan and Photo Key Page 1 Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
Allouez, Brown County, WI



LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

SKETCH PLAN & PHOTO KEY

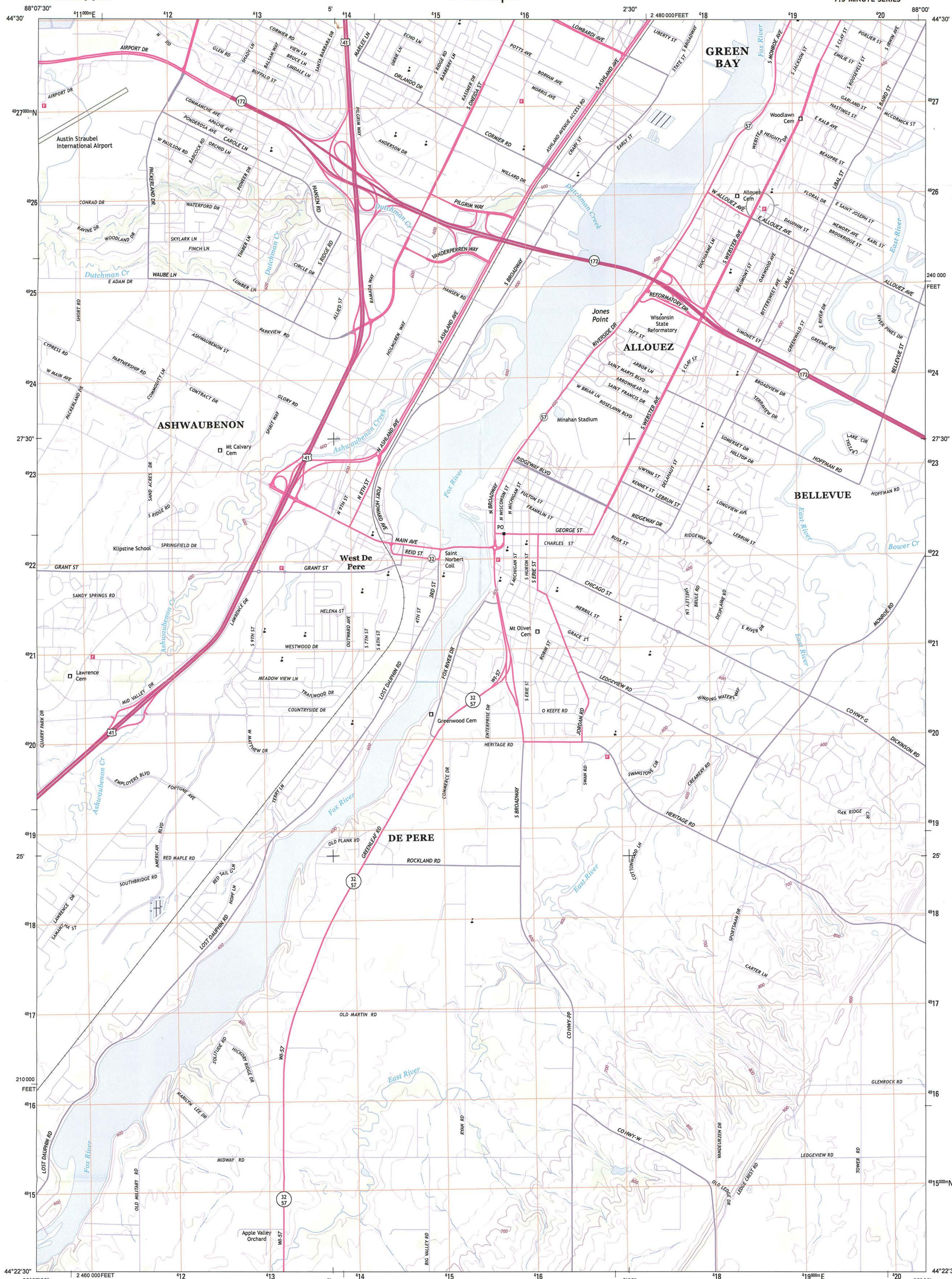




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



DE PERE QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN-BROWN CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES

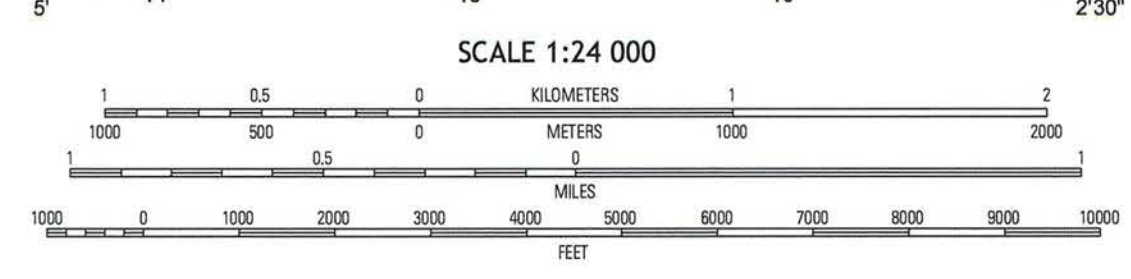


Alloeuz Water Department and Town Hall
Village of Alloeuz, Brown County, WI
UTM Reference:
Zone Easting Northing
16N 418634 4925863

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84), Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T
10 000-foot ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (central zone)

Imagery: NAD 2011
Roads: ©2006-2012 TomTom
Names: ©2006-2012 TomTom
Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2010
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 1999
Boundaries: Census, IBW, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2012

UTM GRID AND 2013 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
DQ
Grid Zone Designation
16T



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Oneida North	Green Bay West	Green Bay East
Oneida South	De Pere	Bellevue
Wrightstown	Greenleaf	Meridian

DE PERE, WI
2013

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLES



ALOUÉZ
COMMUNITY
CENTER

2142

NO
PARKING















2143



EXIT





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Allouez Water Department and Town Hall
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Brown

DATE RECEIVED: 1/29/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/29/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/15/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/15/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000092

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3.15.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Village of *Allouez*
Historically progressive

Allouez Village Hall • 1900 Libal Street • Green Bay, WI 54301-2453 • (920) 448-2800 • Fax (920) 448-2850
www.villageofallouez.com

July 22, 2015

Ms. Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Ms. Veregin,

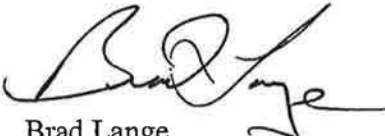
This letter is to acknowledge the received documentation by the Wisconsin Historical Society nominating the following properties located in the Village of Allouez to the National Register of Historic Places:

Allouez Pump House (535 Greene Avenue)
Allouez Water Department Building (2143 S. Webster Avenue)

It is also the intent of this letter, on behalf of the Allouez Historic Preservation Committee and the Village Board, to recommend the nomination of the properties referenced above to the National Register of Historic Places. It is the pleasure of the committee, the Village Board, and the rest of the community to have two buildings located in the village that represent and preserve both state and National heritage and history.

Thank you for your time and consideration in reviewing these properties.

Sincerely,



Brad Lange
Village Administrator

COPY



DAVID STEFFEN

STATE REPRESENTATIVE • 4TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

July 29, 2015

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
C/O Peggy Veregin
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Re: Allouez Pump House and Allouez Water Department Building Nomination to Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and National Register of Historic Places

Members of Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board:

Thank you for considering the Allouez Pump House and Allouez Water Department Building for nomination to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and National Register of Historic Places. I would like to submit this formal letter of support for these nominations and encourage you to extend this honorable recognition to these historic properties. These municipal buildings hold an important piece of community and state history, and I believe recognizing these properties as Historic Places is in keeping with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office's role in protecting our state's heritage for future generations.

Again, I thank you in advance for considering both the Allouez Pump House and Water Department Building in your upcoming August board meeting and strongly support the nomination of each of these properties to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Steffen".

David Steffen
State Representative
4th Assembly District
608-266-5840
Rep.Steffen@legis.wi.gov

COPY

RECEIVED 2280

JAN 29 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 21st day of January 2016,
for the nomination of the Allouez Water Department and Town Hall to the National
Register of Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

1 CD with NRHP Nomination Form PDF Document

 Multiple Property Nomination form

10 Photograph(s)

1 CD with electronic images

1 USGS map(s)

3 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

2 Piece(s) of correspondence

 Other: _____

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

 The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.

 Other: _____

p