

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 8 1988  
NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Waterman, S.H., House

other names/site number The Bemis House

2. Location

street & number 1141 Algoma Boulevard N/A Not for Publication

city, town Oshkosh N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Winnebago code 139 zip code 54901

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>   </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

No. of contributing resources  
previously listed in the  
National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

1/22/93 \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the  
National Register

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

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 2/25/93

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper  
Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

foundation Stone  
walls Weatherboard  
roof Asphalt  
other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The S.H. Waterman House, built in 1889, is a large, wood frame, three story, white, Queen Anne building consisting of approximately 3,000 square feet of living area on three floors. The Waterman House faces east at 1141 Algoma Boulevard. Algoma Boulevard is on the north side of the Fox River about seven blocks from downtown in an area that was known as "the gold coast" of Oshkosh. The residents of this area were the managerial class of the lumber industries. Since the 1850s many of the city's leading business and professional people have resided here.(1) The homes on Algoma Boulevard reflect this economic influence. Algoma Boulevard was identified as a potential historic district in a 1980 survey of Oshkosh.(2) However, it was not nominated at that time. Many of the homes and buildings in this area were designed by architects and display a variety of late 19th and early 20th century designs. Although the architect of the Waterman House is unknown it complements this area with its Queen Anne style but is distinctive in its Eastlake and gingerbread ornamentation.

Exterior. The S.H. Waterman House measures 27 feet at the widest and 58 feet at the longest not including the porch. The house is built on a raised foundation of rough faced limestone blocks and mortar. The foundation walls are 18 inches thick. The foundation on the front (east) side of the building contains one awning type window with a vertical mullion. The rest of the foundation windows are double-paned awning type with horizontal mullions. There are four windows on the north, five on the south and none on the west side of the foundation. Lattice covers the foundation beneath the south porch. Pyramidal piers support the east (front) porch. The exterior walls of the house are two stories high and are clad with 3 1/2 inch clapboard siding and are painted white. They feature variations in texture contributing to the Queen Anne style of architecture. A 6 inch wide trim board with a drip cap is painted gray and is level with the sill. A green beltcourse with gray border above and below contains red carved raised squares and extends around the entire house just below the second story sill level. It is interrupted by the south and east porches and the gray corner boards found at all the outside corners of the house. An 8 inch plain white trimboard extends around the house at the top of the wall below the eave.

The east side (front) of the house contains the most ornamentation featuring a projecting gabled bay which uses over half the width of the east wall. The north side of the bay is perpendicular to the rest of the wall while the south side is canted on a 45 degree angle and features double-hung windows on the first and second stories. The angled window on the second story is decorated with corner brackets below the overhang. Green spandrels containing a diagonal pattern can be found below each of these windows. The east part of the bay has a large stationary window with a transom on the first floor. It features oval sunburst spandrels above the transom and below the stationary window. The transom is of leaded stained glass in a geometric pattern. The second floor of the bay has a pair of double-hung windows. A pair of single-pane windows are found in the field of the gable. At the base of the gable are scroll shaped modillions also found below the second floor windows. Spear shaped gingerbread

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trim decorates the board just below. The decorative bargeboard under the eaves is trimmed with nine ball-and-stick half wheels on each side of the eave. An arched gable brace with a sunburst pattern decorates the peak of the gable. The field of the gable features board and batten cladding. Just north of the bay the porch projects east and has a pediment with a field of checkerboard raised carved wood squares. There is a small deck on the wood shingle roof above the pediment. Five turned columns support the porch roof and are joined by a spindled and pierced frieze. Gingerbread spindles and carving span the area between the columns just below the ceiling of the porch. Below the eave of the porch are modillions on the trim board. Turned ballisters surround the porch and stairway. The main entrance is on this side and is a pair of raised panel varnished oak double doors with single pane windows and a transom. Handsomely painted gingerbread type screen doors grace the front entrance in the summer. On the second floor above the porch roof is a fan shaped window which lights the top landing of the formal stairs.

The north side of the house features another projecting gabled bay. This gable is five sided unlike the front bay which is three sided. Three of the five sides have double-hung windows on the first and second floors. There are green decorative spandrels like those on the east side below five of the six windows. The window on the north face of the second floor only has a belt course beneath it. There is a pair of single-pane windows in the field of the gable. The gable is also trimmed with decorative trimboard with modillions at the base. Decorative bargeboard frames the eaves. The pattern is simpler than on the east (front) side of the house. The peak of the eave features a gable brace with checkerboard trim work above. To the east of the bay, the wall features two double-hung stairstep windows featuring a clear pane bound by smaller panes of stained glass. These windows interrupt the belt course. To the west there are four windows on the first story and two on the second story. Two of the four windows on the first story are double-hung stairstep windows. These stairstep windows do not contain stained glass and are located in the maid's stairway. The rest are single double-hung windows. The west side has one double-hung window on the first and one double-hung window on the second story. A single door serves as the rear entrance and is at ground level near the north end of this wall and features a transom. There is no gable on this end of the house.

The main feature on the south side is the gabled projection which features a rectangular two story bay with three sides. The bay has windows on all three sides. Single double-hung windows face east and west and a pair of double-hung windows face south on each floor of the bay. The spear shaped trimboard is repeated at the top of the bay. A small deck is on the roof above the bay. The field of the gable contains a pair of single pane windows. The gable again features the bargeboard trim on the eaves and the checkerboard pattern on the gable brace. On the west side of the projection is a door which serves as an entrance to the porch and on the second floor

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is a double-hung window. The wall on the east side of the projection is windowless on both the first and second floors. The wall on the west side of the projection contains five windows on the first floor. Three of these windows are enclosed by a screened porch. A pair of double-hung windows are west of the door. To the west of these is a smaller double-hung window. Two single double-hung windows are west of the screened porch. On the second floor are four double-hung windows. Two are above the porch and two are west of the porch above the first floor windows. All the windows of the house have raised square carved corner blocks on the trimboard which are painted green. The porch is 20 feet long and 6 feet deep. The roof of the porch is asphalt and slopes to the south and is supported by three turned columns. The enclosed screen porch contains a simple rail and a simpler geometric trim below the eaves than is found on the east porch. At one time there were steps off the west end of the porch but they are no longer there.(3) The interestingly complicated roof important to its Queen Anne style of architecture is covered with asphalt shingles. From an early photo of the house, the original roof appears to have been wood shingle.(4) The main block has a truncated hipped roof. A widow's walk is found at the top. The south side hip contains a dormer which comes out from the ridgepole and has a pediment and a pair of double-hung windows. The rectangular chimney, with concrete cap, is located just west of the palladian gable on the south end of the hip roof.

Interior. The first floor of the S.H. Waterman House has a circular traffic pattern in that all rooms have more than one entrance allowing a person to enter a room from one door and exit through another. The first floor from the east (front) entrance contains the original oak spindled carpeted staircase and a closet beneath the stairs with paneled oak doors. On the west wall is a single door that leads to the center parlor. The hall contains a new black and white checked tile floor. From the hall a single 5 foot wide pocket door on the south side leads to the front parlor. The front parlor contains two windows. The bay window with a decorative stained glass transom faces east and a double-hung window in the corner faces southeast. To the west newly added oak trim matching the rest of the first floor separates the front and center parlors where at one time a wall with a pocket door separated these two rooms. The floors in both parlors are carpeted. The focal point of the center parlor is the fireplace with a simply carved white mantel and tile hearth. The fireplace is set at a 45 degree angle in the northwest corner. A modern brass and iron insert has been added. North of the fireplace is a 5 foot pocket door that provides an entrance to the library. To the west of the fireplace is a 40 inch pocket door leading to the dining room. South of this door on the west wall is a hinged door that leads to the screened porch. On the south wall is the bay with a pair of double-hung windows facing south, one double-hung window facing east, and one facing west. On the east wall just north of the opening to the front parlor is the hinged door leading to the front hall. The library has an entrance from the center parlor on the south wall and another on the south end of the west wall leading to the dining room. The north side

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of the library features a bay with single double-hung windows on all three sides. One window faces northeast and one faces northwest as the bay is angled. The library contains a hardwood floor. The dining room has two entrances on the east wall. The entrance at the south end leads to the center parlor while the other leads to the library. Another door is on the west wall and leads to a hallway leading to the kitchen. A door on the west wall at the north end leads to a closet for storage of dishes and linens. On the south wall is a pair of double-hung windows overlooking the porch. On the north wall are two single double-hung windows. The floors are maple with a parquet border that extends around the entire room. Wood wainscoting decorates the wall and also extends around the entire room. A tin ceiling replaces the original arched plastered ceiling.(5) Suspended from the center medallion of the tin ceiling is a crystal chandelier not original to the house. None of the fixtures in the house are original.(6) A four foot hall separates the kitchen and dining room. On the south wall of the hall is the entrance to the bathroom which was originally a hallway to the south porch. The original door leading to the screened porch on the south wall has been replaced with a small double-hung window. The west end of the hall leads to a modernized kitchen which still uses the original dimensions and contains hardwood floors and wainscoting. On the north wall of the kitchen a doorway leads to the maid's stairway containing two stairstep windows. On the west wall of the kitchen a doorway leads to a stairway leading down to the outside west (rear) entrance and the basement stairway east of the rear entrance. Above the outside entrance is a transom which helps light the basement stairway. A window on the west wall of the rear entrance lights that area. The first floor walls are of plaster trimmed with carved oak woodwork around the doors and windows. A one piece 9 inch baseboard extends around all the walls.

The second floor can be reached by way of either the maid's stairway off the kitchen or the more formal stairway in the front hall which fans out at the base. The formal stairway is lit by two stained leaded glass stairstep windows on the north wall of the stairs and a fan shaped window at the top of the stairs. The second floor consists of four bedrooms or chambers, one bathroom, one dressing room, and one linen closet. These second floor rooms are accessible by way of a hallway that extends almost the length of the house. The hallway is unusual in that the centerline moves north about one foot just west of the third bedroom. An archway marks the portion of the hallway that leads to the bathroom, the fourth bedroom, and the stairs to the third floor. The first bedroom on the southeast corner (front of the house) contains a pair of double-hung windows on the east wall and a single double-hung window on the northeast wall. There is a closet on a 45 degree angle in the northwest corner of this room. The second bedroom is on the south wall and has another entrance on the west wall to a dressing room. Also on the west wall just south of the doorway to the dressing room is a double-hung window overlooking the south porch. On the south wall is a bay

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containing a pair of double-hung windows. One double-hung window is on the west wall and one double-hung window is on the east wall of this bay. The dressing room has an entrance on the north wall near the west end leading to the hallway. There is another door on the west wall leading to a small closet. On the south wall are two double-hung windows overlooking the south porch. On the north wall is a large closet with two sets of double-hinged doors. The third bedroom is located on the north wall across from the second bedroom. On the west wall near the south end is a door leading to a closet. On the north wall is the three sided angled bay with single double-hung windows in each wall. The fourth bedroom is located on the west wall at the end of the hall. On the east wall just north of the entrance is a small door leading to the closet. The north, south, and west walls each contain a single double-hung window. On the south wall between the fourth bedroom and the dressing room is an L-shaped bathroom containing the original sink, wainscoting and tile floor. The bathroom contains a single double-hung window on the south wall. On the north wall across from the dressing room door in the hallway is a single double-hung window. To the west of this window is a doorway to the maid's stairway. To the east of this window is a doorway leading to a linen closet. Across from the bathroom is a door leading to the stairway serving the third floor. The second floor largely contains painted woodwork with exception of the varnished oak spindled railing above the open formal stairway. This railing is unusual in that it contains carved panels between the upper one-fourth area of the ballisters. The ceilings and walls are of plaster and painted. The original cast iron radiators still heat the house.

The third floor is partially finished with about a 9 foot rise from the floor to the ridgepole. The finished area is to the west of the gables. A door on the west wall leads to a small closet. The east half of the third floor is unfinished. A door on the east wall leads to the unfinished attic portion of the third floor. The south wall features the dormer which has a pair of double-hung windows overlooking the south porch. The floor in this area is carpeted. The walls and ceilings in this area are dry-wall.

The full basement contains four rooms. The laundry room is in the west half. A small storage room is centered on the north wall and can be entered from the laundry room. The furnace room containing a new gas boiler is centered on the south wall and is also entered from the laundry room and has a doorway leading to another storage room on the east end of the basement.

Carriage House. An original 24 x 36 foot two story wood frame contributing carriage house is located behind the house on the northwest corner of the lot. The carriage house built around the time the Waterman House was built complements the house with the use of Eastlake ornamentation found in the gables. The walls are of 8 inch

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shiplap siding. The east (front) side contains two doorways each having one single hinged door and one bi-fold carriage door. The white paneled doors containing four mullioned windows on each open into the building. On either side of the doorways is a single double-hung window with mullions. The center portion of the second floor projects above the carriage doors and features a single door to serve the hay loft. It is supported by four scalloped green brackets above the carriage doors. At the top of this projection is a gable with a red and green pierce-carved gable brace. All the outside corners have gray corner boards including those on the projection. Light fixtures which are not original are located between the corner boards and the window. The north side of the carriage house contains a green door with four gray panels located on the center of this wall. A transom with three divided lights is above the door. There is a small single pane window to the west of the door. Above the window on the second floor is a mullioned window. The gable on this side features another red and green carved gable brace. The west side has no windows or doors. The south side contains two mullioned windows. One is located on the first story and one is on the second story at the center of the building. This wall contains a gable brace with a sunburst background at the top of the gable. The carriage house has an asphalt roof which features a hip roofed cupola centered on the ridgepole. The cupola contains wood slats for ventilation and a finial at the peak.

Landscape. The S.H. Waterman House is situated on a lot that is 80 feet wide x 158 feet deep. The lot is handsomely landscaped with plantings around the foundation extending from along the bay on the north side around the front and down the entire south side of the building. A limestone block sidewalk curves in front of the east (front) steps. A hedge extending along the concrete and brick driveway to the carriage house borders the lot on the south side. On the south side of the house are several ornamental fruit trees. A raised concrete patio extends to the south along the west side of the house. The west side of the house is also landscaped with a large elm tree shading the carriage house and most of the yard. In the west yard along the north side of the carriage house is another raised concrete pad.

Algoma Boulevard displays a variety of historic architectural styles. Most of the houses are large two or three story residences varying in styles popular during the Victorian era. However there are not many that possess the ornate carving and Eastlake design found in the Waterman House. To the north of the Waterman House at 1149 Algoma Boulevard is the Jessie Jack Hooper House, an example of the Shingle Style which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.(7) To the south at 1133 Algoma Boulevard is the William J. Wagstaff residence which is of Queen Anne style and built around 1891. Directly across the street from the Waterman House

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at 1120 Algoma Boulevard is the playground for Read School, an Italianate Building built in 1878 and designed by Architect William Waters. William Waters designed many of the residential and non-residential buildings in the Algoma Boulevard area including the Jessie Jack Hooper house which was built in 1889.(8)

The S.H. Waterman House was identified in the 1980 Intensive Survey of Oshkosh as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of its Queen Anne architecture.(9) Oshkosh has numerous examples of Queen Anne architecture. Most of these are typical Queen Anne with turret or with Classical Revival influence. The S.H. Waterman House is distinctive and unusual in that it is the best of the few Queen Annes showing Eastlake influence.

Integrity. The S.H. Waterman House is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture incorporating ornate carving and Eastlake ornamentation. The only exterior changes from the original building appear to have been the removal of the steps on the west end of the south porch, the removal of an entrance which was replaced with a window, and the addition of aluminum combination windows to replace the original storms and screens. Interior changes have included the removal of the pocket door between the front and center parlors, the addition of a bathroom where a hallway to the south porch once was, the addition of a tin ceiling in the dining room, and the updating of the kitchen, plumbing and heating systems.

These alterations have little effect on the historic integrity of the house. The replacing of the entrance on the south porch with a window is not readily visible from the street and is easily concealed by the screened south porch. In adding the aluminum combination windows the original openings were used causing no change in the size or placement of the windows. Interior changes were sensitively incorporated into and contribute to the Queen Anne style of the house. These exterior and interior changes have not destroyed or diminished the distinctive Queen Anne elements of the building and are reversible. The S.H. Waterman House is truly an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture with Eastlake decoration in the historic area of Algoma Boulevard in Oshkosh.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria  \_\_\_  A  \_\_\_  B  X  C  \_\_\_  D

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u> Architecture </u>	<u> 1889 (10) </u>	<u> 1889 (11) </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> Cultural Affiliation </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> N/A </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> Significant Person </u>	<u> Architect/Builder </u>	<u> </u>
<u> N/A </u>	<u> Unknown </u>	<u> </u>

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

The S.H. Waterman House built in 1889 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C. This building has "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." With its steep and complicated roof, asymmetrical facade, textural variety and detailing the S.H. Waterman House is distinctive of the Queen Anne style of architecture popular in the United States from 1880-1910.(12) The S.H. Waterman House is the best of few remaining examples of Queen Anne with Eastlake influence in Oshkosh. Eastlake ornamentation derived from the Eastlake style of furniture created by Charles Eastlake is abundantly displayed throughout the S.H. Waterman House. Furthermore, even though this house has had a history of several occupants and had been divided into apartments, this house has been renovated to its original Victorian splendor and retains its 1889 appearance. It remains an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style of architecture incorporating Eastlake decoration.(13)

The City of Oshkosh. The City of Oshkosh (population approximately 55,000) was incorporated in 1853.(14) The city was founded because of its location on the Fox River between lakes Winnebago and Butte des Morts and its immense pine forests to the north and south. The lumbering industry was responsible for the rapid rise of the city. In 1859 the coming of the railroad to Oshkosh and the increased demands for lumber products caused by the Civil War caused Oshkosh to prosper. Oshkosh contained 47 sawmills and 15 shingle mills at the peak of the lumber era in 1875. Fire was always a threat to the city. Fires destroyed many of the original buildings in Oshkosh. The Oshkosh that emerged from the ruins of the "Great Fire of 1875" was the basis for present day Oshkosh. After the great fire many of the commercial buildings and homes in Oshkosh were built of stone, brick or other fireproof materials.(15) As resources were used up and the lumber industry began to decline other industries took its place: match production, grass rug weaving, flour milling, foundries, boiler  X  See continuation sheet

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works, machine shops, trunk and luggage manufacturing, brewing, newspaper publishing and financial institutions.(16) About 1889 when S.H. Waterman built his grand Queen Anne style home Oshkosh was the second largest city in the state.(17) Today Oshkosh is home to many industries including paper, clothing, education, and experimental aircraft to name a few.

S.H. Waterman. S.H. Waterman (Sidney H. Waterman) built the house at 1141 Algoma Boulevard (665 Algoma Boulevard-old numbering).(18) Waterman, a lumberman, moved from Vermont to Wisconsin in 1863. He started in the lumber business in 1865 as a "filer" for Robert McMillen,(19) one of the major lumber industrialists in late 19th century Oshkosh.(20) McMillen owned a home at 1107 Algoma Boulevard (621 Algoma Boulevard-old numbering).(21) This house is three buildings south of the Waterman House and has a floorplan strikingly similar to the Waterman House. In 1891 Waterman sold the house to E.E. Bemis.(22) S.H. Waterman died in Menomonie, Wisconsin in 1924.(23) Bemis was a businessman doing business under the name of Medberry and Bemis, a wholesale grocery.(24) Later he did business under the name of Bemis-Hooper-Hays, a woodenware and notions store.(25) Bemis died in 1913 and his wife, Sarah occupied the house until 1916 when Henry Otis, Secretary of Bemis-Hooper-Hays occupied the house. From 1922 until around 1932 Henry B. Osgood, President of the Oshkosh Association of Commerce(26) owned the house. From 1934 until 1981 the house had several owners and occupants. In 1967 the Waterman house was converted into two apartments and had several residents most of whom were associated with the University in Oshkosh.(27) In 1981 Catherine Luther and Gerald Stadtmueller, Certified Public Accountants bought the house from Gerald Reed, a professor at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. Catherine and Gerald have restored the Waterman House in most part to its 1889 appearance. In 1989, one hundred years after the building of the S.H. Waterman House, owners Catherine and Gerald received an "Acanthus Historic Building Preservation Award" for exterior preservation of this house.(28) Due in large part to their efforts, the S.H. Waterman house is today an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture incorporating Eastlake ornamentation.

Architecture. Oshkosh contains numerous examples of the Queen Anne style of architecture which survived well into the first decade of the twentieth century.(29) Characteristics of the Queen Anne style found in the S.H. Waterman House include irregularity of plan and massing, a variety of surface textures, steeply pitched roofs, and a dominating front facing gable. The S.H. Waterman House is distinctive in that the character of the house comes from its abundance of Eastlake ornamentation. Eastlake features such as delicate turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation found above porches and in gables, decorative spandrels, pierce-carved gable braces

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are found in abundance in the S.H. Waterman House. Charles Eastlake, an English furniture designer advocated similar design elements.(30) The ornamentation found in the S.H. Waterman House is derived from the Eastlake idiom and is uncommon in Oshkosh.

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Footnotes

1 Howard Needles Tammen Bergendoff, Final Report Intensive Historic Survey for the City of Oshkosh, September, 1981.

2 Ibid.

3 Interview with Catherine Luther, present owner of S.H. Waterman House 6/5/92.

4 Photo of S.H. Waterman House taken in 1949, owned by Catherine Luther and Gerald Stadtmueller.

5 Interview with Catherine Luther, present owner of S.H. Waterman House 6/5/92.

6 Ibid.

7 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Jessie Jack Hooper House, July, 1978.

8 Exhibit: "Innovator or Imitator: William Waters, Architect," Oshkosh Public Museum, May, 1992.

9 Howard Needles Tammen Bergendoff, Final Report Intensive Historic Survey for the City of Oshkosh, September, 1981.

10 Since the building is being nominated for architecture alone, the period of significance is the construction date of the building.

11 Tract Index File, Winnebago County Register of Deeds.

12 Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

13 Intensive Survey Form: S.H. Waterman House, 1141 Algoma Boulevard, 11/12/80. On file at Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

14 Howard Needles Tammen Bergendoff, Final Report Intensive Historic Survey for the City of Oshkosh, September, 1981.

15 Ibid.

  X   See continuation sheet

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- 17 Ibid.
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- 19 Interview: Professor Edward Noyes, Retired Professor, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, editor, "Historic Oshkosh Homes," Unpublished term papers from class on historic Oshkosh, 1977, 5/27/92.
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- 26 Karstaedt, Clinton F., editor, Oshkosh: One Hundred Years A City, Castle-Pierce Printing Co., Oshkosh, Wisconsin, 4/18/53.
- 27 Oshkosh City Directories, 1889-1983.
- 28 Moore, Susan, Principal Planner, City of Oshkosh, letter to Gerald Stadtmueller, 10/16/89.
- 29 Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Volume 2, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.
- 30 McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf, Publisher, New York, 1991.

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S.H. Waterman House  
1141 Algoma Boulevard  
Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wisconsin  
Photos by Bonita Maher, May, 1992  
Negatives located at State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs:

Photo 1 of 11	Exterior, east (front) facade, view looking west
Photo 2 of 11	Exterior, north facade, view looking southwest
Photo 3 of 11	Exterior, south facade, view looking northwest
Photo 4 of 11	Exterior, west facade, view looking east
Photo 5 of 11	Exterior, south facade, view looking northeast
Photo 6 of 11	Exterior, carriage house, east (front) facade view looking west
Photo 7 of 11	Interior, formal stairs, view looking northeast
Photo 8 of 11	Interior, front parlor window, view looking east
Photo 9 of 11	Interior, bay in library, view looking north
Photo 10 of 11	Interior, dining room, view looking south
Photo 11 of 11	Interior, dining room, parquet floor, view looking northeast

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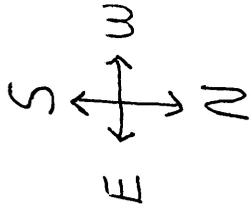
Oshkosh: One Hundred Years A City, 1853 - 1953, Oshkosh Centennial, Inc., Clinton F. Karstaedt, editor, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, 1953.

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Photo of S.H. Waterman House owned by Catherine Luther and Gerald Stadtmueller.

Winnebago County Register of Deeds Tract Index File.

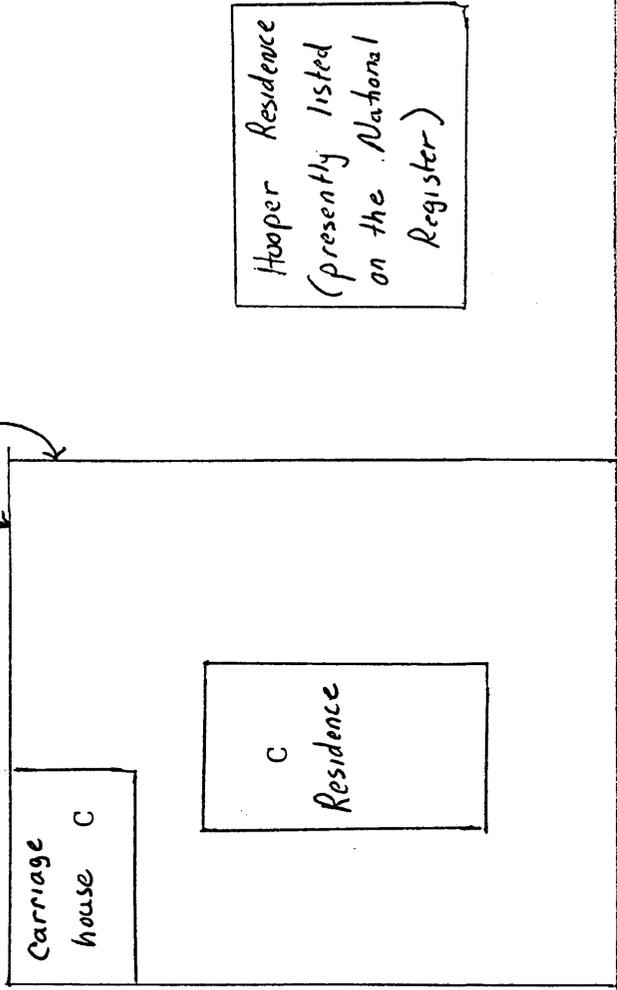
High Ave.



Map of U.S.

Vine St

lot lines



Algoma Blvd

WATERMAN, S.H., HOUSE Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

NOT TO SCALE

C = Contributing