



1607

**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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 Sherry, Henry, House
other names/site number Strange, Hugh, House

2. Location

street & number 527 East Wisconsin Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Neenah N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Winnebago code 139 zip code 54956

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 *Alicia L. Cook* Date 11/15/99

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

Sherry, Henry, House

Winnebago

Wisconsin

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:)

Edron A. Beall

12/22/99

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)

district

structure

site

object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources
in the count)

contributing noncontributing

1 1 buildings

 sites

 structures

 objects

1 1 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
is previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls brick

roof asbestos

other wood

slate

Narrative Description

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1 Sherry, Henry, House
Winnebago County, Wisconsin

The Henry Sherry House is situated on less than one acre of land overlooking the south channel of the Lower Fox River. Located on the south side of the city's historic principal thoroughfare, the Sherry House lies approximately one-half mile east of Neenah's central business district. The house is located in a neighborhood of late 19th and early 20th century residences, many of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Several of these houses were designed by the architect of the Henry Sherry House, William Waters.¹

The Henry Sherry House is a two-story, towered, Late Victorian Gothic residence, built of masonry in 1883. The building rests on a raised, limestone ashlar foundation. The house is faced with yellow brick with bands of limestone delineating floors and window heights. The complex plan configuration is predominantly rectangular with a full-height rear wing. The roof of the main mass is hipped to a deck with projecting cross-gables. Rising above the roof is a square tower. The tower is hipped to a point and shingled with its original pattern-work slates. The roofs of the main mass and of the gabled rear wing are covered with asbestos shingles.

A four-story, square tower dominates the design of the front facade. The centered tower is almost entirely integral and is located at the juncture of the main mass and the front cross-gable. The first floor of the tower contains a door. The second and third floors have paired windows. At the level of the roof ridge are masonry pendants decorated with floral motif blocks. Three windows located in an arcade light the top floor of the tower.

To the right of the tower, the front cross-gable extends over the largest of the three pavilions that project from the southeast, northwest, and southwest corners of the building. The northwest (front) pavilion is polygonal, the others are rectangular. This cross gable has widely projecting eaves. These are decorated at the canted corners with lattice work and suspended pendants. Within the eave end are two quarter-circle windows. Between them is a panel containing a rosette with cutwork leaves below. A projecting dormer-like roof decorates the roofline at the main block of the front façade. This projecting roof form is located in the center of the left portion of the façade over a pair of square-headed windows. Over the windows are panels with an "X" pattern. Between and to the sides of the panels are decorative brackets. These brackets, in turn, support the overhang of the built-out roof. A series of panels with a fan motif occupies the sloped plane between the wall surface and the projection of the roof eave.

A verandah extends across the east half of the front façade. The verandah roof is shed across the main portion of the house. At the tower, the porch steps forward and has a gable over shed roof. The porch railing consists of a series of squares with circular openings topped by truncated balusters supporting the railing. Turned posts with quarter circle brackets support the roof.

¹ Memoirs of Edward P. Sherry, Sherry Papers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, p. 31.

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Section 7 Page 2 Sherry, Henry, House
Winnebago County, Wisconsin

A matching side porch is located at the west juncture of the main mass and the rear wing, as well as at the railing leading from the side entrance to the porte-cochere at the southeast pavilion. The side porch roof is shed, and the porte-cochere roof is gabled. An enclosed, frame porch is located on the south façade of the rear wing. It has a shed roof, tongue-and-groove wall panels, a limestone foundation, and a slanted cellar door.

The roofline includes six dormers and four chimneys. A triangular gabled dormer is located on each slope of the tower, and a shed dormer is located on each slope of the rear wing. In the main mass, an eave wall chimney is located on the north half of the west façade, and an interior chimney is located along the west side of the roof deck. Two ridge chimneys are located on the rear wing.

The fenestration is largely functional, but formally balanced between floors. The windows consist primarily of double-hung, single-paned sash contained within segmentally arched openings. In the main mass, the design makes extensive use of paired window patterning. Paired windows under a single arch are located on the first and second floor of the northwest pavilion, on the second floor of the southeast and southwest pavilions, and on the north half of the second floor east façade. The paired windows below a segmental arch all have the same decorative treatment. Within the segmental arch above the windows is a rosette with a cutwork pattern on either side. Between the windows is a braided column-like divider. Paired groups under limestone sills are located on the second and third floor of the tower. The windows of the third floor of the tower, while under a heavy limestone lintel, have the same braided vertical divider. Paired windows, separately arched, are located on the east half of both floors of the north façade. In addition to these features, the two one-story bays are comprised entirely of windows.

The residence contains five entrances. The main entrance is located on the north façade in the first floor of the tower. It consists of paneled double doors with frosted glass lights in the upper quarter of each door. The porte-cochere entrance is located on the first floor of the southeast pavilion and consists of paneled double doors with contemporary leaded glass lights in the upper half of each door. The entry at the side porch on the west side of the rear wing is a single paneled door. The rear porch has two entries: a paneled door in the enclosed porch and a slanted cellar door to the basement.

Character-defining decorative features include the polychromatic use of stone, brick, slate, and painted wood to create a vivid architectural canvas. Limestone belt coursing, keystones, skewbacks, and the inscribed pendants on the tower all serve to emphasize both the horizontal and vertical elements of the design. The headers and spandrels between paired windows are incised with both floral and diamond-fold motifs, providing interest to even the smallest areas of the structure. Strongly influenced by the Queen Anne period of construction, the greatest concentrations of decorative features are found on the various porches and in the gable ends. Porch features include spindles, turned supports, incised fan brackets, and paneled balustrades with circular opening. The gables have fishscale slates, bracket blocks, and scalloped vergeboards. In addition to the square tower and polychromatic finish, Victorian Gothic features include

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3 Sherry, Henry, House
Winnebago County, Wisconsin

the round columns and incised capitals between windows on the semi-circular bay, and pointed arch sash in the tower dormers. Wrought iron roof cresting and finials, another distinctive feature, have been removed and are only partially extant in storage. An unusual hipped window cap on the east side of the main façade roofline also suggests the typical gabled dormer of the period.

The richly ornamented interior follows an L-plan with the center hall terminating at a right angle with the main staircase and the porte-cochere entrance. The parlor, sitting room, and library flank the hall and stairs in the main mass. The hall and these rooms are finished in a variety of rich woods and retain original gas light fixtures, fireplaces, paneled ceilings, and plaster friezework. Beyond the stairs are the dining room, the kitchen, and the back stairs. A fire in 1972 largely destroyed the original features in these rooms. The second floor in both portions of the house follows the room arrangement of the first floor and includes four bedrooms, two baths, and a sewing room.

The grounds, which measure slightly less than one acre, are completed by a carriage house, which was extensively remodeled in the 1940s into a three-car garage. A second floor was added later, greatly altering the building's appearance. As a result of these changes, the former carriage house is considered a non-contributing building for this property.

Sherry, Henry, House
Name of Property

Winnebago
County and State

Wisconsin

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)

Industry

Architecture

Period of Significance

1883-1919

Significant Dates

1883

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Sherry, Henry

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Waters, William

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 4 Sherry, Henry, House
Winnebago County, Wisconsin

The Henry Sherry House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under criteria B and C. Henry Sherry was at one time one of the leading lumberman in the state, with business interests throughout northeastern and central Wisconsin. This house is the remaining property most closely associated with Henry Sherry. The period of significance for the property is defined by the years Sherry occupied the house, from its construction by Sherry in 1883 until his death in 1919. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the High Victorian Gothic period of construction, as addressed in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. The house is further significant architecturally as the work of Wisconsin master architect William Waters. The residence is also reflective of a period of significant growth and achievement in the Neenah community.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Neenah began in 1835 as an industrial and agricultural mission for the Menominee Indians. Its early white settlement, attracted by the waterpower of the Fox River, started a few years later. The area developed in the 1850s as an important flour milling center in Wisconsin. From 1850 to 1870, Neenah's secondary industry dependant on water power was lumber, in cutting lumber and in turning out woodwork and other finished goods. In the late 19th century, Neenah's industrial economy evolved into a nationally prominent center for paper milling dominated by Kimberly-Clark Corporation. After the turn of the century, the local paper industry turned from bulk papers to consumer products, a move that resulted in continued industrial expansion during the 20th century.

The economic developments of the 19th century produced a number of substantial fortunes for local industrialists. With their newfound wealth they built notable residences on East Wisconsin Avenue in a neighborhood of mansions set back on spacious lawns. The more imposing structures were constructed by prominent paper industrialists, including J.A. Kimberly, C.B. Clark, F.C. Shattuck, Havilah Babcock, J.R. Davis, F.J. Sensenbrenner, and C.W. Howard. Inventor John Stevens and stove manufacturer G.O. Bergstrom also built homes in the neighborhood, which was locally referred to as "Piety Row" and "Piety Hill." The styles of the homes included Italian Villa, Shingle, Georgian Revival and Chateausque.

COMMERCE

Henry Sherry (1837-1919) came to Neenah as a boy in 1849. He began his career as a merchant, and then in 1868 he began operation of a sawmill. The only son of flour miller Hugh Sherry, Henry went on to invest heavily in Wisconsin timber and was reportedly cutting 25 million feet of timber annually during the 1870s. Ten percent of that volume was being cut at the Sherry sawmills in Neenah.² With his extensive lumbering interests, Sherry was one of Wisconsin's best known lumbermen.

² Alice E. Smith, Millstone and Saw (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 76.

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Section 8 Page 5 Sherry, Henry, House
Winnebago County, Wisconsin

During the 1880s Sherry had lumber milling interests in Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Marshfield, Centralia, Auburndale, Milladore, Vesper, Manville, Koepenick, Aniwa, Kent, Mineral Lake, Park Falls, and Sherr, the town named in his honor.³ Operation of these widely spread interests was carried on in a small frame office at the corner of West Wisconsin Avenue and Church Street in Neenah. This building was subsequently replaced by an imposing brick structure that was in turn demolished in the 1970s.

By 1889 Sherry estimated his net worth at \$1.1 million, including tens of thousands of acres of timberland in the pineries of Shawano, Wood, Marathon, Price, and Langlade counties.⁴ He was also a founding director and stockholder of the National Manufacturers Bank and of the Neenah Boot and Shoe Company, and he had incorporated the Wood County and West Range railroad companies. He subsequently acquired the Cream City Sash and Door Company of Milwaukee.

During these years much of Sherry's wealth was secured by extensive debt. The real estate had also been deeded to his son Edward, a move that allowed Henry Sherry to avoid property taxes until the boy reached the age of majority. These decisions, in conjunction with the Panic of 1893, brought a reversal in Sherry's fortunes. In 1897 Sherry declared bankruptcy with losses of \$1.2 million, the greatest financial disaster the wealthy residents of Neenah would ever know.⁵

In spite of this staggering loss, Sherry was able to retain ownership of the Flambeau Paper Company in Park Falls, and of the Winnebago Realty Company, into which all of his remaining real estate holdings had been funneled. He served as vice president of one and as the president of the other until his death in 1919. Four years later, his widow sold the house on East Wisconsin Avenue to Hugh Strange, president of the Strange Paper Company in Menasha.⁶

ARCHITECTURE

According to Cultural Resource Mangement in Wisconsin, the High Victorian period was popular in the state from 1865 to 1900, incorporating the Gothic Revival, Romanesque, and Second Empire features into picturesque facades. Depending on the predominant features used, the style was categorized as either High Victorian Gothic or High Victorian Italianate. Both substyles are relatively rare in Wisconsin, and are usually confined to commercial or public structures. Only a few examples survived into the early 20th century.

The Sherry House combines the High Victorian Gothic subtype with various Queen Anne elements. Designed by noted Oshkosh architect architect William Waters, the result is a restrained design that is,

³ Sherry, 11.

⁴ Sherry, 11.

⁵ Sherry, 50.

⁶ Sherry, 31.

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Section 8 Page 6 Sherry, Henry, House
Winnebago County, Wisconsin

nevertheless, evocative of the excesses of the age. The square tower, polychromatic finish, and oriel bay all provide a Gothic flavor, while the spindled verandah and porches, wrought iron roof crestings (currently partially extant in storage), and rich interior woods and plasterwork identify its Queen Anne origins.

ARCHITECT WILLIAM WATERS

William Waters was born in 1843 in Delaware County, New York. He studied architecture at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, graduating in 1867. Waters then moved to Oshkosh where he opened an architectural firm. Newspaper articles at the time of his death in 1917 attribute sizable importance to Waters' influence on architecture throughout the Fox River Region.⁷

Waters designed many residential, commercial and civic buildings in a variety of styles. Many of his commercial buildings are in the Italianate, High Victorian Italianate or in the Romanesque Revival styles. From 1867 until at least 1895, and probably until 1916, Waters was the architect for the Oshkosh Board of Education.⁸ His schools were designed in the Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Collegiate Gothic styles. His residential designs are primarily Queen Anne, Shingle Style, or Richardsonian Romanesque. Some show the influence of the Eastlake and Stick styles. He is probably best noted for designing the Wisconsin State Building at the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. After the turn of the century, Waters' designs moved toward the NeoClassical and the Colonial Revival styles.

A landmark structure in the context of any Wisconsin city, the Sherry House is one of the premiere structures in a community noted for its outstanding residential properties. Other houses designed by William Waters in Neenah include the 1883 Havilah Babcock House (NRHP 1973), the 1890 Charles R. Smith House (NRHP 1979), the 1891 Henry S. Smith House (NRHP 1982), the 1893 Ellis Jennings House (NRHP 1992), and the 1894 G.O. Bergstrom House (NRHP 1993). The designs are reflective of the architect's mastery of each era's styles.

The integrity of the Sherry House is all the more remarkable, having survived a devastating fire in 1972. Fortunately, the blaze was confined primarily to the kitchen and dining room. The remainder of the interior retains many original light fixtures and nearly all of its richly ornamented woodwork. The house is a reminder of the era in which Neenah became one of the great industrial centers of the Midwest with the individual wealth accompanying this expansion.

⁷ "Architect No More," Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, 15 December 1917, p. 3.

⁸ Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley Counties of Brown, Outagamie and Winnebago (Chicago: J.H. Beers and Company, 1895), 1172.

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Winnebago County, Wisconsin

CONCLUSION

The Henry Sherry House is significant for its associations with lumberman Henry Sherry and as a highly intact and rich example of the late Victorian Gothic. Because the former offices of the lumber company run by Sherry are no longer extant, this house is the property most closely associated with Henry Sherry's period of greatest wealth and expansion in the lumber industry. In the 1880s, Sherry owned extensive timber holdings in the state and held ownership in a number of companies. The location of the house in a neighborhood of other Neenah industrialists, and the size and detailing of the house, indicate Sherry's achievements in the world of industry. It also represents the home of a lumber baron in a city dominated since the late nineteenth century by the paper industry. The house was built in 1883 at the peak of Sherry's lumbering career and remained his residence until his death in 1919.

The house is further significant as an example of the work of architect William Waters, identified in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin as one of the state's master architects. Like other architects of his generation, Waters was adept at designs in various period and popular styles of the era. The rich ornamentation and polychromy of the Sherry House mark it as a notable local example of the Victorian Gothic style. With the exception of the interior alterations as a result of the 1972 fire and the removal of the roof cresting, the Henry Sherry House retains much the same appearance as it had during Henry Sherry's residence.

Sherry, Henry, House
Name of Property

Winnebago
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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less Than One Acre _____

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

1	1/6	3/8/3/9/6/0	4/8/9/3/0/5/0	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	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	Peter J. Adams	date	12/20/97
organization		telephone	920-725-1945
street & number	636 East Doty Avenue	state	Wisconsin
city or town	Neenah	zip code	54956

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Winnebago County, Wisconsin

Major Bibliographic References:

Adams, Peter J. Neenah Historical and Architectural Survey and Nomination Project. Neenah: City of Neenah, 1982.

"Architect No More." Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, 15 December 1917, p. 3.

Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley Counties of Brown, Outagamie and Winnebago. Chicago: J.H. Beers and Company, 1895.

Glaab, Charles N. and Lawrence H. Larsen. Factories in the Valley. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1969.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985.

Shattuck, S.F., ed. History of Neenah. Menasha: privately printed, 1958.

Sherry, Edward P. Memoirs. Sherry Papers. State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Smith, Alice E. Millstone and Saw. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1966.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

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Section 10 Page 9

Sherry, Henry, House
Winnebago County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description

Bassett's Third Addition Lots 6,7,25,26 and Eastern 20 feet of Lots 5 and 27. Block 2.

Boundary Justification

The above boundaries incorporate the entire parcel legally associated with the nominated property and incorporate the lot historically associated with the building's function. The boundaries exclude properties that have no historic association with the nominated property.

Sherry, Henry, House
Name of Property

Winnebago
County and State

Wisconsin

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	Steve and Kathy Price		
organization			
street&number	527 East Wisconsin Avenue	telephone	920-729-5484
city or town	Neenah	state	Wisconsin
		zip code	54956

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.

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Wood Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 1 Sherry, Henry House
Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin

Photographic Materials - Identification

Sherry, Henry House, Neenah, Winnebago Co., WI.
Photos by Peter J. Adams; December 1997
Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

- Photo #1 of 8: Exterior, view from northeast.
- Photo #2 of 8: Exterior, view from southeast.
- Photo #3 of 8: Exterior, view from south.
- Photo #4 of 8: Exterior, view from northwest.
- Photo #5 of 8: Exterior, view of carriage house from northeast.
- Photo #6 of 8: Exterior, view of carriage house from southwest.
- Photo #7 of 8: Interior, detail of hall staircase.
- Photo #8 of 8: Interior, detail of library fireplace.