

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received AUG 9 1983
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common North Broadway Street Historic District

2. Location *Broadway, Ridgeway Blvd, Morris, Fulton, Franklin, Cass, Front, and Wisconsin Sts,*

street & number Various - see Inventory, Item 7. not for publication

city, town De Pere vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Brown code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Various - see Continuation Sheet

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Brown County Courthouse

street & number 110 South Jefferson

city, town Green Bay state Wisconsin

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (cont.)

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975, 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date 1867 (#1); 1911 (#53);
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			ca 1930 (#38); 1947 (#46)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

De Pere's N. Broadway Street Historic District is the city's most cohesive historic neighborhood, composed of a spectrum of domestic styles of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The fifty-four nominated buildings (only seven of which are non-contributing) include fifty-one houses, a small early twentieth century church, a museum, and a small apartment building. The district follows a five-block stretch of N. Broadway Street from Cass Street to several lots north of Randall Avenue, anchored by two and one-half blocks (on Fulton, Franklin, and Cass) of houses at the south end. Contrasted with the commercial-industrial sector of De Pere to the south and west, the district is distinguished by use; generous front and rear yards, careful maintenance, quality of buildings and state of preservation, as well as historic associations, distinguish the N. Broadway Street area from the general residential fabric.

Pivotal buildings (14 in number) are generally those which have been least altered and, in keeping with the local significance of their original or subsequent owners, include most of the more substantial turn-of-the-century "show places" of the city. Contributing buildings (total 33) are vernacular or altered versions of nineteenth-century Greek Revival, Italianate, or Queen Anne styles; or early twentieth-century "builders' four-square," Colonial Revival, bungalow, or Period revival designs. Scale and density varies, from the smaller houses of the early nineteenth century, to the more substantial proportions of the late picturesque and builders' houses bridging the turn-of-the-century, to the modest domestic styles of the tens, teens, and twenties. Most of the buildings are frame, but there are several of brick and stone as well.

Non-contributing buildings (map nos. 11., 12., 32., 39., 42., 44., and 51.) were, in all but two cases (nos. 39. and 43.) constructed later than 1932; those five non-contributing buildings include a utilitarian brick apartment building (no. 42), two Tudoresque ranches (nos. 12. and 51.), a utilitarian ranch (no. 11.), and a colonial-style modern "manse" (no. 32). Pre-1932 buildings are a mundane frame garage (no. 43) unrelated in time or type to its associated residence, and a non-sensically altered residence (no. 39) contributing no period flavor to the district.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) assoc.

Specific dates Per. of Sig.: 1836-1923 **Builder/Architect** various - see Pivotal Bldgs. below **sons**
 with locally-significant persons

Construction: see Pivotal Bldgs. below
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Broadway Street Historic District is a distinct residential neighborhood of De Pere, whose houses represent a spectrum of historic periods of construction from 1836-1923. The five-block area north of the east De Pere business district and paralleling the Fox River has historically been the community's premier residential neighborhood, whose original and subsequent owners have made significant contributions to the settlement and growth of this oldest community in northwest Wisconsin. Despite variations in scale, materials, and proximity of buildings, the district is unified by its wide lawns and yards, and by careful maintenance of property. Of the fourteen pivotal buildings, all but one (the Chase Residence, no. 34) are architecturally significant; four of those thirteen, and the Chase Residence, are significant for their associations with locally-important individuals. The boundaries also include four moved structures (three of which were relocated there early in the district's period of significance), and a small church; all contribute positively to the character of the area (see Inclusion of Excepted Properties, p. 8).

Historical Background

At the time that contact with the Green Bay-De Pere region was recorded with the visit of Jean Nicolet from Quebec in 1634, the bountiful region at the mouth of the Fox River was occupied by Pottawatomie and Winnebago tribes. All but expelled by 1812 when American proprietorship of the region succeeded that of the French and the British, the undisturbed Indians were earlier engaged largely in fishing and rice and corn cultivation. From the time of European contact in the seventeenth century until the folding of the American Fur Company in 1844, harvest of the region's fur and lumber supplies sustained the French (1669-1759) and British (1759-1812) posts, and the subsequent northwestern United States territory. Agriculture and dairying were later to utilize the region's rich soils. Yet it was the hydroelectric power of the Rapides des Pere which was to fuel the economy from the mid-nineteenth century on, sawing and turning the pine, birch, maple, and hemlock forests into lumber and woodenware; forging steel; and later processing pulp into the region's important paper products.

Some thirty-five years after Nicolet's exploration, Jesuit Father Claude Allouez traveled to the region from Chequamegon Bay to establish a mission to the Indians. In 1671-72, the mission house of St. Francois Xavier was established on a projection of land at the last rapids before the Fox River's final course to Green Bay and Lake Michigan. The Rapides des Peres was a favorite stopping place for the coureurs de bois,¹ and became the center of the lively fur trade. During the time of British possession, the region was also included in the American Northwest Territory (1787); by 1805 when it became part of the Michigan Territory, the area had passed from Ohio to Indiana to Illinois territories. Starting with a land mass of half the size of the

9. Major Bibliographical References

Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley (Counties of) Brown, Outagamie, and Winnebago, J. B. Beers Co., Chicago, 1895.
 Martin, Deborah, History of Brown County, Wisconsin, Past and Present, Chicago, 1913.
 Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls, City of De Pere.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 28
 Quadrangle name De Pere, Wis. Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References (continued)

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	F	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
G	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>	H	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Boundary Description/Justification, Item 8; also Inventory, Item 7.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By (continued)

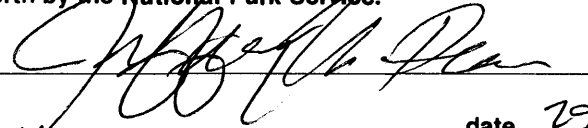
name/title Diane Filipowicz/Architectural Historian
 organization State Historical Society of Wisconsin date August 1982
 street & number 816 State Street telephone (608) 262-2732
 city or town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

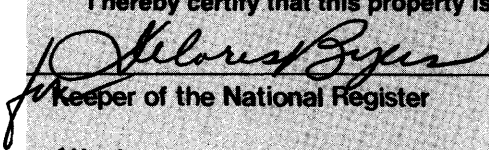
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 
 title Director of Historic Preservation date 29 JULY '83

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


 Keeper of the National Register date 9/8/83

Entered in the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 1

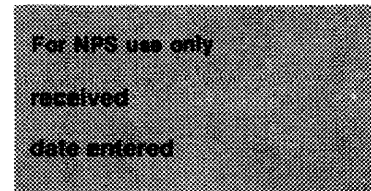
4. OWNERS OF PROPERTIES:

- 403 N. Broadway - De Pere Historical Society ("White Pillars"); Curator: Max Franc
409 N. Broadway - Nan Workman
435 N. Broadway - St. Ann Episcopoi Church; Pastor: Rev. William Galaty
443 N. Broadway - Patrick Thompson, 723 Ridgeway Blvd., De Pere 54115
449 N. Broadway - Herman Vanden Hoogan
503 N. Broadway - L. Glodoski, 1210 Cormier Road, Green Bay, WI 54303
515 N. Broadway - Paul Anderson
519 N. Broadway - Donald J. Wall, 319 S. Monroe, Green Bay 54301
521 N. Broadway - Genevive Lang
310 Fulton St. - Michael Deiters
311 Fulton St. - Richard Murphy
605 N. Broadway - Kellogg City National Bank; Robert C. Gallagher, 202 N. Adams,
615 N. Broadway - Thomas Berry Green Bay 54301
621 N. Broadway - Regina Willems
625 N. Broadway - Clara L. Petasek, 1756 Lilac Lane, Green Bay, WI 54302
631 N. Broadway - Jerome Blondhein
639 N. Broadway - D. Beeler
707 N. Broadway - Randall Lawton, 233 N. Broadway, De Pere 54115
721 N. Broadway - Michael A. Matharani
807 N. Broadway - John R. Marnocha
813 N. Broadway - Steward Richard Jonas
823 N. Broadway - Dr. A. M. Sterr
903 N. Broadway - Fredrick Lenfestey
915 N. Broadway - H. Beemster
935 N. Broadway - Harry Macco
806 N. Broadway - William Ryan
726 N. Broadway - Charles E. Watke
720 N. Broadway - Grayton Axtell
712 N. Broadway - Ethel Marcott
704 N. Broadway - Clayton Kolb
640 N. Broadway - John M. Mills

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 4, 6

Page 2

4. OWNERS OF PROPERTIES (cont.)

- 632 N. Broadway - Raymond McCormick
- 620 N. Broadway - Charles Austin Jr.
- 602 N. Broadway - Donald Pieters
- 417 Fulton St. - Vernon Kussow, 1350 Summer Range Road, De Pere 54115
- 527 N. Wisconsin - John Giovannini
- 521 N. Wisconsin - Michael Weiss
- 410 Fulton St. - John Lee
- 526 N. Broadway - Donald J. Bongers
- 524 N. Broadway - Harvey Wishart
- 514 N. Broadway - Robert Henquinet, 1427 Liberty St. Green Bay 54304
- 405 Franklin St. - Maurine Vanden Hoogen, 908 Oakdale
- 503 N. Wisconsin - Thomas Branwner
- 449 N. Wisconsin - Marcella Ishlander
- 448 N. Broadway - William Hayes
- 434 N. Broadway - Dennis Lokmer
- 432 N. Broadway - James Moran, 831 Virginia Drive, De Pere 54115
- 400 N. Broadway - Joyce Franco
- 425 N. Wisconsin - Norbert Milquet
- 443 N. Wisconsin - Charles Kafton
- 432 N. Wisconsin - Dr. Gerald Merline
- 421 Cass St. - Norbert J. Scanlan
- 321 N. Wisconsin - Lloyd Toonen

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (cont.)

- 707 N. Broadway, Randall Wilcox House:
Historic American Buildings Survey, WI-0069

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

N. Broadway Street Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, WI
Continuation sheet Item number 7

INVENTORY

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Legal Description	Classification
1	403 N. Broadway	De Pere Hydraulic Co. Office ("White Pillars")	Original Plat of De Pere Block 7, Lot 6	Contributing
2	409 N. Broadway	Thos. Sharp Residence	Original Plat of De Pere Block 7, Lot 5	Contributing
3	435 N. Broadway	St. Ann Episcopal Church	Irwin's Addition Block 4, Lot 3 & 4	Contributing
4	443 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 4, Lot 2	Contributing
5	449 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 4, Lot 1	Contributing
6	503 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 5, S½ Lot 4, Lot 5	Contributing
7	515 N. Broadway	Kellogg-McGeehan Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 5, Lot 3 & N½ 4	Pivotal
8	519 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 5, Lot 2	Contributing
9	521 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 5, Lot 1	Contributing
10	310 Fulton	G. W. Willet Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 5, N 15' Lot 8, 9, & 10	Contributing
11	311 Fulton		Irwin's Addition Block 6, W 70' Lot 3 & 4	Non-Contributing
12	605 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 6, Lot 3 & 4	Non-Contributing
13	615 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 6, Lot 2	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

INVENTORY (continued)

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Classification</u>
14	621 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 6, Lot 1	Contributing
15	625 N. Broadway		Assessor's Subdivision S 47' Lot 2	Contributing
16	631 N. Broadway		Assessor's Subdivision S 47' Lot 1	Contributing
17	639 N. Broadway	F. A. Dunham Residence	Filz Addition E 205' Lot 1	Pivotal
18	707 N. Broadway	Randall Wilcox Residence	Arndt's Addition Block 1, E. 205' Lot 1	Pivotal
19	721 N. Broadway	Bolles Residence	Arndt's Addition Block 1, E. 205' Lot 1	Pivotal
20	807 N. Broadway	A. G. Wells Residence	De Pere Land Improv. Co. Block A, Lot 1 & 2	Pivotal
21	813 N. Broadway	J. P. Dousman Residence	De Pere Land Improv. Co. Block A, Lot 3	Pivotal
22	823 N. Broadway	John S. Gittens Residence	De Pere Land Improv. Co. Block A, Lot 4 & 5	Pivotal
23	903 N. Broadway	E. P. Smith Residence	De Pere Land Improv. Co. Block A, Lot 6	Pivotal
24	915 N. Broadway		De Pere Land Improv. Co. Subdivision A, Lot 7	Contributing
25	935 N. Broadway	Capt. Jos. Lawton Residence	De Pere Land Improv. Co. Block A, Lot 10	Pivotal
26	806 N. Broadway	James Lenfesty Residence	De Pere Land Improv. Co. Block 7, Lot 8, 9, & 10	Contributing
27	726 N. Broadway		Arndt's Addition Block 2, Lot 4	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

INVENTORY (continued)

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Classification</u>
28	720 N. Broadway		Arndt's Addition Block 2, Lot 3	Contributing
29	712 N. Broadway		Arndt's Addition Block 2, Lot 2	Contributing
30	704 N. Broadway	Mrs. R. Willcox Residence	Arndt's Addition Block 2, Lot 1	Contributing
31	640 N. Broadway	Robert Jackson, Sr. Residence	Arndt's Addition Block 3, Lot 6	Contributing
32	632 N. Broadway		Filz Addition Block 3, Lot 4 & S½ Lot 5	Non-Contributing
33	620 N. Broadway	H. J. Wheeler Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 7, Lot 8	Pivotal
34.	602 N. Broadway	J. S. Chase Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 7, Lot 6	Pivotal
35	417 Fulton	Chase-Bowring House	Irwin's Addition Block 7, W½ Lot 3 & 4	Contributing
36	527 N. Wisconsin		Irwin's Addition Block 8, Lot 1	Contributing
37	521 N. Wisconsin		Irwin's Addition Block 8, Lot 2 & 3	Contributing
38	410 Fulton St.	Ruben Field Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 8, E 39' Lot 10	Contributing
39	526 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 8, Lot 10 (except E 39')	Non-Contributing
40	524 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 8, Lot 9	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
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N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

INVENTORY (continued)

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Classification</u>
41	514 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 8, Lot 7 & 8	Contributing
42,43	405 Franklin St.		Irwin's Addition Block 8, Lot 6 & 8	Non-Contributing
44	503 N. Wisconsin	R. A. Loy Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 8, Lot 5	Contributing
45	449 N. Wisconsin		Irwin's Addition Block 9, Lot 1	Contributing
46	448 N. Broadway	"Old Merrill House"	Irwin's Addition Block 9, Lot 7 & 8	Contributing
47	434 N. Broadway		Irwin's Addition Block 9, Lot 6	Contributing
48	432 N. Broadway	Mrs. Stelle Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 9, Lot 5	Contributing
49	400 N. Broadway	William Fields Residence	Original Plat of De Pere Block 22, Lot 6 & 7	Contributing
50	425 N. Wisconsin	E. F. Parker Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 9, Lot 4	Contributing
51	443 N. Wisconsin		Irwin's Addition Block 9, Lot 3	Non-Contributing
52	432 N. Wisconsin	Gustave H. Fleck Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 10 Lot 5 & 6	Pivotal
53	421 Cass St.	E. F. White Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 21, Lot 1	Pivotal
54	321 N. Wisconsin	Jacob Falk Residence	Irwin's Addition Block 21, Lot 2	Pivotal

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
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N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

Pivotal Buildings

7. Kellogg-McGeehan Residence, 515 N. Broadway St.

The original William E. Kellogg Residence is a large, two-story rectangular frame house, with an expansive bay-like pavilion projecting from the south side of the front (east) facade. A full-length first-story veranda, classical barrel-vaulted dormer, and Queen Anne windows distinguish the otherwise simple design. The irregular roof is composed of hip (north and south) and fan (east) sections.

17. F. A. Dunham Residence, 639 N. Broadway St.

Basically rectangular in plan, the Dunham Residence is composed of a large south two-story-plus-attic tower and a two-story-plus attic gabled pavilion, joined by a two-story "mansard roof" bridge. Wood corner boards and horizontal belt courses differentiate planes and bands of ornamental shingles on the clapboard surface. A small open porch covers the entrance in the two-story portion; the double-door entry is marked by a wave-shingled pediment in the porch roof and a pedimented dormer in the story above. Windows, generally topped by transoms, are regularly spaced, and correspond on upper and lower stories. Thick red brick chimneys rise from the north and south ends of the composition shingle roof. The interior includes a grand oak stair in the living room and five working fireplaces, although other appointments were remodeled in 1926. The plan is said to be composed of interconnecting rooms, a looseness in keeping with Stick and Shingle interiors.

18. Randall Wilcox Residence, 707 N. Broadway St.

Until recent construction of a garage and service wing to the southwest, the former Randall Wilcox Residence was rectangular in form, composed of a two-story central portion, and one-story-plus-attic wings to the north and south. The frame structure is accented by classic Greek Revival entablatures on the east (front) side of its gable roofs. A single door and double-hung window faces each open, column-trimmed porch in the side wings; three equally-spaced openings, up and down, compose the front facade of the center portion, with a trabeated entry and small portico at the south end. (An open loggia faces the driveway and street on the one-story garage addition, which is not considered significant to the nomination.) Other alterations include a one-story sunporch addition and bay window to the rear, and redecoration of the interior. The wood mantle, with Doric pilasters and entablature, has been retained in the living room, and the original front stair with its thin-spindle balustrade still meets the front entry. All interior wood appointments were said to have been brought from Detroit when the house was constructed.¹

¹ Deborah B. Martin, History of Brown County, Past and Present, 1913, p. 320.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

For NPS use only
received
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19. E. E. Bolles Residence, 721 N. Broadway St.

Before remodeling in the early twentieth century, the E. E. Bolles House had the aspect of a large Queen Anne house with an exaggerated projecting gabled center pavilion. With the construction of large corner verandas to the sides of the pavilion (replacing the original smaller included porches with spindle balustrades and valences) the full dimension of the picturesque masses was diminished. The house retains other elements of the design: two stories of clapboards with shingled gables above, thin pierced bargeboards, a single projecting bay in the center of the front facade, single or paired double-hung windows, large corbeled brick chimneys rising from the ridges of the side and rear gables, and framed triplets of windows in the attic. Recently, the nineteenth-century character of the interior was restored through reinstallation of marble mantles and tile, period wallpapers, and cleaning of the oak staircase.² The site includes a simple one-story frame carriage barn to the rear.

20. A. G. Wells Residence, 807 N. Broadway St.

Certainly one of the premier buildings in the district, the former A. G. Wells Residence is a large, two-story-plus-attic English eclectic manor of stone, with stucco and wood trim. The form is L-shaped, composed of a rectangular plan with shallow projecting pavilion at the northwest end. Windows vary in size and distribution, but are generally topped by segmental stone lintels and sheltered beneath wide eaves under flares of the various gables and extended dormers. Principle exterior elements include a large shed roof shading the entry on the ground floor, a Gibbs surround framing the balcony overhead, and a two-story bay in the projecting pavilion on the front facade. Large stone chimneys rise through the composition shingle roof. Inside, the original appointments are well-maintained: mahogany woodwork in the grand staircase, wainscoting, paneling, ceiling beams, and door and window moldings; Prairie-school leaded glass in doors, windows, stair landing, and book cases; the molded plaster Tudor ceiling; and built-in shelves, closets, and wardrobes in the butler's pantry and bedrooms. The plan is regular with northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast halls intersecting on both first and second floors. The basement includes a billiard room (with original table and lamps) and the attic a ballroom and servants' quarters.

21. John P. Dousman Residence, 813 N. Broadway St.

A well-preserved late Queen Anne cottage, the former John P. Dousman House is a frame two-story-plus-attic cube, with porches on the front, northeast side, and rear. Gables in the hipped roof suggest picturesque projections from the sides of the buildings below; in fact, only a broad two-story, three-sided bay projects from the northeast half of the front facade, under an "eyebrow" dormer in the roof above. Clapboards cover the first story, and fish-scale and saw-tooth shingles the second story and attic level gables.

² Newmonth (magazine), August 1982 (Brown Publishing Co.), pp. 10, 11, 27.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

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received
date entered

Porches, with rounded corners, are composed of balusters and pierced valences spanned by turned wood posts; baluster-cut porch skirts screen portions of the coursed stone foundation. A port cochere intersects the side porch on the northeast. Decorative glass includes the modified Palladian windows in the gables, beveled glass transoms over the front double doors and oversize bay and master bedroom windows, and a glazed cameo on the stair. Oak, Georgia pine and maple were used in the interior stair, mantle, rosette-carved crown moldings, parquet floors, and ceiling beams inside.

21. John S. Gittens Residence, 823 N. Broadway St.

Originally, the John S. Gittens House was a large symmetrical two-story-plus-attic frame, gambrel-roof Colonial Revival design; with an addition made at the northeast end, the interior took on an L-shaped plan, augmented to rectangular plan outside with the front veranda. The gable-front addition, with fenestration identical to that in the original house, intersects the broad gambrel roof; large gable dormers in the front and rear of the gambrel light the second story. Windows, generally in pairs or triplets, are regularly distributed, and most are double-hung with diamond-patterned upper sash. A side-light flanks the large center entry in the original portion of the building, and transoms top all windows on the first story of the front facade. The interior is said to be in original condition except for updating of kitchen and bathrooms.

23. E. P. Smith Residence, 903 N. Broadway St.

A semi-circular brick drive reinforces the symmetry of the former E. P. Smith Residence. The two-story-plus-attic red brick rectangle is accented by a center semi-circular wood portico and balcony with oversize arched window. Two double-hung windows to each side of the center entry and second-story balcony, and three gable dormers in the slate gable roof, keep the Georgian Colonial scheme. A small one-story sunporch topped by a wood balustrade projects from the northwest end of the house. The current owners joined the original kitchen and pantry, but the full-height stairwell, Adams-esque fireplace, and fine woodwork remain as original.

25. Capt. Joseph G. Lawton Residence, 935 N. Broadway St.

Several De Pere histories recount the construction of the stone house of Capt. Joseph Lawton in 1858, while other accounts mention the construction of the family home in the 1880s; while an earlier house stood on the site, tax information, historic photos, and period characteristics indicate that building activity of the 1880s generated the large stone Italianate house, before subsequent alterations, that stands on the site today. Tax records suggest that the present appearance was achieved through 1914 and 1920 remodelings, in which were added the present balustraded hipped roof and pediment, Broadway St. stone and wood classical veranda with balustraded upper deck, and the river-side wood veranda and Arts & Crafts-period conservatory on the lower floor. In a nineteenth century photograph, the house was rectangular with plain pavilions front and rear, with a square third story of brick rising from the center of the building. Wood porches with turned balustrades and thin wood columns filled the recessions to each

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

side of the front pavilion, and a simple open porch covered the large center door. Single wood brackets supported the eaves from both the lower stone and upper brick walls. In the early twentieth century the roof was rebuilt to engulf the smaller brick story and a wood balustrade was constructed; pediments front and rear crowned the pavilions; and full-length front and rear wood verandas were added. The basement level on the river side was reconstructed or constructed with full-height multi-paned windows along two-thirds of its length, and a long arch of multi-paned casements in the southwest end. Still later, the verandas were replaced with more emphatically Neoclassical/Beaux Arts versions; the front included wood pedestals (as on the rear) only in the deck-level balustrade, with a closed stone balustrade and piers paired with new wood columns on the Broadway St. level; what had been the front porch was extended to become a stone port cochere. With its all-wood verandas the house had its most Italianate appearance, but the second remodeling is not uncomplimentary to the classical tone of the original design. Fenestration appears as original, consisting of regularly-distributed long "French windows." Four small wood balconies hang from glazed double doors on first- and second-story ends of the house. Maple floors and painted pine trim are characteristic of all rooms inside, and there are three working fireplaces.

33. H. J. Wheeler Residence, 620 N. Broadway St.

One of the best-preserved houses in the district is the former Wheeler House, a brick residence whose shingled mansard roof envelopes its second story. The recessed corner tower, rising above the top of the mansard, is skirted by the original corner veranda of turned balustrade and valance. Long, paired double-hung windows in the first story are framed by flat segmental window surrounds, and dormers in the mansard and tower are covered by pedimented wood hoods. Single pierced wood brackets trim the edges of the roof. Small wood porches which once framed the ends of the projecting bay window on the (southwest) side of the house have been removed, but an original one survives near the rear on the northeast side of the house. The principle entrance of double doors and transom is offset to the right (south) of the tower.

34. J. S. Chase Residence, 602 N. Broadway St.

Its architectural character compromised by siding, the former J. S. Chase Residence retains its Queen Anne silhouette and decorative glass. Each two-story-plus-attic leg of the cross-shaped form ends in a gable. A square tower with flared pyramidal roof marks the juncture of the southwest (front) and northwest legs. A simplified veranda with sided "balustrade" and thin turned posts covers the front and south side of the first story. Double-hung windows (now aluminum-frame) occur in pairs in the gabled projections, and otherwise singly. At the attic level, small square windows in the gable peaks and the pointed upper sash of the tower window are diamond-paned. Two broad brick chimneys rise through the roof of the composition shingle roof.

52. Gustave H. Fleck Residence, 432 N. Wisconsin St.

The former Gustave H. Fleck Residence is a large, two-story-plus-attic frame residence, whose Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements are incorporated through recessions and shallow projections into its essentially cubic form. The plane of each face is broken

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

For NPS use only

received

date entered

by a recessed or projecting corner porch or center pavilion, and ornament is confined to the use of diamond-paned Queen Anne sash or columns and balustrades. The hipped roof with large shed dormers on the west side, and a large pedimented dormer on the south projection, reinforce the builder's identity of the design.

53. F. E. White Residence, 421 Cass St.

Unusual in scale and form, the former F. E. White Residence is a large two-story frame Greek Revival house joined flush with a side wing by a full-length veranda; a veranda on the second story forms a two-tier elevation beneath the front pediment. The regular columns across the front facade are square, with square Doric capitals. On the (west) side wing, the cornice returns on both ends of the building to the full width of the front included porch. Regular windows, three per story in the two-story section, are double-hung, with simple wood frames. Entrances facing both porches (offset to the south end of the two-story section, and therefore centered in the extended first story) are composed of a large single door with sidelights in a simple frame.

54. Jacob Falk Residence, 321 N. Wisconsin St.

The former Jacob Falk Residence is another variation of Queen Anne cottage, rectangular in plan, with northeast corner tower and a veranda stretching across the front (east) facade and around to the south side. Original clapboards and decorative shingles, divided into horizontal bands on both stories, are intact, although the front porch skirt and balustrade have been replaced by vertical boards and wrought iron. Thin pierced bargeboards in the front gable and east-side jerkinhead frame peaks whose surfaces are articulated into "structural trusses" by horizontal and vertical "sticks," struts, braces, and kingpost among panels of wave-edge shingles. Windows are generally thin, double-hung sash or oversize plates with decorative transoms. Stained leaded-glass windows mark the side of the front entrance and stairway against the east side of the house. The various planes of the "picturesque" roof and conical tower are covered with composition shingles.

Contributing Buildings

Generally more altered, less imposing, or of less consequential association than the pivotal buildings in the district, the contributing buildings in the district are not without visual or historical interest. Although radically altered in 1913 when it was converted to a residence, "WHITE PILLARS" (originally the payroll office of the De Pere Hydraulic Company, and now the De Pere Historical Society Museum - Map no. 1) is a pleasing high-style Neoclassical reinterpretation of the original simple Greek Revival design. The foliated pediment supported by a portico with fluted Doric columns is a far cry from the original plain pediment and posts, although the frieze of triglyphs and metopes was part of the original design. Double-hung windows were replaced with larger post-Queen Anne sash, and the center entry gained a more elaborate cornice. The

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

interior is now undergoing remodeling to improve exhibit space. Numbers 417 and 418 N. BROADWAY (Map nos. 35 and 36) are altered more typical Greek Revival-era residences, some of whose original form and elements are apparent despite nineteenth and twentieth-century expansions and alterations; both are one-story-plus-attic rectangular houses, simply articulated with double-hung windows, long shed-roof porches with turned posts or columns, and colinear frame additions.

Altered to a pleasing "Victorian cottage" appearance, 503 N. WISCONSIN ST. (No. 44) retains its center trabeated entry and one-story-plus-attic longitudinal form; expanded window areas, a simple veranda with jigsaw-cut posts, a tall (south) side bay window, and three front dormers created a charming if not strictly historic design that conveys the evolutionary sense of development in the district. The THOMAS ELDER SHARP house at 409 N. BROADWAY (No. 2) was minimally altered in 1915, but the two-story frame house retains its original carpenter's leaf-pattern gable trim. When it was moved from its original site at the corner of Wisconsin and Franklin in the 1930s, a portion of the original RUBEN FIELD RESIDENCE (410 N. FULTON ST., Map no. 38) was razed; the current appearance suggests that the porch and roof were changed, but the simple cubic mass, rectangular fenestration with "eyebrow" windows, and trabeated entry still suggest the character of the transitional Greek Revival-Italianate house. The WILLIAM WILLIS HOUSE (No. 10), the STEELE HOUSE (No. 48), and 443-499 N. BROADWAY are small, altered vernacular Italianate houses with gabled front facades, and characteristic segmental or arched window openings or brackets; the WILLIS HOUSE door is decorated with graceful arched sidelights and transom, a refinement of the earlier Greek Revival motif. The two-story picturesque house at 425 N. WISCONSIN (No. 50) with its square corner tower and gables still recalls its Queen Anne inspiration, as does the decorated vernacular two-story "cube" at 640 N. BROADWAY (No. 31).

The number of large cubic builders' houses testifies to increased building activity in the district in the first years of the twentieth century: 434, 503, 514, and 726 N. BROADWAY (Nos. 47, 5, 41, and 27) share the characteristic large two-story form, dormered hip roofs, simple verandas, and Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details. Classified as contributing for the modest manner of its design, the two-story Colonial Revival-Shingle Style house at 806 N. BROADWAY (No. 26), with its flared gambrel roof and shingled surfaces, is a graceful and well-preserved northeast terminus of the district. The boundaries also include several fine examples of the Bungalow and Arts & Crafts era, whose large window areas, sweeping gables, and decorative brackets and rafters add period flavor and continuity to the district.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

future state of Wisconsin, the Michigan territory county of Brown (with its heart in the Green Bay-De Pere area), proclaimed by Governor Lewis Cass in 1818, was gradually pared down to its present size by 1851; the various subdivisions had yielded the Wisconsin counties of Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Marinette, Marquette, Washington, Dodge, Portage, Winnebago, Calumet, Oconto, Door, Kewaunee, and Outagamie.

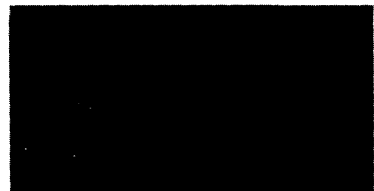
Sparse settlement of the De Pere area progressed from about 1804.² The earliest plat of the area was recorded in the 1821 "Plan of the Settlement at Green Bay," in which the banks of the Fox River (from the northern end of future De Pere to the south, to the mouth of the Fox to the north) were marked into narrow, three-mile deep "French lots." A traveler to the region in 1825 reported that the abandoned and dilapidated old church and a few Indian inhabitants were all that remained of the St. Francis Xavier mission; by 1829, when De Pere's first acknowledged permanent settler William Dickenson arrived, a string of log cabins across the river near Fort Howard was reported.³ In 1836 at the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Council, John Arndt, the member from Brown, brought in a bill for the incorporation of De Pere; previously, there seemed "to have been no regularly incorporated town in the whole county of Brown."⁴ The De Pere Hydraulic Company (organized by Arndt) platted a 114-acre tract on the east side of the Fox River, recorded as the Plat of the Town of De Pere. In 1836 Dickenson's Addition was added to the southwest, and in 1837, Irwin's First Addition to the northwest; it was in Irwin's addition, and later Fitz's First Addition, that the present N. Broadway Street Historic District was to develop.

A war was waged between Green Bay and De Pere for possession of the county seat between 1836 and 1854. In 1824, the judges of the county of Brown, territory of Michigan, were firmly instructed to establish a county seat within a six-mile radius of the mouth of the Fox River, and court sessions convened near Camp Smith in the township of Green Bay.⁵ In 1837 the seat was awarded to De Pere, and a courthouse was constructed in 1838. In a compromise effort, the communities agreed in 1840 to share the seat seasonally. In 1854 the city of Green Bay was incorporated, and a popular vote in that year brought the county government there. By then, personal and real property valuations in Green Bay already exceeded those in elder De Pere,⁶ an ascendancy which the former was to retain from then on.

In the same year that De Pere was platted, Randall Wilcox sponsored construction of the first dam at De Pere, the office of the De Pere Hydraulic Company (now "White Pillars" at 615 N. Broadway), and of his home at 707 N. Broadway.⁷ In 1838, the annual report of the De Pere Hydraulic Company summed up the settlement as "a splendid courthouse, jail, and a three-story public house, a schoolhouse, post office, warehouse and dock, one store, one grocery, one blacksmith shop, one cabinet shop and twenty-eight dwelling houses, some of which are the most splendid buildings in the territory."⁸ The first bridge across the Fox River to the settlement of Nicollet and Green Bay was constructed in 1851-52,⁹ initiating several decades of increased small-scale industrialization. In addition to the economic benefit of more flour mills, saw mills, and woodenware factories, De Pere was also sustained by its fisheries; large catches

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

of sturgeon, walleye, herring, and whitefish were shipped to Chicago and the east.¹⁰ The Village of De Pere was founded in 1857 with Randall Wilcox as first village president. The establishment of the Fox River Iron Company in De Pere, the first blast furnace in Brown County, established a steam forge and iron works industry in the village; served by railroads which initiated service in the 1860s and '70s, the iron works were the major factor in an increase in population from 1,500 to 5,000 by 1873.¹¹

Rallying slowly after the depression of the 1870s, the village was incorporated in 1883, and in 1890 merged with the village of West De Pere (formerly Nicollet) across the Fox River to the west, although the two communities were to retain separate identifies and even some separate municipal services well into the twentieth century. Respective business districts were well-established along S. Broadway on the east side of the river, and on Main Avenue on the west side; similarly, each "half" had its respective salient industries late in the century: the Fuller Goodman Lumber Company and C. A. Lawton Company foundary on the east, and the Shattuck & Babcock Company (later American Writing Paper Company, and eventually Nicollet Paper Company, the present largest industry) on the west.

Public utilities were established near the turn of the century: a water supply in the late 1880s (after a series of fires destroyed most of the business district), electric lighting in the 1890s, and a street railway and parks in the first decade of the twentieth century.¹² (The list of backers of these civic interprises reads like a directory of homeowners in the N. Broadway St. district for the period.)

Residential areas of frame dwellings expanded to house the French, Yankee, Irish, Dutch, and German population, to the south of the industrial and commercial district in west De Pere, and east of the industrialized east bank and adjacent business corridor in east De Pere. Although earliest to be settled initially, the fashionable northern length of Broadway, the proposed N. Broadway Street Historic District, developed sporadically until the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Architecture

All 47 pivotal and contributing buildings in the De Pere N. Broadway Street Historic District represent periods of historic construction, running the gamut from Greek Revival to Neo-Georgian design; all but one of the pivotal structures (Map no. 34) is considered architecturally significant. Most structures are frame and vernacular in nature, probably the works of local carpenters or builders, but the pivotal buildings include higher-style statements of Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne idioms, several designed by known architects.

Had they remained unaltered, many of the nineteenth-century contributing structures might also have been of greater significance; in their present states, the houses are nonetheless of considerable architectural and visual interest, and are important to understanding historic domestic form in the city. Notable examples are mentioned in Contributing Buildings, Item 7.

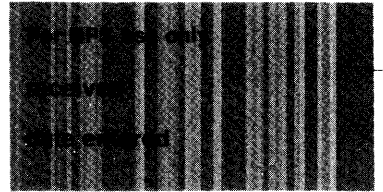
United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

Pivotal Buildings7. Kellogg-McGeeham Residence, 515 N. Broadway St.

The former William E. Kellogg Residence is an imposing representative of the Queen Anne-Colonial Revival period of construction. Available documentation corroborates visual evidence that the present full-length veranda, with its simplicity and overt classicism, is an early twentieth-century remodeling. The picturesque roofline, projecting front pavilion, decorative glass panels, and attic-level classical barrel-vault/dormer relate to the revival taste of the era; the broad proportions and simplicity of treatment may relate to increasing standardization of design and construction at the turn of the century. The architect/builder of the 1886¹³ design is unknown.

17. F. A. Dunham Residence, 639 N. Broadway St.

Restrained in form and decoration, the former Fannie A. Dunham House is an unusual example of Stick Style design attributed by verbal tradition to local builder Joseph C. Lawton, who constructed the house in 1895¹⁴ for his daughter Fannie and her husband Jeremiah Dunham. Horizontal and vertical "stick" courses delineate the individual picturesque forms which compose the design, producing an effect that is dignified yet simple. The looseness of the interior plan, in contrast to the more typical Queen Anne interior of the era, is in keeping with the Stick and Shingle modes.

18. Randall Wilcox Residence, 707 N. Broadway St.

With its additions and alterations restricted to side and rear portions, the former Randall Wilcox Residence is a fine representative of the Greek Revival period of construction. It is said that Randall Wilcox commissioned the same builder in 1836 for both his house and office (the former De Pere Hydraulic Company office, Map no. 1), but that individual's name is not known.¹⁵ With its columned porches, articulated entablatures, and classic proportions, the house is a well-preserved compliment to more vernacular versions of its style in the district.

19. E. E. Bolles Residence, 721 N. Broadway St.

Despite the loss of the original porches, the former E. E. Bolles Residence is a distinctive example of Queen Anne construction designed by a regionally-important architect William Waters of Oshkosh.¹⁶ The 1882 design falls at the midpoint of Waters's distinguished fifty-year career, during which he designed a number of the Fox River Valley's civic, religious, and residential monuments. Grand in scale like the Bolles house, Waters's other listed houses include the Oviatt House of 1882, Havilah Babcock House of 1883, and Jesse Jack Hooper House of 1888, representing Richardsonian Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Shingle Style modes of design in domestic construction. Waters was an inventive designer, adept at using less common Wisconsin styles (Richardsonian Romanesque and Shingle Style), motifs, and materials in his works. In the Bolles House, his mastery

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

is evident in the unusual near symmetry of the original house and the tour de force of large chimneys rising through gables and between window courses.

20. A. G. Wells Residence, 807 N. Broadway St.

An unusually fine work to be found in a small city, the A. G. Wells Residence well represents the American Arts & Crafts-Tudor manner of the early twentieth century. The Brown County Democrat of November 26, 1909 observed that the ten-room, three-story structure, with five full baths, six fireplaces, and ballroom, would cost some forty thousand dollars by the time that construction was completed. Picturesque elements of Tudor-Arts & Crafts inspiration (long flared roofs, asymmetrical organization) and "progressive" elements of Prairie School design (leaded glass), are combined with more formal devices (Gibbs surround, balcony, entrance with transom and sidelights) to produce a casual yet elegant effect. The same multiformity is illustrated inside by the inclusion of a formal Tudor dining room (with molded plaster ceiling and paneling), Prairie-glazed doors and windows, and a fine "countrified" pierced mahogany balustrade on the grand stair. No documentation of the architect could be found, but a descendant of the original owner recalled the designer to have been a William De Geeche of Milwaukee.¹⁷

21. John P. Dousman Residence, 813 N. Broadway St.

With the Jacob Falk Residence (#54), the Dousman Residence illustrates the Queen Anne period in more cottage-like form than the grander Bolles house. Designed in 1893 by Frank Piske of Green Bay¹⁸ the house is remarkable for the retention of its original decorated wood porches and port cochere, as well as its shingle and clapboard surfaces, beveled glass, and fine period interior.

22. John S. Gittens Residence, 823 N. Broadway St.

Formal in the composition of its classical ingredients, the Gittens Residence is a forceful representative of the Colonial Revival period of construction. The intersecting wing added in 1901 to the 1895¹⁹ structure incorporates matching materials, and compliments the axiality of the gambrel-roofed original. The house is an effective foil to its Queen Anne contemporaries, even as it shares the same fullness of scale and some of the same decorative elements.

23. E. P. Smith Residence, 903 N. Broadway St.

A Baltimore architect is said to have designed the former E. P. Smith House of 1922-23,²⁰ an impressive example of twentieth-century NeoGeorgian design. The standard formula of longitudinal front facade with five regular openings per story and three gable dormers in the roof, is enlivened by the inclusion of a semicircular portico and large second-story hall light with interlaced muntins. The quality of the interpretation is illustrated by the use of slate shingles on the roof and by the overall cleanness of forms.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

25. Capt. Joseph E. Lawton Residence, 935 N. Broadway St.

Several times rebuilt and remodeled, the present Joseph Lawton house is an impressive large-scale representative of Italianate and Neoclassical modes. Tax records and historic photos suggest that the original 1857 stone structure was replaced by the large Italianate house in 1887 or 1883, and acquired its Neoclassical roof and pediment, stone porch, and Arts & Crafts-type riverside conservatory in 1914 and 1920. The evolved house still illustrates the grandeur and formality of the house in its early days, with projecting pavilions, balconies, and traveated entry; the Neoclassical modifications effectively point up the classicism of the nineteenth-century Italianate design.

33. H. J. Wheeler Residence, 620 N. Broadway St.

The H. J. Wheeler House is a classic representative of small-scale Second Empire domestic design, the more important because of the relatively small number of its period in the state. The well-preserved bracketed wood shingle mansard and frame porches nearly overwhelm the small plan, emphasizing the massive effect of the style. The architect/builder of the 1878²¹ design is unknown.

52. Gustave H. Fleck Residence, 432 N. Wisconsin St.

The Gustave H. Fleck House is one of several cubic builders' Queen Anne-Colonial Revival houses in the district; as the residence and work of a leading De Pere contractor, the house illustrates to better and less typical effect the general characteristics of the type. The form of the 1906²² house is subtly augmented by a corner "tower," projecting side pavilion, and single-columned "double portico" to suggest the formal picturesque possibilities of the earlier Queen Anne and the current colonial and classical variants. The effect is dignified and substantial (the original interior no doubt comfortable and fine), yet an architect's services were not employed.

53. F. E. White Residence, 421 Cass St.

The 1854²² E. F. White House, with double-tiered portico, is an unusual example of Greek Revival period construction. The disposition of openings and elements conforms to Greek Revival formula, but the scale and proportions of the dwelling are unusually generous. No record of the builder is available, but the atypical design may relate to building practice in the original owners' native New York State.²³

54. Jacob Falk Residence, 321 N. Wisconsin St.

The well-proportioned and -preserved Jacob Falk Residence illustrates again the versatility of Queen Anne domestic design. Porch, shingle patterns, carved panels, leaded and beveled glass, and gable-end "stick-work" testify to the taste for ornament and texture in what is essentially a modest house. The house was constructed in 1894,²⁴ but the architect/builder is unknown.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

Association With Significant Persons

In keeping with the architectural calibre of the neighborhood, many of the original and subsequent residents of the district were recognized civic, business, and social figures in the community. Although only five of the houses can be nominated as significant for their association with these leading citizens, several others were occupied by individuals whose contributions are better represented by existing industrial buildings in De Pere. Still other residents are remembered and nominally mentioned in histories of the city. These "contributing contributions" or distinctions, associated with both pivotal and contributing buildings, are mentioned in Contributing Associations following the discussion of pivotal buildings.

Pivotal Buildings

7. Kellogg-McGeehan Residence, 515 N. Broadway St.

Original owner William E. Kellogg, who occupied his house from 1886-1898,²⁵ is remembered as the founder of the Kellogg-Citizens Bank of Green Bay and the Kellogg Bank of De Pere; in 1891, he became president of the State Bank of De Pere.²⁶ It was subsequent owner Robert J. McGeehan whose association is more significant, however. McGeehan (1854-1911), a native of Ontario, Canada, arrived in De Pere in 1878. From that year until his death, he operated an agricultural implements company in De Pere. Concurrently, he was an organizer of the State Bank of De Pere, vice president and manager of the De Pere Electric Light & Power Company, vice president of the J. P. Dousman Company, alderman of De Pere from 1884-85, county supervisor from 1887-90, twice-elected mayor and served from 1890-1900, a five-year member of the board of trustees of the County Asylum for the Chronic Insane, chairman of the Brown County central democratic committee, delegate to the state and congressional conventions, twice-elected Wisconsin state assemblyman (1888-92) and state senator (1892-96).²⁷ Also active in many De Pere civic and fraternal organizations, Robert McGeehan "was by public opinion placed among the most enterprising, successful men of his part of Wisconsin. . . ."28

18. Randall Wilcox Residence, 707 N. Broadway St.

"Randall Wilcox of De Pere, who was for several terms chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was a man highly respected and of sound judgement. He was moreover thoroughly interested in the growth and progress of his own town as well as the county in general, and was connected with most of the large moneyed enterprises of that day."²⁹ Wilcox was the first village president, founded the first bank in De Pere, and commissioned the first plat. Said to have come to Wisconsin from his native Lee, Massachusetts specifically to develop water power on the Fox River,³⁰ Wilcox built his home and office (Map no. 1) in 1836, the year of his arrival. He was president of the Hydraulic Company, in 1836, located in the Town of Wilcox, as established by the territorial council.³¹ Wilcox's descendants, most of whom were also descendants of Capt. Joseph Lawton (Map no. 25) through marriage, have lived in his house for all of its near one hundred fifty years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

19. E. E. Bolles House, 721 N. Broadway St.

President of one of De Pere's largest nineteenth-century industries, E. E. Bolles first established a factory in 1865 for the manufacture of "fish packages" in a building owned by J. G. Lawton on the Wisconsin River bridge.³² Because the facility was crowded by the construction of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, Bolles constructed a larger plant in 1872, expanded in 1876, which covered more than ten acres of land in the village. Serving the packaging of fish and iron products, the E. E. Bolles Woodenware Company manufactured at least 3,000 pine and ash barrels per day, employing some one hundred twenty-five "men and boys."³³ By 1915, the site had been taken over by Lyons Boiler Works.

25. Capt. Joseph G. Lawton Residence, 935 N. Broadway St.

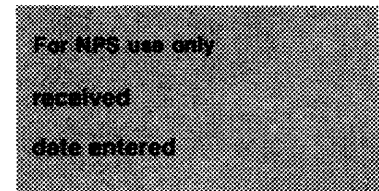
Captain Joseph G. Lawton (1822-1896) was born the son of Charles Lawton of Massachusetts, an organizer of the "'Board of Brokers,' the nucleus of the present New York Stock Exchange."³⁴ Previous ancestors "were not only early English colonists of the educated and wealthy class, but were active in the affairs of the colony of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut—men of high standing in professional, commercial, political and also military affairs of those early days in New England."³⁵ In his youth, Joseph's family moved from New York City to Ogdensburg, New York, then to Pennsylvania, where the youth completed one year at Pennsylvania University before beginning an apprenticeship in business. In succession, Joseph took part ownership with his family of a coal mine and general store, then began law studies.³⁶ In quest of opportunity, Lawton set out for Green Bay 1851, and subsequently brought his family there to settle. In 1856 he founded the Brown County Bank of De Pere;³⁷ after a brief move to Erie, Pennsylvania to take control of the Erie City Bank, Lawton returned to De Pere to settle in 1858. Lawton served briefly in the Civil War before returning with a disability. In 1863, he founded a stove factory, smelting furnace, and flax factory in West De Pere, and also platted that village; a year later, he built a sash and door factory. A wing dam, canal, and bridge between East and West De Pere were constructed with his support. After 1881 Lawton was able to retire, and in 1889 moved from his substantial stone house to another residence at 610 N. Broadway.³⁸

34. J. S. Chase, 602 N. Broadway St.

Joseph Stephen Chase (1853-1915), the son of Oconto lumberman Nathan B. Chase, was educated in De Pere schools and at Green Bay Business College, before buying out his father's milling business in 1870. For the next seventeen years Chase operated the mill, and "became very influential in the region. . . ,"³⁹ as attested by the Oconto County town named in his honor. Chase settled in De Pere in 1889, after which he served as county treasurer, city alderman, president of the De Pere Lumber & Fuel Company, secretary of the John P. Dousman Milling Company, secretary of the De Pere Light & Power Company, and member of the board of directors of the Artesian Water Supply Company. "His business activity and enterprise are universally recognized, and his interest in the material advancement of De Pere is equally well considered."⁴⁰

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 8

Contributing Associations

To give a better appreciation for the concentration of leading citizens who once occupied the N. Broadway Street Historic District, other noteworthy citizens and their contributions to local history deserve mention. Because of the survival of other buildings more closely associated with their singular contributions, the lesser significance of these figures in the community, or occupancy after their periods of significance, these individuals' associations with particular architecturally pivotal or contributing houses is secondary.

The original Thomas Elder Sharp House at 409 N. Broadway St. was the home of former De Pere mayor William M. Workman for the last six years of his life from 1913-19.⁴¹ Previous to his residence at the N. Broadway St. address, Workman was a traveling concert singer; he was also a director of the State Bank of De Pere and the De Pere Electric Light & Power Company. His community service included several terms on the De Pere city council, two terms (1896-98) as mayor of De Pere, circuit court commissioner, and involvement in several civic and fraternal organizations.⁴² Until his retirement in 1890, Jeremiah S. Dunham was a partner in the Dunham, Wells & Company flour mill, after which he served a two-year term as mayor of De Pere. From 1881-85 he served on the De Pere city council, on the school board, as city clerk, and just prior to his death, as assistant postmaster.⁴³ Father-in-law Capt. Joseph Lawton constructed the house at 639 N. Broadway St. for Dunham and his wife Fannie Lawton Dunham at the time of his retirement.

Founder of the A. G. Wells Company whose 1973 flour mill is still standing, Allison George Wells (Map no. 20) extended the scope of his original retail grocery business to include grain, coal, and building materials. The company principally supplied feed and groceries to lumber camps in northeastern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula in Michigan, moving to processing feeds and seeds after the turn of the century.⁴⁵ A portion of John P. Dousman's Milling Company also survives in De Pere, along the riverfront a short distance to the west of the district. In 1893 (while his residence was under construction at 813 N. Broadway St.) the company became Columbia Milling, then reverted to its former title a year later. In the 1890s when the present Nicolet Paper Company of De Pere was the American Writing Paper Company, John S. Gittens of 823 N. Broadway St. was its director and superintendent of the Shattuck & Babcock Division of the twenty-eight-mill syndicate.⁴⁶ The corporation was said to be one of the finest, and the largest, paper mill in the west to make high-grade writing paper.⁴⁷

Although the present appearance of "White Pillars," the original office of the Fox River Hydraulic Company, dates from its 1913 remodeling, the commercial significance of the former appearance deserves mention for its persistence in the historic consciousness of present-day De Pere. The simpler Greek Revival building was constructed in 1836 to serve as the office of the hydraulic company whose organization (by settlers William Dickenson, Charles Tullan, and John P. Arndt) was authorized by the Michigan Legislative Council in 1836.⁴⁸ With the issue of negotiable notes in 1837, the building is believed to have functioned as the first bank in the northwest territory; in 1838 when the Wisconsin territorial legislature forbade the exercise of banking powers in the wake of the panic of 1837 and bogus banking activity in the southeastern part of the territory, that shortlived service ceased.⁴⁹ Thereafter, the building served variously as a school, church, store, and warehouse, before assuming residential function from 1910-73.⁵⁰ For the last ten years, the building, donated by the Fort Howard Paper Company,⁵¹ has served as the De Pere Historical Society Museum, and is known as "White Pillars."

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 9

Inclusion of Exempted Properties

Four of the buildings included in the proposed N. Broadway St. Historic District are moved structures. Three of the structures (no. 1, 403 N. Broadway; no. 35, 417 Fulton; no. 38, 410 Fulton) were moved well within the district's period of significance. The three altered but recognizable Greek Revival and one Greek Revival-Italianate house, (including no. 46 at 448 N. Broadway) are of contributing status only, and are consistent in materials, design, workmanship, and setting with the character of the district. Thus, all can logically be exempted from the normal prohibition against nomination of moved structures.

Because the small, early-twentieth-century "country Gothic" church at 435 N. Broadway (No. 3) is consistent with the scale and feeling of its context, it can be considered contributing on the basis of its architectural (rather than religious) character, and thus also overrides the "religious structures" prohibition.

Boundary Description/Justification

The boundaries of the proposed district shall begin at a point at the intersection of N. Broadway and Cass Streets, west to include the east half-block of Blocks 11 and 4 of Irwin's Addition (bounded by Cass, Front, Franklin, and N. Broadway Streets) north-east to Franklin; then farther northeast in a line to include the east half of Block 5 of Irwin's Addition (between Franklin and Fulton Streets), and northwest, northeast and southeast along the middle of Fulton Street to include Lot 10 in the west half of Block 5; the boundary shall continue along the mid-point of Block 6 of Irwin's Addition to include all four east lots; then northwest to the rear of Fitz's Addition, along the Fox River; the boundary shall then stretch straight northeasterly to include Fitz's and Arndt's Additions, and Blocks 1-10 of Subdivision A of the De Pere Land Improvement Company, all land lying between N. Broadway St. and the river. From that far north-westerly point, the boundary shall move southeast along the north edge of Lot 10 to the midpoint of N. Broadway St., where it shall follow the middle of N. Broadway St. south of Randall Ave. to move southeasterly to include the west half of Lots 8, 9, and 10 of Block 7 of the De Pere Land Improvement Company Addition; then, the boundary shall move in a straight line southwesterly to include the two west half-blocks between Ridgeway, Morrison, and Fulton, and then southeast and southwest to include the property on the west half of Lot 4 of Block 7 of Irwin's Addition, to the middle of Fulton Street. The boundary shall then move along the middle of Fulton St. to the corner of Wisconsin, then along the middle of Wisconsin southwest of Franklin St. to the northern edge of Lot 5 of Block 10 of Irwin's Second Addition, southeast, then southwest, then northwest to include said Lot 5, to the middle of Wisconsin St. at the intersection of Cass St.; the boundary shall then move directly south to the south edge of Lot 2 of Block 21 of Irwin's Addition, then west and north to include Lots 1 and 2 in Block 21 of said Addition; from that point, the boundary shall move directly west to the point of the beginning.

Boundaries of the N. Broadway Street Historic District were drawn to include the maximum number of domestic structures of sufficient integrity and age to meet National Register regulations. Along the northwest edge of the district, the Fox River forms a natural boundary; south of that, sparsely-developed industrial land, interspersed with a few much-altered residences of no historic or visual interest, forms an edge where buildings differ in use, density, scale, and condition. Immediately south of the

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 10

district land use changes radically to commercial, characterized by parking lots and contemporary buildings. Along the eastern edge of the boundaries, residential structures are generally later in date, of lesser interest architecturally, and more wholly altered (i.e., composition siding and loss of details is typical of structures). To the north of the district, land use is mixed and structures are sparse.

Preservation Activity

To date, there has been no known preservation activity in De Pere, although several property owners in the central business district intend to take advantage of Economic Recovery Tax Act benefits for restoration of historic buildings. Public opinion is running in favor of nomination of the proposed N. Broadway St. Historic District, and the community generally recognizes the historical importance of the area in the early settlement of the Northwest. A proposed Tax Incremental Finance District has been delineated along the south and east boundary of the proposed historic district, and currently includes two of the historic district's pivotal buildings (nos. 53 and 54); whether that designation will pose threat to the buildings remains to be seen.

Archaeological Potential

There are no known archeological sites within the district boundaries. However, this portion of the Fox River Valley contains many prehistoric and historic archeological sites. Systematic archeological survey has not been carried out within the district, so there exists a possibility that archeological resources exist in portions of the district undisturbed by major construction activities.

Footnotes

- ¹ Deborah B. Martin, History of Brown County, Wisc., Past and Present, Chicago, 1913 (hereafter cited as Martin), p. 32.
- ² Martin, p. 158.
- ³ Martin, p. 158.
- ⁴ Martin, p. 164.
- ⁵ Martin, p. 163.
- ⁶ Martin, p. 167.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 11

Footnotes (continued)

- 7 Martin, p. 307.
- 8 Martin, p. 305.
- 9 Martin, p. 332.
- 10 Martin, p. 327.
- 11 Martin, p. 208
- 12 M. J. Maes, "Local History," a series of articles appearing in the Brown County Democrat, April 3, 1914 to April 16, 1915.
- 13 City of De Pere Real Estate Assessment Rolls; Sanborn Perris maps: 1895, 1900, 1914.
- 14 Real Estate Assessment Rolls.
- 15 Martin, p. 307.
- 16 (Oshkosh) Northwestern Weekly, June 25, 1891.
- 17 September 1982 interview with Allsion Wells (grandson of original owner), De Pere.
- 18 De Pere News, Sept., Dec., 1893.
- 19-22 Real Estate Assessment Rolls.
- 23 1860 Brown County Census.
- 24-25 Real Estate Assessment Rolls.
- 26 J. B. Beers Co., Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley (Counties of) Brown, Outagamie, and Winnebago, 1895 (hereafter cited as Beers), p. 82.
- 27 Martin, pp. 434-45.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 Martin, p. 166.
- 30 Elizabeth Shephard Lough, "A Bit of New England in De Pere," Green Bay Historical Bulletin, Vol. 8, Nos. 3 and 4, p. 1.
- 31 Martin, p. 164.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 12

Footnotes (continued)

- 32 Bella French, The American Sketchbook, Vol. III, Green Bay, 1876, pp. 206-7.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Beers, p. 29.
- 35 Ibid., p. 28.
- 36 Ibid., p. 31
- 37-38 Ibid., p. 32.
- 39 Ibid., p. 421.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 Real Estate Assessment Rolls.
- 42 Martin, pp. 15-6.
- 43 Martin, pp. 358-61.
- 44 The Wisconsin Magazine, Appleton, Wisconsin, 1951, p. 111.
- 45 January 1981 interview with Roy H. Osen, current owner, De Pere, as reported in 1981 Fox River Valley Industrial Survey, State Historical Society of Wisconsin and University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.
- 46 Maes, Local History, Brown County Democrat, March 12, 1915.
- 47 Nicolet Paper, A Brief History of the Nicolet Paper Co., 1970.
- 48 Martin, p. 164.
- 49 Martin, p. 272.
- 50 Ibid.; Real Estate Assessment Rolls.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

N. Broadway St. Historic District, De Pere, Brown County, Wis.
Continuation sheet

Item number 10, 11

Page 1



10. Geographical Data

UTM References (continued)

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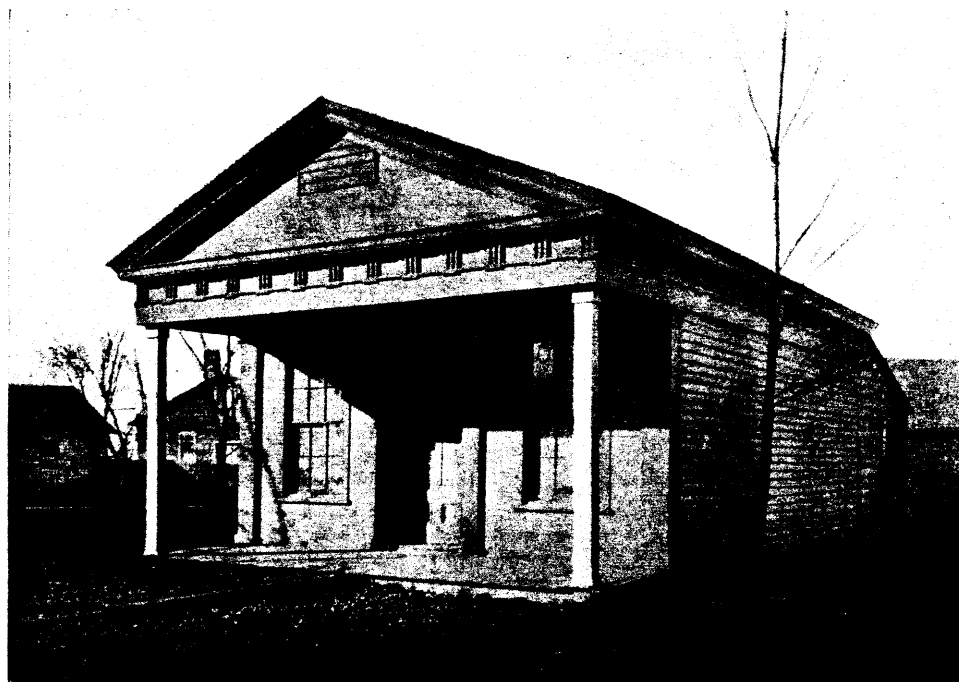
11. Form Prepared By (continued)

Research Assistance by:

Max Franc/Curator
De Pere Historical Museum

De Pere

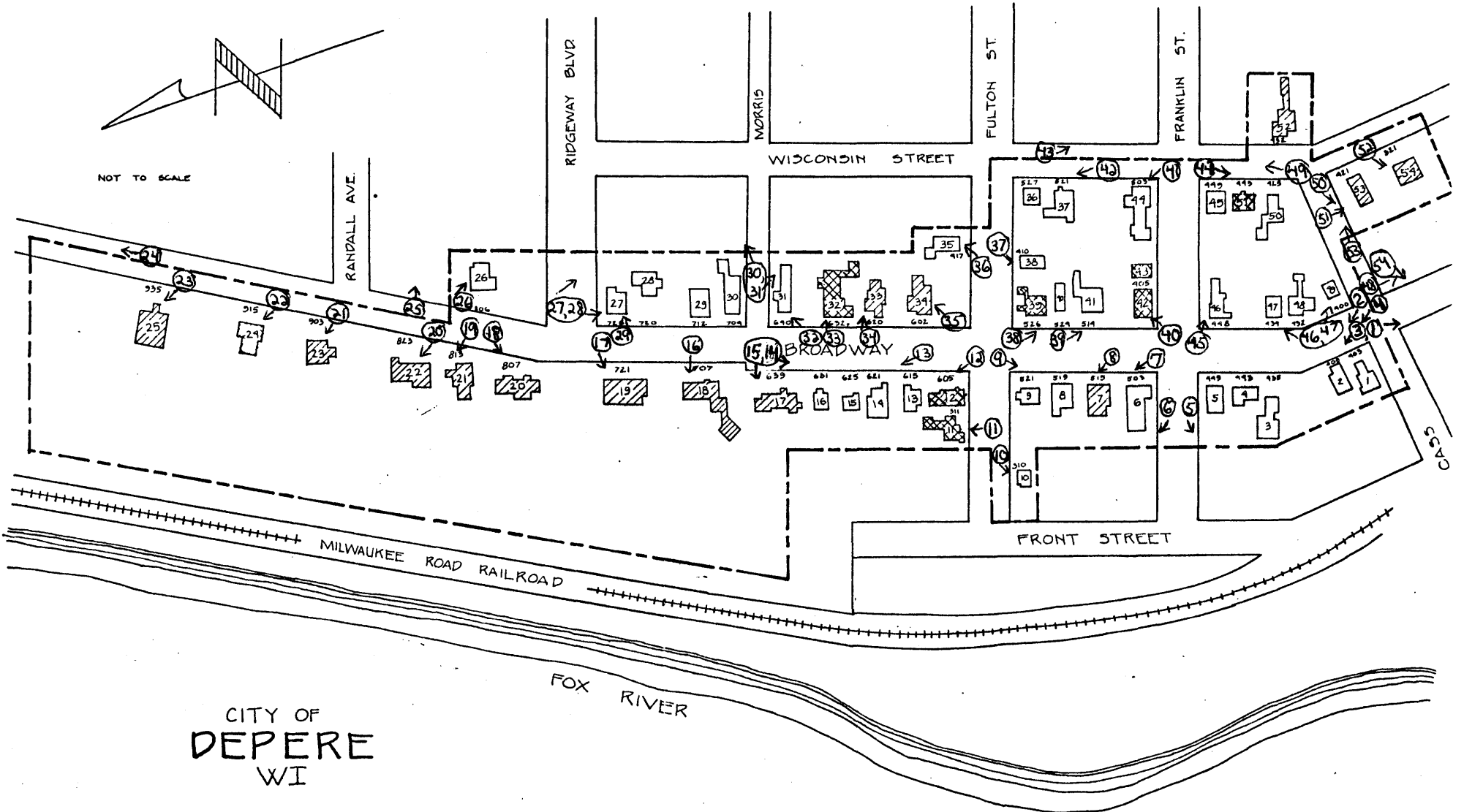
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FIRST BANK BUILDING IN DE PERE, 1836

(from The State Bank of De Pere, Heyrman & Kuypers, Printers, De Pere, n.d.)

no. 1, 403 N. Broadway, "before"



**NORTH BROADWAY STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

- KEY:
- CONTRIBUTING
 - ▨ PIVOTAL
 - ▩ NON-CONTRIBUTING
 - Ⓝ → photo references