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**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 Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 922 North Broadway N/A not for publication
city or town De Pere N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Brown code 009 zip code 54115

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title Date 8/29/11

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

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

Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House

Brown

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

10-13-11

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes 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
2	1 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
2	1 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 previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE

walls WEATHERBOARD

SHINGLE

roof ASPHALT

other STUCCO

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

Description

The Otto and Hilda Gretzinger house is an exceptionally fine and highly intact, side gabled, rectilinear plan Bungalow style single family residence set on a large multi-lot parcel in the city of De Pere.¹ The Gretzinger house was built in 1915. It is one-and-one-half-stories tall, it sits on poured concrete foundation walls that enclose a full basement story, and the main façade faces west onto Broadway. The first story of the exterior walls that rest on this foundation is clad in narrow clapboards and the lowest course consists of a slightly wider wooden water table that encircles the house and that helps to enframe the wall surface. An equally wide wooden belt course encircles the house above the first story's window heads and the wall surface above in the house's several gable ends is clad in wood shingles. The house's side gable main roof, which is clad in asphalt shingles, shelters the walls. Large extended wood joists visually support this roof's very wide overhanging open eaves and they have soffits that are covered in narrow wood boards. Windows throughout the house are original and are still protected by their original one or one-over-one-light storm windows. While these windows come in a variety of sizes, they all have rectilinear openings that are encased in simple lugged wooden board frames, and most of them, regardless of size, consist of single or grouped eight-over-one-light double hung wood sash. In addition, the house possesses a fine and largely intact interior.

When built, the Gretzinger house stood at the north end of a larger, flat, corner parcel that occupied the northeast corner formed by the intersection of the north-south-running Broadway and the east-west-running Randall Avenue. In recent years, the undeveloped southern corner portion of this parcel was sold off and a large Contemporary style house now occupies that portion. The remaining parcel that the Gretzinger house now occupies remains well-landscaped with shrubs, mature trees, flowerbeds, and mown lawn. The house sits well back on its parcel and a wide, curving walkway paved in small stone pavers leads up to the main façade of the house from the concrete public sidewalk that runs along the western (Broadway) end of this parcel. This same curving walkway then narrows and continues on around the south end of the house to the rear, where a small terrace is placed at the foot of the rear entrance to the house. The walkway then narrows still further and it continues in an easterly direction from this terrace to a detached, clapboard-clad gable-roofed two-car automobile garage located at the rear of the parcel. The east-facing garage doors of the garage open onto a blacktopped parking area located between the garage and the north-south-running alley that runs along the rear of this parcel and bisects this block. This garage is believed to be contemporary with the house and is considered to be a contributing resource; however, another smaller garden shed located in the northeast corner of the parcel is of much later date and is considered to be a non-contributing resource.

¹ The population of De Pere was 20,559 in 2004. The city is located approximately three miles southwest of the city of Green Bay, Wisconsin's third largest city.

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The Gretzinger house is located in a residential neighborhood with houses that are both slightly newer but nearly contemporary with it; more modern houses line the east side of Broadway north of it. The opposite (west) side of Broadway is the north end of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed North Broadway Historic District. It includes many of De Pere's largest and most architecturally significant historic residences. The somewhat later residential neighborhood located to the rear (east) of the Gretzinger house's parcel consists of the NRHP-listed Randall Avenue Historic District, which contains somewhat smaller and later, but equally architecturally significant, single family residences.²

House Exterior

The Gretzinger house is rectilinear in plan and measures 38-feet-wide by 45-feet-deep. The house is one-and-one-half-stories tall and has a poured concrete foundation that encloses a full basement story. The first story's exterior walls are clad in narrow, painted wood clapboard, while its gable ends are clad in wood shingles. These walls are sheltered by the very wide overhanging eaves of the side gabled main roof, whose ridgeline runs north-south. The exterior siding of the house is encircled by a slightly wider water table positioned at the base of the walls just above the raised basement story, and a belt course encircles the house above the first story window heads and serves to divide the clapboards below from the wood shingles above.

Main Facade

The main facade of the house faces west onto Broadway and it is 38-feet-wide, is slightly asymmetrical in design, and its tall poured concrete foundation wall is mostly hidden by shrubbery. This facade appears to be three-bays-wide but this is somewhat deceptive. The right-hand and left-hand bays are identical and both contain a pair of eight-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows. The pair on the left (north) provides light to a bedroom and the pair on the right to the house's living room. The center bay contains the main entrance to the house; it is located in a projecting, clapboard-clad, rectilinear plan vestibule that is placed slightly off center to the right. The entrance itself consists of a rectilinear door opening that is simply enframed with wood casing and which contains a stained wood slab type entrance door that has three lights set into it in a stepped pattern.³ Placed on the wall surface immediately to the left of the entrance is another pair of eight-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows that also provide light to the living room inside, but these windows are narrower than the ones in the left and right-hand bays.

² North Broadway Historic District, listed in the NRHP 9-8-1983. Randall Avenue Historic District, listed in the NRHP 4-24-2007.

³ This door is probably not original to the house.

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Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
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The most impressive feature of the main façade is the ten-foot-deep gable-roofed open front porch that shelters the entire center bay. The outer corners of this porch's roof are upheld by two massive, square plan, stucco-clad piers, and these piers both have simple square capitals. The porch roof itself has very wide overhanging open eaves whose soffits are clad in narrow beaded boards and whose edges are covered by simple bargeboards that are slightly notched by three extended joists that help support the eaves. The triangular gable end of this porch is clad in stained wood shingles and the base of the gable end is formed by a broad wood board that is actually an extension of the belt course that encircles the house above the first story windows. In addition, the underside of the porch's roof is clad in narrow stained beaded boards.

One reaches the raised floor of this porch by ascending a flight of five steps that are flanked on either side by massive stucco-clad stepped wing walls, the topmost elements of both also act as pedestals to which short stretches of balustrade that span the space between the two wing walls and the porch's two supporting columns are attached. These balustrades, which are original and which have balusters that are composed of flat wood boards that are the same width as the boards that comprise the top and bottom rails, edge a raised open terrace that spans the entire width of the facade and whose floor is a continuation of the floor of the porch. The outer corners of this terrace curve inward until they meet the main wall of the façade.

Those portions of the wall surface of the main façade that are not sheltered by the entrance porch are sheltered by the wide overhanging eaves of the main roof, which are supported by extended rafter tails and whose soffits are also clad in narrow beaded boards.

North-Facing Side Elevation

The 45-foot-wide north-facing side elevation of this side-gabled house is asymmetrical in design and consists of two parts: the much wider north-facing side elevation of the side-gabled main block of the house, and the narrower north-facing side elevation of a gable-roofed one-story-tall wing that is attached to the house's rear elevation.

The wider right-hand portion of this elevation consists of the side elevation of the main block. This portion is itself asymmetrical in design and it is one-and-one-half-stories-tall. The clapboard-clad first story's right and left-hand bays both contain single eight-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows and both of these provide light to two bedrooms that are located on this side of the house. Placed between these two windows is another single eight-over-one-light double hung wood sash

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Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
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window, which is offset somewhat to the left. This central window is shorter than the other two and helps light a bathroom located between the two bedrooms. The wood shingle-clad gable end above contains a single still smaller eight-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that is centered on the gable end and which provides light to a second story bedroom. The very wide overhanging eaves of the main roof, which are visually supported by large extended wood joists and whose soffits are covered in narrow wood boards, shelter this gable end.

The much narrower left-hand portion of this elevation consists of the side elevation of the gable-roofed one-story-tall rear wing and this extension contains a pair of one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows that span the full width of this portion of the elevation.

East-Facing Rear Elevation

The 38-foot-wide east-facing rear elevation is also asymmetrical in design and it also consists of two parts: the much wider south portion, which consist of a now enclosed and winterized former screen porch, and the narrower north portion, which consists of the east-facing end elevation of the equally deep gable-roofed one-story-tall wing that is attached to this elevation. The east-facing elevation of the one-story shed-roofed rear porch that covers most of the rear elevation contains seven one-over-one-light combination screen and storm metal frame windows that supply natural light to the porch and an adjacent metal screen/storm door that is accessed by ascending a five step flight of modern concrete steps that are flanked by wrought iron hand rails. Placed below the porch's ribbon of windows is a bulkhead made of vertical beaded wooden boards, and this bulkhead is part of the original fabric of the porch.

The adjacent narrower north portion of this elevation consists of an equally deep one-story-tall gable-roofed wing whose gable end faces east. This wing has a band of four one-over-one-light windows that spans its entire width, its gable end is clad in wood shingles, and the entire east-facing rear elevation of the wing is sheltered by the very wide overhanging eaves of the wing's roof, which are visually supported by large extended wood joists and whose soffits are covered in narrow wood boards.

South-Facing Side Elevation

The 45-foot-wide south-facing side elevation is also asymmetrical in design and consists of two parts: the much wider south-facing side elevation of the side-gabled main block of the house, and the narrower south-facing side elevation of the shed-roofed one-story-tall rear porch.

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The narrower right-hand portion of this elevation consists of the side elevation of the shed-roofed one-story-tall rear porch. This portion contains four one-over-one-light combination screen and storm metal frame windows that span the full width of this portion of the elevation and which supply additional natural light to the rear porch.

The wider left-hand portion of this elevation consists of the side elevation of the side-gabled main block and this portion is itself asymmetrical in design, it is two-bays-wide, and it is one-and-one-half-stories-tall. The right hand bay of this elevation's clapboard-clad first story contains a triple window group comprised of three eight-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows and these windows provide natural light for the dining room. The left-hand bay consists of a massive brick chimney mass whose shaft pierces the very wide overhanging eaves of the main roof, these eaves also being visually supported by large extended wood joists and its soffits also being covered in narrow wood boards. Placed immediately adjacent to and on either side of this chimney mass are two narrow eight-over-four-light double hung wood sash windows and these windows provide additional natural light to the living room inside. The wood shingle-clad gable end above contains a single smaller eight-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that provides natural light to another second story bedroom and this window is also centered on its gable end.

House Interior

Impressive as the exterior of the Gretzinger house is, it is also distinguished by its intact interior. Partly this is due to the high quality of the materials used. For instance, although they are now covered with wall-to-wall carpeting, all of the first story floors are of varnished oak with the exception of the kitchen floor, which is now covered in linoleum. All of the wood trim in the house, including the window and door casings, the baseboards, the crown moldings, the doors and windows, and the numerous built-ins that are found throughout the house, are fashioned from varnished oak as well. In addition, all the walls and ceilings in the house are plastered, with the exception of the living room walls, which are covered in wood paneling.

The main entrance door opens into a vestibule whose west end projects outward beyond the main wall surface of the house and has a rectilinear plan. One passes through this door into a small entrance foyer whose east end projects into the living room beyond and has a three-sided polygonal plan. There is a small built-in oak bench with storage space beneath placed on the left (north) side of this foyer. One then passes through a second fifteen-light glass and varnished oak inner door and on into the living room. The rectilinear plan living room measures approximately 25-feet long by 12-feet-wide

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and its length spans two-thirds of the length of the main façade. This room has varnished oak baseboards, window and door casings, and wide crown molding. Its walls are now covered in wood paneling that is a later addition to the room and which is the only major change that has been made to the otherwise still original interior of the house. This room is lit by a pair of eight-over-one-light windows that are placed to the right (north) of the entrance foyer on the room's west-facing wall, and by a second and larger pair of identical windows that are placed on this same wall to the left (south) of the vestibule. Still more light enters through two eight-over-eight-light windows placed on either side of the fireplace that dominates the south end of the room. This fireplace has a brick surround and a massive painted oak mantelshelf. Placed on either side of the fireplace, below the two flanking windows, are small built-in varnished oak window seats that have hinged seats with storage space below.

The east wall of the living room contains two door openings. The smaller of the two openings is located to the far left (north) and it originally contained a varnished oak two-panel door that opened into the rear hall.⁴ The much larger second opening is located to the far right (south) and it originally contained a pair of varnished oak fifteen-light doors that opened into the dining room.⁵ The rectilinear plan dining room measures approximately 18-feet long by 12-feet-wide and it spans two-thirds of the length of the south-facing side elevation of the main block of the house. This room also has varnished oak baseboards, window and door casings, and wide crown molding, and it is lit by a large triple window group of eight-over-one-light windows on its south wall and by a single fifteen-light varnished oak door that is centered on its east wall and opens onto the rear porch. The most impressive feature of this room, however, is the elaborate, built-in, varnished oak sideboard that is set into the room's north wall surface. This sideboard is set flush with the wall surface and it features a chest of drawers and cabinets whose upper surface can be used for serving, above which are four shelving units whose contents are protected by doors filled with clear art glass. A paneled oak door set into the dining room's north wall to the right (east) of the sideboard leads into the kitchen while a second door opening located to the left (west) of the sideboard opens into a hallway that leads to the rear hall.⁶

Located on the east wall of the hallway that leads to the rear hall are two varnished two-panel doors that are placed side by side; one opens onto the basement staircase and the other to the staircase that ascends to the two second story bedrooms. The square plan rear hall at the north end of this hallway serves the two first story bedrooms and the shared bathroom that lies between them. It serves the kitchen. The lower portion of the walls of this hall are covered in wood paneling while the upper half

⁴ This door is still extant but it has now been put in storage in the basement.

⁵ These two doors have also now been removed are also in storage in the basement.

⁶ Both of these openings originally contained solid oak two-panel doors that have also now been stored in the basement.

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is plastered and there are two door openings in the hall's west wall. The left-hand (south) one opens into the living room and the original door that it contained has now been stored, while the right-hand (north) opening opens into the bedroom that occupies this story's northwest corner and it contains a two-panel varnished oak door. Two more door openings are located in the hall's north wall. The left-hand one serves a closet and it contains a narrow varnished two-panel oak door, while the right-hand opening contains a fifteen-light varnished oak door whose lights are translucent and which opens into the bathroom. The east wall of the hall contains two more door openings, the left-hand (north) one of which opens into the second bedroom, which occupies this story's northeast corner, and it contains a varnished two-panel oak door, while the right-hand (south) opening opens into the kitchen, but the original varnished two-panel oak door that it contained has also now been stored.⁷

The kitchen is the most altered of the first story's rooms; its appliances are modern and so is much of its cabinetry. The house's four bedrooms (two on this story and two upstairs) are all still largely original and have plastered walls and ceilings and they, like the first story's other rooms, still retain a high degree of integrity and are in excellent condition today.

Garage (Contributing)

A rectilinear plan, one-story-tall, two-car garage is located at the rear of the parcel. The building has a front gable form and a poured concrete pad foundation, and the exterior walls that rest on this foundation are clad in wooden drop siding, the gable ends are clad in stained wood shingles, and these walls are sheltered by an asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west and whose open eaves are supported by extended wood joist ends and extended rafter ends.

The principal elevations of the garage face west towards the house and east onto the alley. The entire width of the east-facing end elevation is taken up by two flat rectilinear garage door openings that are each filled with a sectionalized wooden overhead door that is four sections tall with each section being six-panels-wide.⁸ The gable end above these doors is clad in wood shingles and the wide overhanging eaves are visually supported by three large projecting joist ends.

The west-facing end elevation of the garage is two-bays-wide with the left-hand (north) bay containing a six-light over two-panel wood entrance door, while the wider right-hand (south) bay contains a pair of side-hung six-light over three-panel wood garage doors. It is unknown why the garage has doors on

⁷ The reason for the removal of so many of the house's original doors is that the current owners, while still active, are also elderly and the removal of these doors improves their ability to move about their house.

⁸ The second section from the top consists of six single lights. The doors appear to be replacements.

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Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
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both its east and west elevations. Vehicular access to the garage has always been via the alley that runs behind the house.

The south-facing side elevation of the garage is symmetrical in design and has two small, widely spaced six-light windows placed somewhat high up on the wall surface, and the north-facing side elevation is identical to it.

While the exact date of the garage is not known, because its design approximates the style of the house, it is believed to date to the construction of the house. This, and the fact that it is still in an excellent, highly intact state, justify its being considered as a contributing resource for the purpose of this nomination.

Storage Building (Non-Contributing)

This small, rectilinear plan, one-story-tall Astylistic Utilitarian form storage building is located to the north of the garage near the alley. It has a concrete pad foundation and its walls are clad in vertically placed boards that are enframed by corner boards and by boards that are located at the tops and bottoms of the walls. These walls are sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the shed's gable roof, whose ridgeline runs north-south. The principal elevation of the shed faces south and it contains a pair of side-hinged vertical board cross-braced wood doors. In addition, small single windows are located on both the east and west side elevations of the shed.

Like the garage and the house, this shed is also in excellent and presumably original condition, but its age is unknown and it is not on a 1925 Sanborn-Perris map that shows both the house and the garage. It is believed to have been built sometime after the house. Consequently, the shed is considered to be a non-contributing resource for the purpose of this nomination.

Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
Name of Property

Brown
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.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1915

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Significance

The Otto and Hilda Gretzinger House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. The *City of DePere Intensive Survey Report* of 2001 identified the Gretzinger House as the single individually eligible example of the Bungalow style in the city of DePere.⁹ While 39 bungalows are included in the survey, the others are smaller, less architecturally elaborate examples.¹⁰ The Gretzinger house is nominated because of its significance in the area of Architecture, a theme also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Gretzinger house utilizing the Bungalow style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.¹¹ The results of this research are detailed below and confirm that the Gretzinger house is locally significant under NR criterion C as a very fine and highly intact example of a single family residence designed in the Bungalow Style, the significance of which is still further enhanced by the house's intact original interior and by its well maintained state of preservation.

The Gretzinger house was built in the city of De Pere in 1915 to the design of a still unidentified architect or builder. The client, Otto Gretzinger, had been the manager of the Central Lumber Company's plant in De Pere for five years, when he married Hilda Dedrick in early 1915, and soon thereafter construction began on their new house, which was ready for occupancy by early 1916. Today, this highly intact house is the largest and one of the finest Bungalow style houses in De Pere and it is an excellent representative example of this style.

Historic Context

A detailed history of the city and its built resources is embodied in the *City of De Pere Intensive Survey Report*, printed in 2001. Consequently, the historic context that follows deals primarily with the history of the Gretzinger house itself and its neighborhood.

The city of De Pere has the distinction of being one of the oldest points of European-American settlement in Wisconsin. The first European to see it was, in all probability, Jean Nicolet in 1634, who claimed the surrounding territory for France. In time, Nicolet was followed by two Jesuit missionaries,

⁹ Heggland, Timothy F. *City of De Pere Intensive Survey Report*. De Pere: City of De Pere, 2001, p. 65. Copy on file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI.

¹⁰ Several are included as contributing buildings in the city's residential historic districts.

¹¹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, pp. 2-26 to 2-27 (Architecture).

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Fathers Allouez and Andre, who established a mission at the first rapids of the Fox River in 1670. In 1671, the fathers erected a chapel and residence on the east shore of the river, which became their headquarters, and these were the first buildings constructed on the future site of today's city. This chapel burned in 1675 and several new, more substantial log structures, including a church, were built in its place. This mission, known as St. Francis Xavier Mission at Rapids des Peres, lasted for almost twelve years but was burned by the Indians in 1687. The subsequent history of this place was then subsumed into the larger history of the French and English contests for supremacy in the region followed by the English and American ones.¹²

It was not until the creation of the military road system in 1832 in what was soon to become the Territory of Wisconsin that the possibilities of utilizing the rapids at De Pere began to stir interest. The construction of the first of these roads from Fort Howard on the Fox River at Green Bay to Fort Crawford on the Mississippi River at Prairie Du Chien, established the first road across the territory and brought wagon and foot traffic up and down the river and past the future site of De Pere. But, this opening up of the region was of only limited value to any economically significant movement of goods, and hopes fastened instead on improving the Fox River, which was navigable for much of its length but needed to be linked with the Wisconsin River to become a link between the Mississippi and the Great Lakes.

Thus, like most other early Wisconsin communities, the city of De Pere owes its existence to its proximity to water, which provided the state's first settlers with transportation routes, a reliable and easily accessible source of water for drinking, and the only readily available means of generating power for industrial purposes before steam power became widespread. Today's De Pere is situated on both banks of the Fox River at a point located some five miles south of the mouth of the river, which empties into Green Bay and Lake Michigan. Because there were considerable rapids at this location, further navigation upstream was impossible in the days before a lock system and canals were developed. While work was commencing elsewhere on this Fox-Wisconsin rivers waterway, others were laying claim to the heavily forested land that surrounded the site of what was to become De Pere.

In 1835, the De Pere Hydraulic Co. was formed and one of its first acts was to purchase a 100 acre plat of land on the east bank of the river abutting the rapids. A portion of this land was then platted into lots, which was called the Plat of the town of De Pere, a contraction of the French "Des Peres." The following year, the company started construction of a dam above the rapids that could be used to tap the water power potential of the river, and when the dam was completed in 1837, the future growth of

¹² Maes, Matthew J. *The History of Brown County and De Pere, Wisconsin*. [De Pere, Wis.: St. Norbert College, 1975], April 3, 1914, p. 9 and April 10, 1914, p. 9.

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Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

the city seemed assured. This growth did not materialize immediately, however, because the company lacked the resources to harness the water power potential and the situation was exacerbated when the dam washed out in 1847. It was only when a new dam was built in the following year that real efforts were made to harness the resulting water power for industrial purposes and it is from this date that the real growth of the future city begins.

By 1850, the population of the village had grown to 500 and another event of enormous importance for inhabitants on both sides of the river took place in the same year. This was the construction of the first bridge across the river just below the dam. This was a toll bridge and it was lightly constructed, but it provided a vital transportation link whose importance would continue to grow in the years to come. It was the combination of transportation access and readily available water power that made the rapidly growing communities on both sides of the former rapids economically viable. This combination also resulted in the development of commercial districts at both ends of the bridge and along the main roads that extended out of these two areas and into outlying areas that were in need of the resources that De Pere was increasingly able to supply. The most important of these roads on the east bank of the river was Broadway. What made this particular north-south-running road important was the fact that it was already the principal road running north to Green Bay from points to the south on that side of the river. Thus, Broadway was already an important local and regional thoroughfare when the first bridge was built at De Pere and the place where Broadway connected with the east end of the east-west-running bridge thus became a natural place for commerce to develop. This new commercial development was not limited to Broadway. Commercial development also began to extend eastward from Broadway along both sides of the east-west-running George Street because the western terminus of George Street was the east end of the bridge. Consequently, the point of intersection of George Street with the already existing north-south-running Broadway became the focal point for commercial activity on the east bank of the river.

Another event that occurred in 1850 was of future importance to De Pere as well. This was the platting by Dr. Louis Carabin of a block and a half wide strip of land on the west side of the river that extended west from the river to what would become the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad right-of-way and extended south from the center of what is now Main Avenue. This plat was recorded on October 2, 1850 as the Town of West De Pere and was the first plat on that side of the river. This was accompanied by the creation of two new plats on the east side of the river as well: Irwin's Addition and Fitzgerald's Addition. It is reasonable to suppose that this platting activity was spurred on by the completion of the bridge and the previous completion of the new dam, and more changes were to come. In 1852, Chicagoan Robert Ritchie and his brother-in-law, Andrew Reid, built a saw mill (non-extant) at the west end of the bridge and three years later Capt. Elias Sorenson started a shipyard (non-extant) on the west bank of the river

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north of the bridge. The following year, a saw mill and agricultural implement factory (non-extant) was started by W. O. Kingsley just south of the bridge on the east bank of the river. The big news in 1856, however, was the arrival of the first ship to make the voyage up the newly completed lock and canal system of the Fox/Wisconsin. This was the "Aquila," which had begun its journey in Pittsburgh and journeyed down the Ohio River, then up the Mississippi River to the Wisconsin River and on up to Portage, Wisconsin, and then up the Upper and Lower Fox River to De Pere and Green Bay.¹³

In 1857, De Pere (on the east bank) was incorporated as a village and, in 1861, a new bridge was built across the Fox by the village and the Town of Lawrence on the west side of the river to replace the original one. The following year an event of even greater importance occurred when the tracks of the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad reached West De Pere on their way up the west bank of the river to Fort Howard. The importance of this event cannot be overestimated because by this time railroads were rapidly eroding the importance and advantages of lake transportation and a position on one was imperative for a community that hoped to grow and prosper. Happening as it did in the middle of the Civil War, the effect of this last event was not felt immediately in De Pere and especially in West De Pere, but as soon as the war ended, property owners in West De Pere responded with a flurry of platting activity.

The period from the end of the Civil War in 1865 until the financial panic of 1873 was a boom period for the communities on both sides of the river. By 1870 the census of that year showed that the population of De Pere on the east side of the river had risen to 2800 and on the west side to 875. As a consequence, the west side community petitioned to be incorporated as the Village of West De Pere, which was approved in that same year.

In 1871, the village of De Pere received a railroad of its own when the tracks of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad (later the Milwaukee Road) reached the community on their way to Green Bay, and as had happened on the west side, property owners on the east side responded with a flurry of platting activity of their own. A Bird's Eye View of the two villages, published in 1871, shows that the settled part of the Village of De Pere on the east side of the river was bounded by the river to the west, Fulton Street to the north, Huron Street to the east, and Chicago Street to the south, while the settled portion of West De Pere was bounded by the river on the east and north, the C & NW RR tracks on the west, and Butler Street to the south. Both communities had public schools, there were six churches (Irish, French, German Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian), three hotels (California House, National House, and Village House), and three larger industries (De Pere Iron Works, Fox

¹³ Maes, Matthew J. Op. Cit., July 10, 1914, p. 10.

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Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
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River Iron Co., and First National Iron Co.).¹⁴

By 1875, De Pere had evolved into the principal trading center of the area around it and had two well-established business cores surrounded by residential plats. In 1876, the following description of De Pere was found in an advertisement for land owned by the De Pere Co.

The waterpower is made by the first dam on the Fox River of the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company. Depere [sic] and West Depere [sic] lie on opposite sides of the river, and are connected by a commodious bridge of fifteen hundred feet in length. Their population numbers over four thousand people. There are eight churches, three public and one private school; four furnaces for smelting iron ore; one extensive railroad car manufactory and iron works; one machine shop; three flour mills; two large wooden ware factories; three shingle mills; four saw mills; two sash and door factories; one stave factory; one hub and spoke factory; five wagon ships; seven smitheries; a steam forge and various other manufactories. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad runs on the river bank through Depere, [sic] and the Chicago and Northwestern Depot is at West Depere [sic]. The Goodrich line of steamers make regular trips between Depere [sic] and Chicago, and the Buffalo line takes freight from our wharves to Buffalo and intermediate ports.¹⁵

And yet, larger forces were then in operation that would have a substantial effect on the future of the two villages. By 1880, the combined populations of the nearby twin cities of Green Bay and Fort Howard was 10,500, more than double the 3824 of the two De Pere's, and this trend would continue almost to the present day. This trend reflected many things, but among them was the simple fact that the initial advantages that had led to the creation and subsequent growth of De Pere had slowly dwindled. By 1880, De Pere's water power advantage gradually was being offset by the construction of new coal-fired steam boilers. Green Bay also reaped the advantage of being the final destination point for all the transportation routes that passed through De Pere. In addition, Green Bay's position at the mouth of the Fox River gave it advantages as a port that could not be matched by a site further upstream. Consequently, De Pere's population growth gradually began to level off.

Positive events that were of importance for the future of the two communities happened in the 1880s as well. In 1883, the two villages incorporated as the city of De Pere (east side) and the city of Nicolet (west side). Nicolet subsequently changed its name back to West De Pere in 1887 and the two cities finally agreed to merge on August 7, 1889, and became known as the city of De Pere. Also in 1886, C. A. Lawton built the first portion of the foundry on the east side of the river at 233 N. Broadway that was

¹⁴ Bird's Eye View of De Pere, Wisconsin, 1871. Madison: J. J. Stoner, publisher.

¹⁵ Maes. Op. Cit., March 5, 1915, p. 10.

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subsequently to become one of De Pere's larger and more sustained industries and which was listed in the NRHP on 1-30-1992.

An especially momentous event occurred late in 1890 when it was announced that the Kimberly & Clark Company of Neenah, Wisconsin had purchased the water power at De Pere and was to build a huge new paper mill on the site.¹⁶ This new plant was to be located on the river in West De Pere and was to employ from 300 to 400 hands, and the announcement was truly a godsend for a community that was still reeling from the recent loss by fire of the E. E. Bolles Wooden Ware plant, which had put 225 men out of work. To manage the new plant, a new corporate entity called the Shattuck & Babcock Company was formed, and by March 12, 1892 the new five-story-tall, 1000-foot-long, \$500,000 plant was a reality and instantly became the largest employer in the city.¹⁷ In addition, and partly in response to the development of the new paper mill, a new iron bridge was built across the river between 1891 and 1893 and the old one was then demolished.

The new mill gave the industrial base of De Pere a solidity and a depth that it had never had before and the affect that it had on the city was almost immediately apparent. Several new plats were created in De Pere in 1893, including one on the east side of the river at the city's northern limits that was called the De Pere Land Co. Addition, Subdivision A. It was platted for the Company (E. Harrison and E. W. Arndt, officers) on August 22, 1892 and was bounded by N. Broadway on the west, the city limits to the north, Ridgeway Blvd. to the south, and Nicolet Ave. on the east.

By 1895, the population of the city had increased by 668 to 4293. By 1900, De Pere's population had dropped slightly to 4038, and the city was entering a more mature phase of its history. Changes in the lumber industry that had been of such importance to De Pere were dictating that certain kinds of manufacturing that had once been done in factories like those in De Pere could now be done more efficiently in plants located nearer to the forests themselves, forests that had largely been depleted in Brown County. In addition, much larger firms with regional and even national markets were now doing the manufacturing that had once been done in the city. As a result, industry was slowly beginning to lose its importance in the economic life of the city.

Another development that occurred between 1900 and 1905 benefited the citizens of the city in general, but had a less pleasant effect on the city's merchants. This was the City's decision to grant a streetcar franchise to the Knox Construction Co. on March 23, 1903, which resulted in two lines being constructed to the city, one of which ran through a loop on the east side and the other through the city on the west

¹⁶ *De Pere News*. November 15, 1890, p. 1; December 27, 1890, p. 1.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, March 12, 1892, p. 1.

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Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
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side.¹⁸ These lines connected De Pere with the city of Green Bay to north and the city of Kaukauna to the south and they gave the citizens of De Pere ready access to goods and services they had not had before. It also made it possible for them to work in places that had hitherto been located too far away to be realistic options. This last fact was of enormous importance because it was one of the facts of life during the period before automobile ownership became common that most persons needed to live near their work place if some form of public transit was not available. Once streetcars became available, the possible range within which one could live and commute to work was greatly expanded, a factor that also tended to benefit the larger cities on the lines such as Green Bay, where more employment opportunities were available. The streetcar line also greatly expanded the number of places where one could shop, a fact that tended to work to the disadvantage of local merchants in smaller communities such as De Pere.

Another result of the coming of mass transit to the greater De Pere area was a gradual increase in the size of the residential neighborhoods that bordered the commercial districts in De Pere on both sides of the river. By 1910, new residential development on the east side of the river was moving south, north, and eastward from the city's historic core as lots in the existing plats filled up. The land that is now associated with the Gretzinger house was owned by a Mrs. F. A. Dunham in 1910 and it consisted of a six-lot parcel that was part of the De Pere Land Co. Addition, Subdivision A. The Dunham parcel was bounded by N. Broadway to the west, Randall Ave. to the south, Oakdale Ave. to the east, and the city limits to the north, and it was bisected from north to south by an alley. The large trapezoidal-shaped Gretzinger house lot occupied all the land on the west side of this alley and it faced west onto Broadway and south onto Randall Ave., while the other five lots occupied the slightly larger rectangular piece of land on the east side of the alley that was bounded by Randall Ave. to the south and Oakdale Ave. to the east.

Most of the area that lies immediately to the east of Mrs. Dunham's land now comprises the NRHP-listed Randall Avenue Historic District. It was platted for Ira M. Martin in 1913 as the Urbandale Park Addition. This new plat was a resurvey of a portion of the earlier De Pere Land & Improvement Co. Subdivision A, which had been platted in 1893, but which had not actually been developed until some years later. In 1913, Urbandale Park was located at the north limit of the east side of the city of De Pere and De Pere's streetcar line ran north and south on N. Broadway a half block west of the new suburb. That at least a speculative demand existed for the 99 lots in the subdivision was obvious because all of them sold within two days of the new plat being announced and even before the streets had been completely graded or landscaping begun. Never-the-less, serious development did not take place in the district until after World War I.

¹⁸ McDonald, Forrest. *Let There Be Light: The Electric Utility Industry in Wisconsin, 1881-1955*. Madison: The American History Research Center, 1957, pp. 72-73 and pp. 150-152.

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Not surprisingly, the first development that occurred in this area was on the land that was nearest to the streetcar line. This was Otto Gretzinger's purchase, in 1915, of the west lot owned by Mrs. F. A. Dunham, and the fact that the new streetcar line ran north and south on N. Broadway directly in front of the west side of this parcel was undoubtedly a factor in Gretzinger's decision. Another factor may have been the very large size of this lot, which was nearly as large as the five other lots owned by Mrs. Dunham combined. Very little is currently known about Otto Gretzinger, but in 1915 he had already been the manager of the Central Lumber Company's plant in De Pere for five years. Because real estate tax records show that the Central Lumber Co. paid the tax on the N. Broadway property during the period of Gretzinger's occupancy, it is possible that the house was built both to house its resident manager and also to act as a kind of advertisement for the company's products. Whatever the truth of the matter may be, the 1915 purchase coincided with Gretzinger's marriage to Hilda Dedrick in the same year.¹⁹ Dedrick was a native of Manitowoc and had been a schoolteacher in De Pere since 1911 and she and her new husband resided in an apartment on North Wisconsin Street in De Pere for several months after their marriage until their new house was ready.

The resulting house is one of De Pere's finest homes; it is also its largest and one of its finest Bungalow Style houses. The Gretzingers did not occupy their new house for long.²⁰ In 1919, the house was sold to George Reinhart, who had established a shoe store on South Broadway in 1910, and Reinhart and his wife and family would continue to occupy the house for the next forty years.

Architecture

The Otto and Hilda Gretzinger house is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is the largest and one of the finest and most intact examples of the Bungalow style in the city of De Pere. The Bungalow style subsection of the CRMP notes that Bungalows are typically modest-size dwellings that are characterized by "simple horizontal lines, wide projecting roofs, one or two large porches, and plain woodwork. They were usually built with ordinary wood siding, either horizontal or vertical, but sometimes had a stucco, or, more rarely, a stone, log, or brick veneer. The usual Bungalow has a massive chimney, and the living room carried across the front of the house. If a second story is provided, it was subdued visually to give the house a one-story look. Protruding brackets frequently were used as decorative features."²¹ Almost all of these elements are to be found in the design of the

¹⁹ *De Pere News*. February 3, 1915, p. 1.

²⁰ Otto Gretzinger died in 1935 and Hilda remarried in 1939 to Mel Johnson. Hilda Johnson outlived her second husband as well and died in De Pere in 1979. *De Pere Journal*, December 20, 1979, p. 4.

²¹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Op. Cit.*, Vol. 2, pp. 2-26 to 2-27 (Architecture).

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Gretzinger house, which, being somewhat larger and more elaborate in design than typical examples, has additional features that are notable within the Bungalow style context. In addition, the interior of the Gretzinger house is largely intact and it features excellent interior woodwork and built-in features that are characteristic of the best examples of the style. The significance of the Gretzinger house is considerably enhanced by the high degree of integrity that both its exterior and interior exhibit today.

The term Bungalow has the unusual distinction of being both the name of a style and the generic name for a particular type of small residential building. Consequently, it is quite usual to speak of Colonial Revival style Bungalows when describing some early twentieth century houses of small size having pronounced Colonial Revival style design elements even as it is usual to speak of other houses as being in the Bungalow style. Bungalow style houses themselves are generally small-sized, have either square or rectilinear floor plans, and are usually one-story-tall. When there is a second story, it is placed under the slope of the main roof to maintain the single story appearance and dormers are typically used to admit light. Bungalow designs typically have a horizontal emphasis and are covered with wide, projecting gable or hip roofs, which often have protruding rafter ends or brackets supporting the eaves. On almost every example of the style, a porch shelters the front door and full-width front porches are commonplace. The roofs of these porches are often supported by piers having a battered shape, although many other shapes can be found depending on the amount of influence other styles had on the overall design. Horizontal clapboard siding such as that found on the Gretzinger house is the usual exterior surface material for these buildings. Detailing, such as the extended rafter and joist ends found on the Gretzinger house, is usually structural rather than ornamental and features plain, well-executed woodwork.

Occasionally, Bungalows feature design elements borrowed from other styles such as the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Prairie School styles and sometimes these other styles are so dominant that they take precedent over the Bungalow style. In general, Bungalows may be divided into three principal types: side-gabled; front-gabled; and hip-roofed. Each type may have square, rectilinear, or irregular plans and may be either one or one-and-a-half stories tall, and their exteriors may be surfaced in any of the materials listed above.

The Gretzinger house is a very fine example of the side gabled type of Bungalow and it is a fine example of a Bungalow whose design displays Craftsman Style influence. Craftsman style houses usually have broad gable or hipped main roofs, often with one or two large front dormers, and they also feature widely overhanging eaves, exposed brackets or rafters, and prominent chimneys. Most designs also feature multi-light windows having simplified Queen Anne style sash patterns. Open front porches whose roofs are supported by heavy piers are also a hallmark of the style, and this and most of

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the other features just mentioned are present in the Gretzinger house.

The lack of information about the designer and/or builder of the Gretzinger house is frustrating because the design is expertly done and the build quality is excellent. The possibility that this design came from one of the many house catalogs of the period was investigated, but no similar design was found. This does not rule out the possibility; many of the features found on the Gretzinger house may also be found on Bungalows designed by architects working for the major catalog firms. But, the way in which these features have been brought together to create a distinctive, comfortable home for Gretzinger and his family suggests a designer or builder of above average capabilities. It is more than likely, given Gretzinger's position as the manager of the Central Lumber Co.'s plant in De Pere, that the design came either from a catalog in the possession of the firm or from a designer employed by the company.

Regardless of who the designer and/or builder of the Gretzinger's house was, the design was an excellent one, and judging from the highly intact state of the house, it was one that satisfied both its original and its subsequent owners. Consequently, the Otto and Hilda Gretzinger house is believed to be locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent, highly intact example of the Bungalow Style. The Gretzinger house possesses all the hallmark features that are typically associated with Bungalow style houses of this time and the building's largely original and intact interior adds considerably to the overall significance of the house.

Acknowledgment

This project has been funded with the assistance of a grant-in-aid from the Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. Historic Preservation grants-in-aid are administered in Wisconsin in conjunction with the National Register of Historic Places program by the Division of Historic Preservation of the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions contained in this nomination do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the National Park Service or the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
Name of Property

Brown
County and State

Wisconsin

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:

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

Name of repository:

De Pere Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Less than one acre

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

1 16 415940 4923230
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
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	Timothy F. Heggland/ Consultant for the De Pere Historic Preservation Commission	date	September 7, 2010
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Rd.	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

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Major Bibliographical References:

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Subdivision B of the De Pere Land and Improvement Co.'s Park Addition. That part of Lot 12, Block 4 commencing at the NW corner of the southerly 50 feet, then E to east line of lot, then N 49 feet to the NE corner, then W to the POB, & S½ of Lot 13, Block 4, & Part described in J1167-22 Blk 4.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries enclose a portion of the land that was historically been associated with these resources, and all of the land currently associated with the house and its outbuildings.

Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
Name of Property

Brown
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	date
organization	telephone
Street & number	zip code
city or town	

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.

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Section photos Page 1

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Items a - d are the same for photos 1-16.

Photo 1

- a) Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
- b) De Pere, Brown County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Hegglund, July 3, 2010
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) General View, View looking E
- f) Photo 1 of 16

Photo 2

- e) Main Façade, View looking E
- f) Photo 2 of 16

Photo 3

- e) Entrance Porch Detail, View looking S
- f) Photo 3 of 16

Photo 4

- e) Side Elevation, View looking S
- f) Photo 4 of 16

Photo 5

- e) General View, View looking SW
- f) Photo 5 of 16

Photo 6

- e) Rear Elevation, View looking W
- f) Photo 6 of 16

Photo 7

- e) Side Elevation, View looking N
- f) Photo 7 of 16

Photo 8

- e) Living Room, View looking S
- f) Photo 8 of 16

Photo 9

- e) First Story Hallway, View looking N
- f) Photo 9 of 16

Photo 10

- e) Dining room, View looking W
- f) Photo 10 of 16

Photo 11

- e) Dining Room Sideboard, View looking ENE
- f) Photo 11 of 16

Photo 12

- e) Bedroom Hall, View looking NE
- f) Photo 12 of 16

Photo 13

- e) Bedroom Hall, View looking N
- f) Photo 13 of 16

Photo 14

- e) Garage, View looking E
- f) Photo 14 of 16

Photo 15

- e) Garage, View looking NE
- f) Photo 15 of 16

Photo 16

- e) Garage, View looking NW
- f) Photo 16 of 16



Not to Scale

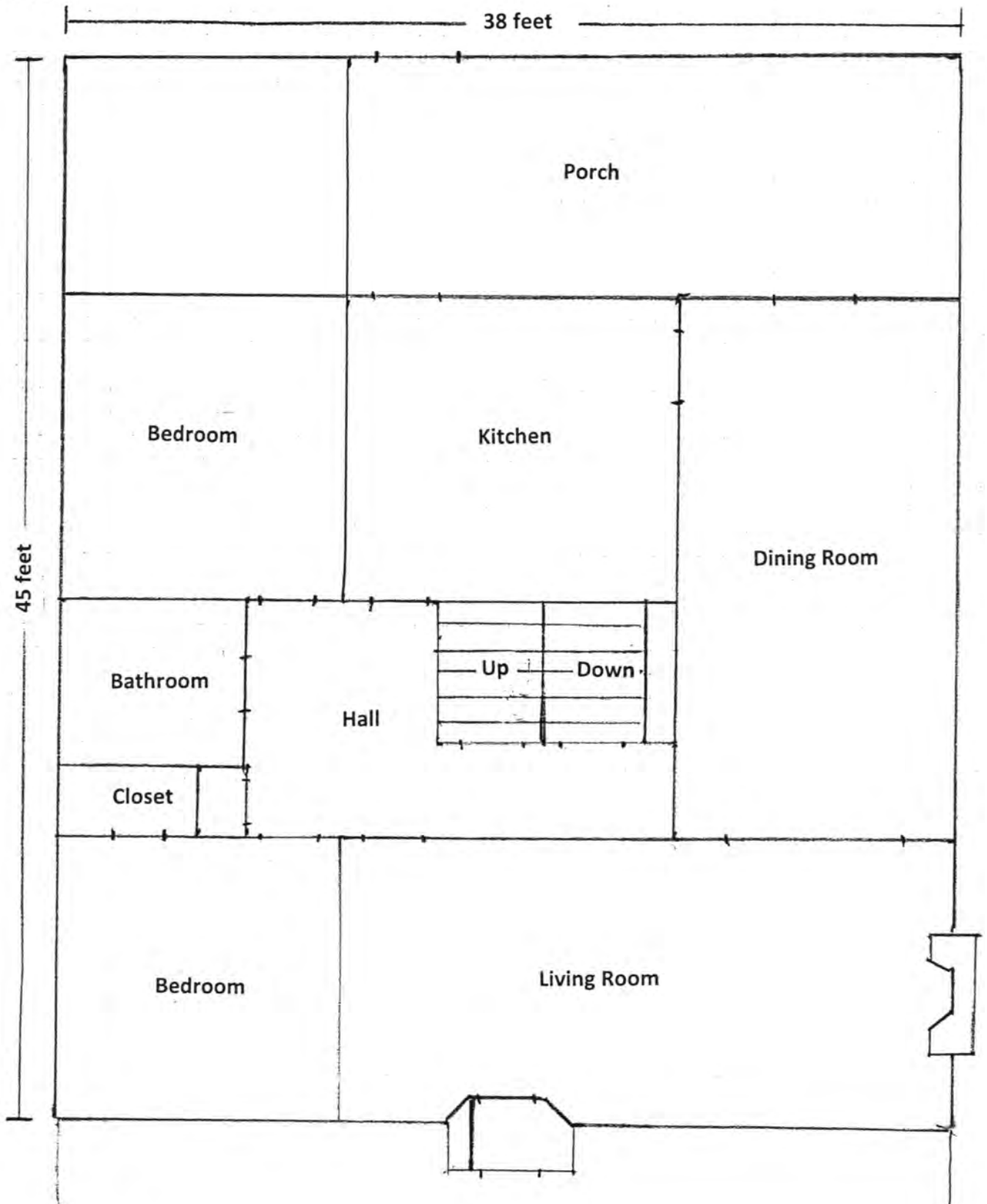


FIGURE 1:
GRETZINGER, OTTO AND HILDA, HOUSE
DE PERE, BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Brown

DATE RECEIVED: 9/02/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/28/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/13/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/18/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000747

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10.13.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Gretzinger, ~~H~~ OTTO and Hilda, Heuse
De Pere, Brown Co., WI

1 2516

313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_G

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

2 cF 16

313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_G

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

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313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_G

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Heuse
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

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313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_G

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

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CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Heise
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

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313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_6

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Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Nees
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

7 25 16

313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_G

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Home
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

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CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Heuse
De Pere, Bruce, WI

9 25 16

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Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Nease
De Dere, Braun Co, WI
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CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

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CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House
De Pere, Brown Co, WI

12 x 16

313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_6

CAMERA CO. SQUARE. 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Horse
De Pere, Brown Co, WI
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CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Heese

De Pere, Brown Co, WI

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313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_G

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Gret Zinger, Otto and Hilda, Heise

De Pere, Brown Co, WI

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313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_G

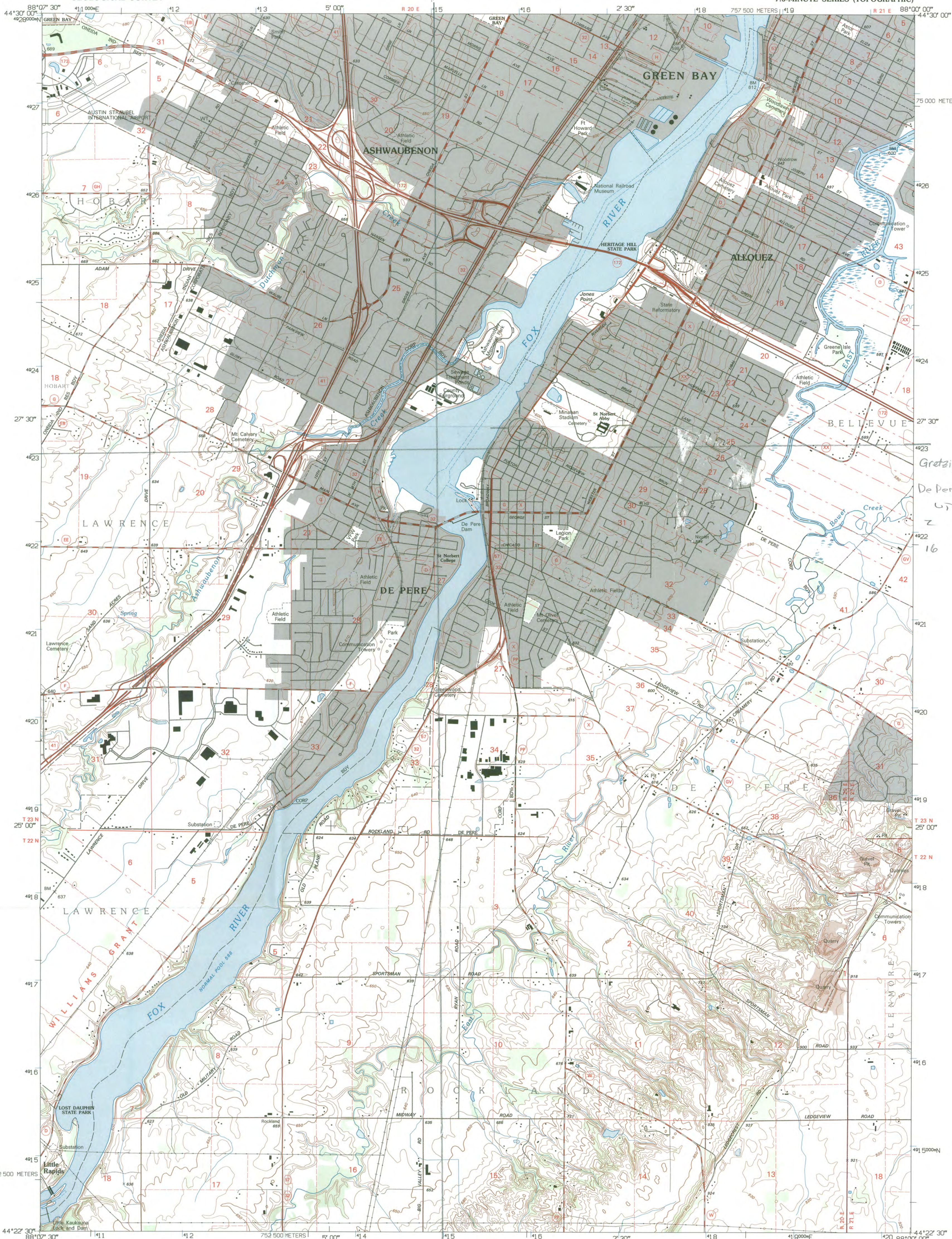
CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10



Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, Helge
De Pere, Brown Co, WI
16 25 X

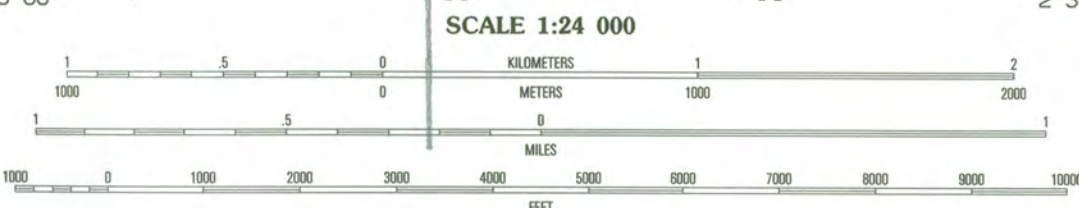
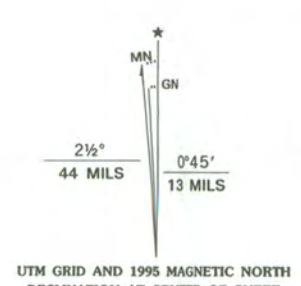
313187, WI_Brown_County_Otto_and_Hilda_6

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 09/07/10

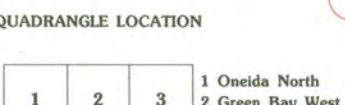
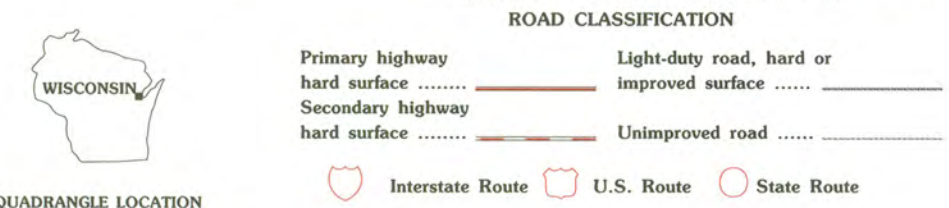


Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda,
House
De Pere, Brown Co., WI
UTM Coordinates
Z E N
16 415940 4923230

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Compiled from imagery dated 1978-79. Revised from
imagery dated 1992-93. PLSS and survey control current
as of 1981. Contours and elevations current as of 1978-79
Map edited 1995
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16
2500-meter ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (central zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

DE PERE, WI
44088-D1-TF-024
1992
DMA 3372 1 NE-SERIES V861

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





**TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places**

FROM: Daina Penkiunas

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 30th day of August 2011,
for nomination of the Gretzinger, Otto and Hilda, House to the National Register of
Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

 Multiple Property Nomination form

16 Photograph(s)

1 CD with electronic images

1 Original USGS map(s)

1 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

 Piece(s) of correspondence

 Other _____

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

 The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.

 Other: _____
