



Historic Preservation Commission

335 South Broadway
De Pere, WI 54115
www.deperewi.gov

Regular Meeting

Agenda

Monday, June 23, 2025

6:00 PM

Council Chambers and Virtual

Pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 19.84, Notice is hereby given to the public that a meeting of the **Historic Preservation Commission** of the City of De Pere will be held on **June 23, 2025 at 6:00 PM** in the **COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 2ND FLOOR CITY HALL, 335 S. BROADWAY STREET. DE PERE.**

The Public or Members of the Historic Preservation Commission, which may count toward an official quorum, may attend the meeting either in person in the Council Chambers or telephonically or electronically via video conferencing or other appropriate technological means. Telephonic or electronic access to the meeting is provided below:

Computer/smart phone accessing <https://www.gotomeet.me/DePere>

OR

You can also dial in using your phone.
United States (Toll Free): [1 866 899 4679](tel:18668994679)
United States: [+1 \(312\) 757-3117](tel:+13127573117)
Access Code: 154-883-285

This meeting may also be rebroadcast on TV throughout the week and available on demand at <https://deperewi.portal.civicclerk.com/>.

- I. Call to Order
 1. Roll Call
 2. Approval of the minutes of the April 28, 2025 Historic Preservation Commission meeting.
 3. Public Comment on Matters not on the Agenda. Comments made during the public comment period shall pertain only to matters under the jurisdiction of the Historic Preservation Commission. §6-3(f) DPMC
 4. Annual Election of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson.
 5. Consideration and possible action on the status of three projects that Historic Preservation Committee members are working on in 2025. Projects include historic property designations, CLG Subgrant facilitation, and public education program #2.*
 6. Adjournment.

Any person wishing to attend this meeting who, because of disability, requires special accommodations should contact the Clerk's office at 339-4050 by Noon, the previous day so that arrangements can be made.

Agenda Sent To:

Alderspersons

City Manager

Mayor

Department Heads

TV, Newspapers & Radio Stations

Kress Family Library

De Pere Chamber of Commerce

Wisconsin Historical Society



City of De Pere, Wisconsin

I.2

**Request for Historic Preservation Commission
Action**

MEETING DATE: June 23, 2025
DEPARTMENT: Development Services
FROM: Kelly Barker, Administrative Assistant
SUBJECT: Approval of the minutes of the April 28, 2025 Historic Preservation Commission meeting.
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approval

ATTACHMENTS:
HPC_Apr2025_Minutes_Draft



Historic Preservation Commission

Regular Meeting

Draft Minutes

335 South Broadway
De Pere, WI 54115
www.deperewi.gov

Monday, April 28, 2025

6:00 PM

City Hall, Council Chambers 335 S. Broadway

I. Call to Order

1. Roll Call

Present: Kathy Achten, Patrick Boyd, Gene Hackbarth, Jonathon Hansen, Mary Ann Schumerth

Absent:

Excused: Mark Reinhart, Jane Schueller

Also present: City Planner Peter Schlein

2. Approval of the minutes of the March 24, 2025 Historic Preservation Commission meeting.

RESULT:	Approved
MOVER:	Jonathon Hansen
SECONDER:	Gene Hackbarth
AYES:	Kathy Achten, Patrick Boyd, Gene Hackbarth, Jonathon Hansen, Mary Ann Schumerth
NAYS:	None

3. Public Comment on Matters not on the Agenda. Comments made during the public comment period shall pertain only to matters under the jurisdiction of the Historic Preservation Commission. §6-3(f) DPMC

Gene Hackbarth received a certificate of appreciation in recognition of 11 years of his dedicated service serving on the WAPAC board. There were no other public comments.

4. Consideration and possible action about the status of five projects that Historic Preservation Committee members are working on in 2025. Projects include WAHPC award nominations, public education program #1, historic property designations, CLG Subgrant facilitation, and public education program #2.

City Planner Peter Schlein noted that the consultant's work on the CLG subgrant is about 50% completed. Gene Hackbarth stated that he sent 3 different emails to the property owners at 127 N Broadway Street to request a letter of approval but he has not received any response from the owners. There were no updates for the education programs. For the historic property designations, Ald. Hansen suggested that the team start thinking about other options that haven't been researched already. Gene Hackbarth reminded members to use the 2001 & 2017 surveys that were completed to try to identify possible properties.

RESULT:	Approved
MOVER:	Jonathon Hansen
SECONDER:	Patrick Boyd
AYES:	Kathy Achten, Patrick Boyd, Gene Hackbarth, Jonathon Hansen, Mary Ann Schumerth
NAYS:	None

5. Discussion and acknowledgment of an award granted to 415-417 Main AV by WAHPC.

Gene Hackbarth presented Tom Gavic the award of restoration and rehabilitation for the property at 415-417 Main Avenue. He provided a brief history of the renovation, starting in 2023 and completing in late 2024. Tom Gavic accepted the award and thanked the HPC for their acknowledgment of his work.

6. Discussion about information learned by the Historic Preservation Commission members while attending the April 24-25, 2025, WAHPC Conference.

There was no discussion since none of the HPC members went to the conference.

7. Adjournment.

Patrick Boyd moved, seconded by Gene Hackbarth to adjourn the meeting at 6:30 PM. Upon vote, motion carried unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,
Kelly Barker



City of De Pere, Wisconsin

L3

**Request for Historic Preservation Commission
Action**

MEETING DATE: June 23, 2025
DEPARTMENT: Development Services
FROM: Kelly Barker, Administrative Assistant
SUBJECT: Public Comment on Matters not on the Agenda. Comments made during the public comment period shall pertain only to matters under the jurisdiction of the Historic Preservation Commission. §6-3(f) DPMC
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Public Comment

ATTACHMENTS:
None



City of De Pere, Wisconsin

I.4

**Request for Historic Preservation Commission
Action**

MEETING DATE: June 23, 2025
DEPARTMENT: Development Services
FROM: Kelly Barker, Administrative Assistant
SUBJECT: Annual Election of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson.
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Election

ATTACHMENTS:
None



City of De Pere, Wisconsin

I.5

**Request for Historic Preservation Commission
Action**

MEETING DATE: June 23, 2025
DEPARTMENT: Development Services
FROM: Peter Schlein, City Planner/Zoning Administrator
SUBJECT: Consideration and possible action on the status of three projects that Historic Preservation Committee members are working on in 2025. Projects include historic property designations, CLG Subgrant facilitation, and public education program #2.*
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approval of the final draft of the State Bank of De Pere Nomination document.

ATTACHMENTS:

Memo to HPC, State Bank of De Pere NR Nomination Draft - 17 Jun 2025

CITY OF DE PERE MEMO



To: Historic Preservation Commission Members
From: Peter Schlein, Senior Planner | Zoning Administrator
Date: June 23, 2025

RE: Consideration and possible action on the status of three projects that Historic Preservation Committee members are working on in 2025. Projects include historic property designations, CLG Subgrant facilitation, and public education program #2.*

Summary:

On January 27, 2025, the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) approved five projects to work on in year 2025. The HPC designated a timeline for each project and designated HPC members to work on each project. The table on the following page summarizes the remaining projects and HPC decisions that were made.

Below is a summary status for each specific project:

1. Historic property designations.

No status change. Project to be completed by July 2025.

2. CLG Subgrant facilitation: Historic designation of 127 N Broadway ST.

The final draft of the State Bank of De Pere Nomination document has been included with this memo for review by HPC members prior to this meeting. HPC members are asked to review the document for necessary historic data and reference corrections. HPC should either recommend approval or denial of the document. The project continues to be on schedule for completion by September 2025.

3. Public education program #2.

The project started in June 2025. Project to be completed by December 2025.

RECOMMENDATION:

The HPC should review the final draft of the State Bank of De Pere Nomination document and prepare a list of potential revisions prior to arriving at the June 23, 2025 HPC meeting.

Recommend approval of the document, with any revisions, and forward the document to the Common Council for a final decision on July 15, 2025.

PROPOSED HPC MEMBER PROJECTS

Topic	Timeframe	Project HPC Member	Project Status
Consider WAHPC Award Nominations	Jan – Mar	Gene	In progress.
Education program #1 of 2 on the historical education of the City. <i>(Ideas: Discovering Brown County, Immigrant City, Transportation Then and Now, Urban Archaeology)</i>	Jan – May	Mark Mary Ann Patrick	In progress.
Target three residential properties and three commercial properties for national, state, and/or local designation.	Jan – Jul	Jane Jonathon Kathy	In progress.
Complete a 2024 Certified Local Government Sub-grant for a federal and state designation at 127 N Broadway ST (State Bank of De Pere).	Jan – Sep	Gene	In progress. Next HPC action is June 23, 2025.
Education program #2 of 2 on the historical education of the City. <i>(Ideas: Discovering Brown County, Immigrant City, Transportation Then and Now, Urban Archaeology)</i>	Jun – Dec	Mark Mary Ann Patrick	Starts in June.

	Project starts during FIRST quarter of year.
	Project starts during SECOND quarter of year.
	Project starts during THIRD quarter of year.
	Project starts during FOURTH quarter of year.

PROPOSED HPC MEMBER PROJECT TIMELINE

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
WAHPC	<i>Completed on schedule.</i>											
ED #1	<i>Not completed.</i>											
TARGET												
CLG						HPC	CC					
ED #2												

State Bank of De Pere

Brown County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

United States Department of the 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: State Bank of De Pere
 Other names/site number: H.R. Jones Bank, Kellogg Bank
 Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 127 N. Broadway
 City or town: De Pere State: WI County: Brown
 Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following

level(s) of significance: National Statewide Local

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Daina Penkiunas, Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Officer	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register
- Determined eligible for the National Register
- Determined not eligible for the National Register
- Removed from the National Register
- Other (explain:)

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
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the county)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

State Bank of De Pere
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Brown County, Wisconsin
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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE /
financial institution/bank

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE /
restaurant/tavern

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS / Beaux Arts

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: limestone, concrete block

Walls: limestone, brick

Roof: asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The State Bank of De Pere is a two-story commercial storefront building constructed in 1877 as a masonry building and altered with a new façade addition in the Beaux-Arts style completed in 1904. Located at 127 North Broadway in De Pere, Brown County, the building was the home of the State Bank of De Pere from 1902, when the property was purchased for the new financial

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institution, until 1933, when the successful local bank moved to a larger space only a few lots south on North Broadway. The bank was one of the only banks in the community at the time, providing savings accounts and lines of credit to locals, and the only one to persevere with a presence in De Pere until the 1980s. While the interior and portions of the rear exterior have been altered since the bank left the location, the main façade, designed by notable Green Bay architect Henry Foeller, retains its integrity as one of the only examples of a high-style Beaux-Arts design in Brown County and the only one in De Pere. While the State Bank of De Pere has undergone alterations, it retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association sufficient to convey its significance under *Criterion A* in the area of Commerce and under *Criterion C* in the area of architecture.

Setting

The State Bank of De Pere is located on the east side of the City of De Pere near the southwest corner of James Street and North Broadway. The building stands on the west side of the 100 block of N. Broadway at the north end of a two-block commercial district between James and Charles Streets. The base of the building is along the back edge of the sidewalk. To the north, it is flanked by a one-story commercial building that was constructed in the mid-twentieth century and that is set back from the edge of the sidewalk by approximately 50 feet. To the south, there is only a wide paved parking lot where the previous commercial buildings were demolished. The building is set along the wide streetscape of North Broadway among a commercial hub on the east side of the Fox River. The building has a narrow street frontage of approximately ten feet along the sidewalk. The north and south sidewalls historically adjoined neighboring buildings while the east (primary) façade faces Broadway, and the west (rear) façade faces the alley that bisects the block.

In the late nineteenth century, the commercial block was originally set back from the street and freestanding without abutting buildings. Then, in 1904, the existing Beaux Arts façade was constructed on the east façade to match the setback of the adjacent buildings constructed to the north and south. By the early twentieth century, the State Bank of De Pere stood amid a densely developed commercial district on Broadway consisting of contiguous and abutting commercial blocks that varied between one and three stories tall. The buildings immediately south of the State Bank of De Pere were demolished and replaced in the 1960s and again demolished between 1982-1992. In the southern half of the commercial district, most buildings along the west side of the Broadway commercial district were demolished between 2005 and 2010 when the bridge carrying State Highway 32 to the west bank of the Fox River was realigned from its original alignment on George Street, bisecting the north and south sides of the Broadway commercial district. The bridge was reconstructed at the south end of the commercial district. The building is near, but not included in several National Register Historic Districts including the North Broadway Street Historic District of 52 properties listed in 1983; the North Michigan Street – North Superior Street Historic District of 114 residential properties listed in 2007; and the De Pere Lock and Dam Historic District of seven contributing resources listed in 1993.

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Exterior Description

The two-story State Bank of De Pere building has a monumental limestone and granite façade that was a later addition and gives the impression of a single story from the exterior. This façade occupies about eight feet at the front of the building on the east elevation. Little remains visible of the original construction besides the cream brick masonry walls and the stone foundation of the side elevations. There is a stepped brick parapet with clay tiles and a flat (slightly sloped) asphalt roof.

East Elevation

The State Bank of De Pere has a façade on the east elevation in the true sense of the word; it was added in 1904 as a renovation effort in the Beaux-Art classicism for the recently established financial institution to give it an outward sense of stability and wealth. The façade faces North Broadway to the east. The east facade has a base of rusticated limestone. Above, the elevation is entirely limestone veneer, varying in depth from four to twenty inches, hung on a brick backing. The corners feature full-height pilasters at the north and south ends on a nearly symmetrical façade. Between the pilasters are two bays, each five feet nine inches wide, divided by short, polished granite columns with a fourteen-inch diameter. These columns are Doric in style with squared bases and spaced evenly. In the left bay to the south is a recessed entry with a stone step. Originally open, the bay now has an aluminum storefront and door with sidelights and a transom. The right bay to the north has a fixed metal window with a deep stone sill. The contemporary glass is etched, and the window has wood trim. On top of the columns and openings is a horizontal entablature with decorative molding at the base. Above is a large Roman arch, spanning between the pilasters with a six feet six inches radius, and topped with a decorative keystone. The large arch has a window with wood trim divided into twelve squares, each with an operable awning window with frosted glass. Historically, this window also had lead bars in a diamond pattern in each light. Above the arch is a raised stone panel with the shadow of text in relief that reads "State Bank of De Pere." The lettering has been removed, as have the remnants of metal rods that supported non-extant tavern signage. At each end is a decorative medallion with organic patterns centered around a carved representation of a silver dollar, with one end representing one face of the historic coin and the other side showing the other side. The elevation is capped with stone coping.

South Elevation

The south elevation historically was immediately adjacent to a neighboring one-story commercial building and consequently covered. The foundation is quarried stone and is visible along this part of the building. Most of the exterior is cream brick in a common bond that was originally obscured when constructed by an adjacent one-story commercial building that is non-extant. Exposed ends of the internal rafter ends are visible in the brick masonry. The change to the first addition to the west is visible in the color of the brickwork, as the foundation also changed to concrete block from stone. Similarly, the second garage addition is also clear as the exterior wall transitions to painted concrete block. At the southeast corner of the building is a contemporary rough stone veneer that covers the original stone that is wraps around this corner.

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This veneer extends approximately eight feet horizontally on the south elevation and rises about twenty feet up, revealing the original limestone near the parapet. There are two first-floor window openings in the first addition that have been bricked in. The second floor has three non-historic windows, one 1 over 1 vinyl sash in the first addition with a brick sill, and to the north of it, a pair of 1 over 1 vinyl sash windows with a brick sill, and then another single matching window further east in the upper level of the original building. These windows were likely added as the second floor became an apartment over the tavern in the 1930s. The elevation terminates with a stepped brick parapet with a clay tile coping that conceals the flat asphalt roof and decreases in height to the rear of the building at the west. There is an external chimney at the western end of the original building with matching cream brick and a stone cap. The brick in this location is damaged.

West Elevation

The rear of the building has a visible concrete slab on the property and a concrete block foundation. Most of the elevation has vinyl siding with a two-car overhead garage door on the north side and a pedestrian door on the south end of the elevation. The second level has a wood frame deck with a trellised wood screen, and the exterior wall has vinyl siding with a sliding vinyl door at the north end and a single 1 over 1 vinyl sash window at the south end. The overhanging shed roof has a low slope and asphalt shingles.

North Elevation

Like the south elevation, the north one also historically was immediately adjacent to a neighboring one-story commercial building and consequently covered. The foundation is quarried stone from the nineteenth century. This side of the building similarly reveals the original brick from the nineteenth century, with a portion of the rear covered by an adjacent one-story commercial building. The brick has been painted, and the front portion to the east is smooth limestone that wraps around from the front façade and was constructed as a part of the 1904 renovation. Two 1 over 1 vinyl sash windows are located at the western end in the rear additions and are difficult to see from the exterior of the building. The elevation terminates with a stepped brick parapet with a clay tile coping that conceals the flat asphalt roof and decreases in height to the rear of the building at the west.

Interior Description

Overview

The floor plan of the State Bank of De Pere building is arranged with a large lobby with a two-story high space at the front. This large space takes up most of the original building. While the building is shown as a single story in fire insurance maps into the twentieth century, the 1904 renovation plans reveal that the lobby was on this scale before alterations as well. There is a recessed entry vestibule and a turned main door to the south with a set of steps. Behind the lobby to the west is a one story space that formerly consisted of a bank vault, office, and toilet that is now used as a continuation of the open lobby and a storage room that were repurposed as

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back-of-house spaces such as a kitchen when the building was used as a tavern since the mid-1930s.

The first, circa 1930s addition at the rear has a toilet, wash basin, hall, and stairs on the first floor. Further to the rear, is an open garage and stairs that were likely added circa 1970. Above, on the second floor, is a two bedroom apartment that is accessed via an open stair in the garage.

First Floor

Though the interior has been altered since it was a bank, many of the original finishes are still in place. The front vestibule has a tile floor that continues up the stairs and into the lobby space. This flooring is in small polychromatic hexagonal tiles that form six-sided stars and is lined with Greek waves along the edges. There is also a low marble wainscot in the vestibule area. The open lobby space has a marble wainscot on the walls capped with trim and painted ornamental plaster above. The tile pattern flooring of the vestibule continues into the lobby along the south side of the building, with a tongue-and-groove pine flooring on the north side where the bar is located presently and has been situated since the 1930s. The prominent arched window of the façade is divided into twelve squares with operable awning windows and a single round fixed window under the keystone. The window has painted wood trim, and the glazing has been replaced with contemporary frosted glass where it was historically divided by a lead grill. The ceiling of the lobby features wood faux beams crossing the room with plaster brackets that have a decorative floral pattern. These also have wood crown molding and dentils. Near the center of the open space is a former rectilinear skylight divided into nine squares by wood beams and have since been covered with panels. Originally, it was open to above and let natural light into the lobby. A set of original metal safety deposit boxes is located on the west wall. There are eighty of them in a deep plaster wall with numbers and key holes facing the lobby space. The lobby, according to the 1904 plans, once consisted of a cashier's desk, but is now occupied by a new bar and a rear arched display with mirrors to mimic the prominent arch on the façade, and replacement ceiling fixtures added recently as part of a remodeling effort.

To the west of the lobby space is a thick four-wythe brick wall in the old location of the bank vault. The other finishes on the floor, walls, and ceiling of the vault have been replaced with painted drywall and fiber reinforced polymer. The adjacent spaces of the first rear addition have polished concrete floors and plaster walls. The rear one-and-one-half story garage addition on the first floor has a concrete slab floor, exposed plywood walls, and exposed rafters above. There is a utilitarian wood frame staircase that leads down to the garage level and up to a second-floor apartment.

Second Floor

The additions to the building in the 1930s to repurpose it as a tavern included a second-floor apartment. The finishes on the second floor are wood floors, painted drywall, some diagonal wood paneling on the walls, and a drywall ceiling with contemporary fixtures. The unit is entered from stairs leading up from the garage below to a living room and kitchen at the west end

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of the apartment and private spaces to the east. The space is presently a private residence and does not have any architectural features from the period of significance.

Basement

The foundation of the building was lowered and rebuilt during the 1904 renovations of the State Bank of De Pere. The foundation walls are exposed to the lower level and are stone block in the front under the façade and a mix of fieldstone and brick elsewhere. There is a storage area in a long open room at the eastern end of the basement, and a former vault and boiler room at the western end. The floor is a concrete slab, and the ceiling is the exposed wood joists above, with a few storage lockers and coolers used by past tavern occupants of the space. At the northeast corner, there is a crawlspace with an opening in the foundation wall that was reportedly used as a passage under the street, though its purpose is unknown.

Integrity

Location and Setting

The bank building remains in its original location at 127 North Broadway and retains a similar setting of the wide commercial streetscape. The non-extant adjacent commercial buildings have been demolished except one, leaving room for parking lots and exposing the north and south elevations of the building; however, the main east façade comes right up to the sidewalk as was originally intended.

Design

From the exterior, the design of the bank remains largely intact from the period of construction of the façade in 1904, with the exceptions of three window openings on the second floor of the south elevation and two bricked-in window openings on the first floor of the south elevation. There have also been two additions to the rear, in matching brick to extend the building for a second-floor apartment circa 1935, and another rear addition with concrete block and vinyl siding circa 1970. These additions have changed the footprint of the building at the rear and are essentially utilitarian in appearance. They are not readily noticeable from the main east façade and its significant design.

Similarly, the interior of the building features a large two-story lobby space at the front upon entry. This space retains many of the finishes and details of the original 1904 bank design. Since the 1930s, the building has been used as several taverns, and, in each case, there were interior renovations with new wall finishes, light fixtures, replacement windows, and a remodeling of the rear of the building for supporting uses such as kitchens and storage. The second floor is presently an apartment and has been for some time, with contemporary finishes. These rear and second-floor uses are not visible from the public former bank lobby area.

Materials and Workmanship

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On the exterior, the bank building retains its visible cream brick and stone foundation in addition to the impressive stone façade added to the front in 1904 with limestone on brick backing, granite columns, and a large arched window. The original wood windows have been removed, but the material palette of the main façade and simple masonry construction on the sides of the building are still present.

The interior of the main lobby retains some of the materials of the 1904 bank, including marble wainscot at the entry, mosaic tile floor, plaster walls, bracketed wood beams, and crown molding. Some of the finishes in the lobby space are from the period when the building was used as a tavern and reflect that use with plain tile and wood flooring. Elsewhere, the materials of the interior finishes are either from the post-1933 period, when it was a tavern and apartment, or are recent alterations.

Feeling and Association

Despite alterations, the building retains sufficient integrity in the aspects to cumulatively convey the feeling and association of a turn of the twentieth century bank. The architecturally prominent decorative stone façade is still in place and effectively unalterable, and a constant reminder of the building's identity as the State Bank of De Pere, while the stone foundation and brick elevations are reminders of the building's nineteenth-century commercial origins. Likewise, the main two-story lobby is open and retains many of the design elements of the old bank lobby. Cumulatively, the building is associated with the history and design of the bank.

END OF DESCRIPTION, DO NOT DELETE

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

State Bank of De Pere
 Name of Property

Brown County, Wisconsin
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Areas of Significance

Commerce
 Architecture

Significant Person

N/A

Period of Significance

1902-1933
 1904

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Dates

1877
 1904

Architect/Builder

Foeller, Henry (architect)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The State Bank of De Pere is significant at the local level under *Criterion A* in the area of Commerce as a long-standing bank in the City of De Pere. The bank was successful and persevered during a time when most of the financial institutions developed in De Pere were short-lived. It was one of the only banks in the community and continued operation through most of the twentieth century.

The State Bank of De Pere is also significant at the local level under *Criterion C* in the area of Architecture as a fine, and only, example of the Beaux Arts style in the City of De Pere. The style is appreciably rare in Brown County and the State of Wisconsin, and the bank's façade is a well designed and intact work designed by the local prominent architect Henry Foeller.

Period of Significance and Justification

The period of significance in the area of commerce begins with the establishment of the State Bank of De Pere in 1902, the same year when the institution purchased the extant building at 127 N. Broadway, and ends in 1933, when the bank moved out of the commercial storefront space

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for a larger building further south along North Broadway. The building ceased to be a bank at that time.

In the area of architecture, the period of significance is limited to the date of construction for the main façade facing N. Broadway only. The stone Beaux-Arts style front is designed in a high style with architectural integrity, and, while the building itself is older than the renovated façade, it has undergone changes on the exterior and interior since that time.

Criteria Consideration (if applicable)

Not applicable

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The State Bank of De Pere is eligible under Criterion A: Commerce as a locally significant bank in the history of the city. The bank was one of the first financial institutions in De Pere to last a considerable amount of time and one of the few that served the rapidly growing community in the early twentieth century from its establishment in 1902 along North Broadway to the time that the institution moved to another location in 1933. It is one of only a few historic banks remaining in De Pere.

The bank building is also eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a local example of the Beaux-Arts style. It is the only building of this kind in De Pere and one of only a few examples in Brown County. The main façade, completed as an addition in 1904 and designed by respected local architect Henry Foeller, is architecturally remarkable. The building, and particularly its façade, has a high level of integrity in aspects of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Historic Context

Brief History of the City of De Pere

The State Bank of De Pere at 127 N. Broadway is located in the City of De Pere, Brown County, in northeast Wisconsin. The city developed on the east and west banks of the lower Fox River, approximately seven miles south of the point of the bay of Green Bay. Before European contact in the 1600s, this region was within the ancestral homelands of the Menominee and Ho-Chunk Nations. The Fox River watershed between the bay of Green Bay and Lake Winnebago was also inhabited by the Mascouten, Sauk, and Ojibwe between the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.¹

¹ Wisconsin First Nations American Indian Studies of Wisconsin, "Tribal Lands Map," Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction-American Indian Studies, PBS Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin-School of Education; <https://wisconsinfirstnations.org/map/>; accessed Mar 2025; and Martin, Deborah. *History of Brown County, Wisconsin, Past and Present, 2 Volumes* (Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1913).

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French colonists of the St. Lawrence River valley were the first Europeans to travel into the western Great Lakes. In the early 1600s, the Huron permitted the government of New France in Montreal to allow young French male colonists to live among them, learn their language and customs, and understand the landscape and water routes. French explorers began navigating along the shores of Lake Michigan and the interior rivers of Wisconsin, seeking to expand the existing fur trade, to establish a river passage across North America, and to establish Christian missions. In 1634, the Huron escorted Jean Nicolet to meet the Ho Chunk at Red Banks on the east shore of Green Bay.²

In 1671, Father Claude Allouez founded the Mission of St. Francois Xavier at the *Rapides des Pères* on the Fox River. Allouez began his journey to the bay of Green Bay in 1669 from the mission at La Pointe on the shores of Chequamegon Bay. Allouez weathered the winter in a Native village at the mouth of the Oconto River before continuing to his intended destination on the Fox River. The Mission of St. Francois Xavier was built on a projection of land around the last series of rapids before the Fox River enters Green Bay. The mission was destroyed by the Iroquois in 1687 because of mounting conflicts between the Native nation and the French in the seventeenth century.³

French forts and trading posts were established at the southern end of Green Bay in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the 1600s and 1700s, prominent native villages existed concurrently in the region along the south bank of Green Bay, at Red Banks by the Ho-Chunk, and along the Fox River by the Menominee, Ojibwe, and Odawa Nations. The French forts and trading posts were succeeded by a British fort and fur trading post when the British gained control of the region in the late 1700s. An American fort and fur trading post was established in the early 1800s. Following the War of 1812, the U.S. established Fort Howard at the south end of the bay of Green Bay west of the Fox River in 1816. The U.S. government then began acquiring land in the Wisconsin region by entering treaties with Native Nations, beginning with the Menominee for lands surrounding Fort Howard in 1817. In the following twenty years, the Menominee ceded substantial portions of their territory around Green Bay to the United States.⁴

The City of De Pere derives its name from the French term, *Rapides des Pères*, describing the final rapids of the Fox River before converging with Green Bay. However, the present-day City of De Pere originated from two prospective settlements established in the mid-1800s on either side of the Fox River with the intent of harnessing waterpower from the rapids for economic gain. The first plat was on the east bank of the Fox River and was made under the authority of the De Pere Hydraulic Company in 1835. In 1837, a dam was constructed across the Fox River at the head of the rapids. In 1850, the original plat for West De Pere on the west bank of the river was prepared. The two communities were incorporated as villages in 1857 and 1870, respectively. In 1882, a large fire destroyed much of the east side's commercial district between George and Lewis Streets along Broadway. Another fire in 1888 destroyed much of North Broadway, and another the following year struck the same area. The one and two-story wood

² Maes, Matthew J. *The History of Brown County and De Pere, Wisconsin* (De Pere, WI.: St. Norbert College, 1915).

³ Maes, Matthew J. *The History of Brown County and De Pere, Wisconsin*.

⁴ Maes, Matthew J. *The History of Brown County and De Pere, Wisconsin*.

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frame commercial buildings were nearly all razed, and the following development, especially of commercial storefronts on both sides of the Fox River, would be built of masonry. In 1883, the City of De Pere was incorporated on the east bank of the river, and the City of Nicolet was incorporated on the west bank of the river. In 1887, the state legislature authorized the City of Nicolet to be renamed the City of West De Pere. In 1890, the cities were consolidated into the unified City of De Pere, hastened by the experience of the devastating fires. A new lock and dam system on the Fox River was completed in 1896, maintaining De Pere's close relationship with the Fox River. St. Norbert's College opened in De Pere in 1898 to train young Catholic priests. Over the following century, it would transform into a Catholic liberal arts college.⁵

The first few decades of the twentieth century were a period of rapid growth for the consolidated city with 4,038 inhabitants in 1900. The waterworks were established under municipal control in 1904. A large turning basin between the Wells docks and a newly refurbished paper mill was constructed in 1910; gas service and electricity were introduced in 1912, a sanatorium was completed in 1914, and a police and fire department were commissioned in 1916. The De Pere Journal Democrat newspaper was established in 1918, and WHBY, the second radio station in Wisconsin, opened in 1925.⁶

During the Great Depression years following 1929, De Pere's local economy continued to flourish as a reinforced concrete Claude Allouez Bridge was constructed in 1932, linking the two commercial areas at the heart of the city across the river. U.S. Paper Mills was founded in 1935, and the De Pere Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1937. Following World War II, the city's economy was driven by paper manufacturing and meat packing, with examples such as the Thomson Meat Packing and the U.S. Paper Mill being the largest employers in the city during the 1950s and 1960s. During this period, the city continued to grow and expand with suburban tract housing in Ranch and Minimal Traditional styles as the population reached 10,045 inhabitants in 1960. Marquette Mall, the first shopping mall in the community, was opened in 1965 as the first commercial center outside of the twin districts along the river in the center of the city. Shopko was established in 1967, and other outlets along the highways on both sides of the river began drawing business away from downtown.⁷

A west side historic district along Main Street and an east side district were identified and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the late 1970s and early 1980s, respectively. As the city continued to grow, the two downtown commercial districts flourished despite the suburban nature of the community. The population of De Pere reached 25,410 people in 2020.⁸

⁵ Martin, Deborah. *History of Brown County, Wisconsin, Past and Present, 2 Volumes* (Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1913); and Heggland, Timothy. *City of De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin: Intensive Survey Report* (Prepared for the City of De Pere, October 2001).

⁶ Heritage Research, Ltd. *Historical and Architectural Resources Survey, 2017. City of De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin* (Prepared for the De Pere Historic Preservation Commission, August 2017).

⁷ "Chronological History," De Pere Document Center.

<https://www.deperewi.gov/egov/apps/document/center.egov?view=item&id=98#:~:text=president%20of%20St.-,Norbert%20College.,%233%2C%20and%20%234>. Accessed May 2025.

⁸ "Chronological History," De Pere Document Center.

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History of Commerce and Banking in De Pere

The earliest recorded commercial activity that took place in present-day De Pere was conducted by traders and merchants serving traffic up and down the Fox River in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Following the construction of the first dam across the rapids at De Pere in 1837, the first bridge was constructed crossing the river. The bridge drove this growth as it was the only crossing of the river in the region and created hubs for industrial and commercial development on both sides. Apart from the former payroll office of the De Pere Hydraulic Company, constructed in 1837, located at 403 North Broadway, and moved to its present site in 1861, most of the surviving commercial buildings in De Pere were constructed from the 1870s to the present. Many of these properties are in ‘downtown,’ which is located at both the east and west ends of the Claude Allouez Bridge, the site of all the major bridges historically in De Pere. The city is situated five miles south of the mouth of the Fox River at Green Bay, where there were once large rapids in the river. This made the site the furthest ships could travel in the early nineteenth century. The rapids also provided waterpower for early industries. The combination of transportation and a readily available power source made the site of De Pere economically viable and attractive.⁹

Roadways also contributed to the location and popularity of De Pere businesses as the north-south running Broadway connected De Pere and other communities to the City of Green Bay to the north. Once the first bridge was constructed near the rapids and dam, the site where this bridge met Broadway became the hub of the community. Likewise, following the construction of the bridge, the approach on the west side of the river along Main Street also developed as a commercial center. This increased as the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was constructed in 1862 on the west side of the river, right through the west bank hub.¹⁰

A series of fires, beginning in 1882, destroyed many of the frame-built commercial blocks on both sides of De Pere, and in response, a fire district was created along Broadway that only allowed for masonry construction. Most of the extant commercial storefronts date from the period following these disasters in the 1880s through the 1910s.¹¹

One of the first two banks in Wisconsin was established in Green Bay in 1835; the other was in Mineral Point. Both failed during the panic of 1837, a trend that befell many nineteenth-century banking operations in the state. The first bank in De Pere was built for the Fox River Hydraulic Company in 1836 and failed the following year. In 1852, a state banking law was passed that provided a bank comptroller to oversee the notes provided by banks in Wisconsin, which led to more local banks to be established including the Fox Riverbank in Green Bay, formed in 1854, and the Bank of Green Bay, later known as First National Bank, established in 1859.¹²

⁹ Milquet, Mary Kay and Dan. *De Pere of Yesteryear* (Brillion, WI: Zander Press, 2006); and Lewis, Albert Walter. *Green Bay, County Seat, Brown County, Wisconsin* (Green Bay, WI: Green Bay Commercial Club, 1915).

¹⁰ Heggland, Timothy. *City of De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin: Intensive Survey Report* (Prepared for the City of De Pere, October 2001).

¹¹ Heggland, Timothy. *City of De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin: Intensive Survey Report*.

¹² Heggland, Timothy. *City of De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin: Intensive Survey Report*.

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Banking in Brown County generally focused on the larger institutions in Green Bay to the north; however, a series of short-lived smaller banks developed in De Pere in the nineteenth century. The second bank in the city was the Brown County Bank, established in the office of the Fox River Hydraulic Company as a state-chartered bank; it closed in 1860. The Bank of De Pere was organized in 1872 on North Broadway and closed in 1877. The First National Bank of De Pere opened in 1873 and only lasted three years. The H.R. Jones Bank was organized as a private lending institution in 1877 and closed in 1883. Finally, the Kellogg Bank was opened on North Broadway in 1889 and was purchased by the State Bank of De Pere in 1902.¹³

During the twentieth century, several banks were established that persevered, including the State Bank of De Pere, established on North Broadway in 1902. Others include the rival National Bank, also on North Broadway and established in 1904. The Bank of West De Pere, organized with a small office on Main Street in 1919, would later become Community Bank in 1970, and the De Pere Federal Savings and Loan Association, established in 1935.¹⁴

The H.R. Jones Bank was established at 127 N. Broadway in 1877 following the panics of the early 1870s, when many banks were forced to close. The bank closed due to bankruptcy in 1883 and was purchased by Rufus Kellogg and renamed the Kellogg Bank, often going by the moniker “The State Bank” with a state charter granted in 1889. A branch of the larger Kellogg Banking empire of Green Bay, the bank continued to operate until the turn of the century. In 1902, the property was acquired and renamed the State Bank of De Pere with J.S. Gittens as president, who was also the director of the American Writing Paper Company in De Pere. At the time, it was the only identifiable bank on either side of the river in De Pere, according to plat books, city directories, and Sanborn fire insurance maps of the period. Within two years, the bank’s façade and interior were remodeled. The former mayor of De Pere, John Anton Kuypers, served as the bank president from 1918 to 1931. The bank would later move to a larger space at the former National Bank location at 107 N. Broadway in 1933. The bank would eventually open a West De Pere branch at 366 Main Avenue in 1908 with a small commercial vernacular storefront. In 1966, the bank moved again to a new building at 206 N. Wisconsin Avenue on the east side of the river and a small branch at 115 4th Street on the west side of the river. All these bank buildings are still extant. Following a reorganization, the bank was purchased in 1989 as the first expansion of the large Associated Bank.¹⁵ The State Bank of De Pere was the only financial institution in De Pere during the first two decades of the twentieth century and, unlike many of its forerunners and competitors, stayed in business until the end of the twentieth century as a stable and trusted local financial institution.

¹³ Martin, Deborah. *History of Brown County, Wisconsin, Past and Present, 2 Volumes* (Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1913).

¹⁴ Graef, Anhalt of Schloemer and Associates. *Determination of Eligibility of the State Bank of De Pere at 127 N. Broadway, De Pere, WI* (2004).

¹⁵ Graef, Anhalt of Schloemer and Associates. *Determination of Eligibility of the State Bank of De Pere at 127 N. Broadway, De Pere, WI* (2004); and *Commemorative biographical record of the Fox River Valley counties of Brown, Outagamie, and Winnebago* (Chicago, IL: J.H. Beers and Co., 1895); and John Anton Kuypers (Obituary) (*Green Bay Press-Gazette*, March 20, 1940); and “State Bank of De Pere,” vertical file, on file at the De Pere Historical Society. De Pere, WI.

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Property History

The building at 127 N. Broadway, which would later be the home of the State Bank of De Pere, was constructed in 1877 by M.H. Hunt after the lot was acquired four years earlier. The space was used as a bank, specifically the Kellogg Bank, as of 1889. The building was flanked by two non-extant brick two-story storefronts by 1895. The property was acquired by the newly organized State Bank of De Pere in 1902 and extensively remodeled in 1904, coinciding with the lowering of the right-of-way of Broadway by about three feet. The renovation effort included a Beaux-Arts main façade that extended the front of the building approximately eight feet closer to the street, the lowering of the floor, and new finishes on the interior designed by architect Henry Foeller. Franken and Brookman completed exterior work as contractors, while R. Braud and Sons of Oshkosh completed the interior work. Original plans to introduce a new vault, remodel the back of the building, and lower the floor down to grade were not completed. The bank left the property in 1933, and the façade is still extant.¹⁶

After its use as a bank, the property housed the Fred Hendricks Tavern as of 1935, who also opened an appliance business out of the location. A large rear addition was completed to the tavern circa 1938, and the second floor was used as an expanded apartment, usually occupied by the owner of the bar below. By 1950, the building was owned by Ivan Mataya and operated as the Zig Zag bar, which continued to operate until 1973. Since that time, the building has been several bars, including Herbie's Too Tavern, R&K Lounge, Cassie's Tavern, Night Deposit Tavern, and My Place.¹⁷

Architectural Context

Beaux-Arts Style

The State Bank of De Pere reflects the Beaux-Arts style, popular around the turn of the twentieth century. The style traces its origins to the French classicism of the seventeenth century, popular in the court of King Louis XIV and continued under the auspices of the Académie royale d'architecture, renamed the Académie des Beaux-Arts following the French Revolution. The eclectic, rigid classicism promoted by the academy was challenged by a set of French architects in the 1820s and 1830s who embraced a more romantic style rather than formality, drawing on Renaissance, Baroque, and even non-European influences to produce what they saw as a national French architecture. The methods of instruction taught through the academy continued without interruption in France from the early nineteenth century to the 1960s. The style that it produced

¹⁶ Lot sales (*Green Bay Press Gazette*, May 31, 1873); and "The State Bank of De Pere, De Pere, Wisconsin." 1878-1908 (Pamphlet. on file at the De Pere Historical Society. De Pere, WI); and Tax Rolls 1899, 1910, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1945, 1950, and 1955. (On file at the De Pere Historical Society. De Pere, WI).

¹⁷ Wright's Directory of Green Bay with De Pere and Brown County. Milwaukee, WI: A.G. Wright Publishing, 1884, 1901, 1911, 1916, 1931, 1935, 1946, 1951, 1955, 1959, 1960, 1964-65, 1970, 1973, 1977, 1980, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1995 (On file at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library); and Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Fire Insurance Maps of De Pere, Wisconsin. New York: Sanborn-Perris Co., 1884; 1890; 1895; 1900; 1914; 1925, 1925 (updated to 1934), 1925 (updated to 1953).

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was referred to in English as simply Beaux-Arts, and was especially popular, in France and abroad, from the 1850s to the 1900s.¹⁸

The style became popular in the United States beginning in the 1880s, as many prominent architects of the period, including Henry Hobson Richardson, John Galen Howard, and Daniel Burnham, embraced it even as its influence was waning outside of France elsewhere in the western world. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago was the culmination of several of these architects' influence and propelled the visibility and popularity of the style in America into the twentieth century.¹⁹

While the Beaux-Arts style is certainly classically inspired, it is broadly considered less severe than revival classicism in its willingness to use ornamentation and impressionistic finishes along otherwise conservative lines. Characteristics of the style include oversized details, deep cornices, blatant historicism and eclecticism, flat roofs, raised first floors, grand and symmetrical entryways, arched windows and pedimented doors, rusticated foundations, murals, mosaic, pilasters, clasps, brackets, consoles, polychrome finishes, symmetry, and sculptural additions.²⁰

In Wisconsin, the Beaux-Arts style is much less prolific than the associated Neoclassical Revival and classically inspired designs. Though rare and usually reserved for large commercial or institutional buildings, a few notable examples include Agriculture Hall at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, the Al Ringling Theater in Baraboo, the Eau Claire Public Library, the Germania Building in Milwaukee, the Manitowoc County Courthouse, and the and the Brown County Courthouse in Green Bay, not far from De Pere. The only such example of the style in De Pere is the façade of the State Bank of De Pere, designed by Henry Foeller on a small scale. The front of the bank building is nearly symmetrical, with a massive limestone façade with polished granite columns and a large and high arch spanning the width of the building from pilaster to pilaster with decorative carved elements. This richly finished appearance feels monumental despite its size and was originally reflected on the interior of the bank lobby as well. Arguably, the style was appropriate for a newly formed bank at the turn of the century as a means of conveying a reliable and successful financial institution. In the case of the State Bank of De Pere, this turned out to be an honest appraisal.²¹

Architect

The main Beaux-Arts façade of the State Bank of De Pere building was designed by Green Bay architect Henry A. Foeller as his first commission in De Pere. Foeller was born in Alsace,

¹⁸ Middleton, Robin, ed. *The Beaux-Arts and Nineteenth-century French Architecture* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1982).

¹⁹ Middleton, Robin, ed. *The Beaux-Arts and Nineteenth-century French Architecture*.

²⁰ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin. 3 Volumes* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

²¹ Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database / Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory.

<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records?facets=CATEGORIES%3a%22Architecture+and+History+Inventory%22>; accessed May 2025; and Foeller, H.A. *State Bank of De Pere (Architectural Drawings)* (Green Bay, WI: 1904. On file with Berners Schober Associates, Green Bay, WI).

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France, in 1871. He immigrated to the United States with his family in 1885, settling in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Foeller attended the Oshkosh Teacher's College and apprenticed with notable Oshkosh architect Williams Waters until 1895 when he established his own office in Green Bay where he worked on a variety of small commissions in and around Brown County, working in a variety of eclectic styles and became a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1901. He was joined by Max W. Schober in 1907, who began as a draftsman and rose quickly to become Foeller's lifelong partner. Marvin Stephenson, another architect, joined them in 1917. Beginning with many residential projects, the office soon focused on larger commissions, including community buildings such as churches, schools, libraries, and hospitals in the 1910s and 1920s. In 1925, Edgar Berners, an engineer, joined the firm. Four years later, he became a partner, and the office was renamed Foeller, Schober, and Berners in 1929. Foeller headed the firm and was enrolled as a Fellow with AIA in 1937. He died the following year, and the firm was renamed Berners-Schober in 1941 when Max Schober's son, Leonard Schober, took his place at the firm.²²

The office has been responsible for a large volume of work over the last century, especially high-profile designs in the region around Brown County. The firm also worked on other notable local Bay projects such as the Architects Building, the office of Foeller, Schober, and Stephenson, and later its successor firm Berners-Schober Associates, at 306-314 Pine Street; the Columbus Club, the Northern Finance Company Building; the Green Bay YMCA, Lambeau Field, and the Green Bay Press-Gazette Building, all in the City of Green Bay. In De Pere, Foeller was also responsible for the design of several residences and the De Pere Public Library on South Broadway, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Berners-Schober Associates continues today as a leading architectural and engineering office in Northeastern Wisconsin and is one of the state's oldest firms. Much of the office's work, which spans many building types and architectural styles, has been recorded and preserved.²³

Comparative Analysis

The State Bank of De Pere, located at 127 N. Broadway, is recorded as a local landmark in the City of De Pere; however, there are several comparable resources. There are six banks or financial institutions that have been recorded in WHPD in the City of De Pere. Of these, the National Bank at 107 N. Broadway, completed in 1904, operated as a competitor to the State Bank of De Pere until it closed in 1932. The State Bank of De Pere would move into its former building a year later and would expand the property with a large 1954 addition. The former National Bank was also determined eligible at the same time as the State Bank of De Pere as a local example of Neoclassical architecture. The Bank of West De Pere at 371 Main Avenue, constructed in 1919, is another example of the closely related and contemporaneous Neoclassical style and is a comparable example of an early twentieth-century bank building, although the Bank of West De Pere is even smaller and humbler in scale. Others include the W.P. Call Building, which is a Victorian-era, two-story commercial vernacular building that was later adapted for use as the De Pere Savings and Loan in the mid-twentieth century. The Community

²² "Henry Foeller, Architect, Dies at Green Bay" (*The Wisconsin Architect*. July 1938).

²³ Causier, Charles and Timothy Heggland. *Green Bay YMCA Nomination for the National Register of Historic Places* (March 1989).

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Bank at 441 Main Avenue and the First Security Credit Union at 900 George Street are mid-twentieth-century financial institutions that are examples of the Modern Movement, constructed in 1970.²⁴

In the City of De Pere, there are fourteen examples of the Neoclassical and Beaux Arts style that have been recorded in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), consisting of banks, commercial buildings, university buildings, religious buildings, and residences. Of these, only the bank buildings listed in Table 1 below are comparable in style, scale, and type, and only the State Bank of De Pere can conclusively be labelled as embracing the Beaux Arts style rather than a more broadly Neoclassical revival. In Brown County, there are few examples of the Beaux-Arts style, the most recognizable being the Brown County Courthouse in downtown Green Bay, which was individually listed in the National Register in 1976, and more recently included in the Green Bay Downtown Historic District in 2019.²⁵

Table 1. Banks and Financial Institutions Previously Recorded in WHPD

AHI	Name	Address	Year	Style	Evaluation
1801	State Bank of De Pere	127 N. Broadway	1877, 1904	Beaux Arts	Determined eligible
1802	National Bank	107 N. Broadway	1904	Neoclassical	Determined eligible
121561	Bank of West De Pere	371 Main Avenue	1920	Neoclassical	Contributing to the Main Street Historic District
121331	W.P. Call Building	123 S. Broadway	1882	Vernacular commercial building	Non-contributing in the South Broadway Historic District
232923	Bank of West De Pere	441 Main Avenue	1952, 1970	Modern movement	Unevaluated
233613	First Security Credit Union	900 George Street	1985	Modern movement	Unevaluated

*Shaded entries indicate examples that are comparable to financial institutions that are designed in classically derived styles.

Concluding Significance Statement

The State Bank of De Pere was one of the most successful financial institutions in terms of its longevity and influence on commercial life in the city. The bank operated from 127 North Broadway from 1902 to 1933 and continued at other locations afterward. The building's façade, completed in 1904 and designed by architect Henry Foeller, remains intact and displays the only fine example of the Beaux Arts style in De Pere. The State Bank of De Pere retains a high level of integrity and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: Commerce and Criterion C: Architecture.

²⁴ Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database / Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory. <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records?facets=CATEGORIES%3a%22Architecture+and+History+Inventory%22>; accessed May 2025.

²⁵ Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database / Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory.

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Land Acknowledgement (will be reviewed by the Office of the State Archaeologist)

This nomination recognizes the depth of human presence here, the ancestral homeland of American Indians for millennia. From as early as the seventeenth century, Euro-American exploration and settlement, military campaigns, and government programs all had the effect of repeated displacement of Indians of many tribal affiliations. This continuous tribal movement resulted in Wisconsin being home to tribes who originated from other parts of the country, generating a pattern of immigration, relocation, and formation of a new homeland. Some of these tribes remain in Wisconsin, but others may not. We acknowledge that the property that is the subject of this nomination is located on land long occupied by American Indians. De Pere is situated at the rapids near the mouth of the Fox River, making it a popular place of human settlement for centuries before the arrival of Euro-Americans and their engagement with the region in the seventeenth century. The Menominee tribe has lived in the area for over a thousand years, while the Ho-Chunk tribe was the first to contact French explorers. Other First Nations peoples to inhabit the area around De Pere include the Potawatomi, Sauk, and Fox. Still more tribes, transplanted from further east or elsewhere in the Great Lakes region, have settled or been forcibly moved to the area, including the Mascouten, Stockbridge, Munsee, Oneida, Ojibwe, and Huron.²⁶

Archaeological Potential (will be drafted and reviewed by the Office of the State Archaeologist)

Preservation Activities (for properties in CLGs)

The State Bank of De Pere was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP during a survey of the City of De Pere conducted in 2001 and published under the title, *City of De Pere, Brown County, Intensive Survey Report* (Timothy F. Heggland). Eligibility was reaffirmed in January 2004 in response to a Determination of Eligibility Form (WHS# 04-0023/BR). As a partner with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the National Park Service (NPS) participating in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, the City of De Pere is required to maintain a system to survey and inventory historic properties. That entails regular surveys with updates every 20-25 years to identify properties that appear potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Presently, the building is being renovated on the interior as a restaurant and tavern. The owner aims to preserve the historic exterior architecture of the former bank.

Acknowledgments

This program receives Federal financial assistance for the 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

²⁶ Wisconsin Cartographer's Guild, *Wisconsin's Past and Present: A Historical Atlas* (Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1998).

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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.

END OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE DO NOT DELETE

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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 # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: De Pere Historical Society, Brown County Library – Kress
Branch, Berners-Schober Associates Archives

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory # 1801
and/or Archaeological Site Inventory #: n/a

State Bank of De Pere

Brown County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Heggland, Timothy. *City of De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin: Intensive Survey Report*. Prepared for the City of De Pere, October 2001.

“Henry Foeller, Architect, Dies at Green Bay.” *The Wisconsin Architect*. July 1938.

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Howard, Needles, Tammen, and Bergendoff in association with Timothy Heggland. *City of Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey Final Report*. 2001.

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Lewis, Albert Walter. *Green Bay, County Seat, Brown County, Wisconsin*. Green Bay, WI: Green Bay Commercial Club, 1915.

Lot sales. *Green Bay Press Gazette*, May 31, 1873.

Maes, Matthew J. *The History of Brown County and De Pere, Wisconsin*. De Pere, WI; St. Norbert College, 1915.

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Middleton, Robin, ed. *The Beaux-Arts and Nineteenth-century French Architecture*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1982.

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“State Bank of De Pere,” vertical file, on file at the De Pere Historical Society. De Pere, WI.

“The State Bank of De Pere, De Pere, Wisconsin.” 1878-1908. Pamphlet. on file at the De Pere Historical Society. De Pere, WI.

State Bank of De Pere

Brown County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Tax Rolls 1899, 1910, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1945, 1950, and 1955. On file at the De Pere Historical Society. De Pere, WI.

2010 City of De Pere Comprehensive Plan and update.

www.deperewi.gov/egov/documents/1378480246_313.pdf; accessed May 2025.

Wisconsin Cartographers' Guild, *Wisconsin's Past and Present: A Historical Atlas*. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1998.

Wisconsin First Nations American Indian Studies of Wisconsin, "Tribal Lands Map," Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction-American Indian Studies, PBS Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin-School of Education; <https://wisconsinfirstnations.org/map/>; accessed March 2025.

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database / Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory.

<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records?facets=CATEGORIES%3a%22Architecture+and+History+Inventory%22>; accessed May 2025.

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Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin. 3 Volumes*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986. Architecture and Commerce.

END OF BIBLIOGRAPHY DO NOT DELETE

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: 0.075 acres

Provide either the UTM system or the latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone:	<u>16</u>	Easting:	<u>415607</u>	Northing:	<u>4922110</u>
2. Zone::	<u> </u>	Easting:	<u> </u>	Northing:	<u> </u>
3. Zone::	<u> </u>	Easting:	<u> </u>	Northing:	<u> </u>
4. Zone:	<u> </u>	Easting:	<u> </u>	Northing:	<u> </u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The property on which the State Bank of De Pere is located consists of the northern 24 feet of Lot 2, Block 14, as depicted on the original plat of the City of De Pere. The property is bounded by a commercial building to the north, the sidewalk and right of way on the east, the eastern edge of a paved alley on the west, and a northern edge of a parking lot to the south.

Boundary Justification

The historic boundary of the State Bank of De Pere encompasses the area historically associated with the property and includes the same lot. The boundary coincides with the current legal description of the parcel on file with the City of De Pere Assessor's office.

END OF GEOGRAPHIC DATA DO NOT DELETE

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Megan E. Daniels and Rowan Davidson
organization: Legacy Architecture, Inc.
street & number: 605 Erie Avenue, Suite 101
city or town: Sheboygan State: WI zip code: 53081
Email: rdavidson@legacy-architecture.com and mdaniels@legacy-architecture.com
Telephone: (920) 783-6303

Additional Documentation

Figure Log

Figure 1. Location Map, taken from USGS Topographical Map, De Pere, WI Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, 2022.

Figure 2. Sketch Map, taken from 'Brown Dog,' GIS Map of Brown County, 2025.

Figure 3. Sketch Plans – Photo Key / First Floor Plan, Scotty's Dog Tavern Remodel Plan, first floor. Drury Design, 2025.

Figure 4: Main Floor Plan for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904. Revised.

Figure 5: Main Floor Plan for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

Figure 6: Basement Plan for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

Figure 7: Front Elevation, Plan, and Section for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

Figure 8: Interior Details and Sections for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

Figure 9: Ceiling Plan for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

Figure 10: Details of Fixtures for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

Figure 11: Watercolor rendering for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1902. Note this design was not used.

Figure 12. Photograph, circa 1880. Bank building in the foreground. Note the non-extant Italianate façade. Courtesy of the De Pere Historical Society.

Figure 13. Photograph, circa 1920. New Beaux-Arts façade. Note the extant stone facing and slightly altered fenestration. Courtesy of the De Pere Historical Society.

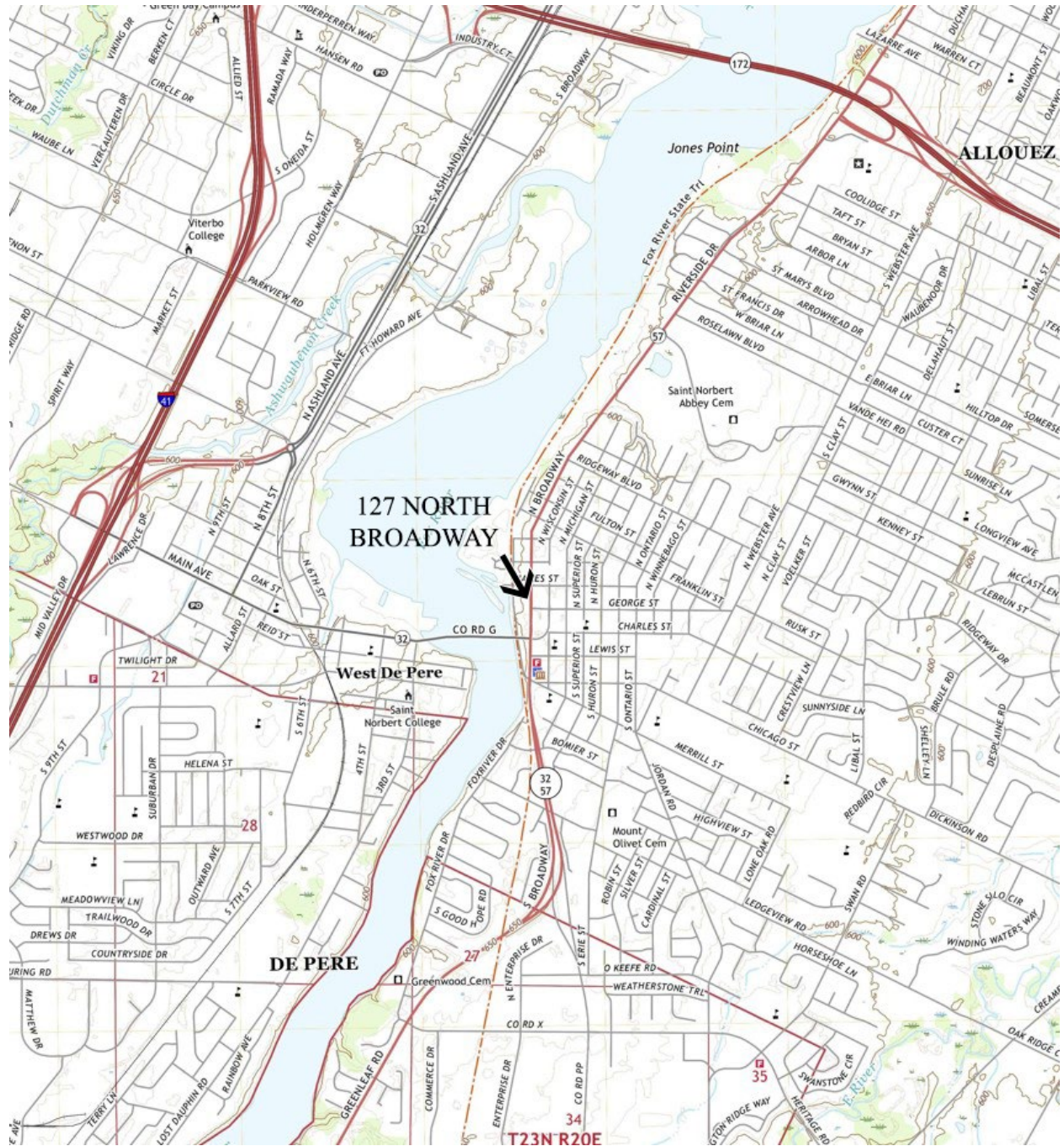


Figure 1. Location Map, taken from USGS Topographical Map, De Pere, WI Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, 2022.

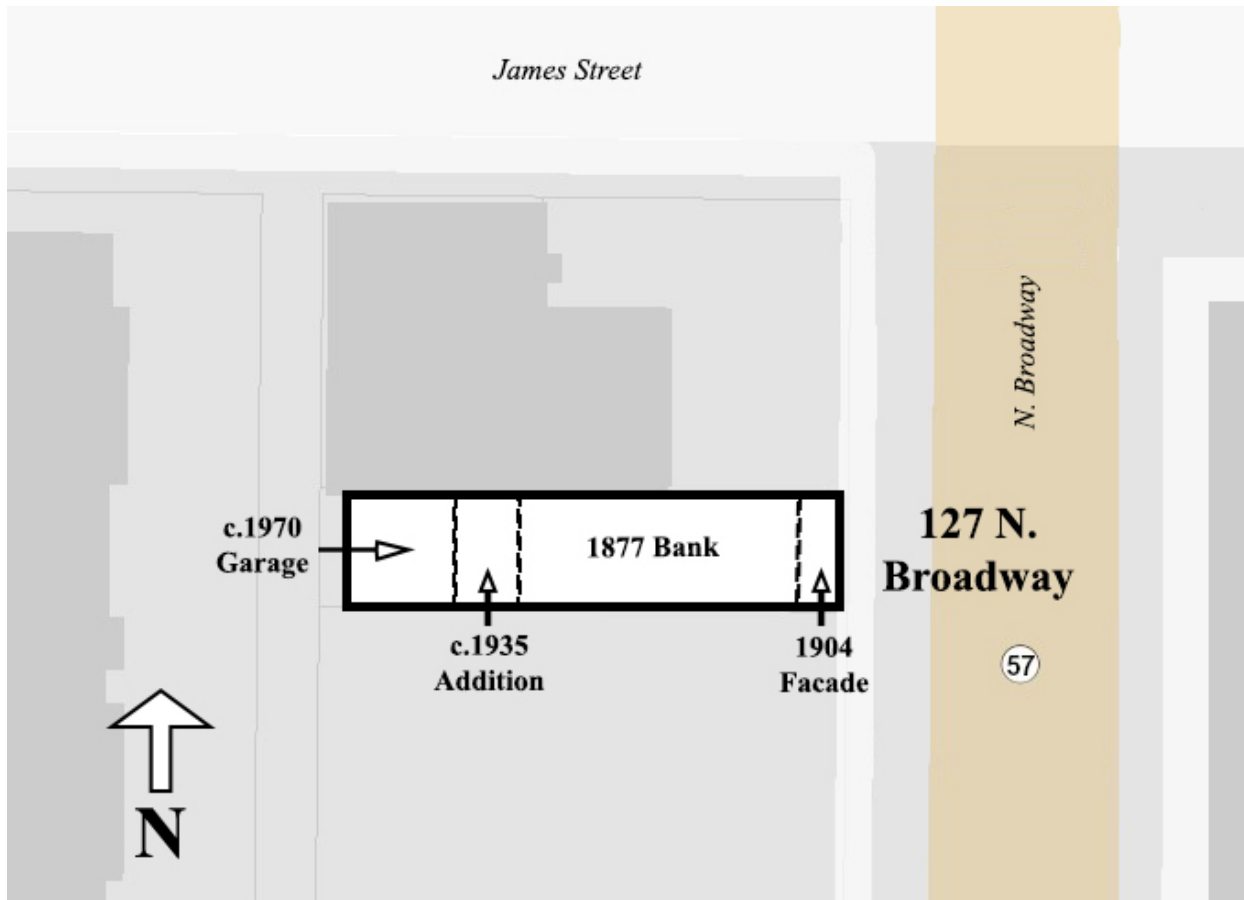


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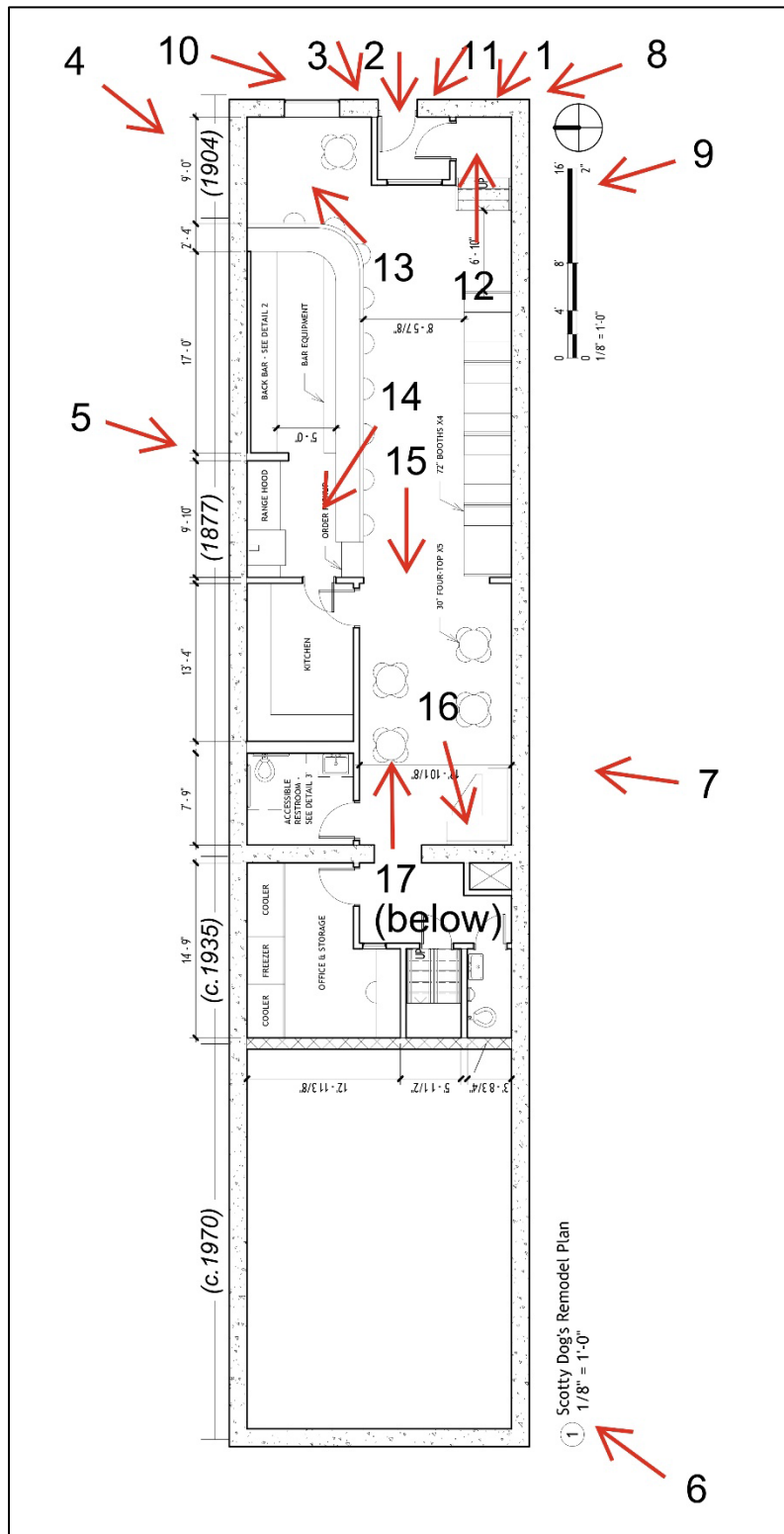


Figure 3. Sketch Plans – Photo Key / First Floor Plan, Scotty's Dog Tavern Remodel Plan, first floor. Drury Design, 2025.

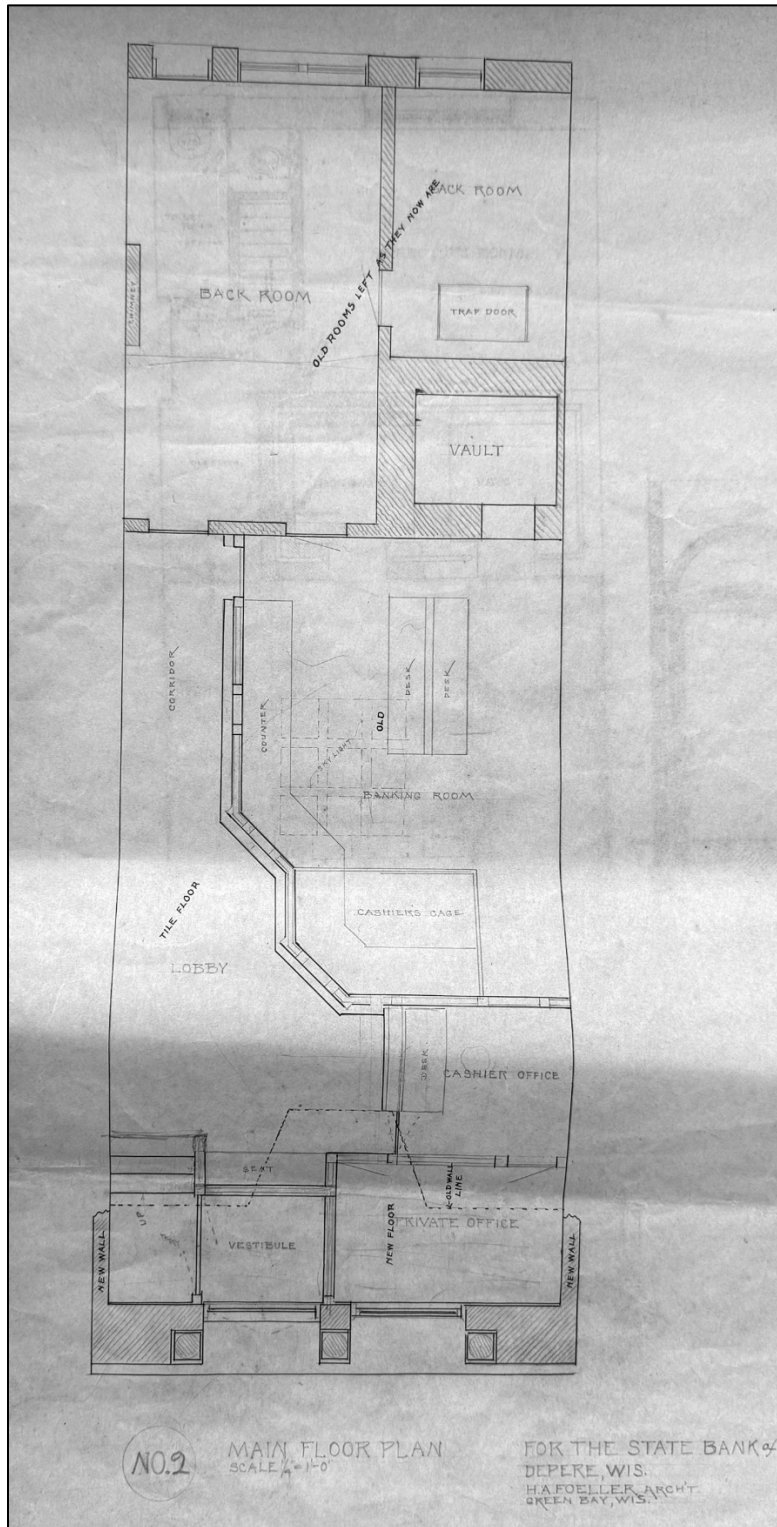


Figure 4. Main Floor Plan for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904. Revised.

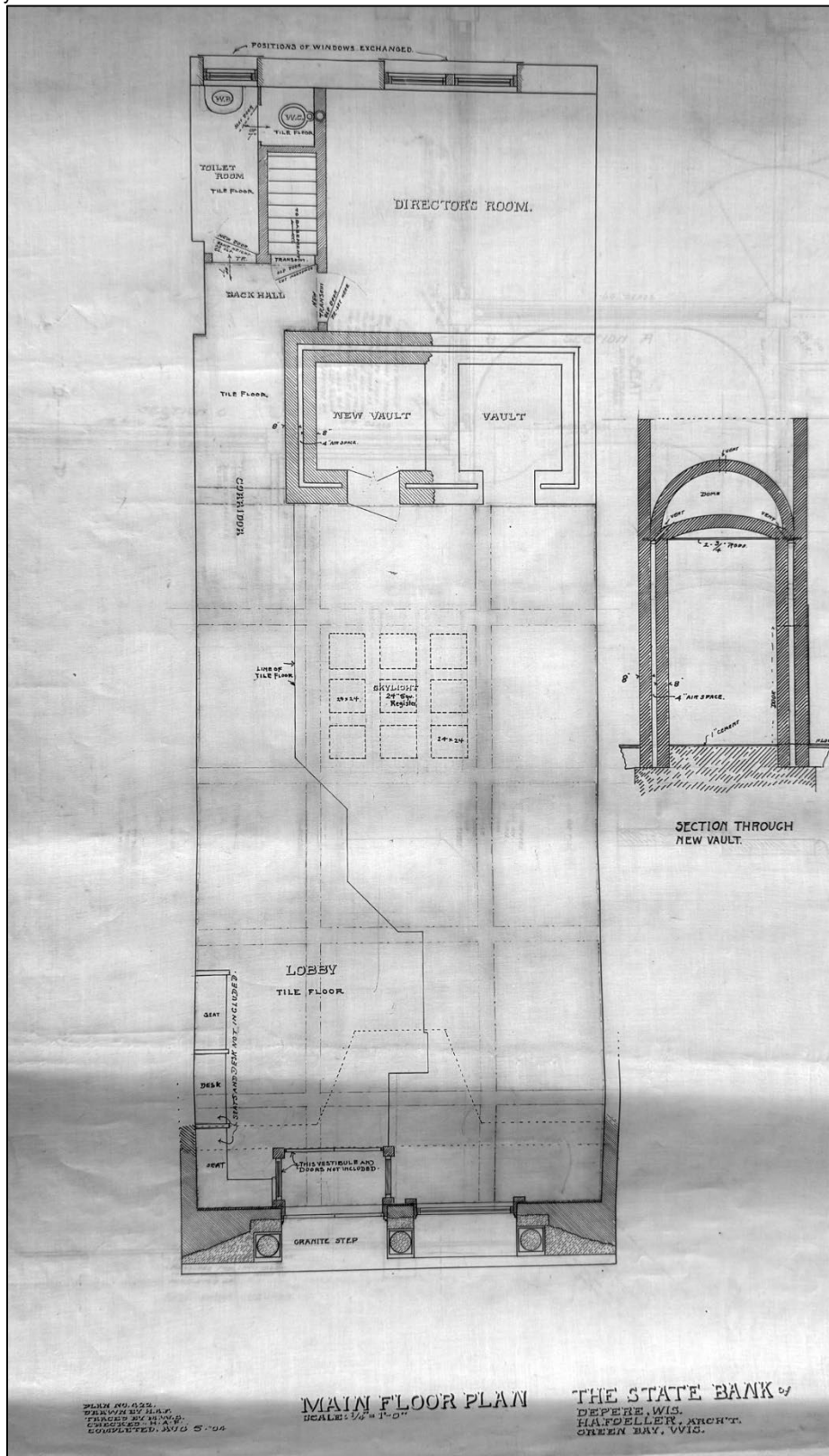


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Figure 7. Front Elevation, Plan, and Section for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

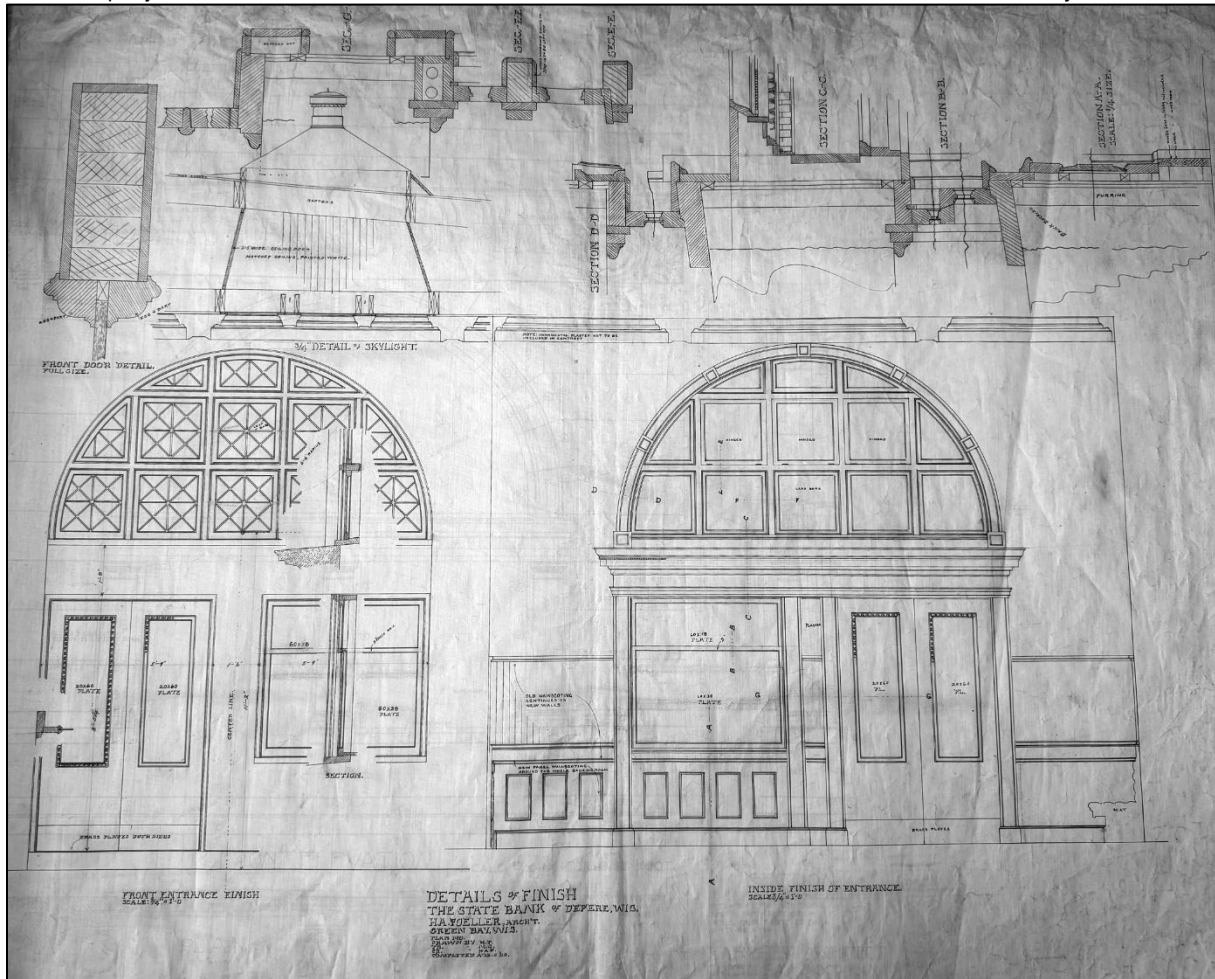


Figure 8. Interior Details and Sections for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

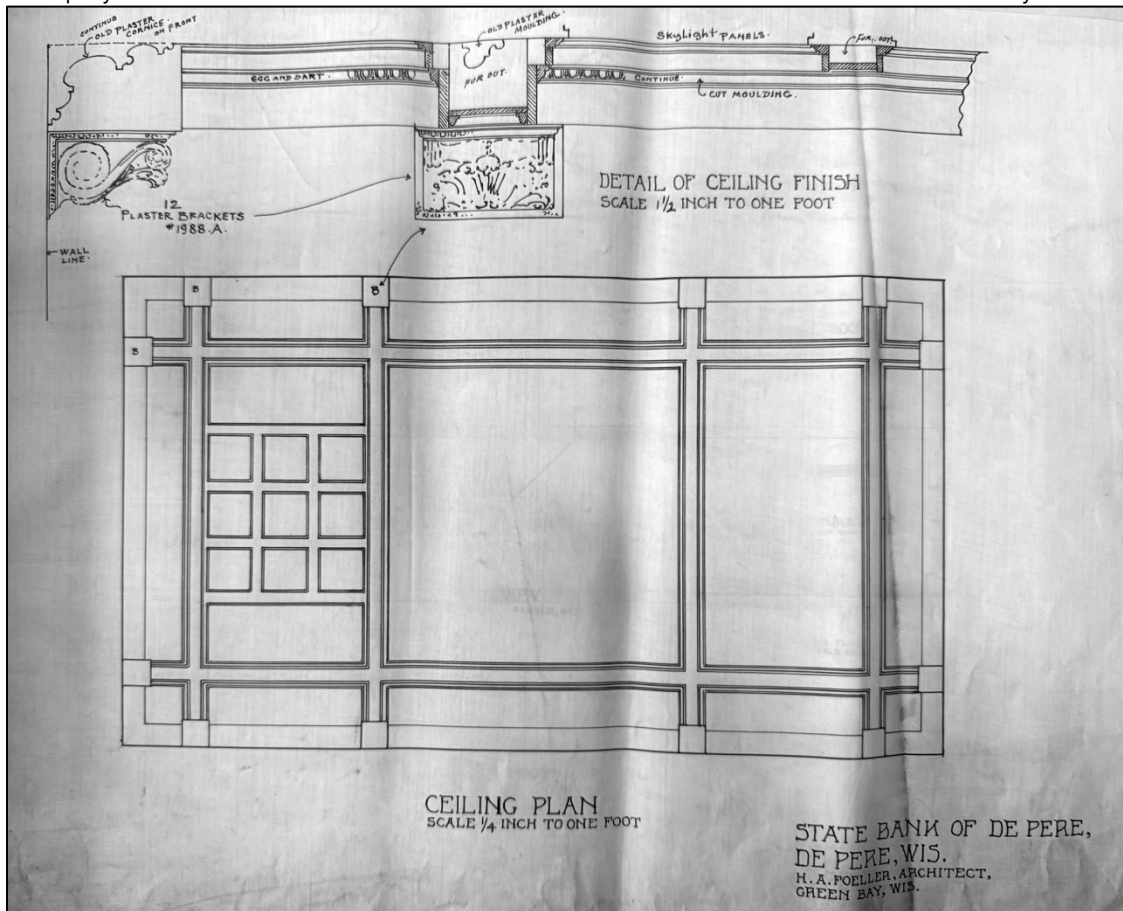


Figure 9. Ceiling Plan for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.

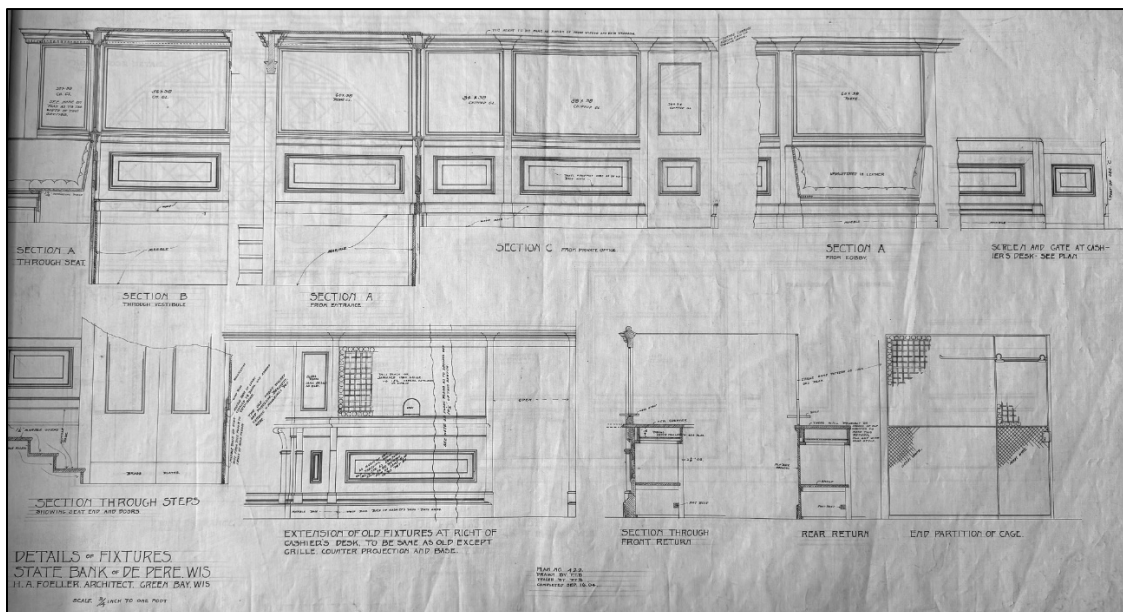


Figure 10. Details of Fixtures for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.



Figure 11. Watercolor rendering for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1902. Note this design was not used.

State Bank of De Pere
Name of Property

Brown County, Wisconsin
County and State

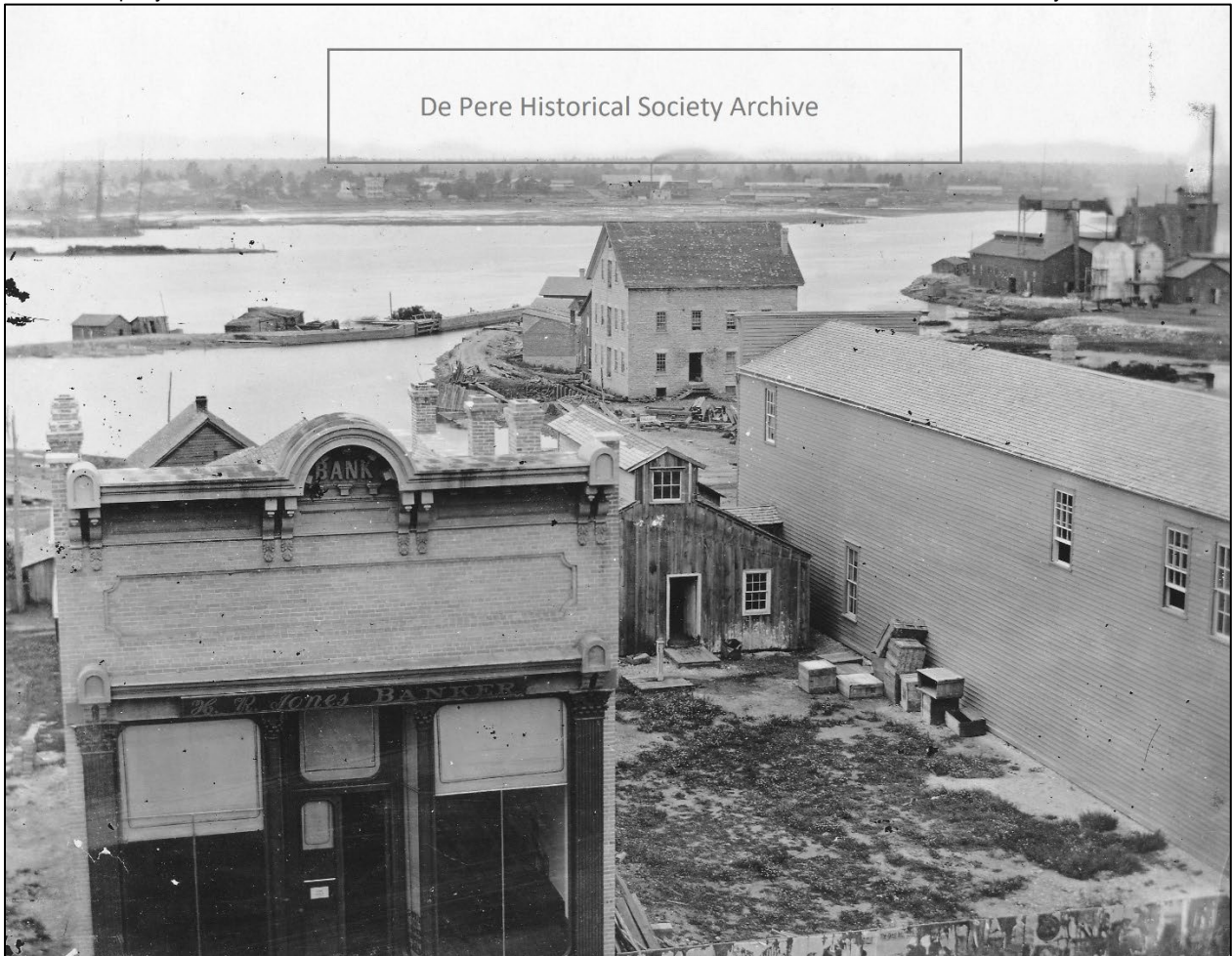


Figure 12. Photograph, circa 1880. Bank building in the foreground. Note the non-extant Italianate façade. Courtesy of the De Pere Historical Society.

State Bank of De Pere
Name of Property

Brown County, Wisconsin
County and State

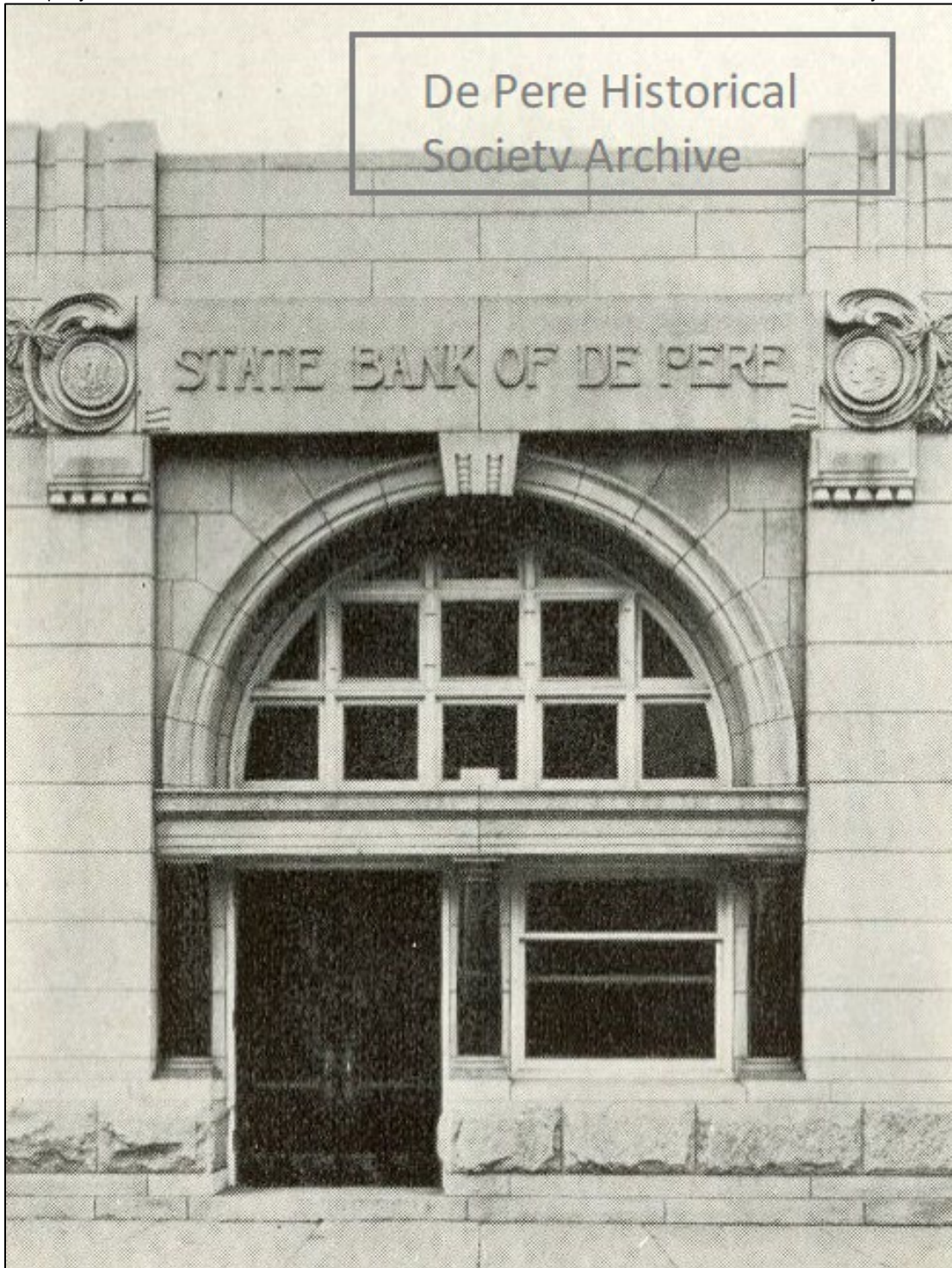


Figure 13. Photograph, circa 1920. New Beaux-Arts façade. Note the extant stone facing and slightly altered fenestration. Courtesy of the De Pere Historical Society.

END OF FIGURES SECTION DO NOT DELETE

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once in the photograph log. The photograph order must correspond with the photograph log.

Photo Log

Name of Property: State Bank of De Pere
City or Vicinity: City of De Pere
County: Brown County State: Wisconsin
Photographer: Rowan Davidson
Date photographed: May 12, 2025

Photo 1 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, facing west.

Photo 2 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior main façade, facing southwest.

Photo 3 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, facing south detail.

Photo 4 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, facing south.

Photo 5 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior facing southeast.

Photo 6 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, facing north.

Photo 7 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, facing northwest.

Photo 8 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, facing west detail.

Photo 9 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, brick and stone detail.

Photo 10 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, main façade, column detail.

Photo 11 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, exterior, main façade, arch detail.

Photo 12 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, interior, vestibule, facing northeast.

Photo 13 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, interior, lobby ceiling, facing north.

Photo 14 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, interior, lobby, facing west.

Photo 15 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, interior, lobby, facing southwest.

Photo 16 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, interior, safety deposit boxes, facing southwest.

Photo 17 of 17. State Bank of De Pere, interior, basement, facing southwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

State Bank of De Pere

Brown County, Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering, and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Property Owner

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

name/title	<u>Gretchen R. Trowbridge and Scott Trowbridge</u>		
organization	_____	date	_____
street & number	<u>127 N. Broadway Street</u>	phone	<u>(612) 702-6122</u>
city or town	<u>De Pere</u>	state	<u>WI</u>
		zip code	<u>54115</u>

If there are other interested parties that should be noticed, please provide in the tables below

name/title	_____		
organization	_____	date	_____
street & number	_____	phone	_____
city or town	_____	state	<u>WI</u>
		zip code	_____

name/title	_____		
organization	_____	date	_____
street & number	_____	phone	_____
city or town	_____	state	<u>WI</u>
		zip code	_____

name/title	_____		
organization	_____	date	_____
street & number	_____	phone	_____
city or town	_____	state	<u>WI</u>
		zip code	_____

Summary Statement

The Bank of De Pere is located at 127 North Broadway along the commercial area on the east side of the City of De Pere on the Fox River in Brown County, Wisconsin. The bank is a one-story commercial storefront building with two floors in an addition at the rear. The building was constructed in 1877, acquired for use as a bank, and remodeled in 1904, with further changes after the bank left the space in 1933 when the building transitioned into use as a tavern. The historic property only consists of the masonry building itself on its associated narrow lot.

Originally constructed as a commercial storefront in 1877, the State Bank of De Pere occupied the property at 127 North Broadway in 1902 and remodeled the interior and main façade in 1904 with an impressive design by Green Bay architect Henry Foeller. The bank remained in the space until 1933, when it moved further down the street to a larger space. Subsequently, the building has been operated as a saloon since it was remodeled in the mid-1930s, and then again in the mid-1970s, with two rear additions and second floor living space. The period of significance begins with the establishment of the State Bank of De Pere in 1902, the same year when the institution purchased the building, and ends in 1933, when the bank moved. In the area of architecture, the period of significance is limited to the date of construction of the Beaux-Arts façade in 1904. Given this, the State Bank of De Pere is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Commerce as a long-standing financial institution in the City of De Pere at a time when other banks did not persevere, and under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an unusual example of the Beaux-Arts style.

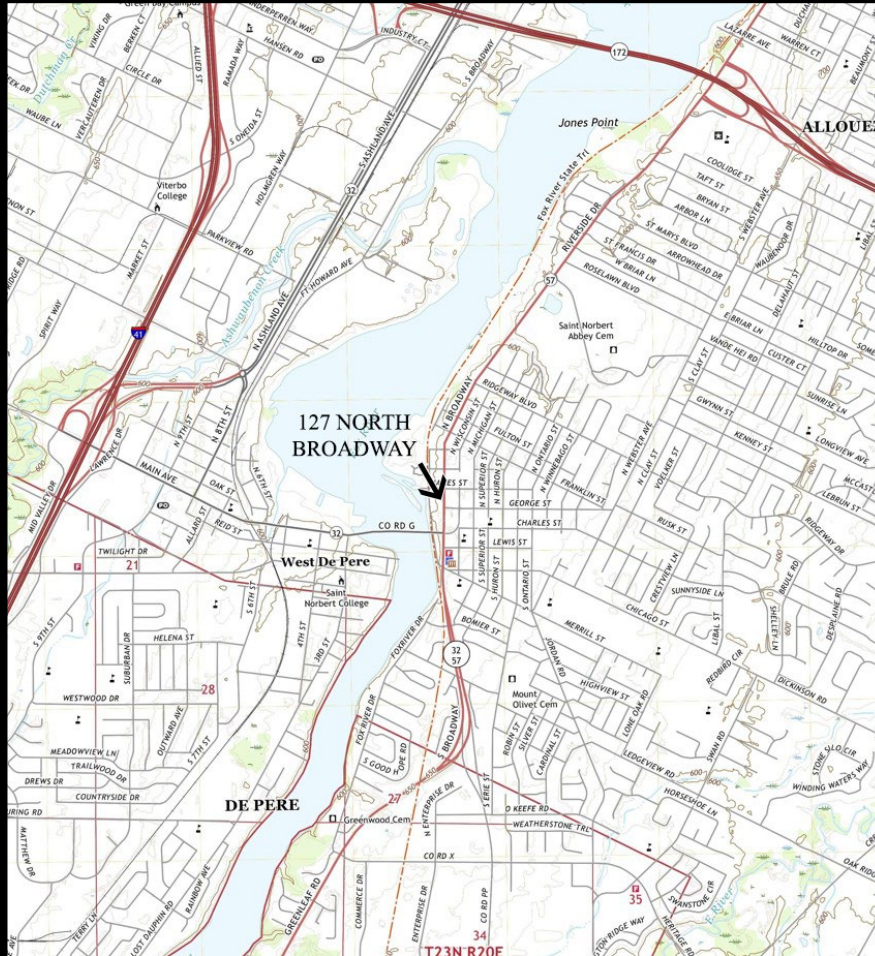
State Bank of De Pere National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Presentation to the
State Historic Preservation Review Board



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County

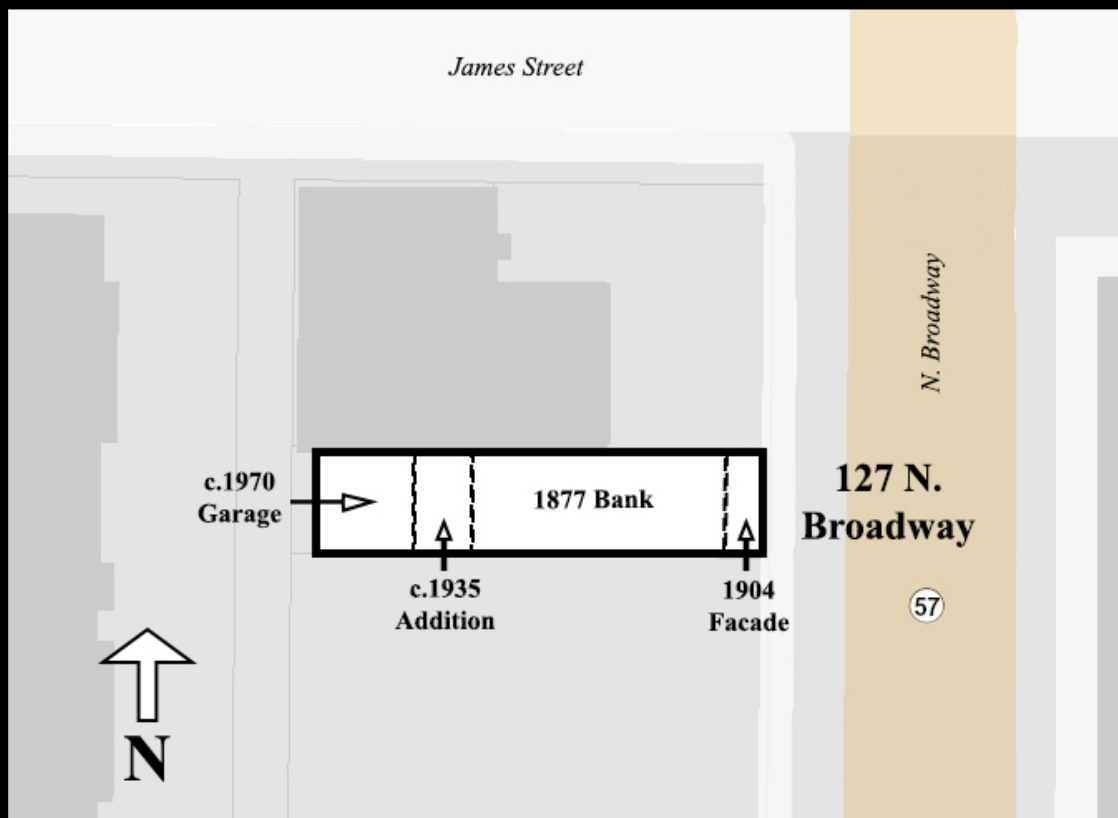


Location Map



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County

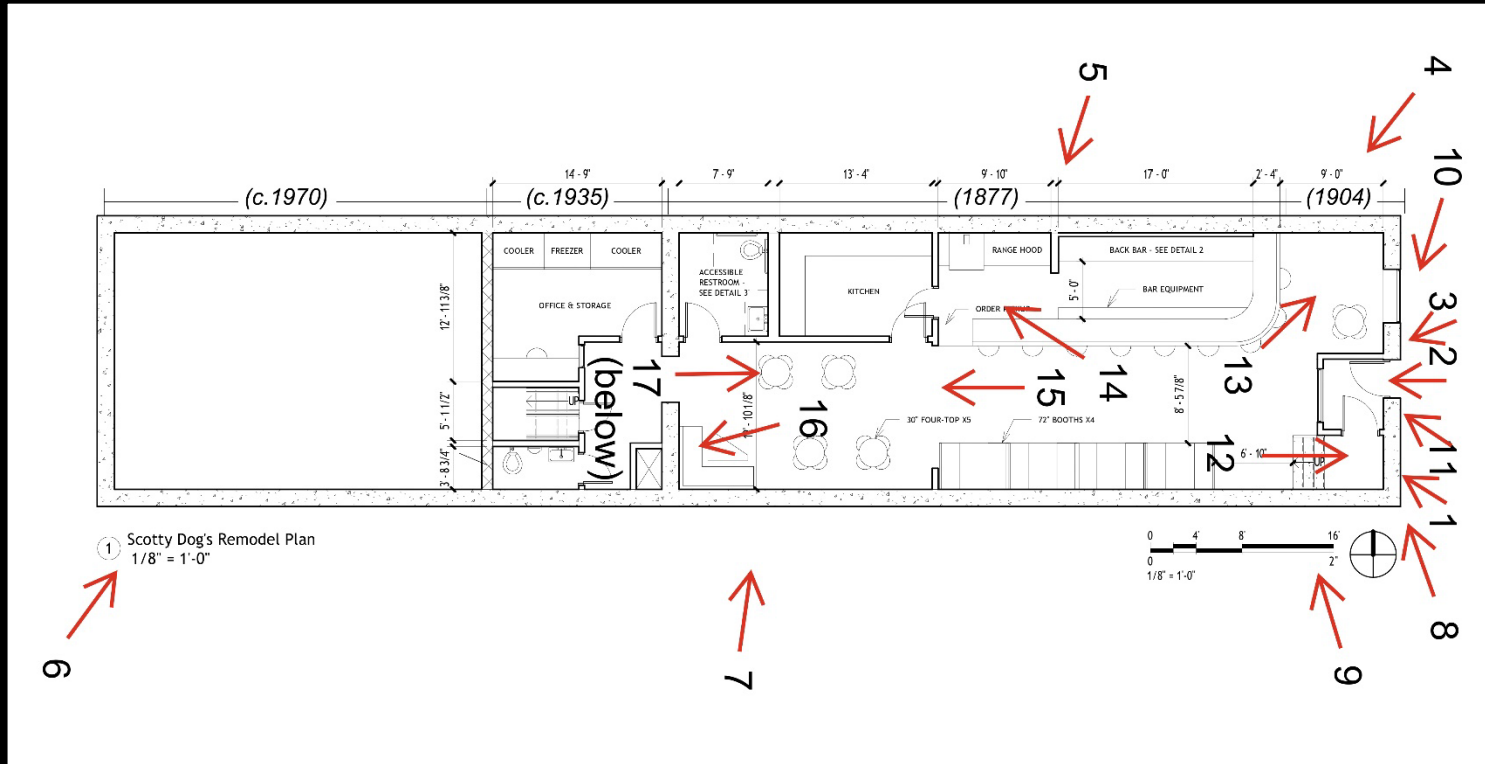


Sketch Map



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County

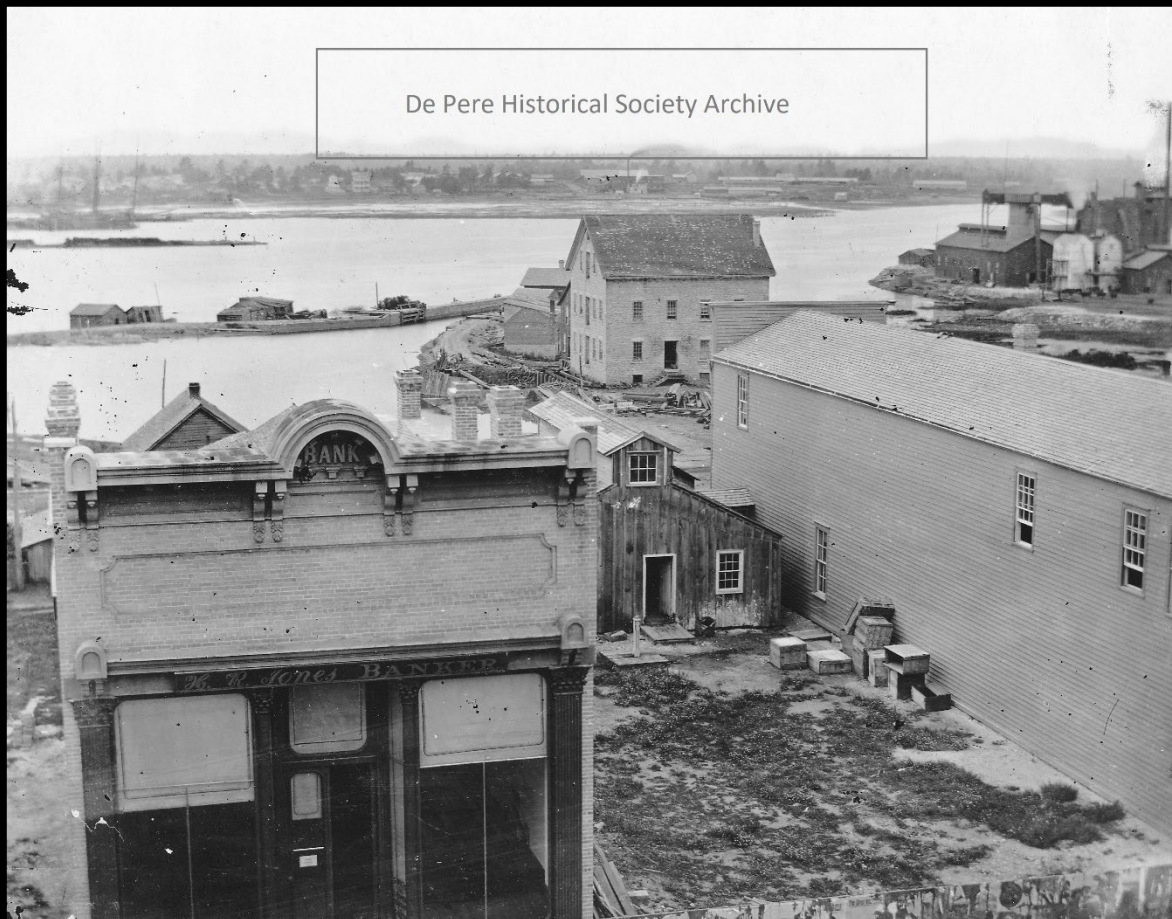


Key Plan



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County



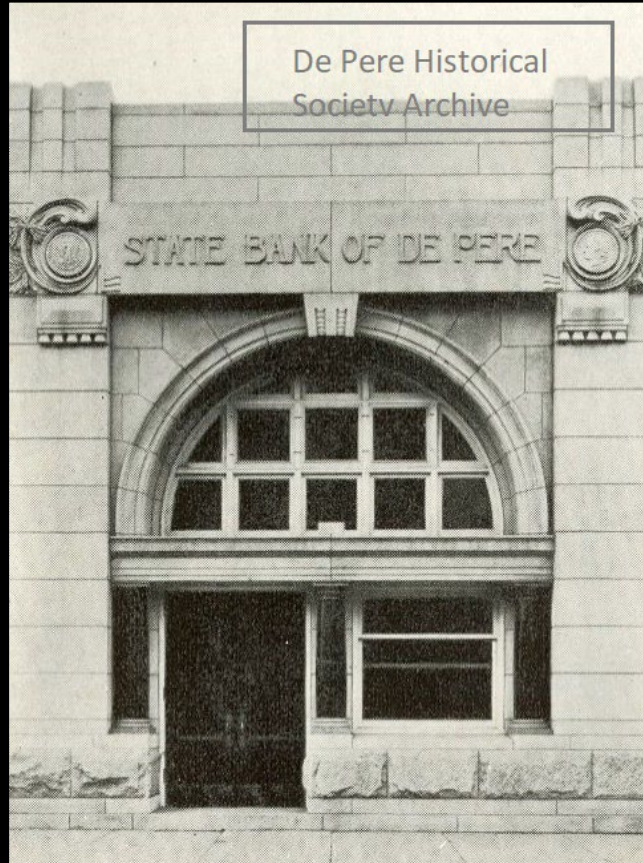
De Pere Historical Society Archive

*Photograph, circa 1880. Bank building in the foreground. Note the non-extant Italianate façade.
Courtesy of the De Pere Historical Society.*



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County

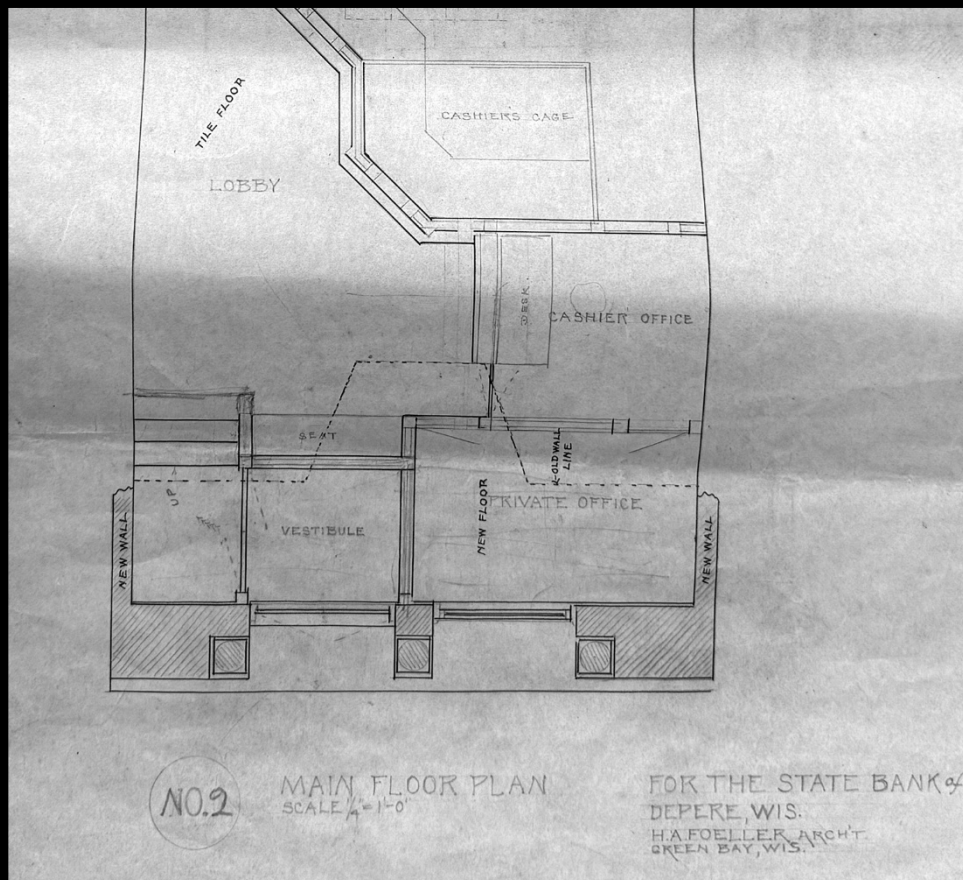


Photograph, circa 1920. New Beaux-Arts façade. Note the extant stone facing and slightly altered fenestration. Courtesy of the De Pere Historical Society.



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County

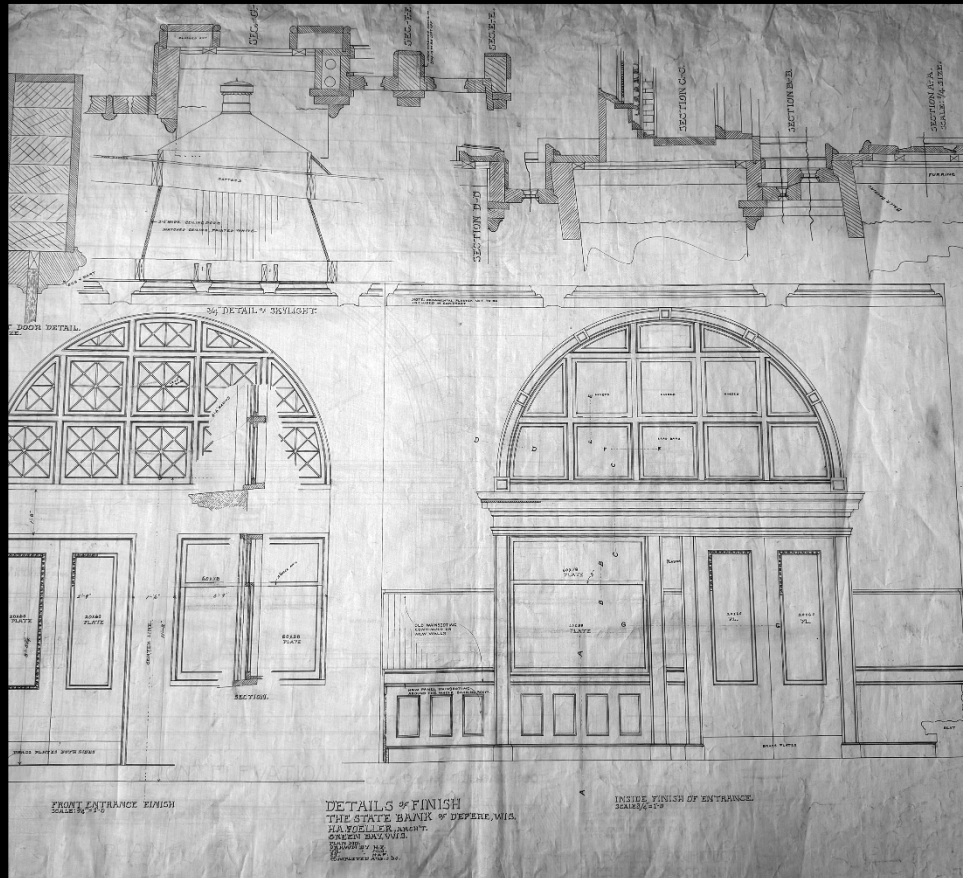


Main Floor Plan for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.
Revised.



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County



Interior Details and Sections for the State Bank of De Pere, Wis.; H.A. Foeller, Architect, 1904.



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County



STATE BANK OF DE PERE

127 North Broadway, De Pere, Brown County



Thank you



FRONT ELEVATION SCALE 3/4 INCH TO ONE FOOT.



SECTION

NOTE - THIS SIGN WITH FIGURE