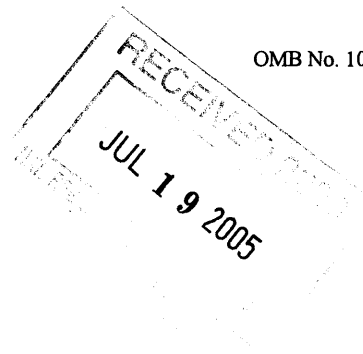


954



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

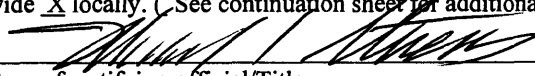
historic name Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	128 Taft Avenue	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Allouez	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Brown	code 009 zip code 54301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title  Date 7/5/05
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House

Brown County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the National Register.

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ See continuation sheet.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain):

Edson H. Beall

9-1-05

her

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

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

Contributing	noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property
listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources
is previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Wood

roof Other

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Name of Property

Brown County
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1951

Significant Dates

1951

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nichols, John T.

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

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House

Brown County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

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

1 16 417649 4924276
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mary Jane Hettinga, Executive Director	date	12/06/04
organization	Marathon County Historical Society	telephone	715 842-5750
street & number	410 Mc Indoe Street	zip code	54403
city or town	Wausau	state	WI

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Name of Property

Brown County
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Dennis and Terry Gauger	date	12/06/04
organization		telephone	920 337-0113
street&number	128 Taft Avenue	zip code	54301
city or town	Allouez	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 1

Start

The Nichols House lot has several large mature pine and deciduous trees. A privacy fence is on the east lot line. The one story house has low flat roofs with wide overhangs and a massive interior brick chimney. The exterior is clad in cedar board and batten horizontal siding, painted brown, and with cream and brown variegated brick. The trim is painted yellow.

John Nichols, an architect, designed his house using the principles of Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian design. This was Wright's answer to a low-cost house for middle class Americans. Wright changed the course of small house construction in the United States with his Usonian design. The Nichols house is a fine example of this architectural approach.

The architectural details of the Nichols house resemble many of Wright's Usonian style designs. It has the low flat roofs with wide overhangs, the broad low chimney, the open floor plan, the prominent hearth, the recessed lighting, and the clerestory windows. The exterior and interior features blend as a harmonious whole. The brick continues from the exterior into the interior. Wright did not care for attached garages, but this house has one. There is no basement or attic.

EXTERIOR

The two-level flat roof is the dominant feature of this house. The lower roof is the most dominant. The broad overhang is fifty inches overall, but is divided into three sections; the first section from the wall of the house is fourteen inches, the next section is twelve inches, and the last section is fourteen inches. Each section steps up 6 inches. Over the entrance to the garage, the lower roof projects six feet from the plane of the wall and is twenty-two feet wide. Two square, recessed lights in the overhang provide lighting. Another recessed light is found in the overhang near the main entrance. The overhang continues along the front elevation and has a cut-out section over the kitchen window that measures five feet by thirty-eight inches, allowing more light to come into the kitchen. The lower roof is interrupted at the southwest corner of the house allowing the lovely wall of windows to be prominent. The roof begins again after the windows on the west elevation and continues on the north and east elevation of the house. There is no overhang on the north elevation of the garage.

The upper flat roof is over the living room area. It is raised two feet above the lower roof and measures twenty-five feet, east to west, and twenty-eight feet, north to south. The overhanging portion of the upper roof mimics the lower roof.

Between the raised roof and lower roof are clerestory windows that are found on the east, north and west walls of the living room. Both roofs are built up with tar and gravel.

The attached garage is an integral part of the building. It has an eight-foot overhead door. On the east wall of the garage, a brick column extends out from the main face of the garage. It measures seven feet high, twenty-eight inches wide and

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 2

extends four feet to the north. On the west side of the garage is a brick planter that is three feet wide and twenty inches high; it follows the footprint of the house across the kitchen area. The area between the garage and the main entrance is used for landscaping. It contains low shrubs and plants. These plantings help to soften the angles of the house.

The approach to the main door of the house has an oblong concrete slab roughly five feet by sixteen feet with a four-inch step. The three-foot by seven-foot wooden entrance door has an eight-inch by three-foot transom overhead.

A brick wall, seven feet, eight inches high and twenty-eight inches wide, is on the east side of the main entrance. This brick extends into the interior at full height and then drops down to become a brick planter that extends nine feet into the living area. On the interior, the planter meets a wall of cabinets with shelves overhead. These cabinets are twenty-six inches wide and continue around the corner into the dining area. In the dining area, on the other side of the three-foot entrance to the kitchen, the cabinets continue; however, the shelves above are glass enclosed for dish storage.

On the west side of the main entrance, brick is used again where the house steps back seven feet. This brick wall is an extension of the interior fireplace wall. After this brick section there is floor to ceiling fenestration that projects twelve inches on the west elevation. There are nine lights that measure thirty-six inches wide by twelve inches high. Going north on the other side of the fenestration is another brick section.

Brick appears again on the rear wall of the garage. It is full height, measures four feet in width and three feet deep; it steps back two feet to create an indented area for a thirty-six inch built-in grill. Next to the grill is a concrete shelf to set things on while grilling; under the shelf is space for the garbage cans. A large concrete patio, fifteen feet, north to south, and seventeen feet, east to west, meets the brick wall. This lovely outdoor living space was an essential part of Wright's plan.

The rear entrance to the house is west of the shelf. This entrance leads to the back hall, the utility room and the garage and the dining area.

INTERIOR

A small entrance foyer leads into the large twenty-two by twelve foot living area. The massive nine foot, floor to ceiling brick fireplace is the focal point of the room as it forms the south wall of the room. A red tile hearth is ten inches in height and extends out two feet from the fireplace. The west wall also has a forty-inch wide section of brick from floor to ceiling. Three large fixed pane windows, each measuring four feet square, follow the brick wall.

The ceiling height in this room is nine and one half feet. A four-foot wide ledge above the casement windows and below the clerestory windows has a beveled edge of stained wood. The wooden trim continues along the north wall below the clerestory

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

Section 7 Page 3

windows and along the east wall until it meets another ledge. A curved section under each ledge contains two square recessed lights. A partial ledge is above the front entrance.

All of the lighting in the house, both exterior and interior, is the same. They are square recessed lights. Except for the living room fenestration, all other windows are the same width, fixed pane on the lower section surmounted by a transom that opens.

The ten by twelve foot dining area is next to the living area. The ceiling height in this room and in all of the others, except for the living room, is seven and one-half feet in height. On the east side of the room are two casement windows that are three feet square and surmounted by an eight inch by thirty-six-inch transom. The doorway between the built-in cabinets leads to the nine by nine foot kitchen that has two windows on the south wall. These windows are not square but rather forty inches by thirty-two inches surmounted by an eight-inch transom.

A doorway on the east wall of the dining room leads to a three foot wide hall off of which is the eight-foot by ten-foot utility room. This room contains the furnace and hot water heater as well as the laundry facilities. The fuel is now gas; however, when the house was built it was oil. The radiant heat is now only in the ceiling. Originally it was in the floor and the ceiling.

At the south end of the eight-foot hall is the entrance into the garage. The garage is for one car, measuring twenty feet in length and twelve feet in width. On the east side of the garage is a door to the outside. There is unusual fenestration in the garage; on the east side is a floor to ceiling window which is seven feet in height and is only eight inches wide and next to it is a three foot square window. On the west wall there is a horizontal window in three sections, each is one foot by eighteen inches and five feet above the planter.

A three-foot doorway, the measurement the same as all of the doorways in this house, is located on the north wall of the living room and leads to a narrow hall off of which is a full bath, a closet and two bedrooms. The first bedroom on the west side of the hall is twelve feet by fifteen feet and has corner fenestration: two windows on the west wall and one on the north wall, each with a transom. The south wall has five single closet doors with a separate cupboard above. The bedroom on the east side of the hall is ten feet by thirteen feet and has the same corner window, but with two on the north side and one on the east.

Like all of Wright's Usonian houses, in this house the architect made use of available space for built in storage. It is a very practical and livable space. It is obvious why these houses became so popular.

The John T. and Margaret Nichols is a fine example of the homes being built following Wright's design and principles in every way, excepting the attached garage. Besides being unique in the area, the Nichols house is in its original condition; it has no loss of integrity.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

Insert Statement of Significance
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John T. and Margaret Nichols house is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for the area of architecture. The Nichols house is locally significant as a fine example of an architect's design following the principles of the innovative Usonian design of Frank Lloyd Wright. The Usonian design was Wright's answer to a low cost house for middle-class Americans. His design had a great impact on the construction of small houses in the United States after World War II. Rather than designing a smaller traditional house, Wright designed an original and unique house. Architects and builders copied this design across the country. The Nichols house is one of the houses that followed the principles of the Usonian design in almost every way. The period of significance is 1951, the date of construction.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

John T. Nichols, usually called Jeff, was born on January 29, 1923 in Screven, Georgia, but lived in Green Bay for over 50 years. He moved to Sturgeon Bay during World War II and worked as a designer at the shipyards there. Nichols became an architect with Robert Surplice Associates and in 1960 he opened J. Nichols Associates. After that he joined the McMann Engineering Company where he was in charge of the architectural end of the business. This firm mostly did commercial architecture and built many buildings for elderly housing in Upper and Lower Michigan and cities in Wisconsin.¹

Nichols's wife Margaret stated in a phone conversation on October 29, 2004 that her husband loved Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture and built the 1951 house in Allouez for that reason. He wanted to design more houses in this style but could never interest his clients in the style.²

The architect and his family lived in the house from 1951 to 1958. Mrs. Nichols said that she loved the house and they all hated to move in 1958. They had one son and when their second child, a girl, was born that year, they needed another bedroom. Mrs. Nichols' favorite thing about the house was the radiant heating. She said the temperature was always constant. They moved with regret.³

The Modern Movement of architecture gained increased popularity after the Second World War. During the war, from 1941 to 1945, little domestic housing was built. According to *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*: "Contemporary architecture cannot be defined or described in the manner of other preceding stylistic movements."⁴

¹ Green Bay Gazette, Obituary for John T. Nichols, undated

² Phone conversation with Margaret T. Nichols, October 29, 2004

³ IBID

⁴ Wyatt, Volume II, p.37

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 2

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

From the early 1950s the Ranch style dominated American domestic building through the 1960s. These houses usually have flat or low-pitched roofs with large windows and an attached garage.⁵ The ranch house grew out of the Prairie School and Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian designs. The Prairie School was popular in the United States from 1895-1925.⁶

The Prairie style emphasizes the horizontality by the low roofs, the horizontal siding and ribbon fenestration and oblong chimney mass. Frank Lloyd Wright was master of the Prairie home. He wrote: "We of the Middle West are living on the prairie. The prairie has a beauty of its own and we should recognize and accentuate this natural beauty, its quiet level." Hence, gently sloping roofs, low proportions, quiet skylines, suppressed heavy-set chimneys and sheltering overhangs, low terraces and out reaching walls sequestering private gardens.⁷

Many architects followed Frank Lloyd Wright career through popular magazines and architectural journals. When the second story is removed from the Prairie design it becomes the ranch style house with a low -hipped roof, large picture window and a horizontal look to it.⁸

During the Great Depression of the 1930s and in the years following World War II, America was faced with a major architectural problem: the need for good moderately priced housing. Wright was determined to find a solution. He was convinced that a low-cost residence should reflect contemporary needs rather than be a small imitation of a grand house. He applied his principles of organic architecture to the problem and developed the Usonian house - a continuation of his lifelong quest to destroy boxlike rooms, to wed a building to its site, to simplify the parts of a house, to use materials and technologies in innovative honest ways, and to build to suit democracy.⁹

Wright first presented his Usonian manifesto in *Architectural Forum* in 1938. The Usonian house was the centerpiece of his vision for decentralized, nature-oriented communities, which he called Broadacre City.¹⁰

Wright's Usonian house innovations helped change the course of small house construction in the United States. His simplification of the form and emphasis on spaciousness rather than space altered the face of suburbs as one story horizontal plans, open kitchens, carports, window walls and patios became mannerisms. Wright believed that his houses, regardless of size, gave their owners a sense of dignity and pride in their surroundings.

⁵ McAlester, p.477

⁶ IBID, p21

⁷ Whiffen, p.201

⁸ McAlester, p.476-477

⁹ Lind, Usonian Houses, p.9

¹⁰ IBID p.10

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 3

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

To Wright, the only "style" a building had was its inherent character. Rather than being a style, it should have style. Wright called his work organic architecture because each building grew from within - from the nature of the need, the site and the materials. From this came its style.¹¹

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The township of Allouez was named in honor of Father Claude Allouez, a Jesuit missionary of the Society of Jesus who established the historic mission of St. Francis Xavier near the Rapides des Peres in 1671. This particular mission became headquarters for the entire Northwestern mission. Father Allouez only stayed at the mission until 1676. He died in 1689.¹²

Allouez was the last stronghold of the early French settlers and after the War of 1812 it became the first real American settlement in Wisconsin.¹³ The small village is located on a broad sweep of the Fox River. The East River forms the eastern boundary, with the town of Bellvue on the other side. Originally this stream was called the Manitou and wound through a dense forest. Legend has it that many mishaps were associated with this meandering river; it is said that the superstitious Indians cast tobacco over the water to appease the spirit that haunted the river. It became known as the Devil River and then later the East River.¹⁴ DePere is the boundary on the south and Green Bay is on the north.

After the War of 1812, one of the first settlers to join the French was Robert J. Irwin, Jr. He built a store near his home. It was a general store with a post office as he was appointed the county's first postmaster. Irwin was active in public life throughout his entire life. Governor Cass appointed him Justice of the Peace for Brown County. Daniel Whitney, William Dickerson and Ebenezer Childs all arrived around 1820 and settled in Shantytown.¹⁵

Since 1900 Allouez was established as a township of approximately 5.1 square miles. The annual meeting of April 3, 1900 resulted in election of the town officials. John Quartos was elected the chairman. A town hall was constructed in April of 1912. It is now preserved on Heritage Hill in Green Bay.¹⁶ Allouez became incorporated in 1986.

Governor Edward Scholfeld signed the House Bill #183, after it passed both houses, to authorize the Wisconsin State Reformatory in 1897. The first building on the banks of the Fox River was an abandoned bicycle factory.¹⁷ Today it is called the Green Bay Correctional Institute and is still there. Years ago a large portion of

¹¹ Lind, Prairie Houses, p.11

¹² Whilig, p. 5.

¹³ IBID, p. 6

¹⁴ IBID, p. 5

¹⁵ IBID, p. 7.

¹⁶ IBID, p. 33

¹⁷ IBID, p. 34

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 4

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

land was used to grow vegetables for the prisoners. Today this land has been subdivided for housing.

While the Correctional Institute is a visible part of Allouez, it does not really impact it in any other way. Most of the people who live in Allouez are employed in DePere or Green Bay. It is truly a bedroom community.

There are no other houses in Allouez in the style of the Nichols house.

CONCLUSION

The John T. and Margaret Nichols house is worthy of being placed in the National Register of Historic Places because it is a fine example of the houses being built by architects who admired Frank Lloyd Wright's designs and especially his Usonian house style.

Wright was original in his designs and he was especially concerned that the Usonian principle of integrity was the most practical, cost effective way to house American citizens. He has been called the only original architect because he revolutionized the world of architecture by moving away from the traditional European styles. His designs were original and unique to the United States.

The Nicholas house follows all of the principles of the Usonian style of architecture: the low flat roofs with wide overhang, the low, massive chimney, the clerestory fenestration and the use of corner windows, the use of radiant heat, recessed lighting, and with no basement or attic. In conclusion, the Nichols House represents its owner-architect's interpretation of Wright's work in a locally unique example of Wrightian influenced design.

____ End of Statement of Significance

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

Insert References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Lind, Carla. Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie Houses. San Francisco: Pomegranate Art Books, 1994.

Lind, Carla. Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian Houses. San Francisco: Pomegranate Art Books, 1994.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Rosenbaum, Alvin. Usonia: Frank Lloyd Wright's Design for America. Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1993.

Sargeant, John. Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian Houses: The Case for Organic Architecture. New York: Watson-Guption Publications, 1976.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Wiltig, Dorothy Straubel. Historic Allouez, Allouez Centennial Book.

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

OTHER:

Green Bay Gazette, Obituary for John T. Nichols, November 1994, undated.

Telephone conversation with Margaret Nichols, widow of John, October 29, 2004.

Abstract for the property on Block 2, Lot 79 of Cady Land Co's Riverview Addition.

End of References

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

____ Insert Boundary Descriptions

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated boundary corresponds to the legal parcel: Add. Lot 79, block 2 of Cady Land Co.'s Riverview.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses the legally recorded boundary historically associated with this property.

____ End of Boundary Descriptions

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section photos Page 1

Nichols, John T. and Margaret, House
Allouez, Brown County, Wisconsin

Insert Photo Descriptions

Photo 1 of 9

John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Dennis Gauger
July 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing north
Exterior: View of front elevation

Photo 2 of 9

John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Dennis Gauger
July 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing north
Exterior: Main entrance

Photo 3 of 9

John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Dennis Gauger
July, 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing northeast
Exterior: Main entrance area

Photo 4 of 9

John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
October, 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing northeast
Exterior: West elevation

Photo 5 of 9

John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Dennis Gauger
July, 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing southwest
Exterior: Rear entrance

Photos 6 of 9

John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
October, 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south
Exterior: Rear elevation

Photo 7 of 9

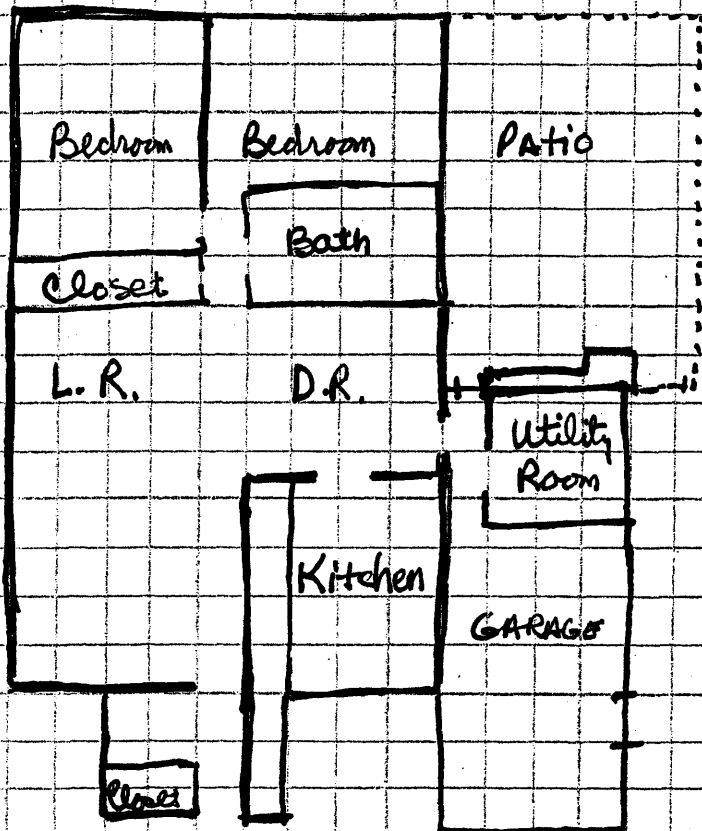
John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
October 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south
Interior: Living room fireplace

Photo 8 of 9

John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
October 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing south
Interior: Living room and foyer

Photo 9 of 9

John T. and Margaret Nichols House
Brown County, WI
Photo by Mary Jane Hettinga
October 2004
Negs at Wisconsin Historical Society
Camera facing west
Interior: Living room



JOHN T. + MARGARET NICHOLS HOUSE
 128 FAIR AVENUE
 ALLOUZZ, BROWN COUNTY, WI

$\frac{1}{4}'' = 3 \text{ feet}$

M.S. Hettiger