



Red Wing Heritage Preservation Commission

Historic Site/District Designation *Registration Form*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: South End Residential Historic District

Other Names _____

SHPO No.: (See list included in the attached Narrative Description)

2. Location

Street Address: East Avenue neighborhood from approximately W. 6th Street to 12th Street, south of the Red Wing Heritage Mall Historic District (see attached maps)

City: Red Wing State: Minnesota County: Goodhue Zip Code: 55066

3. Heritage Preservation Commission Certification

The Red Wing Heritage Preservation Commission determined that this site is eligible for designation as a Heritage Preservation Site.

Chair: **Annette Martin**

Date

4. City Council Certification

The City Council approved designation of this site as a Heritage Preservation Site.

Mayor: **Daniel Bender**

Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private Public-local Public-State Public-Federal

Number of Resources within Property: **72 properties**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: **DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling; RELIGION: Religious Facility**

Current Functions: **DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling; RELIGION: Religious Facility**

7. Description

Architectural Style: **Various (see Narrative Description)**

Materials

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

Integrity: **High to moderately high**

Narrative Description

Describe the property on one or more continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Historic Criteria

- 1. Its character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City of Red Wing, State of Minnesota, or the United States.
- 2. Its location as a site of a significant historic event.
- 3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City of Red Wing.

- 4. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style, period, form or treatment.
- 5. Its identification as work of an architectural or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of Red Wing.
- 6. Its embodiment of elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represent a significant architectural innovation.
- 7. Its unique location, scale or other physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, a district, the community, or the City of Red Wing.

Applicable Historic Contexts

- A. Native American, Early Archeological, Early Settlement
- B. Civic Life and Government
- C. Commerce and Industry
- D. Transportation
- E. Recreation and Tourism
- F. Social and Cultural Life
- G. Religion
- H. Residential

Date of Construction: **Majority built between 1880 and 1920; earliest 1857; latest 1955**

Significant Dates **Period of Significance is 1857-1941** _____

Significant Persons _____

Architect/ Builder _____

Previous Documentation: Currently listed on National Register * Previous Surveys

***618 and 626 East Avenue are included in the National Register of Historic Places' Red Wing Heritage Mall Historic District, but not included in the locally designated Red Wing Heritage Mall Historic District**

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Bibliography

Provide bibliography on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 25 acres (approximately) Property Identification Number _____

UTM References _____

Form Prepared By

Name: Daniel J. Hoisington

Organization: Hoisington Preservation Consultants

Date: December 1, 2013

Address: P. O. Box 13585

Telephone: (651) 415-1034

City: Roseville

State: Minnesota

Zip Code: 55117

Additional Documentation

Maps

A USGS or city map indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for properties having large acreage or numerous resources. (See Maps 1-5)

Photographs

Representative photographs of the property. (See Appendix A)

Property Owner

Name: Various (see Appendix A)

Address _____ Telephone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Narrative Description

The South End Residential Historic District contains buildings, structures, and sites representative of residential development in Red Wing from its founding to the mid-twentieth century. The district comprises an entity that is significant under two local historic criteria:

1. Its character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City of Red Wing, State of Minnesota, or the United States.
2. Its unique location, scale or other physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, a district, the community, or the City of Red Wing.

For the most part, Red Wing's residential neighborhoods grew outwards from the central business district with three general neighborhoods; the west end, the east end, and the south end. The most prominent street in the South End neighborhood is East Avenue, connecting the Red Wing Mall Historic District to Oakwood Cemetery, both listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Prominent citizens have owned many of the homes and it continues to be one of the most notable residential areas in the community.

Setting

The South End Residential Historic District encompasses East Avenue between W. Sixth and Twelfth Streets, plus W. Seventh Street between #519 on the west and #442 on the east. Two additional homes on Tenth Street, just off East Avenue, are included. Buildings in the district date from c. 1857 to 1939, except for two newer structures. All resources are residential homes, except for the Swedish Methodist Church (contributing), the St. Joseph Rectory, and Calvary Chapel (both noncontributing).

In all, there are sixty-three contributing properties in the district, with nine noncontributing properties. Two resources within the district are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing properties to the Red Wing Mall Historic District.

East Avenue and W. Seventh Street are the primary streets in the districts. East Avenue rises at a steady grade from W. Sixth St to Oakwood Cemetery – the end of the street. South of W. Seventh Street, the gradually steepening bluff divided East and Central Avenue on the west. The district streets are lined with mixed deciduous and evergreen trees. Sidewalks, which were originally installed in the late nineteenth century, line the streets. Individual properties vary in their landscaping, and include trees, shrubs, and flower gardens.

The district is differentiated from its surroundings by the preponderance of pre-World War II buildings with low to moderate levels of alterations. Areas excluded have a higher percentage of significantly altered buildings or a lower percentage of pre-World War II buildings. Areas not included in the district may have individually significant buildings (for example, the Rezin Spates House on South Park Street), buildings that may be individually eligible for local designation.

Architecture

Because of its close proximity to the business district, the district drew residents from the city's commercial and professional classes. The financial stability or success of the residents is seen in the district's high style architecture and manicured lawns. The buildings in the district are primarily two-story and several are highly embellished with architectural ornament, including the C. E. Friedrich House, 626 East Avenue, designed by Clarence Johnston Sr.

The district's architecture reflects its early settlement and subsequent prosperity through the early twentieth century. Its streets have several outstanding—and relatively rare for Minnesota—examples of Greek Revival homes. By the turn of the century, flour milling, shipping, lumber, plus important local

industries such as the stone quarries, helped to support a moderately wealthy upper class. They built fine homes, especially along East Avenue and West Seventh Streets.

The South End neighborhood is primarily a residential area. Of the structures within the district, virtually all were built as single-family homes. Of these, thirty-eight were built before 1900, eleven date from 1900 to 1909, seven from 1910 to 1919, six from 1920 to 1929, and four from the 1930s.

The survey area contains a wide range of houses that reflect the popular styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Late Victorian architecture, notably the Queen Anne style, had a particular influence on the district and approximately ten buildings display characteristics of this style. The district also has representative examples of Classical Revival styled houses, including the Clarence Johnston-designed C. E. Friedrich home (626 East)

Simple homestead-style houses, typically two-stories in height with vernacular forms, are also found in the district. An owner or builder often relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and floor layout. Availability and locale determined the types of structural systems, materials, and millwork found in vernacular buildings. Because of this, vernacular buildings are most easily classified by their general shape, roof style, or floor plan. Although these types were first built in the 19th century, there continued to be examples built into the early 20th century. The survey area contains thirteen examples of late 19th-century and early 20th-century vernacular buildings, roughly 18% of the total residential inventory. These include Gable Front (3), Gabled Ell (7), and Cross Gable (2).

Beginning in the early 20th century, plans for popular house types were widely published and made available in books and catalogs. The earliest of these 20th-century popular house types was the American Foursquare, which some art historians suggest was influenced by the horizontality of the Prairie School. The American Foursquare (3 in survey area), with broad eaves and a hipped roof, was particularly popular between 1900 and 1910. Four homes uses Craftsman style details, including the Christ Church Rectory. Bungalows (1) of various sorts were built throughout the country until 1930.

Integrity

The district retains a high level of integrity. Although modern construction has occurred within the district, this construction is generally scattered, and World War II buildings still predominate.

Of the noncontributing properties, three postdate the period of significance, while two are a vacant lot associated with adjacent properties. The four additional noncontributing buildings have undergone alterations that diminish their integrity as historical resources. The most common alterations have included sheathing in modern siding materials, enclosure of porches, and replacement of windows.

Individual Property Descriptions

(C)= contributing

(NC)= noncontributing

442 7th St. W (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1891

Susan Peterson House

GD-RWC-1053

This is a late Queen Anne home without much ornamentation and with a low pitched hipped roof and front facing projecting gable with recessed surface. The porch retains some of its integrity with five turned posts. The primary main floor window is in the Queen Anne style with large plate below a narrow horizontal pane -- often used for stained glass but not evidence here.

This was the home of Susan Peterson between at least 1900 and 1912. She was supported by her daughter, Josephine, a schoolteacher, and apparently lived here with father-in-law, Jonas.

449 7th St. W (C)
Mohn House
GD-RWC-1054

Estimated Year Built: 1922

The home follows a Prairie influence design with multiple levels of roofline, including the horizontal lines of the west side of the house. The tripartite horizontal windows on the street facade reinforce those lines. The roof is very steeply pitched on the east side. Scrolled brackets support the entry portico.

This was the home of Albert Mohn and his wife Alma Mae in 1930. Mohn was employed as a lawyer.

450 7th St. W (C)
GD-RWC-1055

Estimated Year Built: 1880

Italianate, almost Greek Revival, in its feeling. Fine 4/4 windows, an oculus in the gable end, a strong cornice with modillions. There is a bay on the east side. The enclosed porch alters its integrity, as does the new siding.

This is shown on the 1891 Sanborn Map. It also appears on the 1880 panoramic view of the city. It was the home of Sarah Daniels in 1900 and a boarder, Sabrube Scofield. Both were in their seventies.

454 7th St. W (C)
Linne House
GD-RWC-1056

Estimated Year Built: 1885

This is a very attractive Queen Anne style home marked by richly ornamented, asymmetrical composition based on the irregular plan and massing with shifting patterns. Features include a steep pitched hipped roof, a hipped dormer, projecting gables with recessed surfaces, and patterned shingles. The surfaces use rich ornamentation with recessed woodcarving, vergeboard trim, and an inset second floor porch with turned posts.

The Linne House was built ca. 1885. In 1900, this was the home of Frank J. Linne. He and his wife, Anna, natives of Sweden, had five children. He was a dry goods merchant who heavily invested in the Twin City Lime and Cement Company, but that business failed in 1894. He was also a member of the board of education for several years. Around 1912, it became the home of Joseph Graham, president of the Red Wing Cigar Manufacturing Company. This was the home of Carrie B. Sheldon in 1930.

457 7th St. W (C)
E. W. Brooks-Sheldon House
GD-RWC-1057

Estimated Year Built: 1867

The elliptical fanlight and vertical proportions add almost a Federal style feel to this house. The segmental arched windows and cornice trim are typical Italianate details. They have deep overhanging eaves with modillions frequently found in the Italianate style. There is a balustrade on the roof of the main block. The elliptical fanlight and vertical proportions add almost a Federal style feel to this house. The arched windows and bracketed cornice trim are typical Italianate details.

Edmund W. Brooks was born in Elyria, Ohio. September 28, 1825. After leaving school, Edmund took up the business of contracting and building in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1864, his health was failing and he moved to Red Wing, where he secured an agency for the McCormick harvesting machines. He held stock in the old potteries, in the LaGrange mills and the Red Wing Sewer Pipe Company, taking also a deep interest in everything that helped to develop the resources of the city. At one time he served on the city

council. In his personal life, Brooks was known as an avid outdoorsman, taking long walks, hunting, and fishing. He was an active Mason and was an active worker in the Presbyterian church, of which for many years he was trustee. Mr. Brooks died at his home in Red Wing, December 28, 1898. Edmund W. Brooks was married to Harriet E. Patterson, November 12, 1851, and had three children. By 1894, though, this was home of his daughter, Carrie, and her husband, Charles Sheldon, and they continued to live here until at least 1909.

460 7th St. W (C)
Kalfahs House
GD-RWC-1058

Estimated Year Built: 1912

The house is in the late Queen Anne style, stripped of ornamentation by still asymmetrical in plan with a multiplaned roof. The roof is a steeply pitched hipped roof with a lower front-facing gable bay. The central paired window in this bay has tracery glass in the upper part. The porch is screened with round Doric columns. There is a multipart window on the street facade with tracery.

By 1920 it was the home of Frank W. Kalfahs, president of the Red Wing Business College. He was a native of Germany and after coming to the United States, settled in Red Wing. He was well-respected around town, and served on Hospital Board and the Red Wing Building Association.

Beginning in 1884 he was hired as the sole teacher at the St. John's Lutheran School, a German congregation. The school grew to sixty-five students under his leadership. He left town in 1889 to teach in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. He returned to this city around 1899 and opened the Red Wing Business College. The house was valued at \$7,000 that year in 1930, when Frank and his wife, Emma, continued to live here.

464 7th St. W (C)
Guptill House
GD-RWC-1059

Estimated Year Built: 1894

This simple gabled front home retains much of its charm. The fenestration is symmetrical with 1/1 windows on the second floor, 6/6 on the main floor front. the hipped porch is open. There is shed-roof addition to the rear.

It was the home of Oliver Guptill in 1894 and 1900, along with his wife Rosalie. Guptill was proprietor of the Union Market in 1894. This is probably older. It appears with the same footprint on the 1891 Sanborn Map. John Carnes lived here in 1912.

468 7th St. W (C)
Gardon House
GD-RWC-1060

Estimated Year Built: 1900

The most striking element of this two story, side gabled house is the recessed pointed arch on the street facade, and the use of wood shingles on the upper exterior. This gable space shows a tripartite window with crosshatch tracery and two windows on the second floor with tracery in the upper half. The main floor features a central entry, flanked by two large plate glass windows with crosshatch lights above. All this is under an open hipped porch supported by four turned posts. The ground floor is sheathed in wood clapboard while the upper portion is shingled. There is a square brick chimney in the endwall but under roof.

The house was the home of William Gardon in 1900 through at least 1920. Gardon was owner of the Gardon & Tufvesson dray line. He lived here with his wife, Caroline, and six children. His wife was a

native of Germany. This house likely dates from between 1895 and 1900, based on its appearance on the 1902 map, but not the 1895.

William P. Glardon served as president of the board of public works, managed his draying business, and invested in coal and wood sales. William P. was brought to Red Wing as a boy and attended the public and high schools. After leaving school he worked several years with his father, and did other work until he became manager of the Eames livery business for five years, and for two years engaged in a similar business for himself, with Edward Johnson as partner. In 1886 he started the draying and transfer business. The 1909 *History of Goodhue County* said, "The family residence is a pretty home at 468 Seventh Street."

478 7th St. W (C)
GD-RWC-1061

Estimated Year Built: 1920

Brick homes are rare in the survey area. This is typical of the 1920s with its rich, chocolate brown pressed brick and the fine front-facing gable with a wide overhang and highlighted beams and triangular brackets.

Nat Bland called this home in 1912. He was an employee of the Red Wing Advertising Company. This was the home of J. A. Hauenstein in 1920, along with his wife, Bernice. He was an optometrist.

511 7th St. W (C)
David R. Jones House
GD-RWC-1062

Estimated Year Built: 1912

This is a fine transitional style house with a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and a return cornice. The gable ends with exceptionally fine detailing, with decorative wood shingles and a lunette with a keystone. There is dentil molding. The upper triangle is separated from the lower wall by a raised wood stringcourse with four consoles or brackets. This is repeated with the other three gable ends. The second floor, street facade, shows a tripled window. On the ground floor, there is a large Queen Anne style window with tracery in the upper panes. The primary entry is off center under a shallow half-facade porch. On the northeast facade, there is a one story bay. Over all, this is a well-executed house.

In 1912, this was the home of David R. Jones. He was born in Missouri in 1870 of Welsh parents and married Minnie in 1902. superintendent of the Red Wing Milling Company. The Red Wing Milling Company was organized in 1901 as the Simmons Milling Company. After changing its name in 1907, it was sold and Jones was one of the new directors. Jones was an important business leader in an industry that played a major role in Red Wing's history.

519 7th St. W (C)
Charles Booth House
GD-RWC-1063

Estimated Year Built: 1857

Built in 1857, and perhaps the best-preserved example of this style in Red Wing, this home's front elevation is essentially unchanged since its construction. Typical of the Greek revival style, it has a front facing gable and symmetrical fenestration. The moderately pitched roof ends in a strong, wide cornice. Of special interest is the pedimented front entrance with sidelights.

Charles Booth was born in Berlin, Conn., February 19, 1848. In 1855 he moved with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was engaged a number of years in the employ of H. Booth & Sons, tanners and curriers. In 1875, he came to work at the Red Wing Milling Company. In 1875, he married Louisa McNamara. In later years, Booth was clerk of the county court for many years (as shown in the 1894 city

directory and the 1905 Minnesota census). In 1900, his son, Frank, is listed as a photographer. The Booths were well enough off to employ a maid, Christine Nelson. Louisa still lived here in 1920.

This is an excellent example of a vernacular Greek Revival style of architecture. Its popularity was waning as Minnesota was settled and so is not found in towns away from the Mississippi River valley.

480 8th Street (NC)

St. Joseph Church Rectory

The rectory is a two-story rectangular form building with varied hue brick exterior. The shallow pitched hipped roof has wide eaves, typical of the Ranch style popular after WWII, and is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Windows generally have two-part, sliding lights. The entry is recessed under an asymmetrical form roof extending off the 8th Street elevation.

The rectory was built in the 1950s, after the period of significance.

520 10th St. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1928

GD-RWC-1013

The house has a side-facing gable with a wide sloping shed roof dormer, typical of the 1920s. There are three rectangular, vertical windows in the dormer. The main floor has a set of paired windows with a modest wood hood. The entry has a simple gabled portico supported with brackets. To the rear, a lower level garage has been added, with a deck on top.

Douglas F. Stickles and his wife, Ethel, resided here in 1932. He was traffic manager for Stickles Shoe Company.

528 10th St. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1900

Nels Nordholm House

GD-RWC-1017

The most striking element of the house is its stone construction with articulated corner quoins. The house is two stories with the main gabled roofline parallel to the street with a prominent front facing gable. That gable has a Craftsman-influenced three-part window and a pent. There are slightly overhanging eaves with wood dentils on the cornice. The porch is enclosed with the shed roof supported by stone circular columns. Windows are generally 1/1.

The house is significant as a representation of the impact of the stone industry on Red Wing. Nels Nordholm was stone and cement contractor. He was born in Sweden on March 9, 1856, and came to Red Wing in 1882. He married Hannah Olson while in Sweden in 1882 and soon after immigrated to the United States and settled in this city. He was active in the Swedish Mission church. On his death, the newspaper stated: "Mr. Nordholm followed the profession of stone and cement work contractor, many buildings here, including the library, armory, and other structures testifying to his ability and splendid workmanship."¹ The stone industry was of great importance to Red Wing and few homes in Red Wing represent this better than the Nels Nordholm house.

611 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1880

G. L. Grondahl House (1)

GD-RWC-101

This one story house has elements of the Queen Anne style with a moderately pitched hipped roof. The plan is rectangular, notably with a canted front corner near the entrance and a pedimented primary

¹ *Red Wing Republican*, 31 October 1926.

window that is the visual focus of the front. The full facade porch is open and has square columns. Windows are excellent, generally 2/2. There is a bay on the north side next to a newer square wall chimney. The entry has a transom light above.

The house was built sometime between 1868 and 1880, based on the panoramic maps of those two years. Between at least 1894 and 1900, it was the home of Gilbert L. Grondahl, who worked at the family firm of R. L. Grondahl, dry goods and carpet merchants, located at 226 Plum Street. Grondahl, a native of Norway, lived here with his wife, Alice.

For many years, it was the home of Pauline Himmelman. Her husband, a farmer and later, sewing machine entrepreneur, died 1901. After his death, she lived here through at least 1912.

617 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1216

Estimated Year Built: 1880

This is an outstanding rusticated stone building with a low-pitched hipped roof, moderately wide eaves, and a prominent front gable. The windows have heavy stone lintels and lighter sills, plus a stone course along the foundation. The central entry is supported by brackets, with a double door. There is a one-story bay on the north wall. Windows are mixed, generally 1/1.

The house was built sometime between 1868 and 1880, based on the panoramic maps of those two years. Based on its occupancy patterns, it appears to have been a duplex. In 1894 and 1900, this was the home of George Schellberg, a day laborer, as well as John Jellus, a clerk at J. E. Kylo in 1894 and Adolph Green, a teamster, in 1900. In 1912, barber William R. Hunt lived here. He worked for Peterson & Otto. Also listed was Olga Kolberg, a seamstress.

618 East Ave. (C)
J. S. Wing House
GD-RWC-1215

Estimated Year Built: 1870

The house is an excellent example of the Italianate style, popular between 1850 and 1880 in the Midwest. The two-story home has a very low-pitched hipped roof and wide eaves. The central bay is square with a porch that wraps the front corner. Windows are excellent and representative -- tall, moderately narrow, 2/2, with a segmental relieving arch. The entry has double wood doors with a multi-part transom light above. There is a modern addition in the rear, but its low profile does not diminish from the integrity of the property.

The house was built sometime between 1868 and 1880, based on the panoramic maps of those two years. This was the home of J. S. Wing in 1894. Wing was owner of Wing & Olson clothiers. In 1900, Oscar Anderson, who worked in the abstract office, owned it. He also served as county judge of probate.

This property is located within the Red Wing Mall Historic District (NRHP) and is considered a contributing resource.

621 East Ave. (C)
Swedish Methodist Church Parsonage
GD-RWC-103

Estimated Year Built: 1875

This is an early house but compromised by later alterations. Gable and ell plan with a window wide (or door wide) ell, wood shingling in the gable end with a band course. Underneath, two narrow paired windows on the second floor and a classic "Queen Anne" type window on the first with stained glass in the upper pane. The simple portico entry has supporting brackets. Window lights are mixed in patterns, but are generally 1/1.

This was the parsonage for the Swedish Methodist Church next door. In 1900 it was the home of John Swenson, pastor, and his wife, Mary. Both were natives of Sweden.

626 East Ave. (C)
C. E. Friedrich House
GD-RWC-088

Estimated Year Built: 1901

This is an excellent example of the Classical revival style. A graceful semicircular porch supported by Doric columns highlights the symmetrical front facade. Two shallow bays flank it. Other details include the use of very narrow beveled wood siding, corner pilasters, and the Palladian window visible on the north side elevation. The peak-hipped roof has two gabled dormers, reinforcing the verticality of the upper portion. The eaves are wide with exposed end rafters.

1901 This is an excellent example of the Classical revival style. This was the home of C. E. Friedrich. Friedrich was proprietor of C. E. Friedrich & Co., grocers, located at 225-227 Plum Street. He was born in Red Wing in 1862. As a young man, he followed in his father's business as a wholesale and retail grocery merchant. In 1894, he took two decisive steps: first, his business was reorganized as the Friedrich & Kemp Company; second, he married Catherine Wolff. These changes precipitated the construction of his new home. He hired prominent architect Clarence Johnston to design the home, a sign of his status as a wealthy businessman and influential civic leader. Three children were born in the coming seven years. As the *History of Goodhue County* states, "The family resides in a pleasant home at the corner of Seventh and East Avenue, the residence being one of the most comfortable in the city."

This property is located within the Red Wing Mall Historic District (NRHP) and is considered a contributing resource.

627 East Ave. (C)
Swedish Methodist Church
GD-RWC-104

Estimated Year Built: 1877

This building has a simple rectangular form with a square, boxy tower on the west side (East Avenue). The tower terminates in a hipped peak with brackets underneath a moderate eave. The 1880 panoramic view of the city shows a towering steeple, later removed. Windows have a gothic arch with stained glass. The entrance is up a set of concrete steps into paired wood doors.

A Swedish Methodist congregation was organized in September 1873, and this building was erected in 1877. The May 16, 1877, *Grange Advance* noted, "The Swede Methodist church . . . has been veneered with brick and is now a very handsome little building." The building later became home of the Bethel Seventh Day Adventist Church.

705 East Ave. (C)
George H. Boxrud House
GD-RWC-1217

Estimated Year Built: 1925

This is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a side-gabled roof. (Actually gambrel with a wide chimney at the gable end.) The house is symmetrical in design with balanced fenestration. Windows are 6/6 with fixed shutters. The entry shows sidelights and an arched portico. There is a wide shed roof dormer. The assessor gives a date of 1927.

This was the home of George H. Boxrud and his wife Alice in 1930. Boxrud was a retail merchant of dry goods.

706 East Ave. (C)
Christ Episcopal Church Rectory
GD-RWC-1218

Estimated Year Built: 1886

The house has moderately pitched hip roof over a square block, sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior, finished with stucco, reflects 20th century sensibility with its 4/1 windows, a bandcourse separating the first and second floors, and window boxes. There is a hipped dormer on the street facade. The central entry, with sidelights, is flanked by triple sets of windows. It is set back under a porch supported by square brick posts. There is a ground floor entry on the southeast wall. Overall, if this house actually dates from 1886, it was significantly altered between 1910 and 1917. Older Sanborn maps show a full facade porch, removed by the 1917 map.

In 1894, this was the home of Rev. A. A. Butler of Christ Episcopal Church. In October 1892, the Rev. Alfred A. Butler became rector at Christ Episcopal. He resigned in 1895 to become warden of the Seabury Divinity School. In 1895 the Rev. C. C. Rollit took charge of the parish, remaining until January 31, 1901. He lived here until at least 1905. This was the home of Robert Lee Baird and his wife Kathryn in 1930. Baird was a minister at an Episcopal church.

This house, remodeled in the 1920s, reflects Craftsman era tastes. "Christ Church, Red Wing, has purchased one of the most commodious residences in the city for a parsonage, and provided an endowment to pay all taxes and insurance."²

712 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1219

Estimated Year Built: 1880

The house hints at the Italianate style with its boxy, vertical image, peak hipped roof, and tall windows, 2/2. There is a bay on the north elevation. The shutters are new and used throughout the building.

In a year-end summary, the *Grange Advance* noted that William Purdy improved his house on East Avenue in 1874. It is possible that this is the house.³ His son, David Purdy, lived here with his wife, Mary, in 1900. He was a liveryman. This was the home of John J. Bovy and his wife Katherine in 1905. Bovy was employed as a bookkeeper.

721 East Ave. (C)
Sweasy House
GD-RWC-1220

Estimated Year Built: 1932

An excellent example of the Tudor Revival style, built of local limestone with stucco and decorative half-timbered walls above. The multi-paned windows are grouped together in bands, a typical detail of this style. Clay tiles cover the steeply pitched roof. Also typical are the t-shaped stacks on the chimneys. The entry is recessed with a stone arch. The windows are varied with casement type in the upper floor and 6/6 on the second floor. There is a one-story garage in the rear.

1932. This was the home of Jess R. Sweasy and his wife Leta. In 1918, Sweasy became the general manager and in 1921, the president of Red Wing Shoes. He managed the company for nearly three decades. Sweasy was the longtime president of one of Red Wing's most significant — and nationally known — companies. In addition, it is an excellent representative of the Tudor Revival style of architecture. Noted architect Edwin Lundie designed an addition to the residence in 1959.

² *Twenty-Sixth Annual Council of the Diocese of Minnesota*, 1883, 39.

³ *Red Wing Grange Advance*, February 18, 1874.

Adjacent lot #R555500030 is associated with this property and is considered noncontributing to the district.

722 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1908

Charles and Katherine Sargent House
GD-RWC-1221

As seen here, the Foursquare is usually two to 2 1/2 stories tall, two to three bays wide, box-like in feeling, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, hipped dormer, a full-width front porch (now enclosed), and overhanging eaves. The hipped porch is enclosed.

Charles J. Sargent was born in Mower County, Minnesota, September 13, 1872. Charles attended the high school of Austin and upon completing his studies entered the First National Bank of Austin, with which he remained until 1906. He resigned his position as teller and came to Red Wing to assume the position of cashier of the Goodhue County National Bank. He is also secretary, treasurer and one of the trustees of the Goodhue County Savings Bank. He eventually became president of the bank. Active in local civics, he was a member of the Commercial club, the Civic League, and Presbyterian Church. In September 4, 1895, Sargent married to Katherine Fox, with whom he had two children.

726 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1907

Myron and Grace Gardiner Smith House
GD-RWC-1222

This bungalow is a one-and-a-half story home with a sloping roofline that incorporates a deep porch supported by heavy piers. Characteristic features include low-pitched roofs and wide eaves; horizontally grouped windows; and front porches with massive supports. It is side gabled roof with a wide hipped dormer showing triple windows.

This was the home of Myron W. Smith and Grace Gardiner Smith between at least 1912 and 1930. Both were doctors of medicine with an office in the Goodhue County Bank building. Myron was a World War I veteran.

732 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1902

William and Frances Grow House
GD-RWC-1223

This Foursquare is two to 2 1/2 stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a box-like feeling, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, hipped dormers, and overhanging eaves. Unusually, it has no porch. There is a substantial two story addition to the rear with a carport attached.

This was the home of William H. Grow and his wife Frances in 1905 through 1930. Grow was vice president of the Bank of Pierce, Simmons, & Company.

800 East Ave. (NC)

Calvary Chapel
GD-RWC-1225

Calvary Chapel is a one-story wood-frame building with a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The primary façade has a shallow extending overhang with five bays, divided with square wood pilasters across the entire front. There is a double-leaf door in the center bay. The other entrance is on the side (west) opposite East Avenue, facing a parking lot, with a double cross gable and double-door entrance with sidelights.

Calvary Church is noncontributing, built after the period of significance.

803 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1226

Estimated Year Built: 1890

This is a well-preserved gable and ell house with a thru wall gable on the ell portion. The wood window surrounds show good detailing and appear to be 6/6 panes. The open porch is located in the ell, hipped, with round posts.

In 1894, this was the home of A. Belanger, a clerk at Belanger & Brothers, a dry goods store located on Main Street. In 1900, it was the home of James Livingston and his wife, Emma. He was a job printer. In 1910 and 1912, it was the home of August P. Olson, assistant engineer with the fire department. The 1909 *History of Goodhue County* states: "August P., born August 24, 1867, attended the public schools. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Red Wing Furniture Company, for whom he performed faithful service for the long period of twenty-two years, being in charge of the finishing department during the latter sixteen years of his employment there. May 1, 1906-, he was appointed a member of the fire company as assistant chief, a position he still retains. For this position Mr. Olson was well fitted, having been a member of the old hook and ladder company fourteen years, five years of which he was assistant chief under Charles Wick. Mr. Olson is a Republican, and belongs to the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Yeomen, the Fire Relief Association and the Phoenix Relief Association. He was married June 26, 1902, to Sadie Stromberg, of Red Wing, by whom he has two children."

In 1930, this was the home of John Rehter. Rehter was born in Minnesota. He was a contractor by trade.

809 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1227

Estimated Year Built: 1890

This house has elements of the late Queen Anne style with a steep pitched roof and large projecting hipped gables. There are well-executed modillions under the moderately wide eaves. The plan is rectangular with a central chimney. The full facade porch is screened. Windows have multiple lights and are sometimes paired.

This was the home of Carl L. Eckberg and his wife Ellen in 1905 through at least 1930. Both came to the United States in the 1870s. Eckberg worked as an optometrist.

810 East Ave. (C)
Robert and Winifred Putnam House
GD-RWC-1228

Estimated Year Built: 1913

This is a well-design craftsman-like house. It has a moderately pitched hipped roof on the main block, with a setback block on the south. There is a hipped dormer on the main block (with 3/1 windows) and an inroof chimney on the setback. The roof terminates with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Fenestration on the second floor consists of tripled sets of windows with 9/1 glazing. The first and second floors are visually separated by a raised wood stringcourse with decorative consoles. The covered entry has a peak hip and exposed rafter ends. The primary main floor window is three-part with tracery above in the center pane.

This was the home of Robert H. and Winifred Putnam. Putnam was a bank president. Robert W. Putnam, son of W. H. Putnam, was born in Red Wing on September 26, 1880. As a young man he worked a year in the bank of Pierce, Simmons & Co., later graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1903. He worked as a clerk in the Swedish American Bank of Minneapolis, and then returned to Pierce, Simmons & Co., of Red Wing, as assistant cashier, becoming cashier in January 1908. Mr. Putnam was a member of the city board of public works and also of the Commercial Club.

815 East Ave. (C)
Joseph and Florence Holliday House
GD-RWC-1229

Estimated Year Built: 1926

Typical of the Colonial Revival style, this house is side gabled with a symmetrical façade and rectangular plan, 2 stories in height. It has multi-pane, double-hung windows with shutters. The curved portico is flat and the paneled doors have sidelights.

In 1930, this was the home of Joseph Holliday and his wife, Florence. He worked as assistant cashier at Pierce, Simmons, & Co. Bank.

821 East Ave. (NC)
Henry Ahlers House
GD-RWC-1230

Estimated Year Built: 1880

This Gable Front house is a vernacular house type from the late 19th century. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. There are two windows in the gable end, 1/1. All windows appear to be modern replacements. There is an eave wall stone-like chimney on the north side. There is a one-story gabled addition to the rear. Because this house has manufactured siding and replacement windows, it is considered a noncontributing resource.

In 1894, this was the home of Henry C. Ahlers, of C. Ahlers & Company, a seller of farm supplies and machinery. In 1912, this was the home of John Hermistad and his wife Stella. Hermistad was born in Norway. Hermistad was employed as a mortician. This was the home of Bert C. Norquist and his wife Lydie between at least 1920 and 1930. Norquist worked in a barbershop.

827 East Ave. (C)
Ole and Elida Meland House
GD-RWC-1231

Estimated Year Built: 1890

On earlier Sanborn maps, the house has a full facade porch that wrapped around the northwest corner. This Gable Front house is a vernacular house type from the late 19th century. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. There are two windows in the gable end are paired and slightly pedimented. Although the house now has manufactured siding, the form, sizing, and fenestration remain intact.

This was the home of Ole Meland and his wife Elida in 1905. Meland was born in Norway. He was employed as a clergyman. Rev. Ole S. Meland, pastor of St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran church, was born in Norway, October 6, 1854. He received his education in the public and high schools of his native town, and later attended the seminary at Balestrand. In 1875 he emigrated to America. He taught for three years, then entered Augsburg Seminary, at Minneapolis. Later he received a call to the Red Wing Seminary, as instructor. This position he held for eight years, and was principal the last two years. In 1889 he became the pastor of St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran church, holding the post for more than twenty years.

This was the home of Katherine Schwartz and her two daughters in 1930. Katherine came over from Germany in 1868. She was employed at this time.

828 East Ave. (C)
Andrew Ellingson House
GD-RWC-1232

Estimated Year Built: 1865

This gable and ell form house has been altered by multiple changes. The two story ell has a thru wall gable. Windows are mixed and generally 4/4 with new shutters. The porch is open with a single round post.

Andrew Ellingson was born in Norway, January 9, 1840. He came to Goodhue County in 1860 and moved to Red Wing in 1867 and worked as a clerk for Charles Betcher in the hardware business for about four years. In 1876, he opened Henderson & Ellingson clothing store. This company did business on Plumb Street until 1899, when the partnership was dissolved. Ellingson continued to work as a clothing merchant in Goodhue until his retirement in 1904. He was a member of the Red Wing city council for two terms. Mr. Ellingson was married in 1865 to Margaret Hoyland and had three children. He lived here until at least 1912.

This was the home of Almer M. Asner and his wife in 1930. Asner was a medical surgeon by trade.

901 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1890

Edward and Kate Johnson House

GD-RWC-1233

Built around 1900, the house hints at the Italianate style with its boxy, vertical image, peak hipped roof, and tall windows, 1/1. There is a one-story addition on the south elevation. The shutters are new and used throughout the building. The entry is off-center under a hipped portico with two square posts.

This was the home of Edward Johnson and his wife Kate in 1894 and 1905. Johnson was born in Norway. Johnson was employed as grocer in 1894 and as a liveryman in 1905. He later owned Johnson & Rockvam, a livery. After his death, his widow, Kate, became one of the proprietors. Lawyer Samuel Nelson also lived here in 1912. The house is well-preserved and is a good example of a local businessman's home in the 1890s.

904 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1890

Tufvesson House

GD-RWC-1234

The house is an excellent classical revival style home with a peak hipped roof and a broad gable front. The windows are mixed, but the tripled box bay on the north and south sides are especially notable. The porch is open with stolid square posts. Windows generally appear to be 2/2.

The Tufvesson House was built ca. 1890. In 1900, it was the home of Nels Tuveson and his wife, Jenny. He was "a dealer in tobacco." In 1905 this was the home of Otto Ulvin and his family. Otto and his wife, Emma, both had parents who were born in Norway. Otto's occupation is listed as merchant. The 1909 *History of Goodhue County* states: "Otto A. Ulvin, manager of the savings department of the Goodhue County National Bank, is a native of Norway, but has spent the larger part of his life in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was born June 18, 1867. Otto received his earliest education in the public schools of Pierce County, and supplemented this with studies at the Red Wing Seminary and at the Curtiss and Rosenberger Business College at Red Wing. For one year he taught school, and in 1888 engaged in the general mercantile business at Wisconsin. In 1895 he opened a grocery establishment in Red Wing, which he conducted until 1907, when he accepted his present position with the Goodhue County Bank."

907 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1880

GD-RWC-1235

The house is sympathetic to the Queen Anne style with the hipped primary roof and lower front gable. There is little ornamentation and it likely had a front porch at one time. Windows are multipaned, 4/4 and

look quite old. They have modern, nonfunctioning shutters. Although the home now has manufactured siding, it still retains sufficient integrity of location, form, and fenestration to qualify as contributing.

In 1910 and 1912 this was the home of William Melander and his wife. William was a machinist with the Red Wing Furniture Company. His daughter, Violet, was a teacher.

912 East Ave. (C)
Neill House
GD-RWC-1236

Estimated Year Built: 1890

This is almost classical revival in style, but the flat hipped roof and irregular floor plan suggest the Queen Anne style. This house has lower projecting gables with recessed surfaces, and patterned shingles. The full facade porch is open and has stocky posts. Windows are multipaned, some paired. There is a one-story bay on the northwest facade.

Between at least 1900 and 1912 this was the home of David M. Neill, president and treasurer of the Red Wing Telephone Company. His brother, Victor, lived here as well. He was secretary and manager of the telephone company. The 1909 *History of Goodhue County* states: "David Middleton Neill, manager of the Red Wing Telephone Company, was born in Scotland, February 2, 1852, and came to America with his parents in 1860. They located in New York, after which they migrated west and settled in Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. David M. Neill entered the drug store of Purely & Merrill at Portage, with whom he remained eleven years, after which he went into the same business for himself at Big Stone City, N. D. In 1883 he sold out and engaged in the lumber business at Ortonville, becoming superintendent of all retail yards for the Charles Betcher Lumber Company. In 1886 he came to Red Wing, where he held a similar position in the same firm. He became manager of the Red Wing Manufacturing Company in 1889, and subsequently became president of the company. He severed his connection with the company in 1904 and organized the Red Wing Telephone Company of Red Wing, December 15 of that year, being elected secretary, treasurer and manager at its incorporation. Mr. Neill was married May 20, 1875, to Alice A. Purdy and to them have been born three children. Neill was a member of the board of public works in 1907 and was one of the organizers of the library board, of which he was the first president."

913 East Ave. (C)
George and Mabel Cook House
GD-RWC-1237

Estimated Year Built: 1893

This is a fine Queen Anne style home with a jerkin hipped roof form and multiple lower cross gables and a gabled dormer. Rehabbed in 1992.

George H. Cook was born in 1859 in Iowa. He worked as a cashier and later owned the Golden Rule store. He lived here with his wife, Mary, between 1893 and at least 1910. In 1920, it was the home of Dick Wilkens, a butcher who ran his own firm.

919 East Ave. (C)
Kempe House
GD-RWC-1238

Estimated Year Built: 1900

A basic classical revival style house with a peak hipped roof and lower cross gables. The inset gable has decorative woodwork. Windows have 1/1 lights. The wide cornice has fine dentils. There is an extended gable on the south side. The porch is open, with ionic pillars.

This was the home of Peter Kempe in 1910 and 1912. The house was likely built around 1900. It appears on the 1902 Sanborn map. Peter A. H. Kempe was born April 3, 1856, in Westergotland, Sweden. In 1878 he came to America, landing at Red Wing in September of that year. His career in this

country began with a clerkship in the grocery store of John Kempe & Co., where he was employed until 1883, when he embarked in a grocery business of his own. In 1894, he became vice president of the wholesale grocery firm of Friedrich & Kempe Company, Inc. Mr. Kempe was married June 22, 1882, to Mary Dablow.

920 East Ave. (C)
Westendorf House
GD-RWC-1239

Estimated Year Built: 1890

This house has elements of the Queen Anne style with a steep pitched hipped roof and central projecting gable. The plan is irregular and asymmetrical. The full facade porch is open. Windows are multipaned, some paired. This has a strong cornice line with returns. The entryway has a transom with stained glass window, as does the main "Queen Anne" window on the street facade.

The Westendorf House was built ca. 1890. Fred and Sophie Westendorf lived here between at least 1894 and 1900. Aged 68 and 65 respectively in 1900, they immigrated from Germany in 1861 and farmed in Hay Creek for many years. Fred, a Civil War veteran -- a late draftee -- was listed as a laborer in 1894, but was otherwise retired. This was the home of Benjamin Herrick, a dentist, in 1912.

926 East Ave. (C)
Charles and Lida Dana House
GD-RWC-1240

Estimated Year Built: 1870

The house is a Classical Revival design with a Palladian window in the gable end and decorative shingling. It was remodeled with addition in 1896.

Charles and Lida Dana House was built ca. 1870. Charles Dana lived here with his wife Lida in 1894 through at least 1912. Dana was county clerk and auditor, a substantial position. His father in law, a native of England and aged 81, lived with them. The 1909 *History of Goodhue County* states: "Charles S. Dana, clerk of the district court of Goodhue county, is descended from eastern parentage. Charles S. was born in Belvidere, Ill., September 25, 1851, and was brought to this county by his parents when a young boy. He attended the common schools in Roscoe Township, and then took a commercial course in the Bryant and Stratton College at St. Paul. For a time, he clerked in Roscoe Township, and then taught school in this county from 1874 to 1880. The following year he came to Red Wing as bookkeeper for the Red Wing Iron Works. During the succeeding six years his acquaintance with Red Wing people increased and on January 1, 1887, he started his public office holding as deputy county auditor. In 1906 he was elected to his present position, in which he has served with much credit. In politics, Mr. Dana is a Republican, and he belongs to both the Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. Charles S. Dana was married in October 1883, to Lida Pilcher, of Belvidere, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Dana has been born one son." Charles Dana held a prominent position with the county and his home reflects an upper middle class professional's home of the early 20th century. This makes it potentially eligible for local designation; however, more work should be done to pin down the date of construction and original owner.

927 East Ave. (C)
Alfred Josephson House
GD-RWC-1241

Estimated Year Built: 1891

The Queen Anne style is seen here with a steep pitched roof, projecting gables with recessed surfaces, the patterned shingles, and the decorative scrollwork. Just well executed, especially the bay window on the second story. Also striking is the "Queen Anne" style window with a gabled pediment with carved

decorative work. The entry is covered with a gabled portico with rectangular brackets. Windows are multipaned, some paired.

Between at least 1894 and 1910 this was the home of Alfred Josephson, proprietor of a men's clothing store located at 217 Bush Street. Born in Wisconsin in 1858 Josephson was the son of a Stockholm, Wisconsin, farmer; he attended business school in Iowa, and opened his first clothing store in 1878 at the age of 20. This store was located at the corner of Main and Bush, at the site of La Grange Park by the Riverfront Center. In 1901, Josephson's Men's Clothing was opened at its current location in the Busch Block. He married Anna in 1880. They had three children. Marie Lundquist, widow of John, lived here as well.

1004 East Ave. (NC)
GD-RWC-1242

Estimated Year Built: 1955

This is atypical of the ranch style although the house is rectangular with the hipped roof parallel to the street. The house has a very horizontal feeling with multipart picture windows and an asymmetrical entry. Large plate glass windows sweep across the street facade with a wide stone chimney just off the ridgeline.

1009 East Ave. (C)
Christ and Henrietta Boxrud House
GD-RWC-1243

Estimated Year Built: 1880

This Neoclassical style house shows typical architectural features such as balanced proportions, a low-pitched roof, and a centrally located door with fanlight door transoms. The plan is rectangular with a lower gable on the south side -- over a two-story bay. On the north wall the effect of the bay is more that of a tower. The porch extends 2/3rds of the front and is open. The most striking element of course, is the wonderful gable end with a recessed Palladian window, wide modillions on the cornice, decorative wood shingles, and a pent dividing the gable end from the rest of the wall.

Between at least 1894 and 1912, this was the home of Christ and Henrietta Boxrud. Like other family members, he worked at Boxrud Brothers Department Store at 411-413 Main Street.

1010 East Ave. (C)
Benidt House
GD-RWC-1244

Estimated Year Built: 1895

This is well-preserved gable and ell vernacular home. The front facing gable has one window on the second floor, 4/4, and two on the ground floor. The ell has a thru wall gabled dormer. The porch is hipped with two turned posts for support. The roof is steeply pitched and sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is a modern addition on the rear that does not detract from the integrity of the building.

This is well-preserved gable and ell vernacular home. The front facing gable has one window on the second floor, 4/4, and two on the ground floor. The ell has a thru wall gabled dormer. The porch is hipped with two turned posts for support. The roof is steeply pitched and sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is a modern addition on the rear that does not detract from the integrity of the building. From 1894 through at least 1900, this was the home of Henry and Catherine Benidt. Both were natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1867. By 1912, it was the home of John C. Seebach, treasurer at the LaGrange Mills.

1016 East Ave. (NC)
GD-RWC-1245

Estimated Year Built: 1939

This is a one-story variation on the Colonial Revival style. As was often the case, this house is side gabled with extended front gable. It has a central, ridge chimney. It has multi-pane, double-hung windows

with shutters, plus a bay window on the main floor. The entry is raised. The street elevation has a new hipped window bay that diminishes the home's historical integrity. Due to these changes, it is considered a noncontributing resource.

Mrs. Agnes Bracher, widow of Christopher, resided here in 1948.

1017 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1890

August and Signe Nygren House

GD-RWC-1246

This is an excellent example of a Gable Front house from the late 19th century. There are triple set of windows in the gable end, surrounded by wood shingles. A molded wood course divides the upper and lower walls. The porch extends the full width of the front of the house with a hipped roof and four turned posts. Windows are generally 2/2.

August Nygren, a worker at the C. Betcher Lumber Yard, lived here in 1894 -- with his wife, Signe. Both were natives of Sweden. Given the fine quality of the work on this house, one suspects a connection with his place of employment.

This was the home of John and Anna Peterson in 1905. He was 49 that year and worked as a policeman. Both he and his wife were natives of Sweden. they lived on Webster Avenue in 1900. This was the home of Anna in 1910, with their sons, Harold, Arthur, and daughter, Edna, Peterson in 1910. Harold worked in advertising for the Daily Republican. Two years later, he is shown here with Anna Peterson, another sister, along with Arthur, and daughter, Dana. Arthur was proprietor, with his brother John, of the Model Laundry at 323 Bush Street. In addition, Harold Peterson lived here, a bookkeeper at the Red Wing Printing Company. This is a well-executed house that, although vernacular in form, shows quality of craftsmanship. Nygren, listed as a "lumberman" in 1895, seems to have sought a fine home.

1022 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1891

Alfred Carlson House

GD-RWC-1247

Of special interest is the polygonal tower, complete with starburst panels. There are turned porch columns and spindlework with decorative shingles in the gables.

Alfred Carlson was born in Sweden, March 28, 1845, and came to America August 6, 1854. Alfred farmed in the Featherstone area until 1877, when he rented the farm out and came to Red Wing, where he worked as a clerk for Nelson Peterson, hardware merchant. In this capacity he remained until 1885 when he purchased a store at Hector, Renville county, Minn., and carried on a general hardware business of his own until 1890, when he sold out his business and retired. One year later he built this home. He was married June 28, 1867, to Engre Nelson, daughter of Ole and Anna Nelson, well-known farmers of Vasa.

1025 East Ave. (NC)
GD-RWC-1248

Estimated Year Built: 1890

This house has elements of the Queen Anne style -- but with a great loss of architectural integrity. It has all the elements: a peaked tower, varied wall surfaces and flowing rooflines with a hipped dormer and lower cross gables. There is evidence of a second story porch. However, windows and siding have been replaced. Due to these changes, especially the vertical siding on the tower, it is considered a noncontributing resource.

This was the home of Hugo and Catherine Herder in 1912. They were both immigrants from Germany while young. Herder ran a grocery business. The 1909 *History of Goodhue County* states: "Hugo J. Herder was born in Berlin, Germany. March 6, 1865, and in that historic old city spent his early boyhood, attending the high schools and the Berlin Seminary. In 1879 the family came to America, and lived in the townships of Featherstone and Hay Creek, until 1883, when they moved to Reel Wing. When the family came to Red Wing, Hugo, then a youth of eighteen years, started as a clerk in the store of C. E. Friedrich & Co., remaining in this capacity until 1891, when the company was incorporated under the firm name of Friedrich & Kempe Co. Ten years later Mr. Herder was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, a position he has since retained, his record being one of honor and success. He is a Democrat in politics. April 25, 1894, Hugo J. Herder was married at Red Wing to Kate Taggart, a native of Hartland, Wis. The Herder home has been brightened by the presence of two children. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Herder pays fraternal allegiance to the Masons and Modern Woodmen."

1026 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1249

Estimated Year Built: 1935

This is a Craftsman influenced brick veneered house that is almost a bungalow, but very low and broad visually. The porch is under the primary roofline, with a project gabled bay with tripled windows. Other windows are multipaned, several in paired groupings. There are two chimneys -- one each on the north and south walls.

Ernest Seebach lived here in 1948. He was manager of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

1029 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1250

Estimated Year Built: 1895

This is a classical revival style home with two and a half stories with an inset gable end showing a Palladian window and wood shingling. There is also a gabled dormer. Under the gable there is a bay window with 1/1 panes. the porch is full facade and screened.

This house was built ca. 1895. Emanuel Arntson and his wife, Nelia, lived here in 1910 with their four children. Both were 44 that year. He worked as a real estate agent, with an office at 205 Bush Street. By 1920, though, Nelia is listed as a widow, living here with a son and three daughters. The house seems fit for a real estate agent, which is what Arnston's job was when built.

1034 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1251

Estimated Year Built: 1912

Almost foursquare in design, it has a broad, almost flat-hipped roof and a central hipped dormer with 6/1 paired windows. The second story is symmetrical, again with 6/1 windows. the first floor has a rather solid porch with brick piers and the main entry has a single door with sidelights and a transom.

James and Zilla Hancock lived here in 1900. At age 42 that year, she was 14 years older. He was employed as a brickmason. Twelve years later, Rev. John Breidablik, Anna, and Ellida, lived here. This

was the home of August J. Becker, his wife Lina and his six children. Becker was a retail merchant in a grocery store in 1930.

1102 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1252

Estimated Year Built: 1900

This is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. The house is side gabled with a symmetrical façade and rectangular plan, 2 stories in height. On the street facade, there is a pedimented dormer with a Palladian window and details on the wide articulated cornice. It has a gable end chimney. It has multi-pane, double-hung windows with shutters. The porch is full-facade with Doric posts.

William R. and Jessie Putnam lived here in 1905, along with one-year-old son, William Howard Putnam. He was the son of prominent banker Wm. H. Putnam, but went into electrical engineering and moved to Salt Lake City. By 1912, the Putnams had moved and Oscar Seebach, a travel agent, lived here. The house was built between 1895 and 1902 based on Sanborn maps.

1103 East Ave. (C)
John and Mabel Dengler House
GD-RWC-1253

Estimated Year Built: 1924

A Prairie influence house, it has a reddish asphalt shingle roof that is hipped. The exterior is a rich dark brown press brick with 6/1 windows and a soldier course lintel. The front porch is enclosed and a well-conceived example with its banded 6/1 windows. The rear has a first story deck extending from the back door.

This was the home of John and Mable Dengler. Dengler was an important business and civic leader. He was born in Sanborn, Minnesota, in 1891 and worked for several years as bookkeeper at the Sleepy Eye Milling Company while a young man. He came to this city in 1909 as bookkeeper for the Red Wing Milling Company. In 1921 he accepted the position of secretary and manager of the Red Wing Milling Company, a position he held until his retirement in 1955. He was active on several local boards and commissions. He married Mable Hendy in 1917, with whom he had two sons. In 1930 it was valued at \$12,000, considerably higher than surrounding properties.

1109 East Ave. (C)
GD-RWC-1254

Estimated Year Built: 1905

This is a quirky Colonial Revival style home with a wide shed roof dormer on the third floor. This house is side gabled with a symmetrical façade and rectangular plan, 2 stories in height. It has multi-pane, double-hung windows with shutters. The portico is gabled and the paneled doors have sidelights. There is a 'sun room' off the southeast side.

Frank D. Putnam moved here sometime after 1905 and lived here until at least 1920. He was secretary of the Red Wing Manufacturing Company. In 1920, he is shown as a railroad commissioner. This was the home of Stewart H. Anderson and his wife Evelyn in 1930. Stewart was a physician by trade. Stewart was a World War veteran.

1112 East Ave. (C)
Albert Johnson House
GD-RWC-1255

Estimated Year Built: 1885

A very nice house has elements of the Queen Anne and classical Revival styles. It has a steep pitched hipped roof at its core with lower cross projecting gables with recessed surfaces, Palladian windows, and

patterned shingles. The plan is irregular and the projecting gable shows a canted corner with decorative scrollwork. The full facade porch is open and a pediment over the steps. Windows are multipaned.

This was the home of Judge Albert Johnson, a prominent lawyer and later district court judge. He was born in Goodhue County and studied law in Red Wing as a young man. Johnson was county attorney for ten years and was appointed to the district court in 1909. He was an incorporator of the Lutheran Ladies Seminary. In 1888 he married Ella Johnson, with whom he had two children.

1115 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1890

Eke House

GD-RWC-1256

This is probably a front gabled house with a later one-story ell addition. Although the siding keeps it from the best levels of integrity, the windows and the surrounds, with raised hoods, are quite nice in the main block. Panes appear to be 2/2. The simple entry portico is gabled with bracket supports.

Axel (a marble cutter), Andrew (a wagonmaker), Frank (harnessmaker at Skoglunds) and Agnes (dressmaker) all lived here in 1894. Later, Carl L. Eke, a carpenter, lived here in 1912, along with Hanna Eke, widow of Andrew. This was the home of Vindla M. Nyberg and his father Andrew in 1930. His father was an immigrant from Sweden. Nyberg and his father were listed as unemployed at this time.

1121 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1938

GD-RWC-1257

A simple 1930s era home with just the hint of Tudor revival style -- notably the wide brick chimney on the main facade and the off-center roof slope. Many 3/1 windows a nice period touch. The siding appears to be manufactured, but the building retains integrity of location and look, with its form, windows, and doors retaining sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.

James Brysegard, a physician and surgeon, resided here in 1948.

1122 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1908

GD-RWC-1258

This is a variation of the Colonial Revival style, with a hipped roof, a symmetrical façade, and a rectangular plan, 2 stories in height. It has paired chimneys. It has multi-pane, double-hung windows with shutters. The portico is pedimented with a transom light above.

Built in 1908, in 1912, this was the home of Howard Bixby. This was the home of Elmer Redman and his wife Mable in 1930. Elmer's occupation is listed as a manager in a creamery. The house seems very much in the Colonial Revival style, but not much is known about the owners or whether the house was altered over the years.

1125 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1890

William and Nellie Putnam House

GD-RWC-1259

The house is a late Victorian home with a cross gable plan. The gables have a pent separating the upper triangle and lower wall, with a tripled window (with 16 panes) under a raised hood. The upper triangle has fish scale wood shingles. The lower gable extends on the north side with a pent roof bay and a box bay. The porch, which wraps around the southeast corner, is open with square wood posts. This house was elegant in detail, but the stucco keeps it from being recommended for designation.

This was the home of William H. and Nellie Putnam between at least 1894 and 1912. William H. Putnam was born January 22, 1848, in Danvers, Mass., and in 1867 came to Red Wing. For six years he

was employed as a clerk in the office of the county auditor, after which, in 1873, he entered the employ of the bank of Pierce, Simmons & Co., with which institution he has since remained. After ten years of service he was chosen cashier, a position he held a quarter of a century. From cashier he was promoted to vice-president, and on January 1. 1908, he assumed his present position as president. Putnam was elected to the state legislature in 1903, and served as councilman, as a member of the school board, and for two terms as mayor of the city. It was also the home of Fred Putnam, a lawyer with offices at 411 Main Street. They remained here until at least 1930.

1132 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1890

Anders and Carolina Skoglund House

GD-RWC-1260

This house has elements of the Queen Anne style with a steep pitched hipped roof and lower projecting gables with recessed surfaces, and patterned shingles. The plan is irregular with a pedimented second floor window. The full facade porch is open and has excellent spindlework and turned wood posts. Windows are multipaned, some paired. Very nice house. This was the home of Anders and Caroline Skoglund. Both were born in Sweden and came to the United States in 1870 and 1868 respectively. He was employed as a harnessmaker. It seems that Anders died before 1905, since only Caroline appears in the 1905 Minnesota Census and the 1912 city directory. This was the home of Jessie Conway and his wife Clara in 1930. Jessie was a dentist by trade.

1138 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1870

GD-RWC-1261

Not much unusual with this Gable Front house from the late 19th century. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. There are two windows in the gable end are paired and slightly pedimented. The porch extends the full width of the front of the house with a gabled roof. It is seasonally enclosed. There is a 1 1/2 story garage with a gabled roof on the lot.

In 1900 this was the home of Joseph and Helen Graham. He was a saloonkeeper. By 1912, though, it was the home of George Haben, agent for Wells Fargo & Company. This was the home of Arthur Faraberg and his wife Elizabeth in 1930. Faraberg was a potter by trade.

1141 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1910

GD-RWC-1262

A fine one and a half story home with a recessed arched front, decorative wood shingles, and lower cross gables. In the inset there is a tripartite window. The hipped porch is screened. There is a single entry on the ground level on the south side.

This was the home of Clarence and Bertha Skoglund in 1920 and 1930. He worked for many years at the family harness business but by 1930 was assistant cashier at a local bank. Clarence had grown up across the street at 1132, then, following his marriage, acquired this house by 1920.

Adjacent lot #R 5504003450 is associated with this property and is considered noncontributing to the district.

1144 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1900

GD-RWC-1263

The house is a cross gabled vernacular home with some fine details including the inset gable end, cross hatch rectangular window and strong cornice line. A pent divides the upper gable from the main

wall. Windows are 1/1. The porch is screened with a hipped roof. The chimney is on the ridgeline. There is a ground level entry on the south side.

This was the home of Guy Mack in 1912. He was an agent with the Red Wing Linseed Company.

1147 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1915

John and Alice Prior House

GD-RWC-1264

A Craftsman influenced home with the front gabled front, the tripartite windows in the gable end, the returns on the cornice, and the lower cross gables on the sides. There is some very nice wood shingling in the gable ends as well. The full facade hipped porch is seasonally enclosed with storm windows.

This was the home of John and Alice Prior in 1920. John was listed as an engineer. Frank R. Askew and his wife Maggie in 1930. Askew's occupation is listed as a telegrapher.

1150 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1890

GD-RWC-1265

Typical of the Greek revival style, it has a front facing gable, a molded wood cornice and symmetrical fenestration. The moderately pitched roof ends in a strong, wide cornice. The porch is enclosed, detracting from the original design. There is a one-story addition.

This was the home of John Rowles and his wife Julia between at least 1920 and 1930. Rowles was a carpenter. Both were natives of Ireland.

1203 East Ave. (C)

Estimated Year Built: 1910

Joseph Beau House

GD-RWC-1266

This house has elements of the Queen Anne style with a hipped roof and lower projecting cross gables with arched windows. The full facade porch is screened with ionic columns. On the northwest side, there is a bay window on the first floor. Windows are multipaned, some paired. There is a fine carriage house in the rear that should be considered contributing.

Joseph Beau called this home in 1910, along with wife, Magdalen, a son, and two daughters. He was a clerk at the Hagen & Olson shoe store. This was the home of Clinton H. Bentley and his wife Jessie in 1930. Bentley was a lawyer by trade. The house might be slightly older than the assessor's date.

1204 East Ave. (NC)

Estimated Year Built: 1905

GD-RWC-1267

This Foursquare is usually two to 2 1/2 stories tall, two to three bays wide, box-like in feeling, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, hipped dormer, a full-width front porch (now enclosed), and overhanging eaves. The hipped porch is enclosed. There is a small balcony on the south side. The exterior has been encased with manufactured siding. In addition the porch has been enclosed and windows replaced. Due to these changes, it is considered a noncontributing resource.

This was the home of Harold H. Oliva and his wife Anna in 1930. Oliva was a superintendent in an auto shop.

List of Properties Included in the South End Residential Historic District:

Street #	Street Name	PIN	SHPO Number	Built (est.)	Property Name
442	7th St. W	R 55.005.0310	GD-RWC-1053	1891	Susan Peterson House
449	7th St. W	R 55.180.0490	GD-RWC-1054	1922	Mohn House
450	7th St. W	R 55.005.0300	GD-RWC-1055	1880	
454	7th St. W	R 55.005.0290	GD-RWC-1056	1885	Linne House
457	7th St. W	R 55.180.0480	GD-RWC-1057	1867	E. W. Brooks-Sheldon House
460	7th St. W	R 55.005.0280	GD-RWC-1058	1912	Kalfahs House
464	7th St. W	R 55.005.0270	GD-RWC-1059	1894	Guptill House
468	7th St. W	R 55.005.0260	GD-RWC-1060	1900	Glardon House
478	7th St. W	R 55.005.0400	GD-RWC-1061	1920	
511	7th St. W	R 55.225.0060	GD-RWC-1062	1912	David R. Jones House
519	7th St. W	R 55.225.0070	GD-RWC-1063	1857	Charles Booth House
480	8th Street	R 55.550.0040			St. Joseph Church Rectory
520	10th St.	R 55.155.0050	GD-RWC-1013	1928	
528	10th St.	R 55.155.0040	GD-RWC-1017	1900	Nels Nordholm House
611	East Ave.	R 55.005.0380	GD-RWC-101	1880	G. L. Grondahl House (1)
617	East Ave.	R 55.005.0390	GD-RWC-1216	1880	
618	East Ave.	R 55.005.0200	GD-RWC-1215	1870	J. S. Wing House
621	East Ave.	R 55.005.0420	GD-RWC-103	1875	Swedish Methodist Church Parsonage
626	East Ave.	R 55.005.0210	GD-RWC-088	1901	C. E. Friedrich House
627	East Ave.	R 55.005.0410	GD-RWC-104	1877	Swedish Methodist Church
705	East Ave.	R 55.550.0010	GD-RWC-1217	1925	George H. Boxrud House
706	East Ave.	R 55.225.0050	GD-RWC-1218	1886	Christ Episcopal Church Rectory
712	East Ave.	R 55.225.0040	GD-RWC-1219	1880	
721	East Ave.	R 55.550.0020	GD-RWC-1220	1932	Sweasy House
	East Ave.	R 55.550.0030			Associated with 721 East Ave.
722	East Ave.	R 55.225.0030	GD-RWC-1221	1908	Charles and Katherine Sargent House
726	East Ave.	R 55.225.0020	GD-RWC-1222	1907	Myron and Grace Gardiner Smith House
732	East Ave.	R 55.225.0010	GD-RWC-1223	1902	William and Frances Grow House
800	East Ave.	R 55.180.0640	GD-RWC-1225		Calvary Chapel
803	East Ave.	R 55.125.0060	GD-RWC-1226	1890	
809	East Ave.	R 55.125.0040	GD-RWC-1227	1890	
810	East Ave.	R 55.180.0630	GD-RWC-1228	1913	Robert and Winifred Putnam House
815	East Ave.	R 55.125.0030	GD-RWC-1229	1926	Joseph and Florence Holliday House
821	East Ave.	R 55.125.0020	GD-RWC-1230	1880	Ahlers House
827	East Ave.	R 55.125.0010	GD-RWC-1231	1890	Meland House
828	East Ave.	R 55.180.0610	GD-RWC-1232	1865	Andrew Ellingson House
901	East Ave.	R 55.410.0050	GD-RWC-1233	1890	Edward and Kate Johnson House
904	East Ave.	R 55.035.0210	GD-RWC-1234	1890	Tufvesson House
907	East Ave.	R 55.410.0060	GD-RWC-1235	1880	
912	East Ave.	R 55.035.0200	GD-RWC-1236	1890	Neill House
913	East Ave.	R 55.410.0070	GD-RWC-1237	1893	George and Mabel Cook House
919	East Ave.	R 55.410.0080	GD-RWC-1238	1900	Kempe House
920	East Ave.	R 55.035.0190	GD-RWC-1239	1890	Westendorf House
926	East Ave.	R 55.035.0180	GD-RWC-1240	1870	Charles and Lida Dana House
927	East Ave.	R 55.410.0090	GD-RWC-1241	1891	Josephson House
1004	East Ave.	R 55.035.0120	GD-RWC-1242	1955	
1009	East Ave.	R 55.025.0010	GD-RWC-1243	1880	Christ and Henrietta Boxrud House
1010	East Ave.	R 55.035.0090	GD-RWC-1244	1895	Benidt House
1016	East Ave.	R 55.035.0110	GD-RWC-1245	1939	
1017	East Ave.	R 55.110.0010	GD-RWC-1246	1890	August and Signe Nygren House

1022	East Ave.	R 55.035.0360	GD-RWC-1247	1891	Alfred Carlson House
1025	East Ave.	R 55.110.0020	GD-RWC-1248	1890	
1026	East Ave.	R 55.035.0040	GD-RWC-1249	1935	
1029	East Ave.	R 55.110.0030	GD-RWC-1250	1895	
1034	East Ave.	R 55.035.0020	GD-RWC-1251	1912	
1102	East Ave.	R 55.035.0030	GD-RWC-1252	1900	
1103	East Ave.	R 55.110.0060	GD-RWC-1253	1924	John and Mabel Dengler House
1109	East Ave.	R 55.040.0540	GD-RWC-1254	1905	
1112	East Ave.	R 55.040.0570	GD-RWC-1255	1885	Albert Johnson House
1115	East Ave.	R 55.040.0530	GD-RWC-1256	1890	Eke House
1121	East Ave.	R 55.040.0520	GD-RWC-1257	1938	
1122	East Ave.	R 55.040.0630	GD-RWC-1258	1908	
1125	East Ave.	R 55.040.0510	GD-RWC-1259	1890	William and Nellie Putnam House
1132	East Ave.	R 55.040.0640	GD-RWC-1260	1890	Anders and Carolina Skoglund House
1135	East Ave.	R 55.040.0450			Associated with 1141 East Ave,
1138	East Ave.	R 55.040.0450	GD-RWC-1261	1870	
1141	East Ave.	R 55.040.0750	GD-RWC-1262	1910	
1144	East Ave.	R 55.040.0730	GD-RWC-1263	1900	
1147	East Ave.	R 55.040.0480	GD-RWC-1264	1915	John and Alice Prior House
1150	East Ave.	R 55.040.0740	GD-RWC-1265	1890	
1203	East Ave.	R 55.040.0430	GD-RWC-1266	1910	Joseph Beau House
1204	East Ave.	R 55.040.0780	GD-RWC-1267	1905	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The South End Residential Historic District is eligible for local designation, representative of the Red Wing Residential Historic Context. It constitutes the core of one of three principal nineteenth century neighborhoods in Red Wing.

The period of significance ranges from the earliest home within the district, 1856, through 1941, the beginning of World War II. By that time, construction had ended within the district, excepting three postwar buildings.

The City of Red Wing

Originally the site of a Dakota farming village, in 1837, Samuel Dentan and Daniel Gavin brought their wives to this location as missionaries with the Evangelical Missionary Society of Lausanne (Switzerland). Over the next decade and a half, the missionary outpost became a small mixed race settlement. Following the signing of the Traverse des Sioux and Mendota treaties in 1851, land for Euro-American settlement became available for sale, and a U.S. Land Office opened here under Christopher Graham and William Phelps's direction. Within a few years the missionary outpost was transformed into a bustling riverfront trade center with a population of 1,251 in 1860.⁴

Despite a temporary slowdown resulting from the Civil War, the 1860s marked a decade of phenomenal growth as the population grew to 4,260 by 1870. The river provided an excellent transportation corridor, and sawmills, grain elevators, and flourmills grew along its banks. While lumbering was significant, Red Wing developed as a center for commerce, trade, and manufacturing. The early economy centered on the wheat trade. In 1874 alone, 2,418,622 bushels of wheat were shipped from Red Wing, leading to its

⁴ Frederick L. Johnson, *Red Wing: A Portable History* (Red Wing, Minn.: City of Red Wing Heritage Preservation Commission, 2007), 1-8.

designation as “the greatest local wheat market in the world.” However, regional shifts in settlement and transportation caused the industry to slip by the 1880s.

The city had developed a diversified industrial base by that time. The first area shoe factory opened in 1861, marking the beginning of the city’s important leather and shoe industry. The river brought access to the great forests of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, providing raw materials for the Red Wing Manufacturing Company (lumber, sash and door) and the Red Wing Manufacturing Company (furniture). The Red Wing Stoneware Company and the Red Wing Sewer Pipe Company turned the rich clay deposits into finished goods. Three rail lines passed through town, offering an excellent transportation network.

Residential Development

Red Wing built its residential neighborhoods around its strong commercial and industrial core, with neighborhoods developing in the west end, the east end, and the south end. To the west, on the first terrace paralleling the Mississippi River, many of the early civic leaders built homes. A fourteen-block section of the district was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. On the south end, the early homes were built as far as W. Seventh Street in the years before the Civil War.

After the war, in the midst of economic expansion and a burst of immigration, Red Wing residents looked to build homes on the land between the commercial district and the bluff. The benefits were obvious – relatively flat lots close to downtown businesses and within walking distance to the courthouse. Six churches were located on East Avenue, with others only a block or two away. As one early advertisement stated, “This is one of the finest locations in the city; handsomely situated, near to the business center, and well improved.” Another listing offered 150 choice residential lots “beautifully located, within 160 rods of the Court House and easily accessible by way of East Avenue without climbing bluffs.”⁵

As more lots sold and homes were erected, the demand grew to improve the south end’s major thoroughfare. “East Avenue is one of the principal thoroughfares in this city,” stated an editorial in the *Grange Advance*. “It is the main route to nearly all the churches, the courthouse, central public school and cemetery, yet it is the most poorly graded of any street, is full of chuck holes and, part of the way, is obstructed with loose stones. Ought it not to be improved as to be decently passable before winter sets in?”⁶

The location of the cemetery at the terminus of the street added weight to the call for improvement as a practical matter. A local writer told the *Grange Advance* newspaper:

One of the most necessary improvements wanted in this city is an extension of the sidewalk on East avenue from its present terminus to the foot of Cemetery hill. Besides being an accommodation to a large number of citizens who live in that vicinity, it would afford opportunity for funeral processions to get to the cemetery without endangering the health of those composing them, and without forcing those who are unable to bear it, to incur the expense of hiring carriages to accommodate all who want to accompany the remains of their friends to their final resting-place.⁷

⁵ Red Wing *Grange Advance*, August 25, 1875, April 26, 1876.

⁶ Red Wing *Grange Advance*, September 27, 1876.

⁷ Red Wing *Grange Advance*, April 5, 1876.

The call for improvements extended to proper drainage, and then water and sewer lines. A writer observed:

Last spring the water from the bluffs on the west side overflowed the street making it almost impassable for several weeks, and leaving it full of gutters and holes. It, also, washed a deep drain along the east side of the avenue, making it impossible almost for a vehicle to drive up to the sidewalk on that side.⁸

Work was needed, civic leaders argued, because “This street is a main thoroughfare, the only road to the cemetery, and one in which the entire community is interested, and it ought to be kept in good condition.”

The City Beautiful

In the first decade of the twentieth century, Red Wing went through an extraordinary period of civic investment, spurred by a booming economy and a leadership cadre with a strong sense of responsibility. The Red Wing Civic League, organized in 1903, was instrumental in stimulating public interest in beautifying the city.

Theodore B. Sheldon, a successful businessman and Red Wing City Council member, left a bequest of \$83,000 to the City of Red Wing. Along with the funds, he stipulated that the money was to be used to develop a public institution for “some public benefit but nonsectarian purpose in the said City of Red Wing.” The trust directors, including Sheldon’s second wife Annie, decided upon a theater. In 1904, four years after Sheldon’s passing, construction was complete on the T. B. Sheldon Memorial Auditorium.

In 1906, John Rich donated funds for the improvement of Broadway, hiring landscape architect William Finklenburg to create a mall up from the Milwaukee Road Depot near the river to the heart of the “intellectual center of town” — as the *St. Paul Dispatch* called the blocks that held the Sheldon Auditorium, Christ Church, and the Carnegie Library. Soon after, the federal government committed to build a new post office on the mall.⁹

Within this same five-year span, Red Wing opened a new city hall in 1905, consolidating administrative offices, a jail, and the fire station in one building. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, & Pacific Railroad built a striking Classical Revival depot near the levee that same year, followed quickly by Great Western Railroad, which erected a spacious depot and division office on Main Street. The St. James Hotel underwent a substantial expansion. Two religious organizations joined the construction wave, with the Methodist Episcopal Church and Trinity Lutheran erecting beautiful new stone edifices that still grace the city. In 1907, two businessmen, W. C. Krise and E. H. Foot, donated \$10,000 for construction of a wing to the Red Wing City Hospital in memory of Joshua Pierce, a prominent banker.¹⁰

The *Republican* proudly reprinted an editorial from the *St. Paul Dispatch*, labeling the community as “The Desirable City.” The capital city newspaper praised marvelous blending of commerce and charity in the making of a live, livable, lovable city,” and attributed it to the “private generosity, the gratitude of rich men and women to the city that has made their wealth possible, [in] so shaping and developing Red Wing,

⁸ Red Wing *Grange Advance*, October 18, 1876.

⁹ *Red Wing Republican*, January 16, 23, 1907.

¹⁰ Trinity Lutheran later consolidated with two other congregations and is now United Lutheran Church.

with continual gifts of parks and boulevards, theaters and libraries and hospitals, as well as the more basic improvements.”¹¹

The era of civic good will had a direct impact on East Avenue. In the summer of 1906, Charles A. Betcher announced that his mother wished to donate \$10,000 to finance construction of a chapel, given as a memorial to her late husband.¹² Margaret Gorthrup Betcher placed several conditions on her gift, requiring the city to agree to grade East Avenue.¹³ The cemetery board and the city council readily accepted the gift. The council began condemnation proceedings against C. N. Hewitt, who apparently was reluctant to sell his property, located between the end of East Avenue and the existing entrance. The additional land shifted the cemetery’s primary entrance fifty feet to the north.¹⁴

Soon after Clarence Johnston Sr. was hired, another civic leader stepped forward with an additional gift. Elijah Haskell Blodgett offered \$5,000 for erection of a stone entrance in memory of his wife of fifty years, Sarah Sturtevant Blodgett, who died on March 28, 1906.

Although both the chapel and the entry gate are located outside of the residential district, their construction made a statement that East Avenue was now key part of the City Beautiful. Newly graded, the neighborhood saw a burst of home construction. In 1919, some residents began a drive to pave the road. As one advocate stated to the city council, East Avenue is “not only a residence street but also as important as any trunk highway in the city.” When work proceeded, new sewer, water, and gas lines were laid as well. Others opposed the move, expressing concern about the costs and subsequent assessments. It was not until 1923 that the paving work was undertaken.¹⁵

The lots on the lower section of East Avenue, up to Twelfth Street, were essentially filled by World War II. Following the war, the upper portion (Twelfth to Oakwood Cemetery) saw additional housing built as farmland opened for development.

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¹¹ *St. Paul Dispatch*, December 13, 1906.

¹² *Red Wing Republican*, April 4, 1906.

¹³ *Red Wing Republican*, October 3, 1906; Minutes, City Council, City of Red Wing, May 5, 1908.

¹⁴ *Red Wing Republican*, October 10, 31, 1906; January 2, 1907.

¹⁵ Red Wing City Council, Minutes, April 4, 1919; July 6, 1923.

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