

A Walk Through Appleton's Old Third Ward



Strolling down the tree-lined streets of Appleton's Historic Old Third Ward is a walk back in time one hundred and fifty years. As you go, your eyes feast on a banquet of architectural styles, nineteenth and twentieth century co-mingled, reflecting a coming together of people from all walks of life with a common goal of building a community and nation.

In 1849 pioneers Theodore Conkey, Morgan L. Martin and A.B. Bowen acquired considerable property and waterpower rights along the north bank of the Fox River. They laid out a town plat and named it "Grand Chute" after the great rapids of the Fox roaring below the bluff. The settlement was one of a trio, the other two being Appleton and Lawesburg, that incorporated into the city of Appleton in 1857. The former villages became rival districts, each having its own schools, fire warden and road tax. Geology defined boundaries between the "Fighting Third" ward (formerly Grand Chute) and the downtown district of the Second as Mill Creek cut a ravine across the city. Only Jones Park remains of that once distinct line.

Though early white settlers were French, Yankee pioneers attracted by the "culture" of a college town soon comprised the majority of Appleton. Irish immigrants leaving famine starved lands were lured to the Valley with the promise of work on the Fox building locks and dams to harness the river's waterpower. A nucleus of an Irish Catholic community formed in the Third Ward. Germans brought their trades and brewing knowledge.

From the banks of the Fox, Prospect Street industrialists kept vigil over their hydraulically run factories below. Home owners on this trend-setting street dictated the fashion of the day. Merchants, tradesmen, elected officials and judges located between Prospect and College to be near the main business district and Courthouse.

Begin your walk at any point and discover the people who built our neighborhood and city. It is our privilege to honor their hard labor and preserve the dreams of these pioneers.

Old Third Ward Neighborhood Association, Inc.



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SOUTH WALNUT STREET

36- 303 S Walnut (1875, Greek Revival) James P. Lennon- Lennon served as County Sheriff and Justice of the Peace. His descendants, the famous singing Lennon Sisters, have visited the home, as did Senator John F. Kennedy and his wife Jacqueline on a presidential campaign swing through Appleton. Home-owners have reported sightings of a ghostly woman wearing white in a bedroom too cold to be used, perhaps relating to a court case when Lennon tried to evict his sister for non-payment of rent. A ghost of a man wearing wing tip shoes also has appeared on the first floor.

37- 321 S Walnut (1890) George and Mary Walter- The Romanesque style George Walter Brewing Company stood on the site of the Appleton Police Station. This home survives as a reminder of this industrious family. Walter emigrated to Milwaukee from Germany in 1873 and found work at the Pabst Brewing Co. By 1876 he was foreman of Appleton's Wing and Fries Brewery, purchasing half interest in the company four years later. As sole owner in 1885, he first renamed his business the Star Brewery. In time, all the Walter siblings reunited in America.

38- 327 S Walnut (c. 1915, Ornamental Concrete Block) Peter Bartman- Mirroring a national trend, several "Ornamental Concrete Block" houses were built in the Old Third Ward for families of average means. With depletion of natural resources, builders turned to manmade materials. No longer experimental, the advent of "portland" cements made concrete blocks a strong, inexpensive alternative to brick or stone. Because blocks could be made at the work site, many different styles were possible. Architects were not as excited, however, and most likely the builder copied a manufacturer's catalogue or the house around the corner. Other examples in the Old Third Ward are located at 329, 335 and 340 W Prospect; 339, 608 and 617 W Sixth and 419 S State.

39- 401-403 S Walnut (c. 1890, Queen Anne) Michael and Anna Alberty- Hotel proprietor Michael Alberty and his wife Anna raised five daughters in this home. Alberty served as President of the Geo. Walter Brewing Company and was a partner with Joseph Stier in a coke and coal business.

40- 410 S Walnut (1942, Art Deco) Outagamie Co. Administration Build.- In 1851 State Senator Theodore Conkey introduced a bill to create a new county separate from Brown, suggesting the name of "Utahgamie." With the establishment of Outagamie County, Conkey and his associates donated this block for a courthouse and jail. After interminable delays, a frame courthouse was built in 1855. A Second Empire structure designed by H. C. Koch & Company of Milwaukee replaced the original in 1882. The existing building was dedicated as a courthouse and became the Administration Building upon completion of the Justice Center to the north.

41- 413 S Walnut (c. 1898, Foursquare Eclectic) Francis Rooney- This home demonstrates changing architectural attitudes at the turn of the century. Notice the bracketed eaves and "eyebrow" window from the Queen Anne period combined with a hipped roof and dormer from American Foursquare. Before coming to Appleton, Attorney Francis Rooney served as Seymour's City Attorney, gaining fame by prosecuting Paul Krause for the murder of his ex-wife. Neighbors recall Rooney retained a carpenter to repair his garage, often damaged when he drove his Pierce Arrow through the back wall.

42- 419 S Walnut (1925, American Foursquare) Frank Schreiter- This well-preserved example of a costly brick Foursquare house with its broad porch and massive square piers was designed by Edward Wettengel and built by Henry Boldt using Ohio brick and native Wisconsin birch woodwork. The eaves, with exposed rafter ends, and low gabled bargeboard dormers, exemplify "craftsman" elements showcasing the building's construction.

43- 518 S Walnut (1921, American Foursquare) Arthur and Mabel Liese- Arthur Liese worked as an agent for the C.M.& St. Paul Railway. His home exhibits original detailing characteristics of the American Foursquare style.

44- 601-603 S Walnut (1871, Italianate) Adam and Mary Mertes- "As honest as Adam Mertes" became a common expression used by nineteenth century Appletonians to describe a person of undoubted integrity. Mertes made his living as a stone mason and operated the city's first lime kiln. When the family arrived in the late 1840s, they were Appleton's first German Catholics.

welcoming worshippers into their home for Mass before establishment of a Catholic church. Adam served on committees to plan for the building of St. Joseph's Church and establish the church cemetery.

45- 602 S Walnut (1897, **Queen Anne**) **Matthew and Anna Rodermund**- Several Queen Anne look-alike homes designed by W. W. DeLong were built in Appleton. This home matches others still in existence at 402 East Pacific Street and 220 South Morrison. Bay windows, towers and triangular gables are classic Queen Anne elements.

SOUTH ELM STREET

46- 517 S Elm (1917, **Bungalow**) **George Prim**- Police Chief Prim came to Appleton from Chicago and is legendary for his white beard, military bearing and for leading all of Appleton's parades mounted on his stately horse.

WEST FOURTH STREET

47- 617 W Fourth (1887) **Philip Saxton**- Saxton, prominent carpenter/contractor, built his house in a T-shape. The front addition is from the 1950s. Two of the Saxton's three children never married and lived here their entire lives.

621 W Fourth (1882) **George and Clara Gerry**- Originally a landmark on the southeast corner of Fourth and Memorial, this home was moved here in the 1950s. The carriage house remains in its original location. When built by pioneer lumberman George Gerry, The Appleton Post reported, "George will not spare a saw-log to make (his) home comfortable and attractive." Because well-known Oshkosh fresco artist J. Frank Waldo worked on this house, it is believed William Waters, frequent associate of Waldo, was the architect. After George died in 1890, his widow Clara engaged in the Potts and Wood dairy business with son-in-law James A. Wood. By 1908, George Benjamin Baldwin, son of Judge George Baldwin, and his mother Catherine moved here from the family home at 707 S State.

WEST FIFTH STREET

49- 406 W Fifth (c. 1867) **Anton Karls/J. P. Buck**- The rear half of this house seems to date back to a home built by Prussian stone mason Anton Karls. In 1892 the front half was built as rental property by James P. Buck. Another owner, George Schmidt, partnered with father Matthias in his clothing store. Floorboards found in a 1901 addition were made from the crates used for shipping hats and suits to the store.

50- 412-416 W Fifth (1893, **Queen Anne**) **Matthias and Mary Schmidt**- This once fine residence belonged to Matthias Schmidt who emigrated from Germany in 1868. He lived on this property from the early 1870s and for decades ran a men's clothing store downtown advertising "Two Floors of Good Things to Wear." Staying in the neighborhood became a family habit: sister Katie married August Lohman, neighbor to the north; sister Mary married Henry Schuetter of Sixth St; son George lived at 406 W Fifth, followed by daughter Isabelle (Stenis). Christopher Mullen, descendant of pioneers and manager of Geenen's Department Store, lived here 20 years.

51- 420 W Fifth (c. 1910, **Cross Gambrel**) **John Hayes**- John Hayes, Chief Engineer for the Water Works, built this home featuring beveled glass and arched carved woodwork. In 1918, Roscoe and Augusta Gage purchased the house. Roscoe was a partner with Henry Gludemans in the Gludemans and Gage Department Store (est. 1910) complete with farmer's market. (See Gludemans home at 603 S State.)

52- 515 W Fifth (c. 1851, **Greek Revival Cottage**) **L. B. Leach**- A rare example of a pioneer Wisconsin Vernacular Cottage, this home once stood at 720 E John St. To save it from destruction, Karl Schuetter and his wife Pearl (sister of Lester Balliet who lived here for many years) relocated the house in 1935. Their son's family was the first to occupy the home at its new location.

53- 525 W Fifth (c. 1891, **Gothic Revival Cottage**) - Early Sanborn maps identify this as the home of dressmaker Mary Barry. Built on the west edge of the ravine that cut Fifth St., it would have overlooked the neighborhood landfill.

54- 614 W Fifth (1884, **Vernacular**) **James and Sarah Tompkins**- The Tompkins built this home for retirement. In 1898 it was purchased by Fox River Paper Co. millwright Maurice Boland.

55- 620-622 W Fifth (c. 1886, **Colonial Revival**)- Possibly built for miller Peter Klumb, William Fountain, son and heir to the Fountain Lumber Company, also made his home here. Fountain Lumber was founded in 1881

by John Fountain a prominent contractor from 1865 through the 1870s.

56- 621 W Fifth (1904 Colonial Revival/Shingle Style) Henry Wickert- Originally yellow and green, this residence stands as one of the finer examples of the style. Note the "swooping" roof, Palladian windows and Doric porch columns. First resident, papermaker Henry Wickert, had lived across the street at 620 prior to building his dream home.

WEST SIXTH STREET

57- 330 W Sixth (1890, Queen Anne) Henry and Mary Schuetter- Appleton tailor Henry Schuetter hired local architect G. A. Tenbusch to design this classic home. Schuetter's merchant-tailoring business, established in 1883, became the largest of its kind in Northeastern Wisconsin, employing over twenty hands. Son Karl joined his father in the business. He purchased the Whorton house across Prospect. *National Register of Historic Places*

58- 335 W Sixth (c. 1890, Colonial Revival) Henry and Katie Tennie- Cigar maker Henry Tennie rented the upstairs of his home to brother Carl, founder of Tennie's Jewelry in Appleton. In 1951 the lower part of the house was rented by James Bradley whose son John helped raise the flag on Iwo Jima.

59- 403 W Sixth (1877, Italianate/Colonial Revival) Nicholas and Margaret Weiland- Local contractor Henry Hoffman built this house for the Weilands at a cost of \$2,000. Prussian born Nicholas came to America in 1856. He enlisted with the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry in 1862 eventually participating in General Sherman's march to the sea. A wound suffered at Bentonville cost him his right arm. In Appleton he purchased an interest in the Lawrence Flouring Mill and served many terms as Outagamie County Treasurer. Weiland's daughter Margaret married Charles Baldwin, heir to the Baldwin estate at 707 S. State.

60- 411 W Sixth (1922, Dutch Colonial Revival) Walter and Irma Driscoll- Driscoll, Secretary-Treasurer of Garvey Weyenberg Construction, built his home on land that the Weilands used for an orchard.

61- 417 W Sixth (1877) August and Kate Lohman- Lohman ran a barber-shop and bathhouse in The Waverly Hotel from the 1870s through the early part of this century. He married Matthias Schmidt's (Fifth St.) sister Katie. Herman Schommer, co-founder of Badger Printing and a descendant of pioneer Nicholas Schommer, lived in the home in the 1930s.

62- 523 W Sixth (1892, Queen Anne) Anton Nickasch- Anton was an early Appleton carpenter. Nickasch family members lived here until 1973.

WEST SEVENTH STREET

63- 522 W Seventh (1885, Queen Anne) St. Mary's Rectory- This brick and limestone rectory designed by Charles Hove replaced a frame structure. Father Walter Fitzmaurice, much loved pastor of the church, resided here for many years. He is believed to have been the inspiration for the priest in Edna Ferber's story *Fanny Herself*. A new rectory was built in 1963.

WEST EIGHTH STREET

Appleton's second fire station once occupied the northwest corner of Eighth and State. Rivalry between firemen at stations One and Two was occasionally blamed for less than efficient fighting of the all too prevalent fires.

64- 517-519 W Eighth, Mathias and Barbara Rossmeissl- Joseph and Elizabeth Rossmeissl emigrated from Austria to Appleton in 1868. Sons Joseph and Mathias founded J & M Rossmeissl, dealers in boots and shoes. Their establishment became the largest of its kind north of Milwaukee with three floors of shoes and advertised "Everything in Good Shoes at Everybody's Prices." Both men became involved in the Geo. Walter Brewing Company as did several of their descendants. Joe had five sons. He built and furnished a home for each of them when they married. At least five Rossmeissl homes once existed on Eighth Street. Only Mathias' house survives.

65- 523 Eighth (1918, Prairie Style) Edgar and Ancilla Walter- The Walters had Ed Wettengel, Sr. design and Martin Boldt & Son build this home just west of Ancilla's (Rossmeissl) parents. They eventually moved to Eau Claire where Edgar (son of Geo) founded the Walter Brewing Company. In 1926 the home was purchased by August Trettin, owner of Brettschneider Furniture and Funeral Home.

WEST PROSPECT AVENUE

1- 213 W Prospect (pre-1870) Edward and Amanda West-In 1871 Mayor A.L. Smith and the citizens of Appleton presented pioneer West with a silver tea service for building the Grand Chute Island Canal which provided water power to develop city industry. In addition to his engineering contributions, West had the distinction of being the first public school teacher in Wisconsin Territory, located in the Village of Milwaukee. In 1931, prominent Appletonian William Schubert, Vice President and General Manager of the Wisconsin Michigan Power Company, moved into the home. The house had a direct line to the Power Company and its association with power has earned it the right to be called the "Power Company House."

2- 230 W Prospect (1884, Queen Anne) Henry and Emily Holbrook-Built for grain dealer Holbrook, by 1919 this home belonged to Joseph Koffend, Jr.. Joseph, attorney and descendant of pioneers John and Anna Koffend, ran the family insurance business started in 1880.

3- 300 W Prospect, Thomas and Ophelia Brown-Yankee Thomas W. Brown came to Appleton in 1854 and opened a pump manufacturing business in 1863. The exact date of this house is not known, but it may be 1856, the year Brown is credited with erecting the city's first brick dwelling. His second wife Ophelia taught at and was a trustee of Lawrence University. In 1891 John Hart Whorton purchased the home for his daughter Eliza Powell and her husband. They began renting rooms in the 1920s, a tradition which continues today.

4- 312 W Prospect (1884, Front Gabled) Thomas Pearson-Though built for papermaker Thomas Pearson, members of the Bradford family have resided here since 1897. Artist Francis Scott Bradford studied painting in Europe and became a leading mural painter in this country. His work can still be viewed in the lobby of the Outagamie County Courthouse.

5- 315 W Prospect (1870, Italian Villa) John and Martha Whorton-Lumbermen John and William Whorton left New Brunswick bound for the Territory of "Westconstant" in 1850. After years in the lumber business, John helped organize the Fox River Paper Company in 1882, serving as Vice President and General Manager. As a major stockholder in the Commercial National Bank he became Vice President, then President. News was made when a runaway team of spirited horses cleared Whorton's iron fence with their wagon and came up against the house. *National Register of Historic Places*

6- 316 W Prospect (1880, Greek/Colonial Revival)- The families of Robert Mitchell, owner-operator of Mitchell Brothers' Clothing, County Clerk Albert Raisler and shoe store owner Oscar Rossmessl were all early residents of the home.

7- 321 W Prospect (1902, Shingle) Raymond Bertschy- Bookkeeper Bertschy was the son of pioneer grocery and dry goods dealer Perry Bertschy.

8- 324 W Prospect (1889, Queen Anne) Stables used by the mansions across Prospect were the only structures on this block until this home was built. Boot and shoe dealers James Ritchey and Peter Hoeffel are the first documented residents. In 1901, Hoeffels built next door at 331 State, where descendants still reside.

9- 325 W Prospect (1872, Italian Villa) Ephraim and Louise Goff-Designed by noted architect William Waters, this home featured a central observatory and east wing, both lost to remodeling. E.C. Goff served as Appleton's Mayor, President of the Appleton Gas Light Company and Commercial National Bank, and was a Civil War recruiter. A unique feature of the home's history is its 1912 use as a maternity hospital run by Dr. Maud Pratt.

10- 329 W Prospect (1910, Foursquare/Queen Anne) William and Frances Sheer-Appleton painter and sculptor William Scheer resided here almost 50 years. Trained as a church decorator by his father, his artistic talent was recognized throughout the United States. Many area churches contain examples of Scheer's work, notably St. Joseph's Catholic church in the Old Third Ward.

11- 330 W Prospect (1925, English Cottage) George Schommer-George's father Nicholas started a furniture and undertaking business in 1897. By dropping the furniture department in 1907, he created Appleton's first business exclusively devoted to undertaking. The

home illustrates storybook cottage architecture popular in the 1920s.

12- 335 W Prospect (1903, Shingle/Colonial Revival) Jacob and Elizabeth Wolf- Turn-of-the-century eclecticism is seen in this late Victorian. The Wolf family owned and operated an Appleton shoe store for more than 80 years. Jacob planted the birch tree west of the house when his son returned from World War I.

The concrete steps descending to North Water Street once led boys and girls to an early twentieth century city swimming pool. They swam on alternate days as spectators watched from bleacher seats. Rumors persist that lifeguards would occasionally close the pool early, allowing one gender or the other to skinnydip after hours. East on North Water stands a gas holding tank. Appleton manufactured "town" gas by destructive distillation of coal from 1879 until the advent of natural gas.

13- 340 W Prospect (1910, Prairie School) Joseph and Henrietta Plank- Inventor Joseph Plank, a Wisconsin native, specialized in artistic paper watermarking and patented dandy rolls used in the industry worldwide. He was a valuable witness in court cases involving paper documents. Many homes on the southeast end of Prospect were built in the 1930s for Plank descendants, causing the area to be known as Plank Row.

14- 345 W Prospect (1912, Cross Gambrel) George Hogriever- When baseball was still a new sport, George "Stormy" Hogriever joined Appleton's team in 1891 and saved the day in his first game. He became a minor league baseball hero and manager of the Appleton Papermakers.

15- 401 W Prospect (1913, Bungalow) Henry and Mary Kreiss- Henry Kreiss was elected County Judge in 1901.

16- 404 W Prospect (c. 1880)- This home appears on 1880s Sanborn Fire Maps possibly built as a tenement house. In 1897 George Potts, one of Appleton's young businessmen, and his wife, Mamie, (Bushnell) lived here. Potts patented machines for pasteurizing milk and cream and, at age thirty, was senior partner of Potts and Wood Creamery. Though the business continued into the twentieth century, the community was shocked when George died in 1898 after a five day illness. In 1910 Matthias and Mary Schmidt purchased the property using it for rental income and their retirement home.

17- 405 W Prospect (1913, Craftsman Bungalow) C & NW Railway agent Paul Hackbert- Originality of design, open gabled porch with exposed truss work and battered piers bring sophistication to this home, distinguishing it from other Appleton bungalows. Residents have reported the spirit of a former owner coming up the front steps, checking for mail and going in for lunch.

18- 410 W Prospect (1908, Colonial Revival) Frank and Mary Slattery- Pioneers Anna and John Smudde built a home here in the 1860s. John was possibly Appleton's first miller, and Anna ran a confectionery on College Avenue. In 1908, daughter Mary Slattery and her husband built this home. Several of their children maintained the family ice cream and candy business into the third generation. When the house was remodeled, a menu from the store was found in the walls. This history was returned to its hiding place. Another owner, Hubert Fassbender, founded Kaukauna Club Cheese and is credited with the development of cold pack cheese.

19- 416 W Prospect (1925, Tudor) Neil Duffy- The Duffys ran Appleton's first motion picture theater, the Elite (EE-light), located downtown. Neil's perfectionist personality is reflected in this home's construction details. A subsequent owner had family ties to Confederate General Robert E Lee.

Since the 1880s the grassy triangle at the northeast corner of Prospect and Walnut has hidden a large water reservoir for civic emergency.

20- 423 W Prospect (1891, Queen Anne) Cynthia Conkey- The Conkeys were among Appleton's first settlers, arriving in July 1849. Cynthia, a New Yorker, descended from Pilgrim stock and her maternal grandfather fought in the Revolution. When husband Theodore volunteered in the Civil War, she spent two summers with him in the field. She has been described as an omnivorous reader, artist and expert horsewoman. When widowed, Mrs. Conkey had this home built following a design of local architect Phillip Dean. Daughter Helen Barnes and her husband

Lyman had moved into the original Conkey mansion at 433 W Prospect.

21- 427 W Prospect (1919, Prairie School) Henry and Alice Rossmeissl- Henry Rossmeissl followed a family tradition of working in the family shoe store founded by father Mathias and Uncle Joe and then becoming President of the Geo. Walter Brewing Company. Rudolph Konz, President of Konz Box and Lumber Company, also lived here.

22- 433 W Prospect (1849, Italianate) Theodore and Cynthia Conkey- Colonel Conkey was a founding father of Outagamie County, the city of Appleton and the Third Ward. He started west from New York in 1841 making a living as teacher of the first public schools in Fond du Lac and Madison. By 1845 he engaged in civil engineering, surveying much of his future home territory. In the early years of statehood, Conkey served terms in the Wisconsin State Senate and General Assembly. His Civil War duty in the west as colonel of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry brought engagements with Quantrill's Raiders.

Theodore and wife Cynthia began building their pioneer mansion in 1849 on the high bank of the Fox next to a small deer park. They raised three children: Edward died at age twenty-eight; Alice (Appleton's Alicia Park is named in her honor) married Alexander Reid, *Appleton Post* publisher and U.S. Ambassador to Ireland; Helen married Lyman E. Barnes. After her father's death in 1880, Helen's family moved into the mansion. Mr. Barnes served as Appleton's District Attorney and in 1892 won election to the United States Congress. What remains today at 433 is the center part of the original home. In 1914 the summer kitchen on the east was demolished and the west wing was moved "next door" to 503.

Prospect now crosses over Jackman St., originally part of a ravine that cut through the neighborhood between Walnut and State Streets. Portions of the ravine can still be seen. North Water and Jackman streets evolved from trails used by Native Americans and pioneers to portage around the treacherous Grand Chute rapids. The old wooden bridge over Jackman was the city's most damaged as runaway horse teams, spooked by loose planks, flung their rigs against the railings.

23- 527 W Prospect (1895, Front Gabled) Col. Nathan & Virginia Morgan- Colonel Morgan and Captain Henry Turner built and operated the Waverly Hotel, the first in the West "electrically lighted in every room." Selling his hotel interest, he turned to cattle dealing, then to politics, serving as city clerk and assessor.

24- 537 W Prospect (c. 1865, Italianate) Charles and Mina Pfennig- In 1857 Frederick and Charles Pfennig purchased the Genessee Flour Mill from Col. Conkey. The Third Ward business grew to an enormous capacity of 700 barrels per week. After war duty, Col. Conkey partnered with the Pfennigs. When Charles died, Conkey repurchased the mill. He sold it to Kimberly, Clark & Company in 1879.

25- 625 W Prospect (1882, Queen Anne) Henry and Cremora Rogers- Now known as Hearthstone, this Victorian mansion was designed by Oshkosh architect William Waters. On September 30, 1882, it became the first residence in the world to be lighted from an Edison central hydroelectric station. The home is open year 'round for tours which include a visit to the Hydro-Electric Adventure Center. *National Register of Historic Places.*

SOUTH STATE STREET

Appleton claims the first commercially successful electric streetcar established in 1886. State Street is part of the original four-mile route.

26- 312 S State St.- Mary's Catholic Church- Father Bonduel celebrated the first Catholic Mass in Appleton in 1848 at the home of Hippolyte Grignon. Irish immigrants formed that first congregation and by 1857 they organized the St. Mary parish, erecting a frame church in 1859. Architect and Third Ward resident Thomas O'Keefe (whose home is now gone) designed the present church and the cornerstone was laid in 1874. Massive windstorms in 1923 and 1930 toppled the south steeple, causing the parish to replace both steeples with the parapets seen today.

27- St. Joseph's Catholic Church- In 1867 a group of German Catholics separated from the St. Mary parish forming St. Joseph Catholic Church in the Third Ward on Lawrence Street. In 1872 the cornerstone was laid for their first brick church constructed by W. W. Wilson. Extensive remodeling in 1889 followed architect Schickel's plans.

28- 414-416 S State (1881, Italianate) John Tintinger- When built by Tintinger, these twin houses may have been Appleton's first duplex, joined together along a common back wall. In 1884 Andreas Kuhn, tailor, farmer and Civil War veteran, purchased the houses for retirement income. When the dwellings were sold separately in 1902, Grand Chute farmer John Hoh bought the south home and used the rental income to support his invalid daughter Helen. The houses were separated after 1913 to generate better rents, and, in 1926, Helen's sister Minnie Gehring acquired both. Though Minnie owned the homes for fifty years, she and Helen never lived here.

29- 505 S State (1913, American Foursquare) Louis and Augusta Wichman- For 50 years the George Putney homestead was located on the northeast quarter of this block. Louis Wichman bought lots 7, 8, and 9 from Putney's widow Dolly. Wichman's Furniture Store, with its gigantic time and temperature sign, was a well-known landmark to Valley residents.

30- 516 S State (1920, Bungalow) Johanna Hoch- Moved here in the 1970s from 515 Sixth St., this home is the only survivor of parking lot expansion.

31- 517 S State (1892, Cross Gabled) John and Libbie Baer- Ohio-born John Mason Baer was 16 when he fought in the Civil War. After suffering wounds at Vicksburg and Snaggy Point, he became a prisoner of war at Cheneyville, La. Back in Outagamie County, Captain Baer farmed in Black Creek and served as Magistrate, Supervisor, Registrar of Deeds and Chairman of the County Board. He was Appleton's Postmaster. Son John Jr. became a U. S. Congressman from North Dakota and a prominent cartoonist.

32- 523 S State (1868, Italianate) James and Sarah Tompkins- Pioneers from New York, the Tompkins farmed in Greenville before purchasing lots in this block in 1865. Tompkins founded the Empire Soap Company manufacturing "an article which earned an excellent reputation far and wide." He built this home using "grout block," made of an experimental lime and gravel mixture. It survives today as a rare example of this construction. The Tompkins' daughters and granddaughters married the area's most eligible bachelors from business and industry, including Adelbert A. and Don C. Babcock and William Zuehlke, Sr., co-founder of Aid Association for Lutherans. In 1884, real estate and insurance tycoon B. T. Gilmore bought the house. Gilmore developed much of early Appleton's northside, then platted and created the town of Kimberly in 1886. *National Register of Historic Places.*

33- 603 S State (1930, Georgian Revival) Henry Gloudemans- Gloudemans and Roscoe Gage founded Appleton's largest, locally owned department store which flourished until the early 1980s.

34- 617 S State (1907, Colonial Revival) Peter and Mary Schmit- The Schmits retired from farming and built this home. Peter served as President of the Central Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company. Other former residents include Michael Lockery, entrepreneur, politician, and Outagamie County Sheriff, and the Peter Dohr family, residents for 77 years.

35- 707 S State (1891, Tudor Revival) Judge George Baldwin- Baldwin served as mayor of Chilton, County District Attorney and Probate Judge and was elected to the Wisconsin General Assembly and Senate. After moving to Appleton in 1885, he developed an extensive real estate business investing in and developing parts of the Dakotas, Michigan, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. The altar of St. Mary's Catholic Church is dedicated to the Judge. Sons Charles and George (621 W. Fourth St.) followed in their father's footsteps, managing the family's assets and practicing law. Descendants of Charles lived here until 1984.