

Related Properties - Transportation

Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Pacific Roundhouse [#59/34, 313
Appleton Street]

Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Pacific and Sault Saint Marie Bridge
[#90/36, Garfield Avenue]

Chicago and Northwestern Bridge [#91/2, Garfield Avenue]

Milwaukee Road Depot [#90/16, 315 Racine Street]

Railroad Siding [#91/3, River Street]

Water Street Bridge [#89/3, Water Street]

Switching House [#89/2, (000) Water Street]

Racine Street Bridge [#90/22, Racine Street]

Tayco Street Bridge [#90/29, Tayco Street]

Washington Street Bridge [#90/31, Washington Street]

Whiting Airport Hangar [#59/21, 1212 Appleton Road]

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Art Moderne

Art Moderne buildings were constructed from about 1930 to 1950. Influenced by streamlined industrial designs, Art Moderne is characterized by rounded corners, flat roofs, smooth wall finishes, horizontal bands of windows and the absence of historical references. The TUCHSCHERER BLOCK [#93/13, 201 Main Street; Upper Main Street Historic District, NRHP 1984] is a fine commercial example of this style. Brick string courses along the coping unify the second floor fenestration, which includes a curved window of glass blocks. The WILLIAM GEAR DAIRY [#71/26, 333 First Street] is an industrial example of Art Moderne. In this example glass blocks are a predominate feature and include the walls of a semi-circular vestibule. Lesser examples include ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL [#84/21, 312 Nicolet Boulevard] and the FOX RIVER HOUSE [#93/27, 230 Main Street; Upper Main Street Historic District, NRHP 1984] and the gas station on Main Street [#77/8, 10 Main Street]. The only residential example is the WILLIAM KELLETT HOUSE [#61/27, 1059 Brighton Drive]. Designed by William Fredrick Keck and built in 1940, the Kellett house has the appearance of steamboat, which is said to have been Kellett's intention. As the examples suggest, Art Moderne is exceptionally rare in Menasha.

Bungalow

The popularity of bungalows began in the late 19th century, inspired by the craftsman houses of Greene and Greene of California. Widespread publicity of their designs led to the printing of numerous bungalow pattern books, some offering pre-cut lumber and assembly instructions. From 1910 to 1940 the bungalow was the most popular small house in America, as exemplified by the large number found in Menasha. The typical bungalow is a one-story house with a gently pitched roof and broad gables. Rafters, ridge beams and purlins extend beyond the wall and roof; porch piers are often battered; and the exterior finish is most often wood shingles, stucco, or brick. Bungalows sometimes included a visually subdued second story.

The earliest known examples in Menasha incorporate late 19th century features. The GUSTAV AUGUSTIN HOUSE [#72/7, 511 First Street] is a large two-story bungalow built in 1911 (Menasha Record, 6/26/1911, 1). A side gable with a full width porch, the Augustin house is surfaced in clapboard and shingles. Porch piers and posts are precast concrete, and the gables have pent returns. A second floor porch is incorporated into a pedimented dormer, battered in shingles and lit in the attic by a bull's eye window. The EDWIN HOFSTEAD HOUSE [#72/5, 437 First Street] is a one-story bungalow built in 1913 (1913 Tax Rolls, City of Menasha, 5). A hip form with a full width porch, the Hofstead house has precast concrete porch piers and clustered wooden posts. Gables have pent returns except for the front dormer which is pedimented and lit in the attic by a fanlight. While the Augustin house includes Shingle Style references, the Hofstead house exhibits an Arts and Crafts influence.

Both styles are commonly associated with bungalows. Lesser examples can be found at various locations: [#87/12, 22 Tayco Street], [#87/13, 26 Tayco Street], [#80/27, 356 Naymut Street, Naymut Street Historic District], and [#80/28, 359 Naymut Street].

The most prevalent bungalow form in Menasha appears to be the side gable house with a full width porch, but only a few examples are unaltered by contemporary modification: [#64/14, 716 Broad Street], [#71/25, 332 First Street], [#62/10, 221 Broad Street], and [#81/33, 327 Oak Street]. Somewhat less common but more distinctive is the side gable form with a cross gable porch: [#67/3, 393 Cleveland Street], [#68/25, 311 Elm Street], [#69/4, 358 Elm Street], [#70/14, 228 Fourth Street], and [#82/11, 359 Oak Street]. These are shingle or clapboard and shingle with tie beam, king post and collar beam suggested in the eaves design. The front gable variation is less numerous but includes examples of subdued two-story design: [#60/25, 700 Appleton Street], [#65/36, 301 Chute Street], [#86/16, 837 Second Street], and [#70/17, 236 Fourth Street] (all one-story); and [#67/11, 413 DePere Street], [#71/14, 234 First Street], and [#67/13, 505 DePere Street] (all two-story). The hip variation is least common: [#87/16, 42 Tayco Street], [#66/20, 315 Cleveland Street], and [#64/24, 745 Broad Street]. Both the front gable and hip variants are more greatly altered than their counterparts.

Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival often refers to the entire spectrum of late 19th and early 20th century design inspired by and copied from early English

