United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
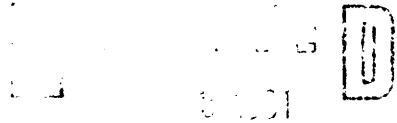
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

Beckwith House Hotel

Hotel Whiting

2. Location

street & number 101 West Huron Street   N/ANot for Publication

city, town   Berlin   N/Avicinity

state Wisconsin **code** WI   **county** GreenLake **code** 047   **zip code** 54923

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
_X_ private	_x_ building(s)	_1_	___ buildings
___ public-local	___ district	___	___ sites
___ public-State	___ site	___	___ structures
___ public-Federal	___ structure	___	___ objects
	___ object	_1_	_0_ Total

Name of related multiple property
listing:
              N/A

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register __N/A__

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.

_____   3/26/91
Signature of certifying official   Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

_____
Signature of commenting or other official   Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the
National Register

✓ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet   _____ 9/13/91

___ 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/hotel	VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
OTHER/Commercial Vernacular	foundation brick
	walls brick
	roof asphalt
	other stone
	metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Beckwith House Hotel, known in the twentieth century as the Hotel Whiting, is a three story brick commercial block that sits on the eastern edge of downtown Berlin, Wisconsin, a small community in south-central Wisconsin. The building is on the north side of the 100 block of Huron St., Berlin's main street, at the corner of Huron and N. Wisconsin Streets. Downtown Berlin is a largely compact streetscape of two and three story commercial buildings, and the Beckwith House Hotel is one of the larger buildings in its block.

Constructed of vermillion colored brick, the dominant brick color in the city's downtown, the building is currently painted white. Historical research indicates that the building has been painted a white or beige color since at least 1877. The main portion of the building is three stories in height and was constructed between 1863 and 1864. Two-story and one-story wings were added to the back of the building at a later date. The two-story wing is also painted white, while the one-story wing is constructed of rusticated concrete block.

The main portion of the building is simply decorated in the commercial vernacular style. Under the flat roof on the front facade is a brick corbelled cornice with details that broadly suggest the Italianate style. This cornice is made up of several plain courses on top of a row of brick dentils. The cornice is interrupted by cut-out brick blocks above several rows of brick courses, designed to give the impression of brackets. Underneath these "brackets" are shallow brick pilasters. The cornice decoration is repeated on the side facade, but without the pilasters.

Between the pilasters on the front facade are tall, narrow windows filled in with twentieth-century single-light double-hung sashes. Historic views of the hotel indicate that these windows once had two-over-four light double-hung sashes and that the windows were decorated with footed cornice lintels and sills. The lintels were removed sometime before World War II and the sills have lost their footed decoration.

The first floor of the building has several single-light double-hung sash windows on the side wall. The original entrance on the side wall consists of a simple entry door, once covered with a flat overhang. This entrance was enclosed when the corner entrance was built, but it was later restored. The corner entrance originally consisted of a set of wood and glass doors topped with a large transom. It has been replaced with a single door under the transom. Decorative tile, added some time in the twentieth century, flanks the entrance. A simple post supports the entrance roof.

<u>x</u> See continuation sheet

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Flanking the corner entrance are two large picture-type windows that have been boarded up, as have many of the other first floor windows of the building. They are decorated with cornice lintels. To the west of the front facade picture window is the building's storefront. Historic photographs indicate that this storefront originally consisted of a large multi-light show window and a simple entry door. It had this appearance until at least the turn of the century. Some time in the twentieth century, it was remodeled by adding the classically-influenced pressed metal cornice and stone veneer pilasters, it has today.

The pressed metal cornice features two large paired brackets above a large stone bracket attached to the wall. The wall bracket has modillions and a shield decoration. When the storefront was first remodeled, the original show window was replaced with large show windows topped by an eliptically arched transom that is now enclosed with vertical wood siding. Wood siding also fills in the apron. The show windows are modern glass replacements for historic glazing.

The two-story addition at the rear of the hotel was constructed around 1890. It is painted white and has a flat roof. Windows are tall, single-light, or double-light, double-hung sashes with segmental brick arches. Entrances are plain wooden doors with transoms topped by segmental brick arches. The one story addition has a flat roof, small window openings, and small doors. It was built in 1927.

The interior of the building is in a very deteriorated condition. A major fire in 1977 damaged the upper floors of the old part of the building and several years ago, a previous owner allowed the interior to be salvaged of historic woodwork, doors, paneling, and staircases. The building has been vacant for the past several years, and it has suffered additional damage due to age, weathering, and vandalism.

The corner entrance leads directly into the lobby, a small area in the southeast corner of the building. The existing decor of the lobby appears to date from the early twentieth century. Walls are plastered and the trim consists of simple wooden moldings and wood panels covering the staircase and columns. A modern carpet covers the floor.

Behind the lobby is a large dining room. The historic pressed metal ceiling has been removed, as has most of the trim around doors and windows. Decorative walnut paneling has been removed along with baseboards. A couple of turned posts support the ceiling in this room. Some old wallpaper exists on the walls and the floor is carpeted. Behind this room is a large kitchen. There are no fixtures in place, but some of the doors and woodwork are still remaining.

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Behind the kitchen is the old sample room in the addition to the building. It has plastered walls and simple wooden moldings around doors and windows. There are two staircases in the addition. One leads to a couple of rooms historically used for hotel employees. The other leads to a small apartment that was used as the owner's quarters.

Behind the storefront on the front facade of the building is a tavern decorated in the Art Deco style. It was remodeled to this appearance in 1935. Behind the bar is a large room used for billiards or tables. This part of the building has been used primarily as a bar or billiard room, but originally was occupied by a drug store.

The second floor of the hotel is reached via the staircase in the lobby. Originally the second floor consisted of 44 small rooms. The rooms in the center of the floor were "dark rooms" because they had no windows. In 1888, these rooms were removed on both the second and third floors. A two-story parlor was constructed on the second floor and was lit by a skylight. This area was damaged in the 1977 fire and the elegant staircase was removed during the salvage effort. The result is a large open space in the center of the floor surrounded by small rooms.

Most of the doors to second floor rooms have been removed and there are transoms above the entrances. The walls are covered with old wallpaper or paint and most of the simple wooden moldings remain. The floor is made of both wide and narrow floorboards. There are also some closets and old bathrooms on this floor.

The third floor is similar to the second with a large central open space surrounded by small rooms. The rooms are missing their doors, but have transoms intact. The simple wooden moldings around doors and windows are extant. Walls are either plastered or papered, but in some cases, the plaster has fallen off or been removed. The ceilings of both floors have been removed.

While the interior of the Beckwith House Hotel is deteriorated and the exterior needs renovation as well, this building will soon be rehabilitated by The Alexander Companies of Madison, Wisconsin. The building will be adaptively reused as commercial and residential space. This renovation effort will soon bring this important commercial building back to life once again, serving its historic commercial and residential purpose.

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 __x__ A _____ B _____ C _____ D

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

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)   Period of Significance   Significant Dates
  Commerce   1863-1941   1863-64 (1)

Cultural Affiliation
  N/A

Significant Person   Architect/Builder
  N/A   Unknown

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

The Beckwith House Hotel is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, local history, because it was, historically, the most significant hotel in the city. The Beckwith House Hotel was constantly referred to as Berlin's only "first-class" hotel throughout its history and while there were other hotels in Berlin, none attained the status of the Beckwith House, known in the twentieth century as the Hotel Whiting. The hotel underwent considerable remodeling and redecorating through the years, each change making the hotel more elegant and modern. Meanwhile, other hotels in the city eventually were razed.

There is evidence to suggest that Berlin's hotels were a significant part of the city's business and social scene. The use of hotel sample rooms were important to nineteenth and early twentieth century salesmen, and the dining rooms and taverns, were centers of entertainment and elegant dining. The Beckwith House Hotel, as the premier hotel in the city, was in the forefront of this activity during the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. It exists today as the only extant hotel building in Berlin, but even if others were extant, the Beckwith House Hotel would still be the city's most significant historic hotel building.

Historical Background

The small city of Berlin, Wisconsin sits on both sides of the historic Fox River in the northeastern corner of Green Lake County in south-central Wisconsin. In the mid-nineteenth century, there were fertile prairie lands south of the site and profitable timber lands to the north and west. In 1832, Native Americans ceded the east side of the Fox River in this area, and ceded the west side in 1848. But since

__x__ See continuation sheet

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Berlin is located on the only good natural crossing of the river in this area, its development was rapid. (3)

The first white settlers came in 1847 and by 1850 the settlement's population was 250. The community had grown to 2,800 persons when it incorporated in 1857. Berlin's rapid growth was due, in part, because the community was connected with larger cities via regular boat service along the Fox River. Nineteenth century plans to improve the Fox River with locks and dams in order to create part of a continuous water route between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River would have made Berlin an important point along this route if it had been completed. But, although the water route was never completed, the coming of the first railroad link in 1857 assured Berlin of steady economic growth. (4)

Berlin continued to grow during the nineteenth century. Its principal business activities revolved around agricultural, wholesale, and retail trade. Small shops provided consumer goods. In the twentieth century the city's population stabilized around 5,000 persons and leather goods production became the dominant industry in the community. During the twentieth century, Berlin has also been a regional retail center, as its large downtown attests. While shopping malls in larger cities nearby have lessened Berlin's dominance as a retail center in the area, the community still retains a thriving downtown. (5)

The Beckwith House Hotel was built on the site of a pioneering hotel built by one of Berlin's earliest settlers. Thomas Noyes came to Berlin in 1847 and by July 4th of 1849, he opened a frame hotel building on this site. Called the Fox River House, it was reportedly the leading hotel in the city for both business and social occasions. In 1850, the Fox River House was sold to Michael Meyers who sold it to Dr. George Bissell. In January of 1861, the hotel burned to the ground along with the entire block. (6)

In 1862, Nelson F. Beckwith purchased the lot of the former Fox River House. He told a local newspaper that he planned to erect a three-story hotel block on the site. Nelson F. Beckwith was a native of New York who came to nearby Omro, Wisconsin in 1847. He married the daughter of Omro's first settler, David Humes. He and W. C. Dean built the first sawmill in Omro, then Beckwith built another mill on his own. In 1849, Beckwith, Joel Taylor, and Elisha Dean platted Omro. He built a house in that city and became successful in the lumber business before moving to Berlin in 1857. (7)

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Beckwith built his home in Berlin (179 E. Huron St., NRHP, 1989) in 1858 and in 1860 the Census reported that he was a lumber dealer. He was successful, amassing at least $9,000 in real estate and personal property by 1860. But in 1869, like many Yankee entrepreneurs of the mid-nineteenth century, he moved away from Berlin to pursue new challenges. (8)

In April of 1863, Beckwith broke ground for his new hotel and almost a year later, in March of 1864, the new Beckwith House celebrated its grand opening. A pool room and oyster bar was opened in the basement of the hotel, and the Macnish Brothers moved their drug store into the hotel's storefront. Shortly after Beckwith moved away from Berlin, he sold the hotel to Frank Fyler, who, in turn, sold it to his father, John Fyler. Known as the Fyler House, it operated until John Fyler retired, and sold the hotel to Hezekial Dunham. (9)

Dunham was the first owner to significantly improve the building. The exterior was painted a cream brick color, and the sheds at the rear of the property were replaced with a new frame two-story building. The rooms were redecorated with new carpets and wallpaper. A new cistern on the third floor provided water to the main washroom as well as the sleeping rooms. Dunham also removed the bar, operating a temperance house. Two years later, the local newspaper declared that the Dunham house was the "leading and only first-class hotel in Berlin." The newspaper raved that it was lighted with gas, had an interior waterworks system, good sample rooms, and was neat, clean and comfortable. It also noted that the hotel ran coaches to all trains through Berlin. (10)

In 1885 Elisha Woodworth purchased the hotel, renaming it the Woodworth House. Other than giving his name to the building, Woodworth's main achievement was bringing back the saloon to the hotel. Three years later Woodworth sold the business to two owners who incorporated the hotel as the Woodworth House Company. In that year another major remodeling effort made changes to the hotel building. On the exterior, the original entrance on the side wall was enclosed and the new front entrance was made at the corner of the building. On the interior, the center rooms on the second and third floors were removed and a two-story parlor with an elegant staircase was created on the second floor. The parlor was lighted from above by a skylight. The number of rooms was thus reduced from 44 to 38, and all were redecorated. (11)

The Woodworth Company was short-lived, though, and by 1890, the hotel was the property of J. L. Bellis, who owned the competing Bellis House, another hotel in Berlin. Again, the building was redecorated and some exterior changes were made.

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The side entrance that had been enclosed was opened again and made the "ladies" entrance. Two windows on the front facade were removed for the placement of a new picture window. The frame building at the rear of the property was razed and a two-story addition to the main building was completed to house the kitchen, laundry, and sample room, and rooms for hotel employees. Electricity replaced the old gas lights and a new central heating and water system was installed. In 1894, Bellis abandoned his old Bellis House in favor of the Woodworth, which was renamed the Bellis House, and opened to the public. (12)

In 1907, Frank Whiting purchased the hotel and renamed it the Hotel Whiting. Whiting owned the hotel until his death in 1958 and was the longest and best known owner of the hotel. After purchasing the building, Whiting also made some changes, including adding fine walnut panels and a pressed metal ceiling to the dining room. The storefront of the hotel was remodeled during Whitings tenure, and he added the one-story concrete-block addition in 1927. The Hotel Whiting made a reputation for itself as the finest dining establishment in the area in the twentieth century. The Hotel Whiting was also a popular place for large gatherings such as wedding receptions. (13)

In 1935, the storefront was remodeled into an Art Deco style cocktail lounge. Because the new bar was more elegant and unusual than most Wisconsin taverns, it received lengthy coverage in the local paper. In that same article the newspaper added, "since 1907, when F. A. Whiting purchased the Bellis House and changed it into the Hotel Whiting, Berlin has had the reputation of having one of the finest hotels in the state for a city of its size." (14)

In 1958, Hal Hornby and his wife took over the hotel business. After Hornby died in 1964, his wife continued to run the hotel until 1969. Two owners briefly held the property, then in 1970, Eunice Beyer purchased the hotel and operated it and the tavern with her son Dan Beyer. During the 1970s, the Beyers had a lively business operating the hotel, catering meetings and weddings, operating two large dining rooms, and running the popular cocktail lounge and bar. Mrs. Beyer's daughter remembers that all of the elegant appointments added to the hotel's interior by previous owners were all extant in the building during the time her mother owned the hotel. (15)

All that changed, however, in January of 1977, when a major fire damaged the roof, some rooms on the third floor, and caused smoke and water damage to the first and second floors. In 1979, the Beyers sold the hotel to Jim Clark, and after the fire, the hotel was never operated as such again. In the early 1980s, several people

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attempted to operate a restaurant and/or tavern in the building, but these efforts were largely unsuccessful. As stated in the description section of this nomination, historic interior features were salvaged from the building, including the parlor staircase, the fine walnut paneling, the pressed metal ceilings, and some of the other trim materials. Recently, the Alexander Companies has acquired the building and will soon begin a major renovation and adaptive re-use project that should bring this historic building back to its long-time use as commercial and residential space. (16)

Commerce

The Beckwith House Hotel is significant under National Register criterion A, local history, because it is the best and only extant example of a long-time and prominent hotel in Berlin. In fact, the Beckwith House, later known as the Hotel Whiting, was considered the best and only first-class hotel in both nineteenth and twentieth century Berlin. Hotels were important buildings in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They were frequented not only by the general travelling public, but by salespeople who relied on the railroad to sell their wares, and the hotel sample rooms and dining rooms to entertain their business guests. They were also important and popular social gathering places.

Commerce has been one of the most important business activities in Berlin throughout its history. During the first 50 years of the community's existence, the city had a thriving trade in agricultural products, commodities, wholesale goods, and retail goods. Berlin's excellent location along the Fox River along with its regular boat service and later, its railroad links, supported this activity. The city developed a large and thriving downtown commercial district as a result of this activity, a downtown much larger than its population would suggest. This commercial activity has continued in the twentieth century, and today, Berlin still has a large, active downtown commercial district. (17)

Hotels were an important element in this commercial activity and they were more than just places for travellers to stay. They were places where business was conducted and where important social events took place, and many hotels were opened in the nineteenth century in Berlin. The first hotel was the Fox River House, opened in 1849. Other early hotels included the Union House, the Temperance House (a railroad hotel), the Forsyth House, the Young's House, the Lavere House, the Berlin House, the City Hotel, the old Bellis House, and, of course, the Beckwith House. All of these hotels were burned or razed during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. But several had a long history in the community. (18)

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The Union House, built in 1854, became the Topliff House, the Briggs House, the Lloyd House, the Phelps House, and in 1899, was remodeled and became the Park Hotel. Next to the Beckwith House (Hotel Whiting), the Park Hotel was the largest and best hotel in Berlin. It was razed in the twentieth century. The old Bellis House, built in 1871, was, of course, abandoned in favor of the new Bellis House (old Beckwith House) and was also demolished. The Lavere House was built in 1883. It became the Nichols House and the Olsen House. It burned in 1886, was rebuilt as the Western Hotel, but was also razed. Young's House was built in 1860 and in the 1870s was known as the Cary House and the Eagle Hotel. The City Hotel was built in 1875 and remodeled in 1907. Young's House was eventually demolished, while the City Hotel became a commercial building. (19)

This flurry of hotel activity in a community of less than 5,000 people is unusual and speaks to the flourishing commercial business taking place in Berlin during the nineteenth century. And, despite all of these hotels, only the Beckwith House is extant. And, as mentioned earlier, the Beckwith House was labeled Berlin's only first-class hotel in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Another source not mentioned above stated in 1890 that the principal hotels in Berlin were the Woodworth (Beckwith House) and the Bellis House. Other hotels were mentioned as minor facilities. (20)

The Beckwith House Hotel is also significant because its exterior has a high degree of integrity. While the windows have lost some trim and the storefront has seen some changes, the building still retains its overall historic appearance, as evidenced by a perusal of historic photos and drawings. These photos and drawings will also be of assistance in the current renovation of the building in order to retain what is historic and restore what has been removed.

The Beckwith House Hotel was the premier hotel in a community filled with hotels that served the thriving commercial activities of Berlin in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Besides being an important commercial building in the city, the Beckwith House Hotel was also a popular spot for entertainment and social activities. Because the building has retained most of its historic appearance, dating back to its original 1863-1864 construction date, the Beckwith House Hotel is a significant historical landmark in downtown Berlin.

Notes to Section 8:

    (1) Berlin Courant, 4 December 1862, p. 3; Green Lake Spectator, 29 March 1864, p. 1.

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(2) Ibid.
(3) Lulubelle C. Gillett, Early Houses in Berlin Wisconsin, and the People Who Lived in Them, Stevens Point, WI: Worzalla Publishing Co., 1976, p. ix.
(4) Ibid., pp. ix-x.
(5) Ibid., pp. x-xi.
(6) Joyce Bennett Stemler, "The Story of a Hotel," Berlin Journal, 12 August 1976, p. 6.
(7) Berlin Courant, 4 December 1862, p. 3; Timothy F. Heggland, National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Nelson F. Beckwith House, May, 1989, pp. 8.2-8.3.
(8) Heggland, pp. 8.3-8.4.
(9) Berlin Courant, 16 April 1863, p. 3; 17 December 1863, p. 3; 25 August 1870, p. 3; 3 March 1877, p. 4; Green Lake Spectator, 7 November 1863, p. 3; 29 March 1864, p. 1;Stemler, p. 6)
(10) Berlin Journal, 1 August 1877, p. 4; 14 May 1879, p. 3; Stemler, p. 6,11.
(11) Stemler, p. 11; Berlin Weekly Journal, 8 March 1888, p. 1; 29 March 1888, p. 1.
(12) Stemler, p. 11.
(13) Ibid.
(14) Berlin Evening Journal 1 July, 1935, p. 1.
(15) Stemler, p. 11.
(16) Lynne Johnson and Pat Wolff, "Historic Hotel Whiting to be Renovated After Fire," Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, 19 January 1977, p. 11; Patricia Wolff, "Landmark For Sale," Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, 13 April 1983, p. 23.
(17) Gillett, p. xi.
(18) Jim Paul, "Berlin History Identified," Berlin Journal, 30 September 1964, p. 22.
(19) Ibid.
(20) Portrait and Biographical Album of Green Lake, Marquette, and Waushara Counties, Wisconsin, Chicago: Acme Publishing Company, 1890, p. 248.

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    25 August 1870, p. 3; 3 March 1877, p. 4.

Berlin Evening Journal, 1 July 1935, p. 1.

Berlin Journal, 1 August 1877, p. 3; 14 May 1879, p. 3.

Berlin Weekly Journal, 8 March 1888, p. 1; 29 March 1888, p. 1.

Green Lake Spectator, 7 November 1863, p. 3; 29 March 1864, p. 1.

Heggland, Timothy F. National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the
    Nelson F. Beckwith House, May, 1989.

Gillett, Lulubelle C. Early Houses in Berlin Wisconsin, and the People Who Lived in
    Them. Stevens Point, WI: Worzalla Publishing Co., 1976.

Johnson, Lynne and Pat Wolff. "Historic Hotel Whiting to be Renovated After Fire."
    Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, 19 January 1977, p. 11.

Paul, Jim. "Berlin History Identified." Berlin Journal, 30 September 1964, pp. 22-
    23.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Green Lake, Marquette, and Waushara Counties,
    Wisconsin. Chicago: Acme Publishing Company, 1890.

Stemler, Joyce Bennett. "The Story of a Hotel." Berlin Journal, 12 August 1976, p.
    6 and 11.

Wolff, Patricia. "Landmark for Sale." Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, 13 April 1983,
    p. 23.

9. Major Bibliographical References

<u>x</u> See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
___preliminary determination of
   individual listing (36 CFR 67)
   has been requested
___previously listed in the National
   Register
___previously determined eligible by
   the National Register
___designated a National Historic
   Landmark
___recorded by Historic American
   Buildings Survey # _____
___recorded by Historic American
   Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
<u>x</u> State Historic preservation office
___Other State agency
___Federal agency
___Local government
___University
___Other
Specify repository:

_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property   <u>less than one</u>

UTM References
A <u>1 16</u> <u>3 4 3 8 3 0</u>   <u>4 8 7 0 0 2 0</u>   B <u>1</u> <u>/ / / / /</u>   <u>/ / / / / /</u>
   Zone Easting   Northing   Zone Easting   Northing

C <u>1</u> <u>/ / / / /</u>   <u>/ / / / / /</u>   D <u>1</u> <u>/ / / / /</u>   <u>/ / / / / /</u>

___See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The verbal boundary description is the legal description of this property and reads as follows: Original Plat, the east 51' of Lot 8, Block 12.

___See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of this property is the legal description, which has been the boundary of this property throughout its history.

___See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title   Carol Lohry Cartwright
organization prepared for The Alexander Co.   date   11-29-90
street & number   Rt. 2, 5581A Hackett Rd.   telephone   (414) 473-6820
city or town   Whitewater   state   WI   zip code   53190

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number __photos__ Page _____1_____   Beckwith House Hotel,
                                              Berlin, Green Lake County, WI
_____

BECKWITH HOUSE HOTEL, 101 W. Huron St., Berlin, Green Lake County, WI, photos by C. Cartwright, November, 1990. Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Views:

1 of 5: Site view, from the southeast.

2 of 5: Front wall, view from the south.

3 of 5: East side wall, view from the northeast.

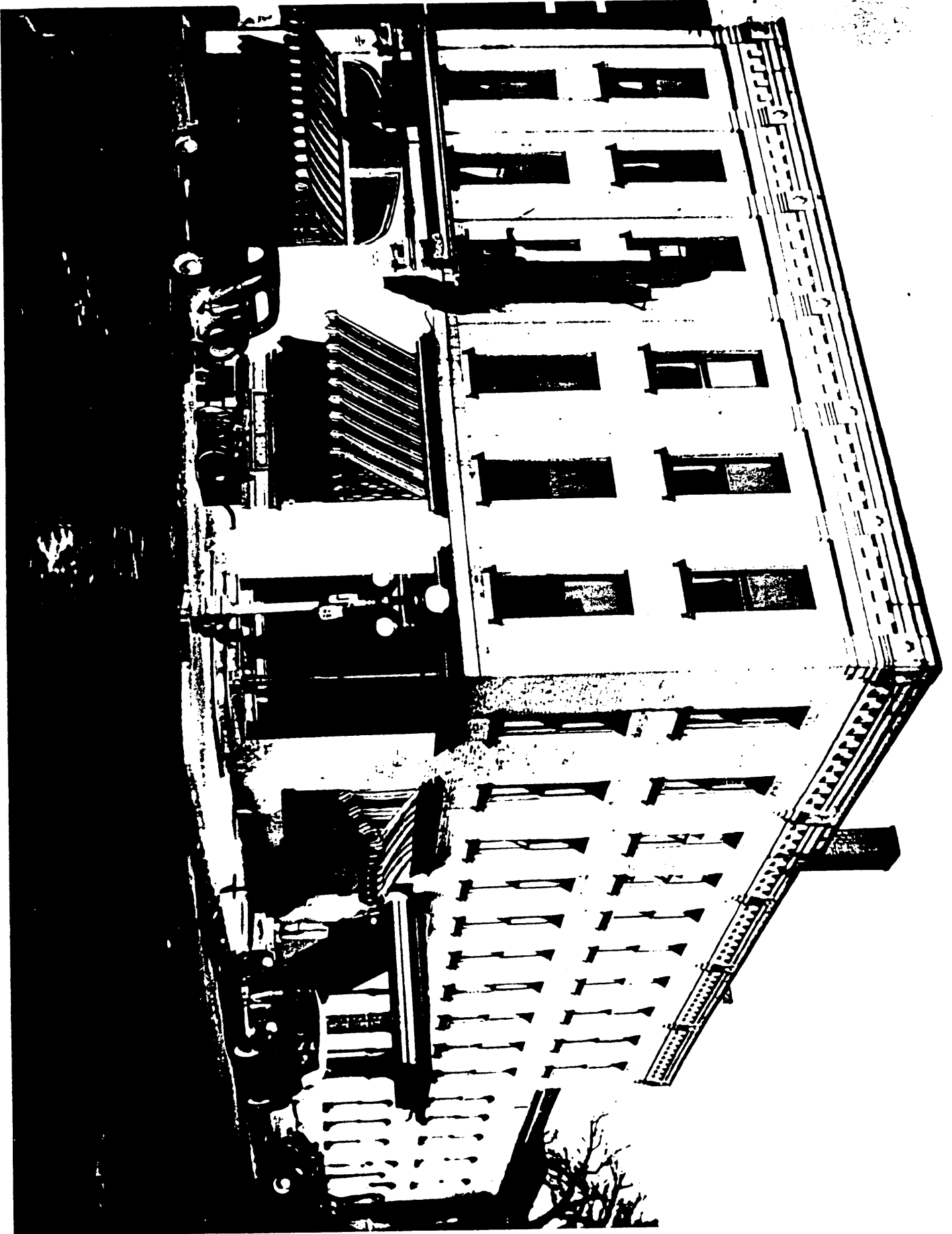4 of 5: Storefront detail, view from the south.

5 of 5: Interior lobby.

BERLIN QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 RIPON 15' QUADRANGLE
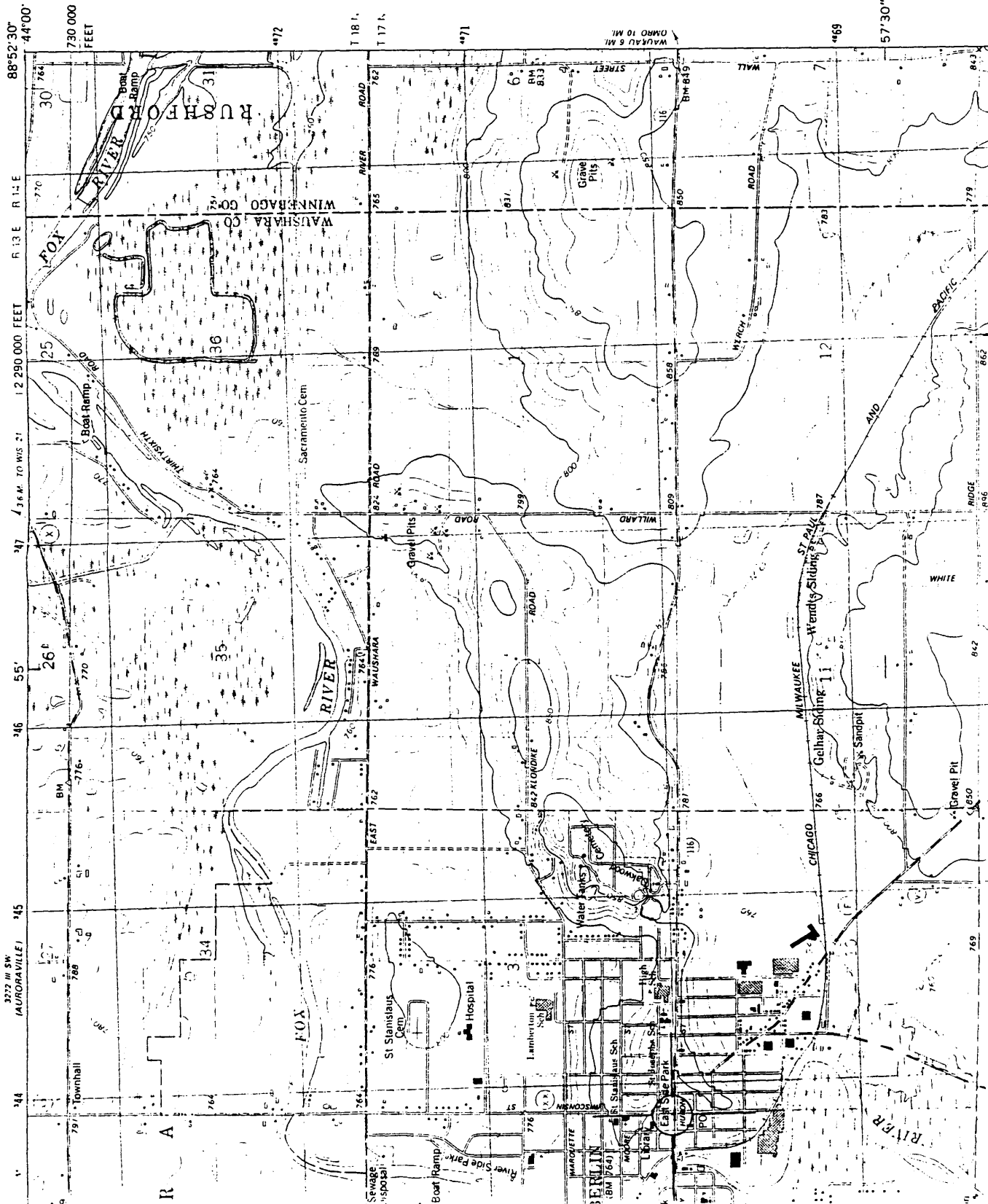
WHITING HOTEL
101 W. HURON ST.
BERLIN, WI

UTM REFERENCES
ZONE: 16
EASTING: 343830
NORTHING: 4870020

H#8   c.1942-1946

EXTERIOR, FACING NORTHEAST