



IV. Recommendations

The following recommendations are in five different categories.

- First, several homes are clearly eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and local historic designation. It is strongly recommended that the Red Wing Heritage Preservation Commission notify the property owners and work with them to save these treasures for future generations.
- Second, there are several homes that are significant, either because of the architecture or the properties association with important people or events. These might meet the high standards of the National Register of Historic Places and local historic designation, but would require additional research. In addition, there are two historic churches within the survey area. The National Register standards requires that a religious property is significant for its impact on the community as a social or ethnic influence, not just for its impact on personal beliefs.
- Third, some properties are not likely candidates for the National Register but are certainly worthy of local historic designation. A house, for example, might be a well-preserved Queen Anne style home, but not unique to the region or even Red Wing. It is still a local gem and tells us something about the surrounding community or neighborhood.
- Fourth, numerous buildings are quite interesting, but lack enough historic background to make a full judgement. This survey only laid the groundwork for further investigation.
- Finally, a historic district is recommended for East Avenue, running from Sixth Street to Thirteenth Street.



457 7th St. W E. W. Brooks-Sheldon House 1867

RECOMMENDED FOR NRHP AND LOCAL DESIGNATION

528 10th St. Nels Nordholm House 1900

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 emigrated 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." *Red Wing Republican*, 31 October 1926.

The stone industry was of great importance to Red Wing and few homes in Red Wing represent this more than the Nels Nordholm house. It is highly recommended for the National Register of Historic Places and for local designation.

457 7th St. W E. W. Brooks-Sheldon House 1867

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, failing health caused him to seek other employment, and after coming to Red Wing 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, being a Republican in politics. He affiliated with the Masonic order 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. The house is associated with two very prominent families — the Brooks and the Sheldons. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

519 7th St. W Charles Booth House 1857

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 carriers. 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. As a relatively rare and intact representative, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and for local designation.

704 Bush St. Bernard Gerlach House 1905

This home, designed by Clarence Johnston, is in the classical revival style. It begins with a peak hipped roof with two lower cross gables. The eaves are wide with simple modillions.

This was the home of Bernard Gerlach and his wife Frances. Bernard Gerlach was president of the La Grange Mills. He was born August 2, 1860, coming to Red Wing from New York in 1879. He soon became the bookkeeper for the Red Wing Mills, then moved to the LaGrange Mills within a few years. In 1891 he was chosen manager and, in September 1908, was elected president of the company.

Bernard Gerlach was married April 29, 1884, to Frances M. McCue, with whom he had five children. Gerlach was a prominent civic leader and served as a director for the Goodhue County Bank. He was one of the founding investors in the Red Wing Brick Company. The house was designed by Clarence Johnston.

This property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C, representing the work of architect Clarence Johnston. In addition, Gerlach was a highly significant business and community leader in an industry that was central to Red Wing's economy.

618 East Ave. J. S. Wing House 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, it was owned by Oscar Anderson, who worked in the abstract office. He also served as county judge of probate.

This is an excellent example of the Italianate style of architecture, certainly comparable to the Brooks-Sheldon House.

626 East Ave. C. E. Friedrich House 1901

This is an excellent example of the Classical revival style. The symmetrical front facade is highlighted by a graceful semicircular porch supported by Doric columns. It is flanked by two shallow bays. 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



618 East Ave.
J. S. Wing House 1870



626 East Ave.
C. E. Friedrich House 1901

rafters.

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 eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C, representing the work of architect Clarence Johnston. Locally, it represents the home of a prominent businessman and civic leader.

721 East Ave. Sweasy House 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.

This was the home of Jess R. Sweasy and his wife Leta. In 1918, J. R. Sweasy became the general manager and in 1921, the president of Red Wing Shoes. He managed the company for nearly three decades.

This house qualified for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B, associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. 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.

Charles Betcher
Memorial Chapel



Oakwood Cemetery Oakwood Cemetery 1907

Charles Betcher Memorial Chapel is designed in a Greek cross plan with identically shaped gables facing each of four directions. A large, finely divided, Gothic-arched window is flanked by buttresses. The front and rear gables are pierced by round openings suggestive of an abbreviated rose or wheel windows. The Gothic style arch was also designed by Clarence Johnston. It features a primary entry arch flanked by two smaller Gothic arched openings, with wrought metal gates.

By 1854, Red Wing looked to acquire land for a community burial ground. David Hancock and S. A. Hart were commissioned to select a proper tract of land. They chose a 35-acre bluff in south Red Wing which was sold for \$3.50 per acre. In 1857, the first deed was recorded. In 1864, the grounds were platted by order of the City Council and the following year the space was named Oakwood Cemetery.

In 1907, the Betcher Memorial Chapel and Blodgett Memorial Arched Gateway were built and dedicated in 1908 on completion. The chapel was a gift to the city from Margaret Betcher in memory of her husband Charles, while the gateway was donated by E. H. Blodgett in memory of his wife, Sarah. The octagon-designed chapel was built with Red Wing and features a red tile roof with copper trimmings. Inside, the tile floor, ash and marble accents enhance the chapel's magnificence. Opalescent stained-glass windows of Gothic design are at the sides, front and back of the chapel and give an added dignity and beauty.

The arched gateway, a gift from Elijah H. Blodgett, is massive, yet graceful. Its wide carriage arch is flanked by two smaller arches. Like the chapel, the gateway is made of Red Wing stone. The gateway and the chapel compliment each other and provide added dignity and grace as memorials.

This property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C, representing the work of architect Clarence Johnston. This is one of the finest cemetery chapels in the state. In addition, its association with the prominent Betcher and Blodgett families make it a highly recommended site for federal and local designation. A nomination should also include the water tower, also designed by Clarence Johnston.

1204 Park St. S Rezin Spates House 1859

This is a classic folk Greek Revival house, with its front-gable plan with a entablature and return on the cornice. There is a lunette in the gable end. The windows are replacements, 1/1. The porch is a later addition and includes a porte cochere. There is also a substantial one and a half story addition. The porch was added in the early 20th century.

Resin Spates, with his brothers John and Charles, was one of the earliest settlers in Red Wing. Spates was a Methodist minister, but also acquired considerable land.

In 1930, this was the home of Arnold E. Johnson and his wife Idaline. They had three children. Johnson was employed as a doctor and widely respected surgeon. He is likely the one who made the changes to the exterior. He was a native of Minnesota, born in Dodge County in 1876. He was educated in Red Wing, then attended Rush Medical College in Chicago.

This is one of the oldest homes in Red Wing, and, although it has been altered, it was the home of two significant community leaders.



454 7th St. W
Linne House 1885



511 7th St. W
David R. Jones House 1912

POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER AND RECOMMENDED FOR LOCAL DESIGNATION

409 6th St. W Michael Kappel House 1868

This is the home of Michael Kappel in the 1900 census. Kappel was part owner of the A. J. Kappel carriage and wagon makers. Kappel Wagon Works is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (added 1979) located at 221 W. 3rd St., Red Wing. Kappel's Wagon and Carriage Shops. The wagon and carriage manufactory was commenced in 1865.

The History of Goodhue County (1909) states:

"Their shops were opened in a frame building' on Third street, near Plum, with a capital of about \$2,000. Their business increased so as to demand enlarged accommodations, and in 1875 they tore down the old shops and erected their present ones, which are 40x60 feet, three stories high, and cost \$5,000. They gave employment to fifteen men, and turned out about one hundred lumber wagons annually, besides sixty buggies, platform wagons, sleighs, etc. Their business averaged about \$15,000 per annum. They had about \$6,000 invested in the business, exclusive of buildings and ground.

"In 1879 John Kappel retired from the business and M. Kappel became sole proprietor. M. Kappel was a shareholder in the Red Wing Wagon Company and manager of the same. The enterprise turned out to be a failure financially and Mr. Kappel lost considerable money."

This property is recommended for local designation as a relatively intact nineteenth century home associated with an important businessman. It is possibly eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on the same reasons, but further information would need to be gathered to precisely date the house and Kappel's tenure here.

454 7th St. W Linne House 1885

In 1900, this was the home of Frank J. Linne, president of the Twin City Lime and Cement Company in 1894, and later a dry goods merchant in Red Wing. He and his wife, Anna, natives of Sweden, had five children. In 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.

This appears on the 1891 Sanborn Map as 450 Seventh.

The house is highly recommended for local designation, due to its association with Linne and for its excellent Queen Anne architecture. It could possibly be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and possibly C, for its architecture. To make the case, further research into Linne and the construction of the house are needed.

511 7th St. W David R. Jones House 1912

In 1912, this was the home of David R. Jones, 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. He was born in Missouri in 1870 and married Minnie in 1902.

The home is recommended for local designation as a wonderfully-executed example of early twentieth century architecture. In addition, Jones was an important business leader in an industry that played a major role in Red Wing's history. Further biographical work is recommended, as is a scan of newspapers to gain more information about the construction of the house.

425 8th St. W C. A. Rasmussen House 1894

The architect and the contractor concentrated their efforts on a delightful front facade, with the side and rear of this house much plainer in design. A polygonal open tower, supported by rather muscular turned columns, is capped with sunburst panels and a witch's cap roof. The turned ball spindles used in the porch railings and the almost snowflake-like design of the porch's corner brackets is unusual.

This was the home of Christian Rasmussen and his wife Lisa. Rasmussen was originally from Denmark. Rasmussen worked as a vice-president of the Red Wing Printing Company. (secretary, 1894). Locally it is significant as the home of C. A. Rasmussen, businessman and amateur historian.

703 Bush St. Saint Peter's Lutheran Church 1886

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized April 9, 1866. The first board of trustees consisted of Ole Hegna, Lars Siverson, and Nils Jacobson. The first year the congregation had about thirty communicant members. In 1866 they erected a church on a lot between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Bluff street. In 1886, this church was built.

This building later was owned by the Christian Scientist Church. Saint Peter's Lutheran church is a representative of the social organizations formed in the late 19th century as Swedish and Norwegian immigrants flooded the neighborhood.

808 Bush St. Orton and Lydia Ward House 1870

In 1894, this was the home of Orton and Lydia Ward and children, William, Sherman, and Minnie Ward. Orton was one of the city's earliest settlers and was a prosperous farmer. He died in 1896.

By 1900 it was the home of Henry Buell, employed as railroad roadmaster. He lived here with his wife, Hannah. In 1905, this was the home of Gilbert L. Grondahl and his wife Laura. G.L. was from Norway and worked with the family dry-goods store. Laura was born in Sweden. The family had previously lived at 611 East Avenue and appear to have remained here until a home was built on 8th Street around 1920.

This is probably the best example in the survey area of the Italianate style with wood construction and is recommended for local designation. It is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but further research would be needed to compare it to other examples in the area.

611 East Ave. G. L. Grondahl House (1) 1880

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. This is a nicely executed Queen Anne house but especially significant because it is a one story home. It appears on the 1880 panoramic view of the city.



703 Bush St.
Saint Peter's Lutheran Church
1886



808 Bush St.
Orton and Lydia Ward House
1870

617 East Ave. 1880

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. Kyllö in 1894 and Adolph Green, a teamster, in 1900.

This is a striking example of a multiple family house constructed of local stone. Although found in several commercial buildings in the downtown historic district, it is rare to see it used for domestic architecture. A search of local newspapers might provide more information about the original builder.

627 East Ave. Swedish Methodist Church 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 are 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 building later became home of the Bethel Seventh Day Adventist Church.

The Swedish Methodist Church is an early representative of the social organizations formed in the late 19th century as Swedish and Norwegian immigrants flooded the neighborhood.

810 East Ave. Robert and Winifred Putnam House 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 floor 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. 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, 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. This is an excellent example of Craftsman style architecture. With further investigation into its construction — and the possible discovery of its architect — the home might qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Given Putnam's influence in the community, it is a likely candidate for local designation.

1022 East Ave. Alfred Carlson House 1891

Of special interest is the polygonal tower, complete with starburst panels. 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.

This is typical of the home of a prosperous Goodhue County merchant — and a good representative of the Queen Anne style. It is recommended for local designation. However, it is not clear whether it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. That would be considered unlikely unless a case can be made with further research.

1103 East Ave. John and Mabel Dengler House 1924

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.

The house is locally significant due to its association with Dengler. It is also a fine example of a home with Craftsman or even Prairie architectural elements.



**810 East Ave.
Robert and Winifred Putnam House 1913**



811 Central Ave. Schacht House 1903



904 East Ave. Tufvesson House 1890

PROPERTIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR LOCAL DESIGNATION

320 7th St. W Heglund House 1880

In 1894 through at least 1900, this was the home of Claud Heglund, an employee at the R. W. Furniture Company. In 1912, Christian Reitmann (mailman) and Henry Reitman (clerk) lived here. The house appears to be quite early and shows some influence of the Italianate style. Much more research would be needed, primarily combing through period newspapers.

460 7th St. W Kalfahs House 1912

By 1920 it was the home of Frank Kalfahs, president of the Red Wing Business College. It was valued at \$7,000 that year in 1930, when Frank and his wife, Emma, continued to live here. He was a native of Germany. This is a very nice example of a simple house owned by a prominent local civic leader. More research would be needed into Kalfahs as a person and into the house (looking at period newspapers).

411 8th St. W 1880

This was the home of Ole Andreson and his wife Ann. Andreson immigrated from Norway in 1884. Ann came just after that in 1885. Andreson was employed as a minister in the Lutheran church. This shows elements of the Italianate style and is in good condition. Further research would be appropriate to confirm the date of construction and when it was moved to this site.

712 Bush St. William Howe House 1858

This house is shown on the 1868 panorama map of Red Wing and was built by Isaac Howe, one of the founders of the city. In the spring of 1858, William Howe, located permanently in Red Wing and built this house. In 1894, this was the home of Seth H. Baker, superintendent and miller at the LaGrange Mill, one of the city's leading industries. His wife, Margaret, lived here as well. The house is not a likely candidate at present, with its asphalt shingle siding. But it retains many early elements, including the paired brackets. Restored, it would certainly qualify. It is one of the oldest buildings in Red Wing.

722 Central Ave. Thompson House 1906

This was the home of Thomas Thompson in 1910. He ran a billiards parlor at 204 Bush Street. By 1930, Mina Thompson and her four children resided here in 1930. This is nice Classical Revival home associated with a local businessman — not of the first tier but interesting and potentially eligible for local designation. More research might be done on Thompson.

723 Central Ave. John and Anna Kappel House 1890

This was the home of John J. Kappel and his wife Anna in at least 1900 and 1930. Both were born in 1869. Kappel was employed as a mail carrier. The house is an intact example of the Queen Anne style. Further research needs to be made into the exact date of construction, looking at newspaper accounts.

811 Central Ave. Schacht House 1903

This was the home of John H. Schacht and his wife Minnie between at least 1910 and 1930. Schacht was a retailer at the Adler, Schacht, and Erickson clothing store.

John H. Schacht was a native of Minnesota, born at Potsdam, Olmsted county, March 30, 1871. John attended the Darling Business College two years. At the age of eighteen he started his business career as a clerk in the hardware store of Vincent Tauschese, at LaCrosse, Wis. He then returned to Rochester and worked with the Stebbins Hardware Company for one year. He subsequently clerked in the store of the Boston Clothing Company in the same city one year, and in 1894 came to Red Wing. Here he started in the clothing business at 308 Main street with O. H. Adler as partner. The firm moved to 320-322 Main street a few years later. In 1907, they moved again to 317-319 Main Street. Mr. Schacht was president of St. John's Hospital, Red Wing, and treasurer of the United States Hospital Association. John H. Schacht was married in September, 1903, to Minnie Stephan, of Rochester, Minn. and had three children.

This is a well-executed home built in the early twentieth century for a prominent local merchant. Locally, it represents the lifestyle of the upper middle class.

831 Central Ave. 1890

Andrew Estrem, an instructor at the Lutheran Ladies Seminary, lived here in 1912 through at least 1920. This is a simple vernacular home of the late 19th century, but in excellent condition. It might be designated so as to preserve a middle class home of the period.

706 East Ave. Christ Episcopal Church Rectory 1886

The house has moderately pitched hip roof over a squarish block, sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior, finished with stucco, reflects 20th century sensibility with its 4/1 windows, a band-course 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, but its association with Christ Episcopal Church makes it a potential candidate for local designation. Study should be made of the work done by studying newspapers.

901 East Ave. Edward and Kate Johnson House 1890

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. It might be eligible for local designation, but further investigation into the date of the house and the owner are recommended.

904 East Ave. Tufvesson House 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."

Potentially eligible for local designation, it has finishing touches that suggest that an architect designed the home. Further investigation, primarily in period newspapers, is recommended.

920 East Ave. Westendorf House 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. A generally well-preserved home, it is potentially eligible for local designation.

926 East Ave. Charles and Lida Dana House 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 a 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.

1010 East Ave. Benidt House 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. 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.

This is a well-preserved vernacular house. It lacks the significance needed for the National Register of Historic Places, but might be designated as a prototypical gable and ell home of the late 19th century.

1017 East Ave. August and Signe Nygren House 1890

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 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.

1029 East Ave. 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. While neither the architecture or the person rise to the level of National Register eligibility, it was clearly an imposing house when built and is potentially eligible for local designation.

1122 East Ave. 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 know about the owners or whether the house was altered over the years.

526 Plum St. Mehrkens Block 1894

The Mehrkens Block was built in 1894. Mehrkens ran an ice business at the time. One tenant was Edward Pirius, who owned at least four meat markets around town in 1894, including this one. Within a few years, we find him working at Friedrich & Kemps. It was remodeled in 1974 and the lower floor is compromised, but with commercial buildings, this is often the case. The upper floor retains sufficient integrity to consider for designation.

HISTORIC DISTRICT

457	7th St. W	E. W. Brooks-Sheldon House	1867
618	East Ave.	J. S. Wing House	1870
626	East Ave.	C. E. Friedrich House	1901
721	East Ave.	Sweasy House	1932
611	East Ave.	G. L. Grondahl House (1)	1880
617	East Ave.		1880
627	East Ave.	Swedish Methodist Church	1877
810	East Ave.	Robert and Winifred Putnam House	1913
1022	East Ave.	Alfred Carlson House	1891
1103	East Ave.	John and Mabel Dengler House	1924
705	East Ave.	George H. Boxrud House	1925
913	East Ave.	George and Mabel Cook House	1893
919	East Ave.	Kempe House	1900
927	East Ave.	Josephson House	1891
1102	East Ave.		1900
1112	East Ave.	Albert Johnson House	1885
1132	East Ave.	Anders and Carolina Skoglund House	1890
1203	East Ave.	Joseph Beau House	1910
706	East Ave.	Christ Episcopal Church Rectory	1886
901	East Ave.	Edward and Kate Johnson House	1890
904	East Ave.	Tufvesson House	1890
920	East Ave.	Westendorf House	1890
926	East Ave.	Charles and Lida Dana House	1870
1010	East Ave.	Benidt House	1895
1017	East Ave.	August and Signe Nygren House	1890
1029	East Ave.		1895
1122	East Ave.		1908
316	7th St. W	Martin Olson House	1900
621	East Ave.	Swedish Methodist Church Parsonage	1875
712	East Ave.		1880
722	East Ave.	Charles and Katherine Sargent House	1908
726	East Ave.	Myron and Grace Gardiner Smith House	1907
732	East Ave.	William and Frances Grow House	1902
800	East Ave.	Calvary Chapel	
803	East Ave.		1890
809	East Ave.		1890
815	East Ave.	Joseph and Florence Holliday House	1926
821	East Ave.	Ahlers House	1880
827	East Ave.	Meland House	1890
828	East Ave.	Andrew Ellingson House	1865
907	East Ave.		1880
912	East Ave.	Neill House	1890
1004	East Ave.		1955
1009	East Ave.	Christ and Henrietta Boxrud House	1880

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1016	East Ave.		1939
1025	East Ave.		1890
1026	East Ave.		1935
1034	East Ave.		1912
1109	East Ave.		1905
1115	East Ave.	Eke House	1890
1121	East Ave.		1938
1125	East Ave.	William and Nellie Putnam House	1890
1138	East Ave.		1870
1141	East Ave.		1910
1144	East Ave.		1900
1147	East Ave.	John and Alice Prior House	1915
1150	East Ave.		1890
1204	East Ave.		1905
1209	East Ave.		1870
1212	East Ave.		1918
1215	East Ave.	August and Christina Olson House	1880
1218	East Ave.		1900
1221	East Ave.	Ekholm House	1890
1224	East Ave.	Stieffens House	1870
1225	East Ave.	Arthur and Mabel Heinlein House	1925
1230	East Ave.		1890

Appendix A: List of Inventoried Properties

412 10th St.	GD-RWC-1001	320 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1047
416 10th St.	GD-RWC-1002	322 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1048
420 10th St.	GD-RWC-1003	328 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1049
426 10th St.	GD-RWC-1004	402 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1050
450 10th St.	GD-RWC-1005	410 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1051
454 10th St.	GD-RWC-1006	419 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1052
455 10th St.	GD-RWC-1007	442 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1053
458 10th St.	GD-RWC-1008	449 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1054
463 10th St.	GD-RWC-1009	450 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1055
464 10th St.	GD-RWC-1010	454 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1056
468 10th St.	GD-RWC-1011	457 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1057
517 10th St.	GD-RWC-1012	460 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1058
520 10th St.	GD-RWC-1013	464 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1059
523 10th St.	GD-RWC-1014	468 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1060
527 10th St.	GD-RWC-1016	478 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1061
528 10th St.	GD-RWC-1017	511 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1062
534 10th St.	GD-RWC-1018	519 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1063
543 10th St.	GD-RWC-1019	520 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1064
531 10th St.	GD-RWC-1020	525 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1065
455 11th St.	GD-RWC-1030	526 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1066
458 11th St.	GD-RWC-1023	533 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1067
462 11th St.	GD-RWC-1024	411 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1068
465 11th St.	GD-RWC-1031	412 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1069
466 11th St.	GD-RWC-1025	418 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1070
469 11th St.	GD-RWC-1032	419 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1071
520 11th St.	GD-RWC-1033	425 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1072
454 12th St.	GD-RWC-1026	426 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1021
460 12th St.	GD-RWC-1027	431 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1073
466 12th St.	GD-RWC-1028	437 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1074
472 12th St.	GD-RWC-1029	445 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1075
318 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1034	451 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1076
320 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1035	452 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1077
409 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1036	456 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1079
413 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1037	459 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1078
417 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1038	460 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1080
421 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1039	463 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1081
451 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1040	464 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1082
459 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1041	468 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1083
463 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1042	469 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1084
308 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1044	473 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1085
312 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1045	410 9th St.	GD-RWC-1086
316 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1046	417 9th St.	GD-RWC-1087

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412 10th St.	GD-RWC-1001	410 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1051
416 10th St.	GD-RWC-1002	419 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1052
420 10th St.	GD-RWC-1003	442 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1053
426 10th St.	GD-RWC-1004	449 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1054
450 10th St.	GD-RWC-1005	450 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1055
454 10th St.	GD-RWC-1006	454 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1056
455 10th St.	GD-RWC-1007	457 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1057
458 10th St.	GD-RWC-1008	460 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1058
463 10th St.	GD-RWC-1009	464 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1059
464 10th St.	GD-RWC-1010	468 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1060
468 10th St.	GD-RWC-1011	478 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1061
517 10th St.	GD-RWC-1012	511 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1062
520 10th St.	GD-RWC-1013	519 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1063
523 10th St.	GD-RWC-1014	520 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1064
527 10th St.	GD-RWC-1016	525 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1065
528 10th St.	GD-RWC-1017	526 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1066
534 10th St.	GD-RWC-1018	533 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1067
543 10th St.	GD-RWC-1019	411 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1068
531 10th St.	GD-RWC-1020	412 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1069
455 11th St.	GD-RWC-1030	418 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1070
458 11th St.	GD-RWC-1023	419 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1071
462 11th St.	GD-RWC-1024	425 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1072
465 11th St.	GD-RWC-1031	426 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1021
466 11th St.	GD-RWC-1025	431 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1073
469 11th St.	GD-RWC-1032	437 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1074
520 11th St.	GD-RWC-1033	445 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1075
454 12th St.	GD-RWC-1026	451 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1076
460 12th St.	GD-RWC-1027	452 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1077
466 12th St.	GD-RWC-1028	456 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1079
472 12th St.	GD-RWC-1029	459 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1078
318 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1034	460 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1080
320 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1035	463 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1081
409 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1036	464 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1082
413 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1037	468 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1083
417 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1038	469 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1084
421 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1039	473 8th St. W	GD-RWC-1085
451 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1040	410 9th St.	GD-RWC-1086
459 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1041	417 9th St.	GD-RWC-1087
463 6th St. W	GD-RWC-1042	418 9th St.	GD-RWC-1088
308 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1044	423 9th St.	GD-RWC-1089
312 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1045	424 9th St.	GD-RWC-1090
316 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1046	425 9th St.	GD-RWC-1091
320 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1047	430 9th St.	GD-RWC-1092
322 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1048	434 9th St.	GD-RWC-1093
328 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1049	436 9th St.	GD-RWC-1094
402 7th St. W	GD-RWC-1050	444 9th St.	GD-RWC-1095

445 9th St.	GD-RWC-1096	729 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1145
448 9th St.	GD-RWC-1097	801 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1146
454 9th St.	GD-RWC-1098	808 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1147
455 9th St.	GD-RWC-1099	810 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1148
457 9th St.	GD-RWC-1100	811 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1149
458 9th St.	GD-RWC-1101	815 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1150
466 9th St.	GD-RWC-1102	816 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1151
467 9th St.	GD-RWC-1103	819 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1152
473 9th St.	GD-RWC-1104	824 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1153
517 9th St.	GD-RWC-1105	825 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1154
520 9th St.	GD-RWC-1106	828 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1155
523 9th St.	GD-RWC-1107	904 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1156
524 9th St.	GD-RWC-1108	908 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1157
529 9th St.	GD-RWC-1109	912 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1158
530 9th St.	GD-RWC-1110	916 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1160
533 9th St.	GD-RWC-1111	920 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1161
534 9th St.	GD-RWC-1112	924 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1162
540 9th St.	GD-RWC-1113	709 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1167
544 9th St.	GD-RWC-1114	710 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1168
552 9th St.	GD-RWC-1115	713 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1169
558 9th St.	GD-RWC-1117	716 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1170
564 9th St.	GD-RWC-1118	719 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1171
565 9th St.	GD-RWC-1116	720 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1172
551 Boxrud St.	GD-RWC-1120	722 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1173
557 Boxrud St.	GD-RWC-1121	723 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1174
561 Boxrud St.	GD-RWC-1122	728 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1175
567 Boxrud St.	GD-RWC-1123	729 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1176
574 Boxrud St.	GD-RWC-1124	803 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1177
575 Boxrud St.	GD-RWC-1125	804 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1178
580 Boxrud St.	GD-RWC-1126	808 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1179
586 Boxrud St..	GD-RWC-1119	811 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1180
604 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1129	814 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1181
608 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1130	817 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1182
611 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1131	820 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1183
613 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1132	824 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1184
614 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1133	825 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1185
618 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1135	830 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1186
703 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1136	831 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1187
704 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1137	901 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1188
709 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1138	902 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1189
712 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1139	914 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1190
715 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1140	915 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1191
718 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1141	918 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1192
721 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1142	919 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1193
722 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1143	924 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1194
726 Bush St.	GD-RWC-1144	925 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1195

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929 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1196	920 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1239
930 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1197	926 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1240
1003 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1198	927 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1241
1009 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1199	1004 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1242
1015 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1200	1009 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1243
1021 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1201	1010 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1244
1103 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1202	1016 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1245
1104 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1203	1017 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1246
1109 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1204	1022 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1247
1110 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1205	1025 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1248
1115 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1206	1026 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1249
1116 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1207	1029 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1250
1121 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1208	1034 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1251
1122 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1209	1102 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1252
1127 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1210	1103 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1253
1128 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1211	1109 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1254
1133 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1212	1112 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1255
1134 Central Ave.	GD-RWC-1213	1115 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1256
605 East Ave.	GD-RWC-100	1121 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1257
611 East Ave.	GD-RWC-101	1122 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1258
617 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1216	1125 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1259
618 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1215	1132 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1260
621 East Ave.	GD-RWC-103	1138 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1261
626 East Ave.	GD-RWC-088	1141 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1262
627 East Ave.	GD-RWC-104	1144 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1263
705 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1217	1147 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1264
706 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1218	1150 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1265
712 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1219	1203 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1266
721 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1220	1204 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1267
722 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1221	1209 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1268
726 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1222	1212 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1269
732 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1223	1215 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1270
800 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1225	1218 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1271
803 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1226	1221 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1272
809 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1227	1224 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1273
810 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1228	1225 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1274
815 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1229	1230 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1275
821 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1230	1302 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1276
827 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1231	1303 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1277
828 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1232	1309 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1278
901 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1233	1310 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1279
904 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1234	1315 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1280
907 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1235	1318 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1281
912 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1236	1321 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1282
913 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1237	1324 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1283
919 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1238	1328 East Ave.	GD-RWC-1284

Appendix B: Glossary of Architectural Terms

a

adaptive use. The conversion of a building to a use other than that for which it was built.

alcove. A recess or small room that connects to or forms part of a larger room.

architrave. 1) The lowest horizontal element of a classical entablature; 2) The ornamental moldings (trim) around windows, doors, and other wall openings.

awning. A roof-like covering placed over a door or window to provide shelter from the elements. Historically they were constructed of fabric, but contemporary materials include metal and plastic.

b

baluster. A shaped, short vertical member, often circular in section, supporting a railing or capping.

balustrade. An assembly consisting of a railing or capping supported by a series of balusters.

bay. A regularly repeated main division of a building design. A building whose facade is five windows wide may be described as a five-bay building.

bay window. A window structure projecting beyond the main wall plane; if attached to the building above ground level, properly called an oriel.

blind. A louvered shutter that excludes vision and direct sunlight, but not indirect light and air, from a house.

bond. Masonry units arranged in any of a variety of recognizable, and usually overlapping patterns so as to increase the strength and enhance the appearance of the construction.

bracket. A projecting support placed under an architectural overhang such as a cornice; often ornate.

brick veneer. A non-structural facing of brick laid against a wall for ornamental, protective or insulation purposes.

bulkhead. Located at the foot of a storefront, the bulkhead is the base that supports the display window.

c

canopy. An overhanging cover for shelter or shade.

capital. The top member (cap) of a column.

casement sash, casement window. A window sash which is side-hinged; a window having casement sashes.

casing. The exposed architectural trim or lining around a wall opening.

cladding. The process of bonding one material to another.

clapboard. A long narrow board with one edge thicker than the other to facilitate overlap; used to cover the outer walls of frame structures. Also known as weatherboard, bevel siding, and lap siding.

classical. 1) Decorative elements deriving directly or indirectly from the architectural vocabulary of ancient Greece and Rome; 2) architectural harmony based on the principles of ancient Greek and Roman architecture.

column. A long vertical structural member that supports a load; in classical terms, a cylindrical support having a base, shaft, and capital. (Note: In the Doric order the column has no base.)

context. The surroundings, both historical and environmental, of a building or town.

coping. A cap or covering at the top edge of a wall, either flat or sloping, to shed water.

corbel. A slightly projecting architectural element, usually in masonry, cantilevered from upper exterior walls; usually topped by a cornice or coping.

cornice. Strictly, the upper projecting part of an entablature; in carpenter/builder terminology, any projected molding (“crown molding”) which crowns or finishes a horizontal fascia; the exterior assembly which closes the joint between the wall and roof of a building.

d

demolition. The intentional destruction of all or part of a building or structure.

demolition by neglect. The destruction of a building or structure caused by the failure to perform routine maintenance over a period of time.

display windows. Usually extending from the transom or cornice/frieze to the bulkhead and consisting of one pane of glass, the display window is an essential element that helps to define a building’s storefront.

Doric. One of the five classical orders, column usually without a base and with a simple capital.

dormer. A roofed structure with a vertical window that projects from a pitched roof.

double-hung sash window. A window with two vertical sliding sashes, each closing half of the window opening.

e

eave. The lower part of a roof that projects beyond the wall.

elevation. The perpendicular view of a side of a building; an accurate drawing of one side of a building that represents its true dimensions in the plane perpendicular to the line of sight.

ell. A wing or addition extended at a right angle from the principal dimension of building, resulting in an “L” shaped plan.

entablature. The horizontal member carried by columns, composed of architrave (bottom), frieze, and cornice (top).

f

facade. The exterior front face of a building; usually the most ornate or articulated elevation.

fanlight. A half-circular or half-elliptical window; often placed over a door.

fascia. Any long, flat horizontal band or member.

fenestration. The arrangement and design of window and door openings in a building.

frame. The fixed portion of a window comprising two jambs, a head and a sill.

frieze. The frieze, located directly below the cornice, is a decorative band. Often, the frieze was designed in conjunction with the cornice.

frontispiece. An ornamental portal or entrance bay around a main door.

g

gable. The vertical triangular shape of a building wall above the cornice height, formed by two sloping roof planes.

gambrel roof. A ridged roof with two slopes on each side, the lower roof having the steeper pitch.

general maintenance. Ordinary maintenance needed to keep a building or structure in good repair and does not require a change in materials.

gingerbread. A pierced wooden curvilinear ornament, executed with a jigsaw or scroll saw and located under the eaves of the roof.

h

head. The uppermost member of a door-frame or window frame.

header. In brick masonry, a brick laid so that its end is exposed in the finished wall surface.

hip. The external angle at the intersection of two roof planes; a hip roof has roof planes that slope toward the eaves on all sides of the building.

hood. A projecting cover placed over an opening to shelter it.

j

jamb. Either of the vertical sides of an arch-way, doorway or window opening.

jerkinhead. A roof form with a truncated or clipped gable. Also called a clipped gable or

l

light. A pane of glass installed in a window sash.

lintel. A horizontal structural member that spans an opening, for example a window lintel.

m

Mansard. A roof that is double pitched, the lower being much steeper, designed to allow a full story height within the attic space.

mass. Bulk or three-dimensional size of an object.

massing. The combination of several masses to create a building volume; organization of the shape of a building, as differentiated from wall treatment, fenestration, etc.

meeting rail. The rail of each sash in a double-hung window that meets at the rail of the other when the window is closed.

mullion. A vertical member separating windows, doors, or panels set in series; often used for structural purposes.

munтин. A slender member separating and enclosing panes of glass in a window sash.

o

order. In classical architecture, a column with base (usually) shaft, capital, and entablature, embellished and proportioned according to one of the accepted styles—Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

oriel. A window structure projecting beyond the main wall plane attached to the building above ground level.

p

Palladian window. A three-part window consisting of a prominent center window unit, often arched, flanked by smaller windows.

pane. A flat sheet of glass cut to size for glazing use in a window; also called a light.

panel. A section that is recessed below or raised above the surrounding area or enclosed by a frame or border.

parapet. A low guarding wall at the edge of a roof or balcony; the portion of a fire wall or party wall above the roof level.

parge. A coating of cement-based mortar (stucco) applied over rough masonry work.

pediment. In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of a roof above a horizontal cornice; a similar triangular form over a door or window.

piers. Vertical-supporting members that frame an opening such as a window or door. Sometimes designed as a flat column or pilaster, piers are often used to divide store-fronts, display windows or the entrance to a building's upper floors.

pilaster. Similar to a column, a pilaster is a shallow rectangular feature that projects from a wall and has a capital and base.

pitch, roof. The slope of a roof; usually expressed as a ratio of vertical rise to horizontal run (inches vertical in 12 inches horizontal).

plan. A two-dimensional view of a building, or horizontal section of it, seen from above; hence, a precise drawing showing the arrangement of design, including wall openings and dimensions.

porch. A structure attached to a building to shelter an entrance or to serve as a semi-enclosed space, usually roofed and generally open-sided.

portico. A large porch or covered walk with a roof supported by columns or piers.

proportion. The relation of one dimension to another; usually described as a numerical ratio; in architecture, proportions determine the creation of visual order through coordination of shapes in a design.

q

quoin. A masonry (or simulated masonry) unit applied to the corner of a building; often slightly projecting.

r

rail. Horizontal members framing a panel.

reconstruction. New construction to accurately recreate a vanished building or architectural element as it appeared at a specific period of time. The work is based on reliable physical, documentary, or graphic evidence.

rehabilitation. Returning a structure to viable use while preserving its distinctive architectural and historic character.

remodeling. Changing a building without regard to its distinctive, character defining architectural features or style.

restoration. Returning a building to a particular period of time by removing later work and replacing missing earlier work.

reveal. The part of the jamb that is visible between the outer wall surface and window or doorframe.

rhythm. A patterned repetition or alternation of formal elements (doors, windows, porches, etc.) or motifs in the same or a modified form.

ridge. The highest point of a roof or horizontal line where two roof planes meet.

s

sash. The movable framework holding the glass in a window.

scale. The apparent size and mass of a building's facade and form in relation to nearby buildings. Important factors in establishing the scale of a facade include the physical relationship of elements such as window area to wall area; the shape and size of fenestration forms such as the subdivision of windows into lights; the bonding pattern of the brickwork; and details such as cornices and trim.

segmental arch. An arch in which the arched portion is less than a semi-circle.

shed roof. A single-pitched roof over a small room; often attached to a main structure.

shutter. An external movable screen or door used to cover a wall opening, especially a window; originally for security purposes; often confused with louvered blinds.

sidelight. A framed area of fixed glass alongside a door or window opening.

sill. The horizontal lower member of a window or other frame.

single pile. A floor plan that is one room deep.

site plan. An accurate scaled drawing of a site (lot) as if seen from above, describing the property boundary and orientation, the location of buildings, driveways, walks and other constructed site improvements, the retained vegetation, and new plantings and finished grade contours.

soffit. The exposed undersurface of an over-head building component such as a roof.

skylight. A glazed opening in a roof plane that admits light.

stoop. An uncovered platform and steps at an entrance.

streetscape. A setting or expanse consisting of the street, landscaping, and buildings along a street, as seen by the eye in one view.

street wall. The line formed by the facades of buildings set back a common distance from the street.

stretcher. A brick laid with the long side visible in the finished work

string course. A horizontal course of masonry or wood trim which projects from a wall.

symmetrical. A similarity of form or arrangement on either side of a dividing line.

t

transom. A horizontal bar of wood or stone separating a door from a transom window above it.

v

vernacular. A mode of building based on regional forms and materials.

w

water table. A horizontal course of masonry or wood trim separating the foundation walls from the exterior walls above.

Glossary definitions are in part based on *Historic Architecture Sourcebook* by Cyril M. Harris, Ed., New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1977.

Appendix C: Sample Inventory Form

Red Wing South End Survey

Street Number

Street Name

SHPO Number

PIN

Property Name

Current Owner

Zone

UTM Easting

UTM Northing

Township

Range

Section

Legal Description

Historic Use

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Use

Funerary: Cemetery

Description

Architectural Style

Gothic Revival

Stories

1

Architect

Contractor

Primary Exterior

Stone

Foundation

Stone, other

Roof Form

Roof Materials

Asphalt shingles

Integrity

Unaltered

Condition

Excellent

Narrative Description

Red Wing South End Survey

Street Number	Street Name	SHPO Number	Property Name
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Oakwood Cemetery"/>	<input type="text" value="GD-RWC-1310"/>	<input type="text" value="Oakwood Cemetery"/>

History

Date Built (estimate)	Date Source	Original Owner
<input type="text" value="1907"/>	<input type="text" value="Clarence Johnston Papers, UMn Archives"/>	<input type="text" value="City of Red Wing"/>

Historical Background

By 1854, Red Wing looked to acquire land for a community burial ground. David Hancock and S. A. Hart were commissioned to select a proper tract of land. They chose a 35-acre bluff in south Red Wing which was sold for \$3.50 per acre. In 1857, the first deed was recorded. In 1864, the grounds were platted by order of the City Council and the following year the space was named Oakwood Cemetery.

In 1907, the Betcher Memorial Chapel and Blodgett Memorial Arched Gateway were built and dedicated in 1908 on completion. The chapel was a gift to the city from Margaret Betcher in memory of her husband Charles, while the gateway was donated by E. H. Blodgett in memory of his wife, Sarah. The octagon-designed chapel was built with Red Wing and features a red tile roof with copper trimmings. Inside, the tile floor, ash and marble accents enhance the chapel's magnificence. Opalescent stained-glass windows of Gothic design are at the sides, front and back of the chapel and give an added dignity and beauty.

The arched gateway, a gift from Elijah H. Blodgett, is massive, yet graceful. Its wide carriage arch is flanked by two smaller arches. Like the chapel, the gateway is made of Red Wing stone. The gateway and the chapel compliment each other and provide added dignity and grace as memorials.

Sources

Goodhue County Assessors Office, Property Cards
 Curtis-Wedge, Franklyn. History of Goodhue County, Minnesota (Chicago: H.C. Cooper, Jr., & Co., 1909)
 History of Goodhue County (Red Wing, Minn.: Wood, Alley, & Co., 1878)
 Becker, Carrie Conklin. The Houses of Red Wing : an illustrated guide to architectural styles, 1850-1950 (Red Wing, Minn.: Goodhue County Historical Society, 1997)

Statement of Significance

This property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C, representing the work of architect Clarence Johnston. This is one of the finest cemetery chapels in the state. In addition, its association with the prominent Betcher and Blodgett families make it a highly recommended site for federal and local designation.

National Register Eligible	Local Designation Eligible	Historic District
Yes	Yes	



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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