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

1. Name of Property

historic name Schuetter, Henry House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 330 West Sixth Street N/A not for publication
city or town Appleton N/A not for publication
state Wisconsin code WI county Outagamie code 087 zip code 54911

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 66. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally, statewide ___ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State of Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. 

- **See continuation sheet.**

- determined eligible for the National Register.

- **See continuation sheet.**

- determined not eligible for the National Register.

- **See continuation sheet.**

- removed from the National Register.

- other, (explain:) ____________

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 listed resources within the count)

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<td>1 object</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls weatherboard

roof asphalt

other wood

brick

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
Henry Schuetter House | Outagamie County, Wisconsin
Name of Property | County and State

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

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

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

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

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture

**Period of Significance**
1890

**Significant Dates**
1890

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**
N/A

Architect/Builder
Tenbusch, G.A., Architect

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1. *The Appleton Weekly Post*, May 1, 1890; page 3, column 1; May 22, 1890; page 5, column 2; August 7, 1890; page 5, column 4.

2. Architectural plans of home by G.A. Tenbusch, owned by Roy J. and Virginia Baumruk (located at 330 W Sixth St, Appleton, Wis).
Henry Schuetter House Outagamie County, Wisconsin
Name of Property County and State

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

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

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 #

Primary location of additional data:
State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)
South 125 feet of lot two (2), Block sixteen (16), Appleton Village Plat, City of Appleton, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. NW.1/4 SEC.35, T21N, R17E.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)
City lot
The boundaries include the entire parcel historically associated with the property.
Henry Schuetter House  
Name of Property

Outagamie County, Wisconsin  
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann L. Sager

organization Old Third Ward Neighborhood Assoc. date 9-1-94

street & number 315 W. Prospect Ave. telephone 414-733-2370

city or town Appleton state WI zip code 54911

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs  Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

name Roy J. and Virginia Baumruk
date 9-1-94

street & number 330 W. Sixth Street telephone 414-734-9464

city or town Appleton state WI zip code 54911

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated
to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions,
gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct
comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief,
Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127,
Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork
Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
The Henry Schuetter house is located in the City of Appleton, four blocks south of the College Avenue Historic District and directly east of the Outagamie County Courthouse annex across Elm St. The home is situated on a lot measuring 72 feet by 125 feet at the northeast corner of Sixth and Elm streets where Sixth joins Prospect Avenue. Its main facade faces south. The Fox River flows one-and-one-half blocks to the south at the foot of Prospect Bluff. Directly to the east of the home is a single parking lot for county facilities. The remainder of the block heading east on Prospect is residential, as are the blocks to the south. To the north, behind the home, are additional county facilities.

Henry Schuetter had his two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style home built in 1890 following a plan of local architect G.A. Tenbusch. The house, sided with clapboard and octagonal shingles, was constructed using balloon framing over a limestone foundation. The home's footprint measures approximately 32-feet by 50-feet. Noticeable are asymmetrical, multi-textured elements including a steep, asphalt-covered, hipped roof with front and side gables, five projecting attic dormers and an interior brick chimney. A variety of window shapes, styles and placements occur including one-over-one double hung sash, a corner bracketed cutaway bay, two arched dormers (one with shelf and bracket beneath), three single light windows with borders of colored square lights, and oval-shaped windows with leaded lights.

The main facade features an asymmetrically placed two-and-a-half story gable-roofed ell whose gable end is clad with octagonal shingles. A prominent first story porch with original balustrade starts at the west side of the ell and wraps around the southwest corner of the building. Windows on the ell include a round-arched one in the attic with inverted U-shaped crown ornamentation above and shelf and bracket beneath, two second story pilastered windows with a wooden sunburst between and a large single light, first story one. A Federal style oval window with tracery appears to the left of the ell above the porch. A round turret with a flared, slightly projecting, shingle-clad attic story, curved glass windows, flared, conical roof with modillions and original decorative finial adorns the home’s second floor southwest corner.

1 The Appleton Weekly Post, May 1, 1890; page 3, column 1; May 22, 1890; page 5, column 2; August 7, 1890; page 5, column 4.

2 See architectural plans of home by G.A. Tenbusch; and The Appleton Weekly Post, September 11, 1890; page 3, column 3.
Elements of the emerging Colonial Revival period are apparent on the porch in the use of free classic porch columns that rest on brick and Indiana Limestone pedestals with concrete caps, cornice line modillions around the porch, and a beltcourse of dentils encircling the entire house beneath a simulated overhang (broken only in the northeast corner by an early twentieth century four-foot addition to the house). The porch columns bring an additional element of interest to the home through use of stopped fluting and a neck ring of dentils.

The west elevation reveals three pedimented, gabled attic dormers clad with octagonal wood shingles. The central and largest of the three has a roof with flared eves and a small leaded oval window in the tympanum. This elevation also features a single second-story triangular pediment one-light window that has a border of colored lights, and a prominent two-story, polygonal, hipped-roof bay whose second story features the building's second Federal style oval window (this one has a shelf and bracket beneath) (a second story door leading to the porch roof is a later addition). A wooden sunburst on the wall of the first story with a small central window is a modification resulting from a 1972 kitchen remodelling.

The back or north elevation has a single projecting pedimented attic dormer with gabled roof and four-over-one-light window. The back door at ground level in the lower west corner has been moved from its previous location, which was a few steps up and to the east where it opened onto a porch. This small porch seen on early architectural plans3 and on old photographs, was removed at some point before the current owners took possession. The four-foot addition previously mentioned is visible from this side on the east corner. Behind the house, situated at the northwest corner of the property is the garage (22-feet by 24-feet). Though noncontributing, it retains the character of the property. The original artesian well sits between the home and the garage.4

Centered on the east elevation of the building is a gable-roofed two-and-a-half story ell with a round-arched attic window in the gable end (as in the front). A corner bracketed cutaway bay adorns the first story (southern corner) of the ell. Two single light windows with colored glass borders are also located on this side, one in the second story, the other in the single story addition where it appears as the top sash in the central unit of a three-part window. The fifth attic dormer, with a flared, hipped roof, projects just south of the gable-roofed ell.

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3 Architectural plans of home by G.A. Tenbusch.

4 The Appleton Weekly Post, August 28, 1890; page 4, column 1.

* The garage is of modern construction and therefore is noncontributing.
The home's interior exhibits original woodwork. The original interior fabric includes plaster and lath construction, original picture rails and hardwood floors. Ceilings on the first floor measure nine-feet four-inches and on the second eight-feet five-inches. Except for the staircase, woodwork is painted throughout.

The first floor foyer features an open staircase with oak balustrades and a newel post with turned finial. A window with a colored glass border is located above the landing. This staircase leads to the second floor's central hall and a chandelier drops down to the center of the foyer from the second floor ceiling above the stairs. This light, from St. Stanislaus Church in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was installed in the church in 1890, and removed when they renovated.

The foyer opens to the east into the first of double parlors through bi-fold French doors (the doors being a later addition) and to the north into the formal dining room. The dining room retains its original wainscoting. To the east of the dining room is the second parlor or living room. In this room the original fireplace remains, showing its wood overmantle and faux marble finish over stone construction. Double pocket doors separate the second parlor from the dining room to the east and a single pocket door leads to the library on the north. Another pair of bi-fold French doors separate the front parlor on the south from the living room.

The kitchen, which is directly to the north of the dining room, was modernized in 1972. Upon entering the kitchen from the south, a door directly east leads to the back stair case. This stair ascends to the second floor hall and another set of stairs directly above continues to the attic. At the back of the kitchen a door to the west opens to a short stair descending to the rear entrance of the home and continuing to the basement. A short hall at the back of the kitchen and to the east leads to the library and powder room.

The library and powder room occupy the lower northeast corner of the house. The four-foot addition in this corner allowed for expansion of the library and the addition of the downstairs bathroom. With the exception of the foyer, front parlor and powder room, all first floor rooms are asymmetrical in plan.

The second floor hall retains its original wainscot lining and two capped-off gas jets. The turret room with its original transom window over the entry door is to the right of the front stairs. There are four bedrooms, all but one asymmetrically shaped. A bathroom completes the second floor.

Visitors calling on the home's occupants could tie their horses to the original horse hitch, take a cool drink of water from the artesian well and either signal their arrival in the front by the "turnkey" doorbell or in the back with the "pull" doorbell--both bells being recent antique additions to the home.
The Henry Schuetter House is a being nominated to the National Register under criterion C for its local significance as a fine example of a Queen Anne style residence that exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of that architectural style. The house was designed in 1890 by Appleton architect G. A. Tenbusch, and his client, Henry Schuetter, was the owner of Appleton's leading merchant-tailor establishment. The Schuetter house has all the hallmark characteristics of the Queen Anne style as described in the Queen Anne Style subsection of the Architecture Study Unit of the CRMP. Though some modifications have occurred over its 105-year life, alterations have been done in an architecturally sympathetic manner and the home has retained its overall historic integrity and condition. The home is a testament to the architecture constructed by the middle class in the late 1800s.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

In 1850 three tiny settlements, Grand Chute, Appleton and Lawesburg existed along the Fox River. By 1853, this trio had merged into the village of Appleton and in 1857 this village became a city. The Schuetter home sits in one of Appleton's original neighborhoods on land that was first owned by explorers and pioneers of Wisconsin and founders of the Appleton community. This land attracted many merchants and tradesman due to its proximity to the commercial center of town.

The original Outagamie County Courthouse was completed in 1855, on the same site occupied by the present building. The Schuetter home remains in its 1890 setting across the street from the Courthouse. Over the years, county facilities have expanded greatly, creeping closer and in some cases invading the residential area. Because of this threat, the neighborhood in which the home is located was placed on the list of Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties in Wisconsin in 1994 by the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation.


5 Ibid page 117.
Henry Schuetter came to America from Prussia in 1870. He had served an apprenticeship in the tailor's trade in his native land and found a job in the business immediately upon arrival in Appleton. After gaining experience working for others in various capacities, in 1883 he became proprietor of the leading merchant-tailoring establishment in Appleton and Northeastern Wisconsin.\textsuperscript{6} Henry Schuetter truly lived the American dream. He came to America with a trade, integrity, and sense of citizenship and enterprise that made him an important contributor to Appleton. Before 1890, as he was establishing himself as a businessman, he chose to live in this same general neighborhood a few blocks closer to downtown.\textsuperscript{7} With increased prosperity and respect he built a house at the fringe of what, at that time, was an area of town where many leading citizens resided. Though his home looked small in comparison to those of his Prospect Avenue neighbors, it was built with style and character that reflected the man himself. Looking at the home helps us understand 105 years later why the Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley described him as "one of the representative thorough businessmen and wide-awake citizens of the place."

The present owners purchased the home in 1972 from the Schuetter family and make their living in the garment business as well.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Henry Schuetter house is being nominated to the NRHP for its local significance as a fine example of Queen Anne style architecture. According to Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Queen Anne architecture was popular in Wisconsin from 1880-1910 and is characterized by irregularity of plan and massing, shingle or clapboard siding, wall projections, dominate front-facing gables, surface texture variety, steep roofs, cutaway bays, turrets, wrap-around porches and classical detailing.\textsuperscript{8} The 1890 Schuetter house exhibits the majority of these characteristics. Its asymmetrically placed front and side two-and-a-half story bays provide it with an irregular plan, and its use of multiple dormers, wall projections, clapboard and octagonal shingle wood siding, and brick and limestone add surface texture variety. In addition, its steep roof, cutaway bay, wrap-around porch and round turret contribute to its distinctive Queen Anne character.

\textsuperscript{6} Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley (Counties of Brown, Outagamie and Winnebago), Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co. 1895. pp 637-638.

\textsuperscript{7} Appleton City Directory 1887-88.

appearance and its use of beveled glass, tracery, colored glass, leaded glass, wooden sunbursts, crown ornamentation over windows, interior wainscoting, pocket doors, oak newel post and balustrades are all details that reflect aesthetic and lifestyle qualities important to Victorian America. The use of free classic porch columns, Federal style windows, a beltcourse of dentils, and cornice line modillions, however, predict the coming of the Colonial Revival period to Wisconsin, which was prevalent from 1895-1920. 9

The architect of the Schuetter house, according to original drawings in the possession of the owners, was G. A. Tenbusch, about whom very little else is known. What is known is that his design for Schuetter appears to have been drawn shortly after he opened his office in Appleton early in 1890. At that time Tenbusch had just returned from spending two years in Boston where he had completed course work at MIT, presumably in architecture. Before that, however, Tenbusch was located in the nearby Wisconsin community of Kaukauna, although what he did there is not known. 10

Work on the Schuetter house commenced in May 1890, and by May 8th the framework was rising. 11 By May 22, the local newspaper was noting that the house had been sided and that the house "gives promise of being a very attractive one." 12 By August 7, 1890, painting of the exterior had begun and late in the month an artesian well was drilled along side the house. 13 By that time the house was nearly completed and in September the Appleton Weekly Post noted that "Architect G. A. Tenbusch has taken an office on the second floor front of the First National Bank building, where he will be pleased to see patrons." 14 Whether he did or not, though, is unknown; the nominated building is his only identified Wisconsin work.

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9 Ibid page 2-17
10 Appleton Weekly Post, September 11, 1890, page 3
11 Ibid. May 8, 1890, page 5
12 Ibid. May 22, 1890, page 5
13 Ibid. August 7, 1890, Page 5; August 28, 1890, Page 3
14 Ibid. September 11, 1890, page 3
The Schuetter house is located in a neighborhood that offers a wide variety of architectural styles built at different times over 150 year history: Colonial Revival, Italianate, Tudor Revival, Prairie School, American Foursquare, Shingle, and Dutch Colonial. The homes range in size from grand mansions on Prospect Avenue along the Fox River to smaller middle class dwellings found as one moves north toward the commercial district. Many homes were built on lots sold off from larger estates. The area claims the oldest home in Appleton built in 1851 as well as a modern home completed in the 1980s. The neighborhood has a number of Queen Anne style homes that range from simple examples such as the one across from the Schuetter home at 324 W. Prospect Ave. (1891) to elegant mansions such as the Hearthstone House Museum at 625 W. Prospect Ave. (1882). The 1895 home at 602 S. Walnut comes closest to the look and size of the Schuetter house. This multiple family home, however, has been altered by the addition of modern siding and by the removal of architectural details. The Henry Schuetter house, on the other hand, has retained both its historic interior and exterior. The resulting high degree of integrity gives the house not only the look of the 1890s, but also the feel and atmosphere of the period as well. Though not historically the largest or the grandest of the Queen Anne houses in Appleton, the Schuetter house is a significant local representation of an architect-designed middle-class Queen Anne style home. This significance is based on the fact that the design embodies hallmark characteristics of the Queen Anne style mentioned in the CRMP such as an irregular plan, the use of a variety of surface materials and textures, and the use of projecting wall and roof elements. In addition, the house's steeply pitched roof, cutaway bay, wrap-around porch and round turret are also distinctively Queen Anne style characteristics. The Schuetter house is also significant because similar examples of the style in Appleton that embody the same degree of integrity are now very rare.

15 City of Appleton 1989 Historic Sites Inventory, Department of Planning, City of Appleton, 1989, page 35.
Abstract of Title: Outagamie Abstract & Title Company, Inc., No. 18323.


Appleton City Directories: 1887-88 to 1994.

The Appleton Weekly Post, May 8, 1890; page 5, column 1; May 22, 1890; page 5, column 2, August 7, 1890; page 5, column 4; August 28, 1890; page 3, column 1; September 11, 1890; page 3, column 3; December 11, 1890; page 5, column 3.

Architectural plans of home by G.A. Tenbusch owned by Roy J. and Virginia Baumruk located at 330 W. Sixth St., Appleton, Wisconsin.


City of Appleton 1989 Historic Sites Inventory, Department of Planning, City of Appleton, 1989.


Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley (Counties of Brown, Outagamie and Winnebago). Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co. 1895.


Ryan, Thomas H. History of Outagamie County. Chicago: Goodspeed Historical Association, 1911.

Henry Schuetter House
Appleton, Outagamie Co, Wisconsin
Photos by Ann Sager and Kathy Conlon
August, 1994
Negatives held by Wisconsin State Historical Society

1) View looking north
   Photo #1 of 7

2) View looking northeast
   Photo #2 of 7

3) View looking east
   Photo #3 of 7

4) View looking south
   Photo #4 of 7

5) View looking west
   Photo #5 of 7

6) Cutaway bay
   Photo #6 of 7

7) Newel post
   Photo #7 of 7
Site Plan
(Not to Scale) 6th St.

Contributing
Non-Contributing
Henry Schuette House
Appleton, Wis.
OUTAGAMIE Co.

1st Floor (Not to Scale)

A. Sager
Henry Schuette House
Appleton, Wis.
Outagamie Co.

2nd Floor (Not to Scale)
Henry Schuetter House
Appleton, Outagamie Co., WI

Photo by Ann Sager, 8/64

Negative: 315 W. Prospect Ave, Appleton

View from South West

Photo #1 of 7
Henry Schuetter House
Appleton, Outagamie Co. W
Photo by A.M. Sager, 8/94
Negative 315 W. Prospect Ave. Apple
View from West
Photo 2 of 7
Henry Schuetter House
Appleton, Outagamie Co, WI
Photo by Ann Sager, 8/94
Negative 315 W. Prospect Ave, Appleton
View from North
photo #3 of 7
Henry Schuettert House
Appleton, Outagamie Co. WI

Photo by Ann Sager, 1944
Negative 3/15 w. Prospect Ave, Appleton
Views from East
Photo #9 of 7
Henry Schuette House
Appleton, Outagamie Co, WI
Photo by ANN Sager, 8/94
Negative 315-01, Prospect Ave, Appleton
View from South East
Photo #5 of 7
Henry Schuetter House
Appleton, Outagamie Co., WI.

Photo by Kathy Conlin, 8/94

Negative 315 W. Prospect Ave, Appleton

View from South

Photo #6 of 7
Henry Schuetter House
Appleton, Outagamie Co. WI
Photo by Ann Sager, 1964
Interior detail
Negative 315 W Prospect Ave, Appleton
Photo #7 of 7