



**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 Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	603 South Michigan Street	N/A	not for publication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
State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

12/8/14
Date

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

Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, 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:)

Edwin H. Beall

1-27-85

[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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		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 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)
 LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)
 foundation CONCRETE

walls STUCCO

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

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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

1913

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Reynolds, William E., architect
Francken, Peter, builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House
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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:
White Pillars Museum, De Pere

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

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

1 16 415820 4921780
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	Timothy F. Heggland/Consultant for the De Pere Landmarks Commission	date	September 28, 2013
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Rd.	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

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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	state	

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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Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

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Description:

The Edwin and Jennie Gutknecht house is a very fine, highly intact, rectangular plan, Prairie School style-influenced American Foursquare style single family residence that occupies a corner lot in the city of De Pere.¹ The Gutknecht house was built in 1913, is two-stories tall, sits on poured concrete foundation walls that enclose a full basement story, and the main façade faces northwest onto S. Michigan Street. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are clad in stucco and these walls are sheltered by the wide, overhanging boxed eaves of the house's side gable main roof, whose slopes are clad in asphalt shingles. Windows throughout the house are original and while these windows come in a variety of sizes, they all have rectangular openings, and most of them, regardless of size, consist of single or grouped one-over-one-light, double hung, wood sash. In addition, the house also possesses a very fine, highly intact interior.

The Gutknecht house is located on a corner parcel of a rectangular-shaped block that is bounded by the southeast-northwest-running Merrill Street to the north, the northeast-southwest-running S. Superior Street to the east, the northwest-southeast-running Bolles Street to the south, and the northeast-southwest-running S. Michigan Street to the west. The Gutknecht house's parcel constitutes the northwest corner of this block, formed by the intersection of Merrill and S. Michigan streets. The northwest and northeast sides of this parcel are bordered by sidewalks, grassed terraces, and concrete curb and gutter, while the southeast side of the parcel opens onto a paved alleyway that bisects this block from northeast to southwest. The parcel itself is flat and is landscaped with mown grass, mature shade trees, flower beds, and shrubs. A walkway leads up to the main façade of the house from the sidewalk that runs along the northwestern (S. Michigan Street) side of the parcel. A second walkway leads to the house's rear entrance from the sidewalk that runs along the northeast (Chicago Street) side of the parcel. A concrete driveway runs from Chicago Street along the southeast rear edge of the parcel to a detached, stucco-clad, gable-roofed, two-car garage at the rear of the parcel in its southeast corner. This garage was built at the same time as the house and its design matches that of the house and it is considered to be a contributing resource. A third walkway runs from the garage to the rear entrance of the house. All of the walkways and sidewalks are of concrete.

The neighborhood in which the Gutknecht house is located is residential with similar size single family houses. The surrounding blocks are characterized by homes both older and newer. The exception is the block directly across S. Michigan Street from the Gutknecht house. In 1913, this block was occupied by East Side High School, which was built in 1899. A large addition was added on to the original building in 1922, the original 1899 building was subsequently demolished, and later additions were added to the 1922 addition in 1938 and 1952. The resulting school building is extant today, and recently expanded and modernized. It is now called the Foxview Intermediate School, and fronts on Broadway, which borders the Fox River and is De Pere's principal historic thoroughfare.

¹ The population of De Pere was 23,800 in 2010. The city is located approximately three miles southwest of the city of Green Bay, Wisconsin's third largest city.

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Exterior

The Gutknecht house consists of a 34-foot-wide by 42-foot-deep, rectangular plan, two-story-tall main block whose principal façade faces northwest onto S. Michigan Street. A full basement story underlies the house and it has a poured concrete floor and poured concrete foundation walls that are expressed on the exterior as a raised concrete foundation. All the exterior walls of the house that rest on this foundation are clad in stucco; stucco also covers a slightly raised watercourse that encircles the house just above the basement story windows, and these walls are sheltered by wide overhanging boxed eaves that have soffits clad in stucco.² The house's steeply pitched side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and a large gable-roofed dormer is centered on its northwest-facing slope. All the window openings throughout the house are rectangular (as are the door openings) and all of the windows are original and have wood sash. Some of the basement story windows and windows in the gable ends and dormer are still protected by their original wooden storm windows. In addition, the house also possesses a highly intact interior.

Northwest-Facing Main Façade

The 34-foot-wide two-story main façade of the Gutknecht house faces northwest onto S. Michigan Street. Its first story is sheltered by a full-width, hip-and-gable-roofed, rectangular plan front porch. This porch is clad in stucco and it has two very large, equal-sized basket-handle-arched openings facing to the front and a smaller one on each of its sides. These openings have solid stucco-clad balustrades and the porch's roof is supported by three regularly spaced stucco-clad piers.³ The floor of this porch consists of painted hardwood tongue-and-groove boards, its ceiling is plastered and is supported by a grid of boxed wooden beams. The soffits of the wide overhanging boxed eaves are also clad in wooden panels. There is also a large gablet placed on the roof of the porch above the porch entrance. This gablet has deep eaves, stucco-clad soffits and its deeply inset gable end is also clad in stucco and has a simple geometric design of wood placed on its face.

The façade is asymmetrical and three-bays-wide. The first story's left-hand (north) bay consists of a very large, fixed, single light picture window that provides natural light to the living room.⁴ The center bay contains the house's main entrance, which is reached by ascending a flight of six concrete steps that are flanked on either side by stepped, stucco-clad wing walls that are topped with concrete coping.

² The soffits in the gable ends and under the eaves of the main façade have been reclad in aluminum.

³ These openings still retain their original, removable, wood-framed screens

⁴ This window and all the house's other windows originally had simple wood surrounds, but almost all of these surrounds were covered over with aluminum by a previous owner. Fortunately, the original surrounds are still extant underneath and are recoverable.

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Placed to the right of the entrance in the right-hand bay is a one-over-one-light, double hung, wood sash window and this window provides natural light to the main staircase.

The second story of the façade contains three evenly spaced window openings, each of which contains a single one-over-one-light, double hung, wood sash window that provides light for one of the bedrooms. A narrow wood belt course that is placed just above the meeting rail level of the second story windows encircles the entire house and a broad wood fascia board also encircles the house just below the main eaves. Centered on the northwest-facing slope of the main roof above is a large gable-roofed, stucco-clad dormer that contains three small one-light windows. This dormer has a stuccoed gable end that has a simple geometric design made of wood placed on its face that echoes that of the gablet on the front porch below.

Southwest-Facing Side Elevation

The 42-foot-wide southwest-facing side of the house consists of three parts: the one-story front porch, the two-story main block of the house, and the one-story ell. The ell is attached to the rear elevation of the house and contains a portion of the kitchen and the rear entrance porch.

This side of the one-story front porch is one-bay-wide. An oblong window at the basement level has six lights. At the first story is a single basket-handle-arched opening, sheltered by the wide overhanging boxed eave of the porch roof.

This side of the main block of the house is asymmetrical and three-bays-wide. The first bay from the left (west) contains a single large oblong window opening that contains a single large light. This window provides light to the stair hall, and there is no opening in its second story. The second bay from the left contains a single, double hung, wood sash window in its first story that provides light to a staircase to the basement, while an identical window in the second story of this bay provides light to the landing of the main staircase. The third bay from the left contains a small, one-over-one-light, double hung window in its first story that provides light to a small first story bathroom, while a second, larger one-over-one-light, double hung, second story window that is positioned slightly to the right of the one in the story below, provides light to a second story bedroom.

The first story of this side of the one-story rear ell constitutes the fourth bay from the right and it contains a pair of small, one-over-one-light, double hung windows in its first story that provide light to the kitchen. This bay is then capped by a stucco-clad solid balustrade that belongs to a second story open porch that constitutes the roof of the rear ell.

This elevation also has a broad wood fascia board placed just below the wide, overhanging and flared, boxed, main eave, which, on this side of the house retains its original stucco cladding. Rising up

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above this eave is the tall, triangular-shaped stucco-clad gable end of the main roof. The gable has a triple window group centered on its deeply inset face. This window group contains a one-over-one-light double-hung window in its center and this is flanked on either side by a much smaller four-light widow. In addition, a decorative touch is given to this gable end by placing two thin wood strips just above the triple window group in such a way as to imitate the angles of the slope of the roof above.

Southeast-Facing Rear Elevation

The 34-foot-wide southeast-facing rear elevation of the house is asymmetrical and consists of two parts: the two-story rear elevation of the main block of the house, and the rear elevation of the one-story ell, which covers the left (south) two-thirds of the first story of the rear elevation of the main block.

The 23-foot-wide, one-story rear ell is two-bays-wide and is clad in stucco. Placed in the basement story of the left-hand (south) bay are two small cast iron doors that served the original coal chutes of the house and placed above them in the first story is a pair of one-over-one-light double hung windows that provide light to the kitchen. The basement story of the ell's right-hand bay contains an entrance that opens directly into the basement and this opening still contains its original one-light-over-one-panel wood door. This door is accessed by descending three concrete steps and concrete walkways lead to this door from both Chicago Street and from the garage. Placed across the full width of the first story above is another basket handle-shaped opening that forms one side of the rear entrance porch. This was originally an open porch but in recent years this opening has been filled in with clapboards and a pair of one-over-one-light double hung windows have been set into the resulting wall surface. At the top is a solid stucco-clad balustrade that edges the open porch that constitutes the roof of the ell.

The 11-foot-wide portion of the first story of the rear elevation of the main block that is not covered by the rear ell has the rear steps leading up to the rear entrance porch at its base but most of its first story consists of a shallow, projecting, 9-foot-wide, rectangular plan bay that has a triple window composed of three small rectangular-shaped lights set into its upper part. These three windows are placed over the built-in sideboard in the dining room inside and they provide light to the dining room. In addition, an oblong window opening containing a six-light window is placed in the basement story of the two-foot wide adjoining wall surface to the right of this bay window .

The second story of this elevation is three-bays-wide. The left-hand (south) bay consists of an entrance door opening that opens from a bedroom inside onto the open second story porch that constitutes the flat roof of the ell and this opening still retains its original one-light-over-one-panel wood door. The second bay from the left contains a small one-over-one-light double hung window that provides light to a bathroom inside, and the third bay from the left contains a larger one-over-one-light double hung window that provides light to another second story bedroom. The heads of all three

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of the openings in this story about the fascia board of this elevation, and the elevation is sheltered by the wide overhanging eave of the main roof, which in this case still retains its stucco soffit, and a red brick chimney is on the southeast slope of the main roof above.

Northeast-Facing Side Elevation

The 42-foot-wide northeast-facing side elevation of the house also consists of three parts, looking from right to left are: the one-story front porch, the side of the two-story main block of the house, and the side of the one-story ell that is attached to the rear of the house.

This side of the one-story front porch is one-bay-wide. This bay contains an oblong window opening in its basement story that contains a six-light window. The first story of this bay contains a single basket handle-arched opening and the facade is sheltered by the wide overhanging boxed eave of the porch roof.

The main block of the house is asymmetrical and two-bays-wide. The first bay from the left (south) contains a pair of oblong window openings in its basement story that each contain a six-light window, the first story contains a pair of one-over-one-light double hung windows that provide light to the dining room, and the second story contains a single window of identical design that provides light to a bedroom. The basement story of the right-hand bay also contains a pair of oblong window openings in its basement story that each contain a six-light window, the first story contains a triple window group comprised of three rectangular single light casement windows that provide light to the living room, and the second story contains a single window opening featuring a one-over-one-light double hung window that provides light to a bedroom.

The first story of this side of the 6-foot-wide, one-story, rear ell contains a basket handle-shaped opening in its first story that serves the rear entrance porch. This opening is now filled with clapboard and a one-light over-two-panel modern wood door has now been inset into it. Originally, however, this opening was open and it is still accessed by ascending a flight of six concrete steps that are flanked on the left by a stepped, stucco-clad wing wall that is topped with concrete coping. This bay has a stucco-clad solid balustrade that edges the open porch that constitutes the roof of the rear ell.

The entire southeast-facing side elevation has a broad wood fascia board placed just below the wide, overhanging and flared boxed main eave, which, on this side of the house also retains its original stucco cladding. Rising up above this eave is the tall, triangular-shaped stucco-clad gable end of the main roof, which is identical to the one on the opposite side of the house and has a triple window group centered on its deeply inset face. This window group contains a one-over-one-light double-hung window in its center and this is flanked on either side by a much smaller four-light window. In

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addition, a decorative touch is given to this gable end by placing two thin wood strips just above the triple window group in such a way as to imitate the angles of the slopes of the main roof above.

Interior

As impressive as the exterior of the Gutknecht house is, it is equaled by the house's interior. The interior of the house makes good use of fine wood products that, while subdued in design, are of outstanding quality, as are all the other materials that were used. For instance, all the floors in the main rooms of both stories of the main block consist of narrow varnished hardwood boards, and all the walls and ceilings in the house are plastered. In addition, all the doors in both stories of the house are of oak, as are the casings that surround them. All of these rooms have tall oak baseboards, and the first story rooms have built-in oak cabinetry and window and door heads that are all united by a continuous band of oak trim just above them that encircles the perimeters of these rooms.

First Story:

One enters the house by opening the heavy four-light oak main entrance door and stepping into the first story stair hall.⁵ The stair hall is 15.75-feet-wide and 11-feet-deep, and a single door opening that is located in the southeast wall of the hall gives access to a rear hall and the kitchen, while the northeast side of the stair hall consists of a pedestal colonnade of oak that separates the stair hall from the living room beyond. The main staircase of the house is also of oak and it ascends along the southwest wall of the hall until reaching a landing, then turns 90-degrees and continues up to the second story. This staircase's balustrade begins with a large, tapered, square plan oak newel post that has a Craftsman style capital, and the lower run of stairs has an open balustrade. The balusters have a square profile and support a molded oak handrail. The staircase also has an oak wall stringer and an oak open stringer and its first story landing is lit from the outside by two windows that are placed on the northwest and southwest walls of the hall directly above the landing.

The pedestal colonnade that separates the stair hall from the living room is fashioned entirely from oak. It has paneled pedestals and two tall, tapered, columns that have a square profile and Craftsman style capitals that are identical to but larger than the one on the staircase's newel post. The living room measures 17.5-feet-wide by 13-feet-deep and is lit from the outside by a very large one-light picture window that is placed on its northwest wall and by three single light casement windows that are centered on its northeast wall.⁶ This northeast wall is mostly covered by built-in oak bookcases that flank the three casement windows and which are also placed below them. These bookcases all have shelves that are protected by doors that have beveled plate glass lights. The bookcases have molding that also replicates the same capital design elements on the colonnade and newel post

⁵ The four lights in this door are each composed of a sheet of beveled plate glass.

⁶ The two outer casement windows in this group are operable but the center one is fixed.

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capitals. Most of the southeast wall of the living room consists of a second pedestal colonnade that separates this room from the dining room beyond. This colonnade is also fashioned out of oak but here the pedestals are taller than those in the other colonnade. The tapered columns are correspondingly shorter, although they are otherwise identical in design. This is because these pedestals are actually bookcases and their shelves are also protected by doors that in this case contain multiple clear lights having a simple geometric design that are held in place by lead comes.

The dining room measures 14.5-feet-wide by 12-feet-deep and its northwest wall mostly consists of the colonnade just described. This room is lit by a pair of one-over-one-light double hung windows that are centered on its northeast wall and by three small square windows, each containing a single light, which are grouped together and centered on the room's southeast wall. These three small windows are actually placed in a shallow bay that is inset into the southeast wall and they are placed above a plate glass-mirrored back splash that is itself placed above the serving shelf of a built-in oak sideboard that is also partially inset into this bay. This sideboard features a centered set of drawers that is placed between two side-hinged doors that enclose shelves for plates and other dishes, and the upper surface of the sideboard is also fashioned from oak and can be used for serving. A door opening that is centered on the dining room's southwest wall contains a three-light swinging oak door that opens into rear hall that leads to the kitchen. Positioned to the left as one enters this short hall is the original pantry of the house, which has a window placed in its southeast wall that opens onto the rear entrance porch. The northeast wall of this pantry retains its original built-in wood ice box, which has three paneled wood doors that open into the freezer. Inside the freezer is another door set into the room's southeast wall. This small door opens onto the rear porch and facilitated the loading of ice into the ice box. The southwest wall of the pantry opposite is covered from floor to ceiling with more varnished wooden drawers and shelving units that are concealed behind paneled wood doors, and there is also a serving shelf built into this unit as well. Still more wooden storage units are built into a shallow alcove that is set into the pantry's northwest wall, and the hall then opens into the kitchen that occupies the southeast corner of this story. This kitchen is lit by a pair of one-over-one-light windows that are set into its southeast wall, as is an entrance door that opens into the rear porch, and another pair of identical windows is set into the southwest wall as well. The kitchen has been modernized. Although the modernization has been tastefully done, this room no longer retains its historic appearance. In addition, there is a first story bathroom located adjacent to (northwest of) the kitchen. The entrance to the bathroom is through a door set into its northeast wall and it is lit by a small window set into its southwest wall.

Second Story

The staircase that ascends from the first story to the second story opens into a central hall that runs the width of this story. An alcove placed just to the right as one enters the hall has doors on three sides

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that serve a linen closet, the door to the attic, and the door of one of this story's four bedrooms.⁷ These bedrooms occupy the four corners of this floor; the principal bathroom is placed between the two bedrooms that look out onto the rear of the house. This bathroom retains its original tiled floor and also retains its original footed cast iron bathtub.

Garage

In addition to the house there is also a one-story, two-car garage located in the southeast corner of this parcel. This garage was also designed by William E. Reynolds, is clad in stucco, and its design was intended to complement the design of the house. The garage has a square plan that measures 22.5-feet on a side, it has a concrete pad floor, exterior walls that are clad in stucco, and wide overhanging boxed eaves of the pitched front gable roof. The main façade of the garage faces northeast onto a concrete driveway that opens onto Chicago Street and its broad rectangular garage door opening now contains a later overhead door that is a replacement for the original doors. This façade has a tall triangular-shaped gable end whose design is identical to the main gable ends of the house. It is clad in stucco and features a triple window group that is centered on its deeply inset face. This window group contains a one-over-one-light double-hung window in its center flanked on either side by a much smaller four-light widow. In addition, a decorative touch is given to this gable end by placing two thin wood strips just above the triple window group in such a way as to imitate the angles of the slope of the roof above.

The southeast-facing side elevation of the garage faces the alley that bisects the block. It is two-bays-wide, with each bay containing a six-light-over-one-light double hung window. The rear elevation of the garage is also two-bays-wide, with each bay containing a six-light-over-one-light double hung window. The gable end above is identical to the one on the main façade except that it contains no openings of any kind. The northwest-facing side elevation of the garage faces the house and it too is two-bays-wide, but here the two six-over-one-light windows are grouped together to the right (south) while an entrance door opening is placed to the left (north) and this door opens onto a concrete path that runs to the rear entrance of the house. An added decorative touch is a wood belt course that encircles the garage just above the meeting rail level of the windows, mimicking the belt course that encircles the main house.

Integrity

The changes to the exterior are minor and include: the filling in of the rear porch's opening, the covering over of most of the house's window casings with aluminum, and the covering over of the soffits in the main gable ends with aluminum. All of these changes are reversible. Otherwise, both the

⁷ All of the doors in this story have two panels and they are made out of varnished oak.

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Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

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exterior and the interior of the house retain a high level of integrity and the house has been very well maintained.

Likewise, the only change that has affected the garage has been the replacement of its original garage doors with an overhead modern design. Otherwise it too is intact and well maintained.

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Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House
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Significance

The Prairie School style-influenced American Foursquare style Edwin and Jennie Gutknecht house was built in the city of De Pere in 1913 to a design supplied by prominent Green Bay architect William E. Reynolds. The client, Edwin Gutknecht, was a salesman for the C. A. Lawton Foundry Company in De Pere and had been employed there for eight years when he and his wife, the former Jennie Roshel, decided to build a new house for themselves. Their new house was ready for occupancy by December of 1913 and it was the most expensive house built in De Pere in that year. Today, this highly intact house is one of the finest American Foursquare style houses in De Pere and it is an excellent representative example of this style. The period of significance corresponds to the home's year of construction, 1913.

The Gutknecht House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion C, significant in the area of Architecture; a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This house was identified as a potentially eligible resource by the City of De Pere Intensive Survey, which was undertaken in 2001.⁸ Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Gutknecht house utilizing the American Foursquare style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.⁹ The results of this research are detailed below and confirm that the Gutknecht house is locally significant under NR Criterion C as a very fine and highly intact example of a single family residence designed in the American Foursquare style, the significance of which is still further enhanced by the house's intact original interior and by its well maintained state of preservation.

Historic Background

A detailed history of the city of De Pere and its built resources is contained in the City of De Pere Intensive Survey Report, completed in 2001. Consequently, the historic background that follows deals primarily with the history of the Gutknecht house itself.

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 wide spread. 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

⁸ 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.

⁹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, p. 2-25 (Architecture).

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Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

Lake Michigan. Because there was a 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 the 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 the city seemed assured. This growth did not materialize immediately because the company lacked the resources to harness the potential water power. 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 water power for industrial purposes and it is from this date that the real growth of the 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 was still the first bridge and 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 commercial districts being developed 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 the principal road north to Green Bay 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. The place where Broadway connected with the east end of the bridge thus became a natural place for commerce to develop. This new commercial development was not limited to Broadway either. Commercial development also began to extend eastward from Broadway along both sides of George Street. The western terminus of George Street was the east end of the bridge. Consequently, the point of intersection of George Street with Broadway became the focal point for commercial activity on the east bank of the river.

It was also in 1850 that Dr. Louis Carabin platted 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

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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 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 really 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 and Wisconsin rivers. This was the "Aquila," which had departed Pittsburgh journeying down the Ohio River, then up the Mississippi River to the Wisconsin River, continuing to Portage, Wisconsin, and then up the Upper and Lower Fox Rivers to De Pere and Green Bay.¹⁰

In 1857, De Pere (on the east bank) was incorporated as a village and in 1861, a replacement bridge was built across the Fox by the village and the Town of Lawrence on the west side of the river. In 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 overstated because by this time railroads were rapidly eroding the importance and advantages of lake transportation. A position on a rail line 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 railroad access of its own when the Milwaukee Northern Railroad (later the Milwaukee Road) reached the community on its way to Green Bay. As had happened on the west side, property owners 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 Village of De Pere (east 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. The settled portion of West De Pere was bounded by the river on the east

¹⁰ Maes, Matthew J. "History of Brown County and De Pere, Wisconsin." *Brown County Democrat*, July 10, 1914, p. 10.

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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, and German Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian), three hotels (California House, National House, and Village House), and three larger industries (De Pere Iron Works, Fox River Iron Co., and First National Iron Co.).¹¹

By 1875, De Pere had evolved into the principal trading center for the area and had two well-established business cores, both surrounded by residential plats. In 1876, the following description of De Pere was published 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.¹²

And yet, larger forces were to 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 Peres, a trend that would continue almost until the present day. This trend reflected many things, of course, 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 was gradually being offset by the construction of new coal-fired steam boilers and 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 up stream. As a consequence, De Pere's population growth began to level off.

Nevertheless, positive events that were of importance for the future of the two communities happened in the 1880s. In 1883, the two villages were 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

¹¹ Bird's Eye View of De Pere, Wisconsin, 1871. Madison: J. J. Stoner, publisher.

¹² Maes, Matthew J.. Op. Cit., March 5, 1915, p. 10.

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cities finally agreed to merge on August 7, 1889, and became known as the city of De Pere. Also in 1886, C. A. Lawton began construction of the foundry on the east side of the river at 233 N. Broadway that was subsequently to become one of De Pere's larger and more sustained industries and which is now listed in the NRHP.

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.¹³ This new plant was to be located on the river in West De Pere and was to employ from 300 to 400 people. 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.¹⁴ 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; the old bridge was then demolished.

The new mill gave the industrial base of De Pere a solidity and depth that it never had before. The effect 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, which 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, however, De Pere's population had dropped slightly to 4038, as the city entered 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, other types of manufacturing that had once supported the city were now being taken over by much larger firms with regional and even national markets. As a result, industry gradually became less important in the economic life of the city. Nevertheless, industries such as the C. A. Lawton Co. continued to support the city's economy and one of those who benefitted directly was Edwin O. Gutknecht.

¹³ *De Pere News*. November 15, 1890, p. 1; December 27, 1890, p. 1.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, March 12, 1892, p. 1.

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Edwin Gutknecht

Edwin O. Gutknecht (1885-1966) was born in the Town of Mosel in Sheboygan County on March 20, 1885, one of seven children born to Carl and Anna Gutknecht. Gutknecht attended the local schools and in 1905 he began working for the C. A. Lawton Co. in De Pere as a traveling salesman selling gasoline engines.¹⁵ Gutknecht was successful from the beginning and by June of 1910, he felt secure enough to marry Jennie Roshel, who was also from Mosel. Three years later, Gutknecht's continued success enabled the couple to contemplate the building of a new house for themselves, and after securing a design from Green Bay architect William E. Reynolds and hiring Peter Francken to build it, construction began. Local newspapers reported:

Peter Francken has the contract for E. Gutknecht's new residence on the corner of Merrill and Michigan streets. Work is to be started at once.¹⁶

Work began just one week later.

Work on the new residence of Gutknecht at Merrill and Michigan streets has been begun. Peter Francken has the contract.¹⁷

Construction continued until December of 1913 and a year-end summary of building activities in De Pere for that year had the following to say about the couple's new house.

The most expensive dwelling built [in De Pere] is that of E. O. Gutknecht on South Michigan street. It is a two and a half story structure, finished in cement and is equipped with all the modern conveniences.¹⁸

Careful expense accounts that Gutknecht kept indicate that the cost of the house and the land was \$6444.55.¹⁹

Gutknecht continued to work for the C. A. Lawton Co. as a salesman and sales manager until 1938, and for other organizations in subsequent years until his retirement. During this time, Gutknecht also served on the De Pere school board and the De Pere park board. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in De Pere and was both a trustee and an elder in that church. The Gutknechts

¹⁵ *De Pere News*. July 22, 1905, p. 5.

¹⁶ *Brown County Democrat*. June 6, 1913, p. 7.

¹⁷ *De Pere News*. June 11, 1913, p. 7.

¹⁸ "City Shows Steady Growth." *Brown County Democrat*, January 2, 1914, pp. 1, 4.

¹⁹ Itemized cost sheets prepared by Edwin O. Gutknecht. In the possession of the current (2013) owner.

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continued to live in their house until at least 1966, when Edwin O. Gutknecht died at the age of 81.²⁰ Since then, the house has become the property of others but is still in excellent, original condition today.

Architecture

The Edwin and Jennie Gutknecht house is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a fine, highly intact, Prairie School style-influenced, American Foursquare style, single family residence. Built in 1913; it was the home of Edwin O. Gutknecht, a successful salesman for De Pere's locally important C. A. Lawton Co. The American Foursquare style subsection of the CRMP described the salient characteristics of the style as follows: "Distinguished primarily by its box-like massing and broad proportions, and often devoid of overt stylistic references, the prototypical Foursquare is two stories in height, with a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, central dormers, and a one-story porch spanning the front facade."²¹ Most of these elements are to be found in the design of the Gutknecht house, whose stucco-clad exterior and simple geometric ornamentation are also typical of many Prairie School style buildings built during this period. Both American Foursquare and Prairie School houses are notable for the fact that their overall designs usually exhibit an absence of historic precedent. The details of these designs are likewise notable for the same lack of historic precedent, and this is true of the Gutknecht house.

American Foursquare style houses are one of the more common early twentieth century styles found in De Pere, nineteen examples having been surveyed. A residential style popularized by builders across the country, the American Foursquare is easily identified by its box-like form and broad proportions. As the name implies, examples of this style are often square in plan although examples having a slightly rectangular plan are also very common. Examples are almost always two or two-and-a-half stories in height and usually have a shallow-pitched hip roof. Widely overhanging eaves and centrally placed dormers are occasionally placed on each of the four slopes of the more elaborate hip roofed examples. Entrance doors are almost always sheltered by porches and most examples of the style feature a one-story, full-width front porch. Exterior materials include brick, stucco, concrete block, clapboard or wood shingles, or combinations of these materials. Decoration is minimal, though some of the better examples are embellished with period details or American Craftsman style details. These include porch piers decorated with trellis-like abstract designs which, in the finest examples, strongly suggest membership in another stylistic category such as the Prairie School style. Never-the-less, the overall proportions of even the most elaborate of these buildings always give them away and reveals their American Foursquare style roots.

²⁰ *De Pere Journal-Democrat*. June 9, 1966, p. 4. Obituary of Edwin O. Gutknecht.

²¹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 2-25 (Architecture).

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Although similar in many respects to other American Foursquare style examples in De Pere, the Gutknecht house is set apart by its stucco siding, by the sparing use of geometric ornamentation in its gable ends, the placement of a narrow wooden belt course at the sash level in the second story, and by the depths of its eaves. All of these features are also associated with Prairie School style designs of the same period and perhaps reflect the fact that this house, unlike most other American Foursquare style houses in De Pere and elsewhere, was architect-designed.

Architect

The designer of the Gutknecht house was William E. Reynolds.²² William E. Reynolds (1856-1933) was born in Rochester, New York, and came to Wisconsin at the age of three and was reared in Dodge County.²³ Nothing is known about Reynolds's professional education but he first appeared in the Green Bay City Directories in 1896-1897, where he is listed as an architect having his office in his home. The next directory lists him as a carpenter contractor but all succeeding directories list him as an architect up until the time of his death. Much of Reynolds's work was located in Green Bay, but he also produced a substantial body of important work in De Pere. His other known projects here are located on the St. Norbert College campus. The earliest of these is the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style Main Hall, begun in 1901 and completed in 1903, which would suggest that Reynolds' reputation and training must have been impressive to garner such a commission so soon after arriving in Green Bay. Reynolds's subsequent projects for the College continued up until just three years before his death in 1933, by which time he had completed all the buildings on the campus built up to that time.²⁴ Reynolds's known work in Green Bay includes St. Mary's of the Angels Church and Convent (1903) and the L. Gotfredson Warehouse (1916). He also designed the St. Paul's Church Convent in Wrightstown, in Door County. The Gutknecht house is Reynolds's only identified residential commission but there are undoubtedly others in the Brown County area waiting to be discovered.

The Edwin and Jennie Gutknecht house is therefore locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine, highly intact example of a Prairie School style-influenced American Foursquare style house which stands out among other examples of this style in De Pere because of its high degree of architectural elaboration. The CRMP lists characteristics of a

²² Itemized cost sheets prepared by Edwin O. Gutknecht. In the possession of the current (2013) owner.

²³ *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, June 3, 1933, p. 1. Obituary of William E. Reynolds.

²⁴ Pieters, Donald L. *St. Norbert College Buildings Centennial Edition*. De Pere: St. Norbert College, 1998, pp. 2-9, 20-21 (Reynolds is incorrectly listed in this work as 'W. C. Reynolds'). These buildings include: Main Hall (1903), Francis M. Boyle Hall (1917), St. Joseph's Hall (1916-17), St. Joseph's Priory (1925/1963), St. Norbert College's Heating Plant (1917), and I. F. Van Dyck Hall (1930).

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Foursquare as follows: "Distinguished primarily by its box-like massing and broad proportions, and often devoid of overt stylistic references, the prototypical Foursquare is two stories in height, with a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, central dormers, and a one-story porch spanning the front façade." These elements are found in the design of the Gutknecht house, and its significance is considerably enhanced by its high degree of integrity. In addition, the building's largely original, and highly intact interior adds considerably to the overall significance of the house as does the very fine present physical condition of the building. Finally, the Gutknecht house is also the only identified residential work of William E. Reynolds, a prominent Green Bay architect, and its identification constitutes an important footnote regarding the career of this fine architect.

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Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description:

E. C. Merrill & E. E. Bolles Addition: Block 3, Lot 16.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary encloses all the land that has been historically associated with the Edwin and Jennie Gutknecht House.

Acknowledgments

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

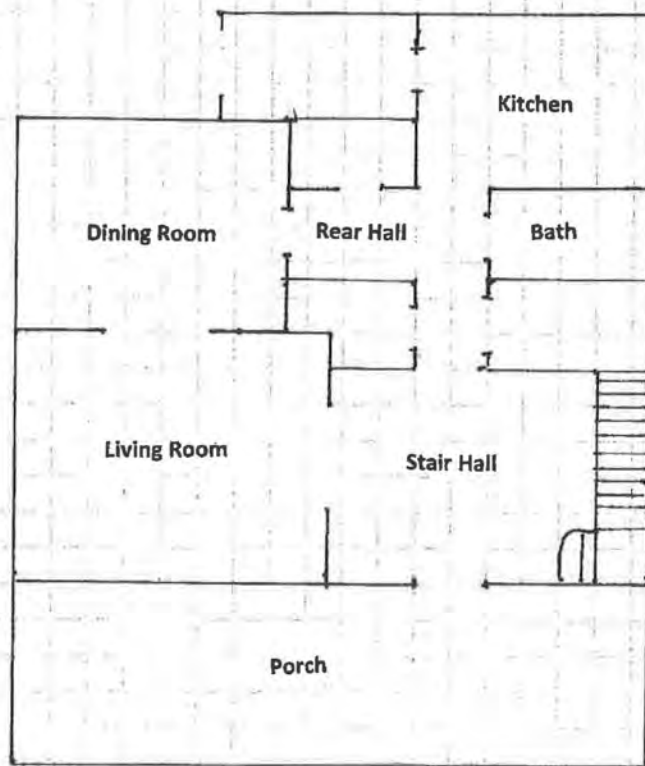
The activity that is the subject of this Nomination has been financed entirely with Federal Funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society. Nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society.

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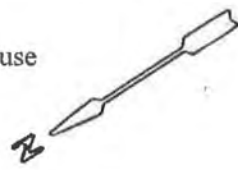
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Edwin and Jennie Gutknecht House
De Pere, Brown Co., WI
First Floor Sketch Plan
NTS





WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 9th day of December 2014,
for the nomination of the Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House to the National
Register of Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

1 CD with NRHP Nomination Form Word Document

 Multiple Property Nomination form

18 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: _____

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Section photos Page 1

Items a-d are the same for photos 1 – 18.

Photo 1

- e) Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House
- b) De Pere, Brown County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, July 24, 2013
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) Main Facade, View looking SE
- f) Photo 1 of 18

Photo 2

- e) Main Façade, Front porch, View looking SE
- f) Photo 2 of 18

Photo 3

- e) General View, View looking E
- f) Photo 3 of 18

Photo 4

- e) Rear Elevation, View looking NW
- f) Photo 4 of 18

Photo 5

- e) General View, View looking W
- f) Photo 5 of 18

Photo 6

- e) NE-Facing Side Elevation, View looking SW
- f) Photo 6 of 18

Photo 7

- e) General View, View looking S
- f) Photo 7 of 18

Photo 8

- e) Entrance Porch Interior, View looking NE
- f) Photo 8 of 18

Photo 9

- e) Entrance Door, View looking SE
- f) Photo 9 of 18

Photo 10

- e) Entrance Hall Seen From Living Room, View looking SW
- f) Photo 10 of 18

Photo 11

- e) Living Room Seen From Entrance Hall, View looking NE
- f) Photo 11 of 18

Photo 12

- e) Living Room, View looking NE
- f) Photo 12 of 18

Photo 13

- e) Dining Room Seen From Living Room, View looking SE
- f) Photo 13 of 18

Photo 14

- e) Dining Room Detail, View looking NE
- f) Photo 14 of 18

Photo 15

- e) Second Story Hall Detail, View looking SE
- f) Photo 15 of 18

Photo 16

- e) Second Story Hall, View looking NE
- f) Photo 16 of 18

Photo 17

- e) Second Story Bathroom, View looking SE
- f) Photo 17 of 18

Photo 18

- e) General View of Garage, View looking W
- f) Photo 18 of 18





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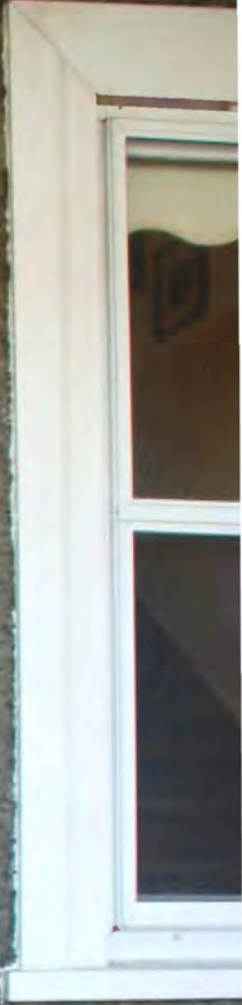








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SOUTH MICHIGAN





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Gutknecht, Edwin and Jennie, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Brown

DATE RECEIVED: 12/12/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/27/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001229

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 1-27-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Assigned to
Nominating Authority
at
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.