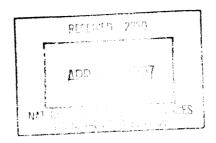
OMB No. 1024-0018

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in <u>Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms</u> (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 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property	
historic name HAWKS, FRANK WINCHESTER HOUSE	
other names/site number Babcock, Fanny Lyons Hou	se
2. Location	
street & number 433 East Wisconsin Avenue	N/A not for publication
city, town Neenah	N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Winnebago	code 139 zip code 54956
3. Classification	
Ownership of Property Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property
X private X building(s)	contributing noncontributing
public-local district	1 buildings
public-State site	sites
public-Federal structure	structures
object	objects
	1 Total
Name of related multiple property listing:	No. of contributing resources
NT / A	previously listed in the
N/A	National Register N/A

rank Winchester Hawks House	Winnebago Co., WI
Name of Property	County and State

4. State/Federal Agency Certification		1 - A - 1	£ 1066
As the designated authority under the Natamended, I hereby certify that this X no			
eligibility meets the documentation stand	dards for register	ring properties i	in the
National Register of Historic Places and			
requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.	. In my opinion,	the property x	meets
does not meet the National Register co	riteriaSee o	continuation shee	et.
Charles Indian		3/22/8	37-
Signature of certifying official		Date	
State Historic Preservation Officer- WI State or Federal agency and bureau			
State or Federal agency and bureau			
In my opinion, the propertymeetscriteriaSee continuation sheet.	does not meet the	National Registe	er
Signature of commenting or other official	<u> </u>	Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau			
- ,			
5. Mational Park Service Certification			
I, hereby, certify that this property is:	$\sim \sim $	Λ <i>1</i> 0	
entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet	ason A.	Beall	5/9/97
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet			
determined not eligible for the National Register.			
removed from the National Register.			
other, (explain:)			
6	Signature of the	e Keeper	Date
6. Functions or Use			
Historic Functions	Current Function		
(enter categories from instructions)	(enter categorie	es from instructi	ons)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single	dwelling	·

Frank Winchester Hawks House	Winnebago Co., WI
Name of Property	County and State
7. Description_	
Architectural Classification	Materials
(enter categories from instructions)	(enter categories from instructions
	foundation Limestone
Shingle Style	walls shingle
	granite
	roof shingle
	other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Frank Winchester Hawks House is situated on approximately one half acre of land, less than a quarter mile east of the central business district. Located between Elm and Pine streets on the south side of East Wisconsin Avenue, the Hawks House is surrounded by late 19th and early 20th century residences that overlook Lake Winnebago, Riverside Park and the south channel of the Lower Fox River. Many of the houses in this neighborhood are listed on the National Register of Historic Places for their association with Neenah's nationally prominent paper industry.

The Hawks House is a two-story Shingle Style residence built in 1904. The plan configuration is rectanglar with a one-story rear wing and rock-faced ashlar limestone foundations. The walls are frame construction, pent between floors, and wood shingled except on the first floor of the front (north) facade, which is faced in uncoursed granite rubble. The roof form is a steeply-pitched side-gabled gambrel with a prominent gambrel dormer centered on the north slope. The roof of the rear wing is also a steep gambrel, while the verandah and other minor roofs are low-pitched and hipped. The roofing materials on all roofs are wood shingles.

The design includes three one-story bays. On the front facade a bow or compass bay flanks either side of the central entryway. The third bay is rectangular and located on the east half of the south facade. In addition to these bays there are four oriel windows, one on each facade. A compass oriel is located over the main entryway on the front facade. A polygonal oriel centered on the east facade provides access to the balcony incorporated into the verandah roof. A second polygonal oriel is centered on the south facade and extends the interior landing of the main staircase. A third polygonal oriel is located on the north half of the west facade and lights the first floor dining room, originally with diamond-paned casements. The south facade bay replaced a fifth oriel which was rectangular and flanked by diamond-paned casements.

Also included in the design is a modest one-story extension along the south half of the west facade and along the west facade of the rear wing. The extension appears to be original and accomodates the kitchen, pantries and laundry rooms.

The roofline has six dormers and three chimneys. Hipped s-sloped dormers with nob finials flank the gambrel dormer on the north slope, while a shed dormer and three hipped s-sloped dormers are located on the south slope. Interior chimneys are located on either slope at the east facade, and on the south slope at the ridge and west facade. The veranda roof also incorporates a small central balcony with a shingled parapet wall.

X See continuation sheet

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					HAWKS,	FRANK	WINCH	IESTER	HOUSE
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The fenestration of the Hawks House consists primarily of double-hung sash with single-paned lower and diamond-paned upper sash. While most of historic upper sash remains, some was replaced in the 1940s with four-over-four and three-over-three panes. While most of the fenestration is functional, the front and facade is essentially formal. On the first floor of the front facade the compass bays comprise three windows each. Directly adjacent to each side of the main entryway is a stilted arch casement of leaded rondel glass. On the second rloor the central compass oriel incorporates three windows, with a ribbon of five diamond-paned casements on the east and two single windows on the west. A double diamond-paned casement is located in the central cross gable.

The balance of the fenestration is largely functional. The first floor of the west facade includes one window north and two south of the central verandah entry. The second rloor is dominated by the polygonal oriel window, which includes two windows on either side of the center balcony entry. A double window group is centered in the gable end directly above the oriel window. On the rear facade a covered back entry is flanked by the three-window rectangular bay on the east, with a single window removed in the 1940s. To the west of the entry is a double diamond-paned casement. Directly above the entry is the four-window polygonal oriel. To the east of is a double and two single windows, and to the west is a single stairwell light.

On the first floor of the west facade the oriel window is comprised of five single-paned casements, while the rear extension has two double windows of differing jamb length. The second floor fenestration utilizes a double window group to the north, a ribbon of three diamond-paned casements, and then a single window on either side of two diamond-paned casements. The rear wing includes a single west and double window east of a ground level entry and adjacent light on the first floor of the south facade. A double window is located in the gable end.

The house has four entries on the first floor, one on the second floor, and one at ground level. The main entrance on the north facade is integral and consists of a single paneled door flanked by multi-paned lights. This entry area is also seasonally enclosed by a lighted storm door flanked with pointed-arch multi-paned side lights. The verandah entry on the west facade consists of two glazed doors that are single-paned in the bottom two-thirds, diamond-paned in the upper third. The rear porch entry consists of a single light paneled door. A contemporary door into the rear wing also opens onto the an extention of the rear entry porch, replacing a single window. The second floor entry is located in the east facade oriel and consists of two diamond-paned french doors. The ground level entry is located on the south facade of the rear wing and consists of one lighted and paneled door.

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A three-quarters width grass terrace extends across the front facade with a parapet wall of uncoursed granite rubble. Limestone steps and walkways lead to the front entryway and verandah. A full width verandah is located on the east facade with spindled balustrades and classical porch supports. On the south facade, a flagged terrace with ashlar limestone parapet walls extends from the rear entry to the verandah and may be a later addition. The rear entry porch has spindled balustrades and classical porch supports matching the verandah, but has been nominally modified by the flush addition of the terrace, and by the extention of the decking to the contemporary rear wing entry.

LIATURE DO ANTE ETENOTIONOMO LIQUETO

The interior follows a central reception hall plan, dominated by a heavily spindled Colonial Revival staircase which divides at the landing. A drawing room and library are east of the mall, with the dining room, kitchen and pantries to the west. Located on the second floor are five bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a variety of dressing and service rooms. A large, unormamented ballroom occupies the east half of the third floor, with two maid's rooms, a bathroom, and several storage rooms on the west half. Colonialized in the 1940s, the interior spaces maintain their fundamental historic character while reflecting the taste and prosperity of subsequent owners. The northwest bedroom retains its original inglenook fireplace, complete with benches and bookcases, while the leaded library doors are in the Arts & Crafts manner and the stone dining room mantel is Tudor Revival Style.

The grounds include formal gardens that extend from the south terrace, and a kitchen garden off the rear wing. A three-car garage is also located in the southwest corner of the property. Shingled like the house and fenestrated with diamond-paned sash, the original hipped roof was modified in the 1970s to a gambrel form to accommodate an apartment. In spite of these alterations, the Hawks House and grounds retains exceptional integrity of site and form, appearing very much as it did when first constructed.

Due to its alterations, the garage is a noncontributing building. While the garage is original to the property and retains many historic details, the addition of a second story is considered to be an alteration that has diminished its historic integrity.

Frank Winchester Hawks House Name of Property		Winnebago Co., WI County and State
8. Statement of Significance Certifying official has considered the si other properties:nationally	gnificance of this p	
Applicable National Register Criteria	_AB <u>X</u> C	D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	ABC	_DEFG
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE	Period of Significa 1904 (1)	Significant Dates 1904 (1)
	Cultural Affiliation	on
Significant Person N/A	Architect/Builder N/A	
State signficance of property, and justif areas and periods of significance noted a		considerations, and

The Frank Winchester Hawks House is nominated to the National Register under criterion C for its local architectural significance. The Hawks House embodies the distinctive charateristics of the Shingle Style period of design addressed in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, and it reflects a significant period of growth and achievement in the community.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Neenah began in 1835 as an industrial and agricultural mission for the Menominee Indians. Its early white settlement, attracted by the Fox River water power, followed several years later. Neenah's growth lagged behind other villages in the area until after the Civil War, at which time rail transportation and renewed economic vigor encouraged a boom in local industry. Neenah's role in Wisconsin's paper industry

began during this period and included the formation of Kimberly-Clark Corporation in 1872.

The phenomenal success of Kimberly-Clark and later paper companies produced a social structure dominated by some of the most influential families in the Fox River Valley and the state. This social structure and the industry that sustained it reached a plateau around the turn of the century, when labor activism and community consciousness began to emerge. After World War I, industry turned to manufacturing consumer products, creating more jobs and greater wealth. This provided Neenah with a stable economic environment throughout the Great Depression.

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Neenah's social structure in the late 19th and early 20th centuries revolved around not one, but three prestigious neighborhoods. The largest and most notable of these developed along the river and around Riverside Park. The residents of this district were some of the most influential people in the Fox River Valley and included the founders of Kimberly-Clark Corporation, renowned concert pianist Arthur Shattuck, and Pentagon architect Edwin Bergstrom. The neighborhood was also the subject of Edna Ferber's 1936 novel Come And Get It.

An integral part of this neighborhood and its social life was the home built in 1904 by Frank W. Hawks. A prosperous Indiana furniture manufacturer from Goshen, Hawks married Neenah native Helen Howard in 1895.(2) The couple began their married life in Goshen, but returned to Neenah three years later, where Frank Hawks went into business with his father-in-law, paper magnate Charles W. Howard. The success of this collaboration and other business ventures allowed Hawk to build a substantial new home in the neighborhood where Helen had spent her youth.

The two oldest Hawks children born in Goshen were followed by three more born in Neenah. The number and succession of these children deteriorated Helen Hawks' health to the extent that in 190/ the family moved to Pasadena, California in hopes of restoring her lost vitality. There Hawks hired the firm of Greene & Greene to build a new home while renting the Neenah property to Kimberly-Clark heir, C. B. Clark Jr.(3) In 1912 Hawks sold the house to yet another Kimberly-Clark heir, H. K. Babcock. After Babcock's death in 1929, his widow Fanny Lyons Babcock occupied the house until her own death in 1963. A much beloved hostess and society rigure, she was known in the community simply as "Aunt Fan."

While only briefly associated with their Neenah home, the Hawks family connections with the house and community were maintained by the stellar career of the oldest child, Howard. Director of more than forty films, Howard Hawks is credited with launching the careers of George Ratt, Rita Hayworth, Gary Cooper, Lauren Bacall, John Wayne, and Marilyn Monroe. Another Hawks' discovery, Carole Lombard, was the grandniece of the neighboring Kimberry tamily.(4) In a strange twist of fate he also directed Edna Ferber's Come And Get It, adapting the material to include stories of Neenah told to him by his maternal grandfather.(5)

## ARCHITECTURE

According to <u>Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin</u>, the Shingle Style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910, and evolved from the Queen Anne style into a simpler and quieter form. Shingle Style is characterized by a uniform covering of wood shingles, often with brick or stone on the ground story. Roofs may be hipped, gabled, or gambrel with broad gable ends. Like the Stick Style structures, the

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Shingle Style is very rare in Wisconsin and usually recognized as a modified form of Queen Anne. A Field Guide to American Houses adds to this definition by noting steeply pitched roof lines, cross gables, and extensive porches. Bays, ribbon windows, and multi-paned upper sash are common, and a tull story is usually included under a gambrel roof. Decorative detail is used sparingly and usually borrowed from the contemporaneous Colonial Revival period of construction.

The Hawks House deviates from this general norm yet broadly reflects the period of construction in its overall character. A blanket of weathered shingles covers the structure from ridge to water table, broken only by the wall of massive granite rubble stone on the front facade. Numerous bays and ribbon windows punctuate the structure with distinctive diamond-paned upper sash, while decorative detail is clearly Colonial Revival in nature. A full story under the gambrel roof makes the Hawks House an uncommonly large example of the period.

The regularity of design also distinguishes the house from other Shingle Style houses. Ostensibly a simple side gable, the Hawks House is easily confused with Colonial Revival. It does not nave the customary asymmetrical facade and multi-level eaves of Shingle Style, and the decorative detail, while nominal, reinforces the Colonial Revival character. These teatures, however, are offset by the Queen Anne quality of the S-slope dormers, the rondel lights, and the variety of oriel windows.

The subtle complexity of design would indicate the hand of a master architect. In the absence of any documentary evidence, Frank Hawks' subsequent work with the firm of Greene & Greene lends credence to this assertion. The sophisticated design of the Hawks House also serves to explain its alteration. In the 1940s Fanny Babcock undertook to strengthen the Colonial Revival character of the home by replacing some diamond-paned sash with four-over-four. She had also began to make other modifications when World War II and ill health brought further alterations to an end.

Even with these alterations the Hawks House is an outstanding example of the Shingle Style period or construction, without parallel in the community. The 1894 George O. Bergstrom House (NRHP 1993) and the 1901 Edmund J. Lachmann House (1010 E. Forest Avenue) are its architectural context, but these are half-clapboard towered variations and more Queen Anne in character. Gambrel form Colonial Revival is an alternate context, but these are far more modest in scale lack the architectural inventiveness of the Hawks House.

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Architecturally distinguished with integrity of site and form, the Frank W. Hawks House is associated with prominent families active in the cultural life of Neenah. An outstanding example of the Shingle Style, the house reflects an important period of growth and achievement in the community and is of local architectural significance.

## NOTES

- (1) 1904 Neenah Tax Records, p.1.
- (2) 0'Regan, p. 75.
- (3) Spiller interview, undated. (4) Schickel, 110.
- (5) Wood, 37.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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	X See continuation sheet  Primary location of additional data:  X State Historic Preservation Office  Other State agency  Federal agency  Local government
Landmark	University
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	X Other Specify repository:
recorded by Historic American	Neenah Landmarks Commission
Engineering Record #	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property Less than one acre	
UIM References A 1/6 3/8/3/8/0/0 4/8/9/2/9/6/0 Zone Easting Northing	B / //// / /// Zone Easting Northing
C / //// ////	D / //// ////
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
The west half of Lot 7; all of Lots 8, 9 a Lot 31; all in Block A, Plat of Winnebago	and 10; Lot 29; and the westerly 45 feet of Rapids.  See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
Boundaries are based on the legally record associated with the nominated property.	ded boundary lines of the lots historically
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Peter J. Adams organization N/A	date October 28, 1995
street & number 636 East Doty Avenue	telephone 414/725-1945
city or town Neenah	state Wisconsin zip code 54956

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**BTBLIOGRAPHY** 

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Other

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Interview with Steven Spiller, director, Kimberly-Shirk Association; Redlands, California. Undated.

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Photographic Materials - Identification

HAWKS, FRANK WINCHESTER HOUSE Neenah, Winnebago Co., WI Photos by Peter J. Adams, April 1995 Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Photo #1 of 8: Exterior, view from northeast.

Photo #2 of 8: Exterior, view from east.

Photo #3 of 8: Exterior, view from southeast.

Photo #4 of 8: Exterior, view from northwest.

Photo #5 of 8: Exterior, view of garage from northeast.

Photo #6 of 8: Interior, reception hall staircase.

Photo #7 of 8: Interior, dining room fireplace.

Photo #8 of 8: Interior, northwest bedroom fireplace.

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Lynn and Catherine Davis 433 E. Wisconsin Avenue Neenah, Wisconsin 54956 414/751-8700