

**Architectural and Historical Survey
of the City of Racine**

Susan E. Karr
Architectural Conservationist, 1979
Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission

The Architectural Conservation Program is a Community Development Block Grant Project of the City of Racine administered by the Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission.

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This Architectural and Historical Survey was undertaken pursuant to the request of the Executive Committee of the Common Council. It was accepted by action of the Common Council on October 16, 1979, on recommendation of the Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission, as a research document for use in determining historically and architecturally significant properties and structures in the City of Racine.

The selection and classification of properties reflects the opinion of the author and not necessarily that of the Landmarks Commission or the Common Council of the City of Racine.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author acknowledges the assistance of Gregory Brown and Burton Edwards who carried out an initial survey of Racine in 1975, funded by a matching grant from the U.S. Coastal Survey and from the U.S. Department of Interior administered by the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Much important information was kindly provided by members of the Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission from the research of David Black and Nelson Peter Ross. David Donath and Barbara Wyatt of the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin were of special assistance in facilitating administrative matters, and they aided in making the selections for the history survey. Lewelyn Jones provided invaluable local contacts and references.

This survey was funded by a Community Development Block Grant through the City of Racine, and a historic preservation planning grant from the U.S. Department of Interior administered by the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The assistance of Dorothy Sorensen in carrying out the survey and producing the completed report is gratefully acknowledged.

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PURPOSE

This architectural and historical survey of the City of Racine was undertaken to identify those buildings, structures, sites, and areas of the city that are worthy of preservation. These historic and cultural resources should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and designated as local landmarks.

METHODOLOGY

Architectural Survey

After contracting to provide an architectural and historical survey of the City of Racine, I learned that an architectural survey had already been completed in 1975. It was carried out by two surveyors who drove every street in Racine to select, photograph, and locate buildings on a map of the city. Although the principle governing their selection of buildings is not known to me, I believe that they followed a standard methodology requiring the photographing of all buildings whose visual character is sufficiently distinctive to separate them from the ordinary buildings of the city.

Because the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin had selected, printed, and mounted on their survey cards only a selection of the photographs taken in Racine by the surveyors, my first step was to have the remaining negatives printed and mounted on survey cards provided by the Division. After all their photographs were mounted, identified, and the buildings located, I resurveyed selected areas of the city to compare my methodology with theirs. Although it was apparent to me that, for the most part, these surveyors had chosen the same buildings that I would have selected, I discovered that there were buildings, and objects, known to me that should have been included that they had not photographed. Therefore, I spent as much time as I could rechecking their survey for consistency, adding to it where necessary.

I then began the evaluation process. First, I eliminated all photographs of buildings designed after World War II. To stop around World War II gives historical perspective to the evaluation, and avoids dealing with the work of architects still in practice.

After that, I compared and evaluated all cards including my additions to the survey. Because in this second evaluation (the first evaluation is made in the field) the structures selected in the field could be compared with each other, it was relatively easy to differentiate between structures of greater and lesser significance. As I re-

evaluated the results of the field survey, I assigned the letter P to properties of visual distinction, C to those of interest if located in an historic district, and O to properties that then seemed commonplace.

After plotting the P's on a fresh map, I circled all areas containing concentrations of such properties, because my experience has shown that these areas are likely to contain historic districts. After plotting all P's on the map, I revisited the circled areas to look for and if found, to define historic districts. At the same time I determined by reexamining in the field those buildings or objects given a P, whether or not they were in fact as visually significant as they seemed at first. If they had outstanding visual distinction, I changed their designation from P to N. If they no longer appeared to have such visual distinction, I adjusted their evaluation from P to C.

After completing the evaluations, I began to examine local archives and the collections of the State Historical Society in Madison in search of information about the buildings denoted by N. I also referred to research compiled by David Black, formerly the Researcher for the Racine Architectural Conservation Program, and by various members of the Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission. All pertinent information and bibliographical references were recorded on survey sheets. Because of time constraints, it was not possible to locate the architect, original owner, and date of construction for every structure and object, although such information might well be discovered through further research.

Purpose of the Classification System

Each of the classifications into which the structures, buildings, and objects in Racine have been divided represents a particular preservation strategy. The purpose of the classification system is NOT to grade the works into important, next in importance, etc., but instead to suggest, when plotted on a map, the location of potential districts and of isolated landmarks that deserve preservation even though not located in an historic district.

The N Category

The N category denotes structures, buildings, and objects that should be conserved at all costs. They are properties worthy of preservation without regard to their surroundings. It is recommended that all N buildings not in districts be nominated at once to the National Register of Historic Places and designated as Racine landmarks. Demolition under any circumstances should not be permitted. Alterations which

reduce the integrity of N properties should be resisted and restoration encouraged. N buildings located in districts should be accorded the same treatment, and of course the proposed districts containing them should be nominated to the National Register and considered for designation as Racine Landmark Districts.

The P Category

Properties denoted as P are those remaining from the process which distinguished the N's. The P category is of limited value when affixed to properties not located within districts because of the difficulty in preserving isolated structures not of the first rank. Some of these, with additional research or restoration, may be judged of adequate interest to be made N's, and if so such properties should be nominated to the National Register and designated as Racine Landmarks.

However, P properties outside of districts should not be disfigured without very good reason, even though it is unlikely that alteration or demolition of P's not located in historic districts can easily be prevented. In any event, one should not make great efforts and waste energies preserving isolated P properties.

Structures within districts designated P should be given more consideration for assistance of all kinds than C, and C more than O. Greater flexibility should be allowed in plans for modifying P properties than would be tolerated in N properties.

The C Category

The C category has significance only if the property is located within a district. C's which stand alone should not be the concern of the historic preservationist. For this reason the maps do not show C properties outside of suggested districts.

Conserving districts containing structures, buildings, and objects of a N, P, or C character and conserving isolated landmark structures, buildings, and objects (N's) is the job of the historic preservationist, and it is a vocation quite large enough to occupy him in the foreseeable future.

Historical Survey

The methodology employed for the historical survey necessarily differed from that of the architectural survey because sites of purely historic significance cannot be recognized by means of a visual survey. In the historical inventory

I investigated written documents, maps, and collections of historical photographs to identify persons and events associated with Racine of significance to the history and development of culture, industry, government, settlement, immigration, labor, military history, transportation, and social movements in Racine, the state of Wisconsin, the United States and the world.

The collections of the Racine Public Library, the Racine County Historical Museum, the library and iconographic collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the special collections at the University of Wisconsin—Parkside were consulted. (See bibliography). Various county and local histories, maps, biographical dictionaries, city directories, tax rolls, property records, and comparable materials were examined. I then established categories and classified the information according to events, movements, or persons. Next I arranged the information I had gathered geographically by locating it on a city map. Also used in this phase were old maps and birds-eye views, and city directories listing the place where a person lived or an event occurred. After that I searched for the physical remnants in the Racine of today of what I judged to be events, persons and places of historical interest. In many cases the evidence of these historical events could not be located because it had been removed by natural disaster or growth and change. As might be expected, many historical personages lived and worked in the downtown area which was historically both a commercial and residential area, and is now almost entirely commercial. I was unable to find adequate physical remains of places of historical interest dating prior to about 1850 and few from the 1860's. Substantial physical remains date from about 1870. Other selections were eliminated because the structure of historical interest no longer conveys any idea of its history because of alterations. Numerous buildings turned out to be architecturally and historically significant.

For those places of historical interest that had not been demolished, altered beyond recognition, or already selected for architectural and visual reasons, I made a photograph, and record of it, and located the site on a map. Then I filled out a survey card and inventory sheet.

I carried out the research for the historical survey. Dave Donath, Barbara Wyatt of the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and I, conferred on the selections.

PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The District Concept

If after the surveyor's selections were plotted on a map, groupings occurred, I circled them as my method suggests that districts might exist within these areas. If, after examining each area again in the field, I found that the historic fabric was indeed of a definable character — that the buildings, structures, and objects formed a cohesive fabric — I proceeded to define the edges of the historic district. The boundaries of the district were determined by visual analysis in the field.

If an area circled did not contain a district, then the classifications were meaningless except for those buildings judged to be of the highest significance. Thus, unless restoration elevates an O, C, or P property to the N category, or additional historical information is turned up, these properties should not be considered for preservation because such structures, buildings, and objects are all but impossible to conserve in isolation.

THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Conservation of historic properties is most easily and effectively accomplished through the vehicle of the historic district. An historic district is an area of specific and definable visual character consisting largely of man-made structures, buildings, and objects built primarily in the historic styles and containing at least a few properties of C, P, or N caliber. Once the boundaries of an historic district have been defined, all structures, buildings, and objects within the district should be considered of equal value so long as they conform to, and express in their composition, shapes, masses, colors, values, textures, etc., the general character of the district. The classification system is no longer of significance within district boundaries except for the purposes of awarding grants for restoration, and for preservation strategy, because the entire district is to be preserved. Therefore, the loss of any building that conforms to the character of a district is just as significant as the loss of the finest building in the district, for such losses erode the general character and erase necessary linkages within the district.

Nomination of an historic district to the National Register of Historic Places provides limited protection to properties within the boundaries of that district from potential impacts generated by federal funding or licensing. Listing in the National Register is, therefore, the first step in the preservation process.

Designation of historic districts by local legislation can provide much more substantial protection to districts and the properties within them. Whether such legislation is effective or not depends on the degree of authority granted to the Landmarks, or Historic District Commission.

PROPOSED DISTRICTS

The following information includes general discussion of the character of each proposed historic district, together with boundary line descriptions, and justifications for the placement of the lines. They are to be used only as guidelines for determining, by local initiative and agreement, the final boundary lines.

The descriptions of the character of each district as given here are abbreviated. When nomination papers are prepared, such descriptions should be amplified considerably. The proposed boundary lines, when finally determined, must be located with great accuracy on a large scale map showing property lines.

Northside Historic District (Map 1)

This district, which centers on the residential area north of the Root River, consists largely of frame and brick houses, but includes some masonry religious buildings, and a few commercial buildings. The area was built mainly between about 1840 and 1900.

In this district there are more early residences than in the Southside District. As the workingman's neighborhood of Racine, the Northside District contains many small brick and frame houses that are finely detailed in the vocabularies of the various 19th century styles from Greek Revival to Queen Anne. There is also a high concentration of Racine cream brick cottages in this area. Although within recent years many of the buildings have been sided over and remodeled, the neighborhood still possesses sufficient integrity to be designated an historic district.

Beginning at the intersection of Erie and Gould, the boundary jogs south and east along property lines to Chatham, generally separating remodeled and resided buildings from those relatively intact, and houses from park land. It runs south on Chatham along the west side of the street, jogging east to take in a cream brick cottage on Michigan, then on to English where it turns west, then south on Chatham to High, zig-zagging along east property lines of houses facing Chatham to Michigan, thence along Michigan to just south of Kewawnee where it turns and

continues along the east property lines of buildings facing Chatham, to about the middle of the 1300 block of Chatham. There it jogs south and west along property lines to Erie to take in the Greek Revival house at the southwest corner of Prospect and Douglas, then west along Prospect to the rear property lines of buildings on the west side of Douglas to Hamilton. It again jogs along property lines separating the more concentrated fabric from the more eroded historic fabric, to Lincoln, where it turns west to take in some commercial buildings on Douglas. Then it runs north along property lines to St. Patrick. Continuing eastward along St. Patrick, it then zigzags north along rear property lines of St. Clair and Green to about the middle of the 700 block of St. Clair. From there it runs east and north to its beginning. Along this northwestern boundary the line generally separates older buildings from later ones.

Flatiron Square Historic District (Map 1)

The area consists of those historic commercial buildings remaining around the Flatiron Square area, and including the Karel Jonas Monument which was moved to the intersection after the construction of the buildings. The character is entirely one of commercial buildings, somewhat shaped because of the peculiar street configuration in the area, and all of masonry construction, densely grouped.

The boundary proceeds west along the north lot line of 1707 Douglas, separating the older buildings from later ones, until it reaches the east lot line of that property. There it turns south, running along the east property lines of the commercial buildings facing Douglas, separating the commercial from the residential area until it reaches the south property line of 1671 Douglas. Then it turns westward across Douglas to the south lot line of 1680 Douglas where it runs west along the south lot line of that building to the west property line. There it turns north along the west lot line separating the commercial from residential area to the west. Continuing northward along Milwaukee Avenue, it incorporates the Jonas Monument and returns to its beginning at 1707 Douglas.

Sixth Street District (Map 2)

Composed of commercial and public buildings of large and moderate size, of masonry materials and generally placed at the edge of the street, the district is made up of buildings constructed primarily between about 1870 and 1935. From the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks the boundary line runs east along Washington Avenue, jogging southward to take in the Danish

Brotherhood. Then it continues eastward along the rear property lines of the buildings facing 6th Street, to the western boundary of the Downtown South District. This line separates the commercial area on 6th Street from the residential area to the south. At the western boundary of the Downtown South District it turns north to take in 216 - 6th Street and continues west along rear property lines of buildings on the north side of 6th Street, zigzagging in the 500 block around intrusions while at the same time incorporating the Slauson Parsonage at 504 Park. Then it runs along rear property lines to the western edge of the Fire Station property where it continues down 6th Street to the railroad tracks, and thence to its beginning. The northern boundary separates the commercial wall along 6th Street from new or remodeled buildings to the north.

Downtown South Historic District (Map 2)

The general characteristics of the district are determined by buildings and public spaces of large and moderate size, mostly of masonry construction, many of them monumental in appearance and arranged in greater or lesser density depending on their monumentality and symbolic significance.

The area is now primarily composed of commercial and institutional buildings and public spaces. Despite some recent demolitions and additions such as the Y.W.C.A. and the Court House Annex (which are not intrusions because they fit the character of the district in use and material), the area retains sufficient integrity to be regarded as an historic district.

The boundary line begins at 8th Street and Park and runs north to the rear lot line of the telephone building, thus separating this district from the residential district to the west; then it turns north to 7th Street at the east property line of the telephone company. There it runs along 7th to College where it jogs north to take in the Church of the Good Shepherd, then west along 7th to the rear property line of the St. Luke's complex, continuing north along the west property lines of the buildings facing Main to the rear property line of those facing 7th, then west to the west property line of 209 - 7th. At that point it turns north along the west side of Monument Square, then jogs west to pick up Zahn's, and north to 5th Street, thus incorporating the remaining historic building on the west side of Monument Square. From there it runs behind 200 - 5th Street to Main. Turning south the line continues on Main to 6th--as it separates the historic square from vacant lands. It then runs east on 6th to the rear property line of the

Elks Club from whence it runs south along the east property lines of the Elks Club and Memorial Hall to 7th Street. Continuing west on 7th Street, the line turns south along Lake Avenue to 8th Street, then runs west on 8th to its beginning. The eastern boundary separates historic buildings from vacant land, and the southern boundary separates this area from the residential area to the south.

State Street Historic District (Map 1)

Although primarily an area of commercial structures today, the district embraces the remnants of Racine's early residential architecture, and as well, some historic factories--all of which give the district a mixed character. Masonry materials dominate and, generally, there is a similarity in scale. Despite considerable remodeling, sufficient fabric remains to give the observer a sense of the area's time and place in history.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Douglas and State, the boundary line proceeds north to the rear property line of J. I. Case, then runs west along the north property lines of buildings facing State, to the east property lines of the Racine Trunk Company where it turns north to incorporate the buildings of that company. Then it goes south along the west property lines of properties facing Superior, continuing west along the rear lot lines of buildings facing State, to Milwaukee. There it turns north on Milwaukee and takes in the Garfield School property. From there boundary jogs south and west to include the Sage property, until it reaches the north property lines of buildings facing State where it turns west to North Memorial Drive. There it jogs north to take in a cream brick cottage, then west across State to include three frame houses. Turning west along the south property lines of the buildings facing State, the line jogs south to include the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Station, then runs eastward along rear property lines of buildings facing State, to Superior where it turns south to the Root River. Continuing west along the north bank of the river, the line crosses the river at Marquette and runs to Water Street where it turns east, then north again to take in the J. I. Case Plow Works. It then runs eastward along the south bank of the river to include the J. I. Case factories. There it turns north on Ontario to State, and west on State to its starting place.

Downtown North Historic District (Map 2)

Whatever this area may have included during the early development of Racine, it is now primarily a region of commercial and industrial buildings

of masonry construction, most of them two-stories in height and generally built up to their property lines on the street fronts thus forming a commercial and industrial wall along the street.

The boundary line begins at the intersection of State and Wisconsin from which it runs east to include the Thomas Driver properties on State and 2nd Street, then it runs south to State and west along State to Main. Turning south on Main to the north property line of 231 S. Main, the line goes east, then runs along the rear property lines of buildings facing State Street, to the north property line of 330 Lake. The line here separates historic buildings from cleared land and new construction. From 330 Lake it runs east to Lake Avenue, then south along Lake to 4th where it goes east and turns south along the rear lot lines of buildings in the 400 block of Lake, turning west at the south lot line of 427 Lake, and then runs north to 4th Street. Then it runs west on 4th to the Root River and north along the river to the north property line of the Emerson Linseed Oil property, and from there north along Wisconsin to its beginning. The line separates historic buildings from cleared land on the east, and on the south its separates relatively intact commercial buildings from those considerably remodeled.

Expanded Southside Historic District (Map 3)

This district encompasses a relatively large area of mostly frame residences built between about 1840 and 1910. They are generally sited on 40 foot lots with moderate setbacks. The finest houses are located at the eastern edge of the district.

The line begins at the east property line of 735 Center--at which point it runs west along Center to 8th where it jogs west to include the storage warehouse, then turns south along rear property lines of buildings facing Center, to 11th Street. At 11th Street the line continues east to Grand where it runs along rear property lines of buildings facing Grand, to 12th Street. The line here separates properties with considerable historic fabric from those which are sided over and have lost their architectural details. At 12th, the line turns west again and then runs south along rear property lines west of Center to 14th Street. At 14th the boundary turns east and runs along 14th to the rear property lines west of Park and then south along those property lines to 15th where it jogs west again to include the church property; there it runs east and south along Villa to 16th. At 16th Street it turns west to the property lines west of Center. The line here separates the historic neighborhood from cleared land and the S. C. Johnson industrial property. Turning

south, again the line continues to 17th Street where it jogs east to the property lines west of Villa; then south along Villa to 19th where it turns west to join the boundary of Racine College Historic District. Lake Michigan serves as the eastern boundary to 11th Street where the line turns west to follow the boundary of the registered district to 9th Street. At 9th Street the boundary runs along eastern property lines of houses facing Lake Avenue to 8th. The line then runs west along 8th to Park. Here it separates the commercial area to the north from the residential area to the south. At Park it turns north to 704 Park where it goes west along the north property line of 704 Park and again jogs north to take in the German Club. Then it turns south and west along property lines to the beginning place.

Racine College District (Map 5) NRHD

The Racine College Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Bounded by DeKoven on the north, Grand on the west, 21st on the south, and Main on the east, the district includes the historic campus of Racine College.

S.C. Johnson and Son Historic District (Map 3) NHL, NR, RL

Incorporating land owned by this historic Racine industry, the district includes the world famous Administration Building and Research Tower designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Both buildings are designated National Historic Landmarks.

The Mound Cemetery Historic District (Map 4)

The boundary follows the property line of Mound Cemetery. Included in the district are its archaeologically significant Indian burial mounds, picturesque plan, funerary sculpture, monuments, and mausoleums.

The Washington, Riverside, Island, Horlick Park and Lewis Field Historic District (Map 4)

The boundary follows the boundary of these parks and includes the informal and native landscaping, Horlick Drive, and historic bridges contained therein. These parks were designed by Jens Jensen—nationally known early 20th century landscape architect.

West Sixth Street Historic District (Map 4)

Only two buildings are included within the boundaries of this relatively small district. The line runs west on Rupert from 6th Street to the rear property line of Holy Communion Church,

then south along that property line to Carmel Avenue, and east on Carmel to its starting point. The boundaries enclose the magnificent hilltop setting of Holy Communion Church and Martin Luther College.

Horlick Industrial Historic District (Map 5)

The Horlick Industrial Historic District is composed of late 19th and early 20th century industrial buildings, mostly designed in a Medieval style and constructed of Racine cream brick. It is a unique complex of factory buildings because of the Medieval design features of the buildings and the original picturesque arrangement of buildings and their surroundings.

The boundary proceeds north along Northwestern Avenue from its intersection with Albert Street to the south lot line of the Unified Schools Building. It incorporates the parking lot which retains the gates and some of the original landscaping of the factory complex. The line runs east along the south lot line of the Unified property to the east lot line of that property. There the line runs north to incorporate the barn where it turns east along the railroad tracks to Summit Avenue. On Summit, the line goes southward to Kewaunee Street where it turns westward along Kewaunee to the rear lot line of the row of houses facing the alley. There the line passes south along the rear lot lines of those houses to the western boundary of the electrical substation, then along the west lot line of the Rexnord Corporate Research and Development property to Albert Street, and finally west along Albert to Northwestern Avenue.

Deane Boulevard Historic District (Map 4)

There is on Deane Boulevard in the 1500 and 1600 blocks, a collection of pattern book, factory-built, builder erected bungalows constructed in the early years of the 20th century. Most of West Racine was built of this type house. In these blocks of Deane Boulevard there is a representative group of these bungalows. In my opinion, these bungalows should be considered as a local landmark district in that they have no special interest outside of Racine.

Areas Which Should Be Examined By Industrial Archaeologists (Map 4, 5)

In conducting this study of the historical and architectural resources of Racine, I had great difficulty in making judgements about the significance of industrial buildings. As an industrial city, Racine still possesses an array of early factory buildings. As my judgements are based on aesthetics, widespread influence,

and historicity, I necessarily relied heavily on John S. Gregory's evaluations made in the 1930's. (See bibliography). The information I gathered on later industries is on file in the Architectural Conservation Office. The areas outlined on the map contain concentrations of early industrial buildings and should be studied by an industrial archaeologist.

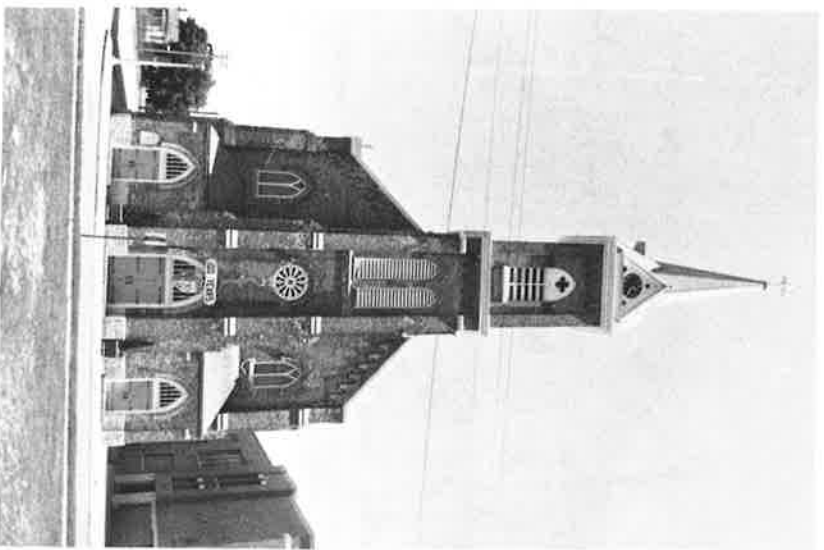
PROPERTIES OF HIGHEST DISTINCTION

Abbreviations

NHL National Historic Landmark
HABS Historic American Buildings Survey
NR National Register of Historic Places
WRLP Wisconsin Registered Landmarks Program

RL Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission Designation

NORTHSIDE DISTRICT (Map 1)



Numbers refer to map numbers

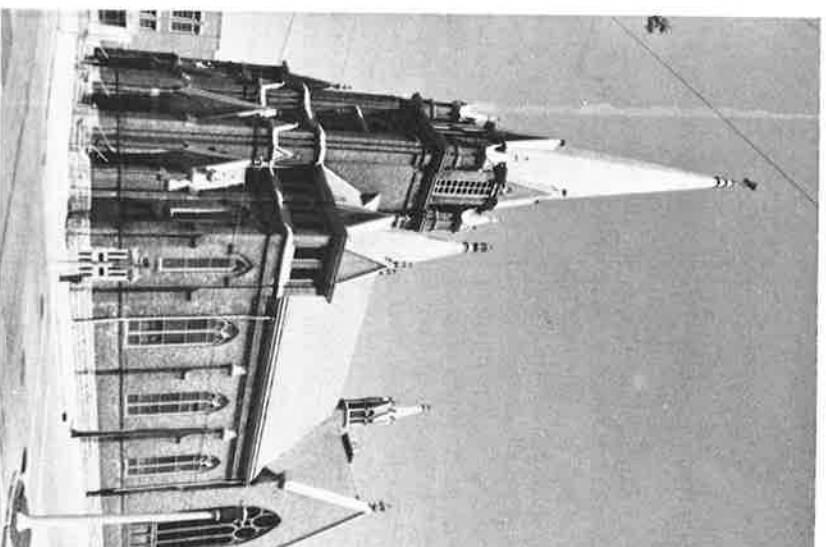
ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (11)

1533 Erie
1875-78

Franz Fisher, a general mechanic drew plans

Significance: **Architectural**

St. Joseph's Church served German Catholics on the northside of Racine. It was designed in the Victorian Gothic style. The spire, clock, and two doors flanking the tower are later additions. On this block in Racine, devoted entirely to ecclesiastical pursuits, St. Joseph's anchors the north end, and St. John's Lutheran Church the south end.



ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (13)

1501 Erie
1896

Schnetzki and Liebert, Architects

RL

Significance: **Architectural**

St. John's Church houses one of the oldest congregations on the northside. This building is the third to stand on the northeast corner of Erie and Kewaunee. The church was designed in the late Gothic Revival style. Together with St. Joseph's Church to the north, it forms an entire block devoted to religious structures.



LORENZO JANES SCHOOL (16)

1425 N. Wisconsin
1883; 1896-97
James G. Chandler, Architect

RL

Significance: Architectural and Historical

The Janes School occupies the historic site of the Fourth Ward School, built by Lucas Bradley in 1855-56. In addition, it is the site of the "commons" of the 1836 Hathaway survey. The land on which the school stands was given to the city by Lorenzo Janes (1801-1873), pioneer Racine attorney, member of the territorial council of Wisconsin, and publisher of the *Racine Argus*--the city's first newspaper. The school in its present form was the design of James G. Chandler who specialized in school architecture in the Midwest. This picturesque building exhibits a typical 1890's amalgam of styles--the Chateausque, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival.

This building is one of the few commercial buildings remaining on Douglas Avenue which retains its architectural integrity. Although Douglas Avenue was a commercial street, most of its buildings have suffered disfiguring alterations. In the early 20th century, this building housed the business of Mueller-Kuehn Co. Wholesale Grocers. In addition to this building the Mueller-Kuehn Co. had an extensive warehouse at Kenosha.



COMMERCIAL BUILDING (20)

1400-1410 Douglas

Significance: Architectural



COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (21-22)

1328 and 1326 Superior

Significance: Architectural

This Italianate commercial building with apartments above and retail below is the best surviving example in the city of a commercial building of frame construction in the Italianate style. The minor alterations on the storefront do not alter this judgment. Presumably the similar residential building to the south was designed and built by the same architect who designed the commercial building.



ENGINE HOUSE NO. 4 (23)

1339 Lincoln Street

1888

W. F. Goodhue, Architect

NR

Significance: Architectural

The first masonry firehouse to be erected on the northside is typical of brick architecture of a commercial and industrial nature built during the 1880's. It is an example of a structural/functional style found in numerous factory buildings in Racine. This is seen in the design of its two-level wall panel and pilaster arrangement and its decorative brick cornice. The arch is vaguely suggestive of the Romanesque style as is the articulation of the tower. This fire station was replaced by the bungalow firehouse on Marquette (No. 374).

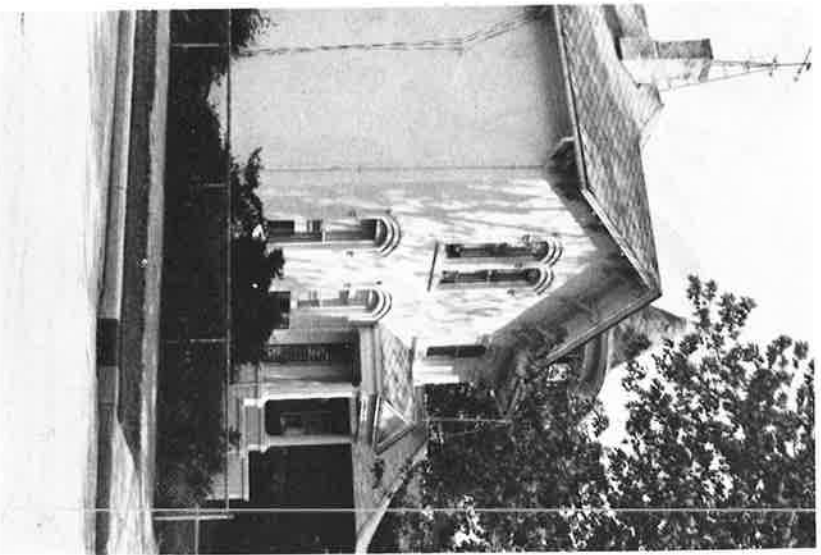


SOKOL HALL (24)

1313 Lincoln

Significance: Historical

Originally St. Anne's Zion Church, this building was purchased in 1892 by the Czech Slavic Benevolent Society. The latter resulted from a merger of various Czech benevolent, patriotic, and gymnastic societies. Many of the thousands of Czech-speaking emigrants who left Bohemia between 1860 and about 1900 settled in Racine to join their countrymen who had already established themselves here. Mayor Martin Secor employed in his trunk and traveling bag industry many of his fellow citizens and even provided for their housing. The earliest Bohemian Society, Slovanska Lipa, was founded in Racine in 1861. In 1871 a Gymnastic Sokol organization was formed, and in 1878 the two societies merged with Narodni Jednota (The Czech National Union). The stated purpose of this organization was aiding immigrants and maintaining a Sunday School. By the 1890's the various Czech groups had merged into the Czech Slavic Benevolent Society. Sokol Hall is the physical reminder of the many Bohemian immigrants who have contributed to the life and culture of Racine.



KAREL JONAS HOUSE (25)

1337 Erie Street
1878, Addition 1901

RL

Significance: **Historical**

Significant as the principal American residence of an internationally famous Bohemian American, this house is now the only site that can be directly associated with Karel Jonas because the buildings in which he published his newspaper have been demolished. Karel Jonas (1840-1896), born in Malesow, Bohemia, and educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Prague, emigrated to Racine in 1863 where he became editor of the first Bohemian language newspaper in America--*The Slavie*, founded in 1860 by Frank Korizek of Racine, Jonas returned to Europe in 1870 where he wrote a number of essays. Returning to Racine in 1871, he resumed his editorship and published in 1876 the *Bohemian-English and English-Bohemian Dictionary*, said to be the first of its kind. In addition to his roles as editor and author, Jonas was also a politician and diplomat. He was a member of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees in Wisconsin, and in 1877 was elected to the State Assembly. Defeated for that office in 1878, Jonas was elected State Senator in 1882 and he served in that office until

1886. He was also a two-term Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin (January 1891 - April 1894). He later held the position of U.S. Consul at Prague, was Consul General at St. Petersburg, Russia, and also held a consular post at Creffield, Germany.



THOMAS FULLER HOUSE (29)

(Victor Hansen House)
1221 N. Main
c. 1855

NR RL

Thomas Fuller, Carpenter and Joiner (?)

Significance: **Architectural**

This Greek Revival House is the best example of the L-shaped plan with a two-story central pavilion and colonnaded side wing, remaining in the city of Racine.



COMMERCIAL BUILDING (30)

1239 N. Wisconsin

Significance: **Architectural**

This cream brick Commercial building with its round arched storefront windows and segmentally-arched side windows, was designed in the Commercial Italianate style with Romanesque overtones. This building, together with the one

on the S.E. corner of Hubbard and Erie, seem to be the only two of their period and type remaining in the city with unaltered storefronts.



JAMES MURPHY HOUSE (33)

1128 Erie
Edward A. Schoeppe, Builder
1889-91

RL

Significance: **Architectural**

One of the best examples of the Stick style in the city of Racine is the house built for James Murphy (1852-1923). The picturesque plan and irregular silhouette, diagonal braces of the porch and bays, in addition to the diagonal stickwork of the gable ends, characterize the style. Murphy, who was a hardware merchant, was a member of the board of education for ten years.

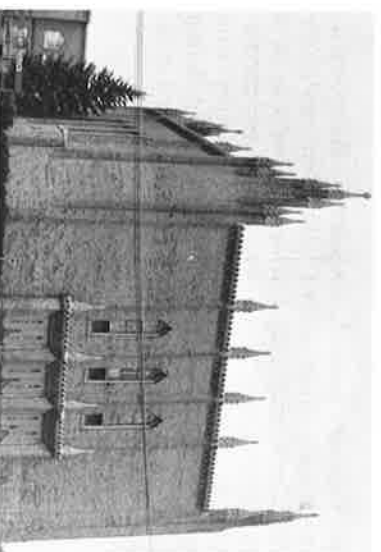


COMMERCIAL BUILDING (31)

S.E. Corner Hubbard and Erie

Significance: **Architectural**

This cream brick Italianate commercial building, together with that at 1239 N. Wisconsin, are the only two in the city still possessing round arches on the first floor. Some buildings in the 300 block of Main Street originally had arched openings in their storefronts, but they have since been remodeled.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (35)

1100 Erie Street
1924-25

NR RL

Barry Byrne and Ryan, Architects. Alfonso Ianneli, Sculptor

Significance: **Architectural and Landscape Feature**

The revolutionary designs of Barry Byrne for the Catholic Church gained the architect an international reputation. St. Patrick's was only the second church designed by him, but he was well along in the process of producing an almost

**PROPERTIES OF HIGHEST DISTINCTION
PROPOSED FLATIRON SQUARE
DISTRICT (Map 1)**

square shape, eliminating the steeple, and simplifying the interior with the choir and organ located on an elevated floor above the sacristies and back of the altar. The style of the church combines Byrne's own style with the Art Deco. The ornament was designed by sculptor Alfonso Lanelli in his own unique style which, as early as the teens, was becoming geometric in a manner later described as Art Deco.



ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL (36)

1109 Douglas Avenue

1930

Barry Byrne, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

St. Patrick's School, designed by Barry Byrne in an early modern style with overtones of the Art Deco, including historic mannerisms of a medieval type. Barry Byrne was an internationally known early modern architect who specialized in parochial school and church design for the Catholic Church. He also designed numerous Prairie style residences.



C. KANNENBERG BLOCK (38)

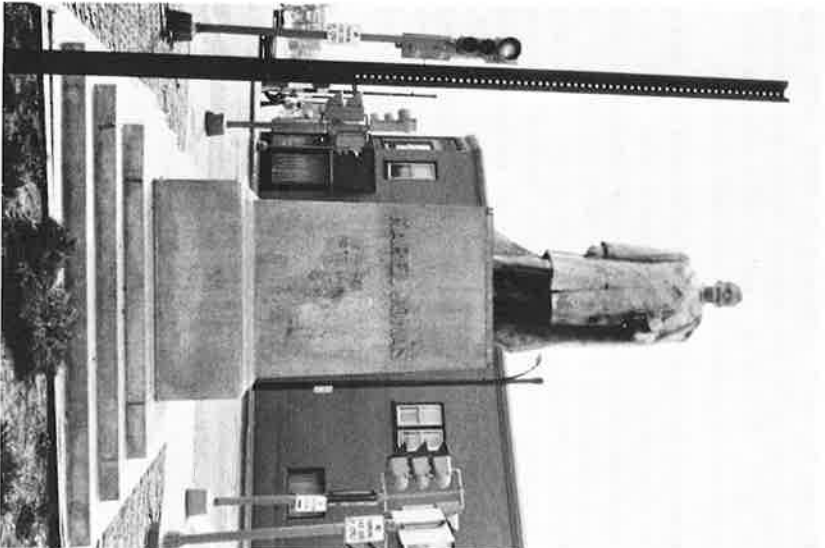
1673-77 Douglas

1898

Significance: **Historical - Architectural - Urban
Landscape Feature**

An unusual building that dominates the urban landscape at the corner of Douglas and High, the C. Kannenberg Block takes full advantage of its site. Its architect emphasized the corner site by locating the entry in a circular bay having an open balcony at cornice level. Charles Kannenberg was a grocer and saloon keeper, whose business and residence were located in this building. By 1920 Kannenberg had become president of The Belle City Basket Company, located at St. Patrick Street and the Northwestern Tracks, which manufactured baskets of all descriptions. After Kannenberg moved from his block, the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company established a store there and later a restaurant occupied the building.

**PROPERTIES OF HIGHEST DISTINCTION
PROPOSED STATE STREET DISTRICT
(Map 1)**



KAREL JONAS STATUE (39)

1700 Block of Douglas at High Street and Milwaukee Avenue
1912
Mario Korbel, Sculptor

Significance: Urban Amenity

This nine foot high bronze statue was erected in memory of Karel Jonas, (see No. 25) by the Charles Jonas Memorial Association, from subscriptions provided exclusively by Bohemian people. Moved to the intersection of Douglas, High, and Milwaukee in 1935, because at that time it was the center of the Czech population of the city, the statue now serves, in addition to its commemorative and artistic values, an important urban amenity defining the intersection in which it stands.



**J. I. CASE ADMINISTRATION AND
FACTORY BUILDINGS (40-41) RL**

700 State
Administration Building: 1902-04
Factories: 1849 +
Administration Building: Wilson and Guilbert,
Architects

Significance: Administration Building: Architectural and Historical; Factory Buildings: Historical

The first shop from which this large industrial complex grew was erected in 1849 for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, for the purpose of manufacturing threshing machines. In 1844 Case had built his first threshing machine, improving on previous machines. By 1863 the business had grown to such a vast size that Case alone could no longer handle it. In that year Case organized the firm of J. I. Case and Company, forming a copartnership with Stephen Bull, R. H. Baker, and M. B. Erskine. The company continued to grow. In 1876 a steam tractor was developed which won a gold medal for excellence at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. In 1880 the copartnership was dissolved, the firm incorporated, and the name changed to the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. Case himself continued to be involved with the company until his death in 1891. In 1892 the company developed its first gasoline powered engine, and in 1910 began manufacture of a car intended for farmers. The car, however, was priced beyond the means of most farmers and was later discontinued. In 1923 Case began manufacturing a grain combine which would eventually make its threshing machine obsolete.



Jerome Increase Case (1819-1891) was born in Williamstown, New York and studied mechanics at the Academy of Mexicoville, New York. In 1842 he purchased six threshing machines on credit and went to Wisconsin. He sold five machines and threshed grain himself with the sixth, observing and improving upon its operation. In 1843-44 he developed a combination thresher and separator and moved to Racine to manufacture the improved thresher. A politician and banker as well as a manufacturer, Case served two terms as mayor of Racine and was a member of the state senate (1865-66). He was a founder of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Racine and the First National Bank of Burlington. The three copartners of the 1863 arrangement continued to have a major influence on the Case Company. Because their homes have been demolished, the Case Company where they worked is the visible reminder of their lives.

Stephen Bull (1822-1913) was born in Scipio, New York and moved to Racine in 1845, and then to Spring Prairie where he was in the mercantile business. In 1853 Bull returned to Racine and was employed by his brother-in-law Jerome I. Case. Becoming a copartner of the firm in 1863 upon the organization of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, in 1880 he became vice-president and general manager. From 1891-97 he was president of the Case Company. Bull was also president of Milwaukee Harvester Company for 20 years, and president of Manufacturer's National Bank of Racine.

Robert Hall Baker (1839-1882) was born in Geneva, Wisconsin and attended Beloit College. He worked as a clerk in a Racine hardware store until he joined the J. I. Case Company in 1860, and in 1863 became one of the copartners of the firm. Baker retained his interest in the Case Company until his death. He was a director of various banks and of mining and other manufacturing companies. Also a public servant, Baker was elected school commissioner of

Racine in 1867, alderman in 1868, 1871, and mayor in 1874. He served in the state senate in 1873, 1875-1876, and in 1873 was the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor.

Massena Berthier Erskine (1819-1894) was born in Royaston, Massachusetts and was apprenticed in his youth both to a shoemaker and to a carpenter builder. In 1852 he moved to Racine and became foreman of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. In 1863 Erskine became quarter-owner of that company. He was superintendent of the company 1863-92, and vice-president 1892-94. Involved in banking and other businesses, Erskine was also a politician. He was a 4-term mayor of Racine, a state commissioner, and a supervisor.

Remaining from the foundations and consolidation of this world famous Racine company is the administration building (1902-4), a design based on the landmark library built in 1889-91 in Boston by McKim, Mead and White, and the group of factories--some dating as early as 1849, situated generally south of the administration building on the Root River.



J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS (42)
Water Street at Marquette and Root River

Significance: **Historical**

The J. I. Case Plow Works began in 1876 as Case, Whiting and Company, and was known by that name until its incorporation in 1878 as the J. I. Case Plow Company. Mr. Whiting was the inventor of the center draft walking plow. The company claimed to manufacture the most complete line of plows in the United States which included the steel walking plow, steel sulky and gang plows, chilled plows, harrows, cultivators, and listers.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (43)

826 State Street
1853-54

Significance: Architectural

Presumably this building was designed by a Chicago architect because the preacher was directed by the congregation to “procure from some mechanic in Chicago a plan and specifications of such a house as is contemplated to be erected by this society.” Of Greek Revival style, and similar to First Presbyterian Church with pilasters articulating the wall surface and entry columns in antis, the First Congregational Church originally also had a Wren-Gibbs type of steeple which it lost in 1912.

grew rapidly, and three more buildings were added. The factories were operated with steam power. The Racine Trunk Company manufactured trunks, traveling bags, and wood novelties. They shipped their goods to Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska.



STEPHEN SAGE HOUSE (45)

938 Superior

Significance: Historical

Home of Stephen Sage, the younger son of Joel Sage, the Racine pioneer who claimed the area north of the Root River, this Greek Revival house seems to be the only surviving interpretable place associated with Racine's founders. Stephen Sage came to Racine on February 7, 1836 to join his father who had arrived in 1835. Stephen Sage entered the dry goods business in the 1840's and later sold that business and began warehousing wheat, wool, and pork. In 1868 he became the agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company. Also a community leader, Sage was elected city treasurer in 1869 to the first of six successive terms, and served on the Board of Assessors and also as a supervisor. The Joel Sage House has been demolished and a later



THE RACINE TRUNK COMPANY BUILDINGS (44)

1003-1015 Superior
After 1885

Significance: Historical

One of Racine's major industries in its day, The Racine Trunk Company was organized in 1885 by J. F., H. C., and H. O. Wadewitz and A. B. Augustine, and incorporated in 1895. Starting in the building at 1007 Superior, the business

Italianate house of the older son Sidney at 920 Wilson now serves as a factory.



Significance: **Historical and Architectural**

The handsome brick facade now carried on a stone-faced basement wall, was probably a new front added to an existing building about 1899. The rusticated stonework of the base with the sharp square openings, now filled with glass brick, and the round arches of the first floor recall the Richardsonian Romanesque, while the finely laid brickwork of the cornice also vaguely suggests the Medieval styles. Fish Brothers Wagon Company, began in 1869, claimed to be one of the largest manufacturers of Farm, Freight, and Spring Wagons in the country, and was certainly one of Racine's major industries.

DANIA HALL (49)
1019 State Street
1904-05
Chandler and Park, Architects

Significance: **Historical and Architectural**

Founded in Racine in 1867, the Dania Society of which this building was the home of the first chapter in a nationwide organization of Danish Societies (now dissolved), which at its peak numbered about 50 chapters across the United States. The purpose of the organization, as stated in the preamble to its constitution was, "The culture and practice of its members in music, debating, and study of languages; and for benevolent purposes, mutual support in case of sickness, and to families of deceased members." Built in the heart of Racine's large Danish Community on State Street, where practically every business sign bore Danish names, Dania Hall was designed by prominent local architects, Chandler and Park. The building in which the Society first held its meetings has been demolished.



FISH BROTHERS WAGON COMPANY (50)
1215 State
1898-1900 Remodeled and Reconstructed
RL



JAMES A. GARFIELD SCHOOL (51)
930 Milwaukee
1855, 1882, 1884, and 1905-15
Lucas Bradley, J. G. Chandler, Gilbert and Funston, Architects

Significance: **Historical**

Originally known as the 5th Ward School, Garfield School was one of the three schools erected from the same plan by Lucas Bradley--Racine's pioneer architect in 1855. (Winslow and Janes were the other schools built from this plan).

RACINE STATION OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD (56)
1423 State
1901-1902
Frost and Granger, Architects

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

This red brick and limestone railroad passenger station is designed in a mixed arts and crafts and classical style; the latter confined to some ornamental detail. It is the work of the prominent and highly successful Chicago firm of Frost



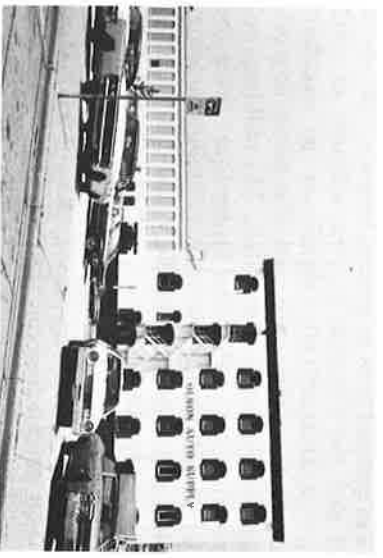
This picturesque house has an informal composition, some stick style details, and flat rather geometric bargeboards, indicating an early 1880's construction period. The sun ray and shell motifs in the gables, and the porch details are especially fine. This house and the two to the west of it provide a compact grouping of late 19th century residential architectural styles.

**PROPERTIES OF HIGHEST DISTINCTION
PROPOSED DOWNTOWN NORTH
HISTORIC DISTRICT (Map 2)**



**T. DRIVER AND SONS MANUFACTURING
CO. - MILL AND OFFICE (67)
212-214 State and 224-210 Second
1870**

Significance: **Historical**



The Thomas Driver and Sons's Manufacturing Co. buildings housed one of the city's oldest firms. The Driver firm was the successor firm to Lucas Bradley who had established the business in the 1840's at 6th and Campbell Streets (now Grand Avenue). Thomas Driver came to Racine in 1851 and became an employee of Bradley. In 1856 he bought out Bradley's partner and rented Bradley's interest. In 1867 Driver established the business as his

and Granger. They designed the Chicago and Northwestern Terminal in Chicago, as well as numerous stations along that line throughout the Midwest and many estate houses in Lake Forest. It was at this station that President Woodrow Wilson's special train stopped on January 31, 1916, and the president addressed the citizens of Racine on his program of national preparedness for World War I.



**HOUSE (64)
1601 State**

RL

Significance: **Architectural**

own. Fire destroyed the plant at 6th and Grand in 1870, and he built the second plant on State and Second Streets. In 1872 these buildings were the largest manufacturing facilities in Racine. The Thomas Driver and Sons Manufacturing Company produced sash, doors, blinds, and woodwork for buildings; hardwood work was a specialty.



DR. SHOOP FAMILY MEDICINE COMPANY (68)

215 State Street
1893, 1899, 1902

James Gilbert Chandler, Architect

NR

Significance: Architectural and Historical and Urban Landmark

This Richardsonian Romanesque building, the largest of its stylistic type in the city of Racine, was completed to its present height in 1899. Both it and the Classical Revival addition of 1902 are architecturally significant as excellent examples of their style, as well as being the work of a major regional architect. The building, occupying one of the most visible locations in the city, was for many years the city's tallest building; thus giving it considerable visual distinction in the urban landscape.

A graduate of Michigan medical school, Clarendon I. Shoop came to Racine from Marshall, Michigan about 1883 and began his patent medicine business about 1890. The highly successful business flourished until after the passing of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. From c.1910-c.1918 Shoop manufactured Country Club Toilet Products in the building. Western Publishing Company, still one of Racine's major industries, moved into the basement of the Shoop building in 1910.



EMERSON AND CO. LINSEED OIL WORKS (76)

N.W. Corner 3rd and Wisconsin
c.1872

Significance: Historical and Urban Landscape Feature

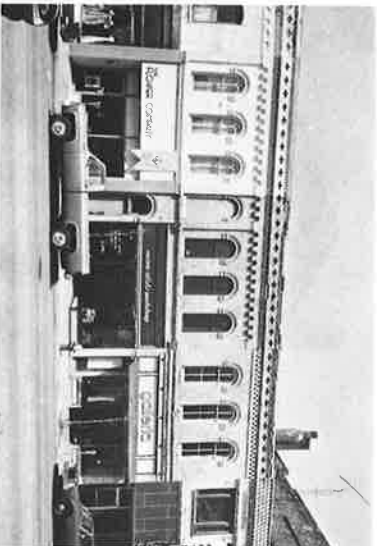
In 1872 Thomas J. Emerson erected this large factory building for the manufacture of linseed oil. From its beginning the works had the capacity for manufacturing 100,000 bushels of seed into oil annually. By 1887 the proprietors of the thriving business were: Thomas J., William T., and Charles A. Emerson. The founder of the company, Thomas J. Emerson, came to Racine in 1844 from Maine. Trained as an attorney, he practiced law until 1855 when he entered the real estate business, remaining in that profession until 1862. From 1862-1866 he was collector of Internal Revenue, and in 1872 opened his linseed oil works. The building was purchased by D. P. Wigley in 1905. The building stands at the foot of Third Street, and is an important focal point as seen from that street. Even more striking is the river view of the plant where it rises to a height of 4 stories.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING (81)

318-324 Main Street

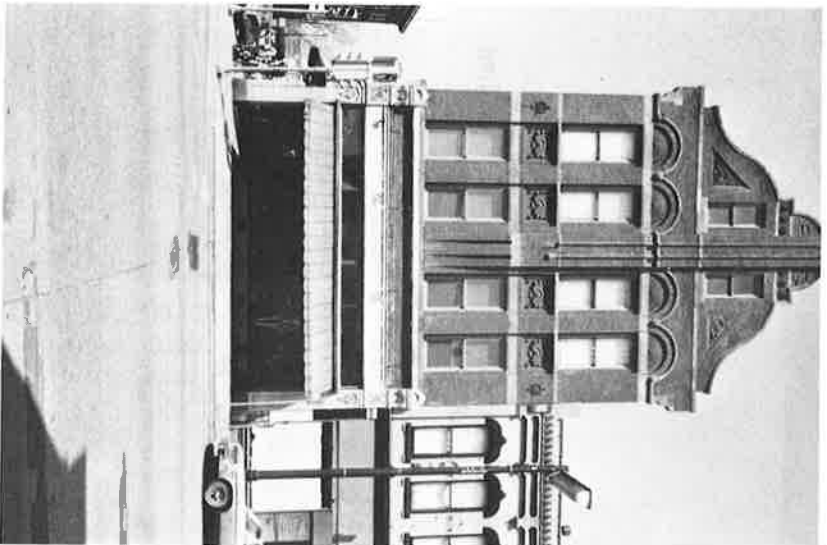
Significance: Architectural

These commercial Italianate storefronts exhibit overtones of the Venetian Romanesque in their design. They belong to an important stylistic type, usually dating from the late 1850's and 1860's. The original window divisions can be seen on the upper floor of the two southernmost buildings. The storefronts were originally com-



posed of three round arched openings and have since been altered.

the building include the removal of chimneys and dormers, and the remodeling of the street floor when the Pokorney Drug Store assumed ownership. Mix chose the same ornamental terra cotta panels for this building that he used in his design for the Milwaukee Club. The building is significant both as the work of a prominent architect, and because it is the only surviving (and may have been the only ever built in Racine) commercial building in the Shavian Urban Queen Anne style. The building also has historical significance because it was used by the labor movement for meetings and organizing in the early 20th century, and as such was known as Trades Council Hall.



JUDD'S BLOCK (87)
N.E. Corner Main and Fourth Streets
1853

Significance: **Historical**

One of the oldest business blocks remaining in the downtown area, Judd's Block served as the home of the oldest national bank in Racine County. The Racine County Bank was incorporated in January 1854, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and began business in this building. Officers were: Reuben M. Norton, president; Curtis Mann, vice-president; George C. Northrop, cashier. The board of directors was composed of: John W. Cary, Nicholas D. Fratt, Horatio B. Munroe, John Thompson, and L. W. Monroe. On May 16, 1864 the Racine County Bank was liquidated and reorganized under national banking laws. The Racine County Bank was reorganized as the First National Bank and is the oldest national bank in the county. The first board of directors was composed of John Thompson, John G. Conroe, Nelson Pendleton, W. H. Lathrop, Darwin Andrews, Nicholas D. Fratt, William W. Vaughan, W. H. Baker, and Horatio B. Munroe. The original capital stock of this bank was \$100,000 which

CHAUNCEY HALL BUILDING (86)

340 Main Street
1883; 1925 Street facade remodeled
E. Townsend Mix, Architect; Remodeling:
Frank J. Hoffman, Architect

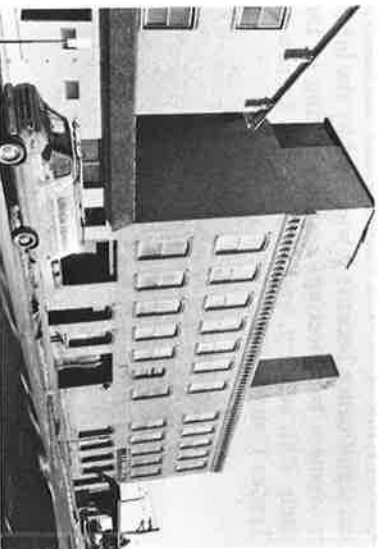
RL

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

Designed in a Shavian Urban Queen Anne style with gables inspired by a Flemish Renaissance prototype, the Chauncey Hall Building was the work of one of Wisconsin's most prominent architects, E. Townsend Mix. Alterations to

was increased to \$150,000 on November 5, 1892, and to \$200,000 in 1909. The First National Bank occupied this building from 1864-1880.

THE BUILDINGS OF THE M. M. SECOR TRUCK COMPANY/NORTHWESTERN TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG MANUFACTURING COMPANY (88-89) (91-92)
Declared eligible for NR



427 Lake Avenue Factory Building
c.1870



425 Lake Avenue Factory Building
1888-89



401 Lake Avenue Central Office Building
prior to 1884

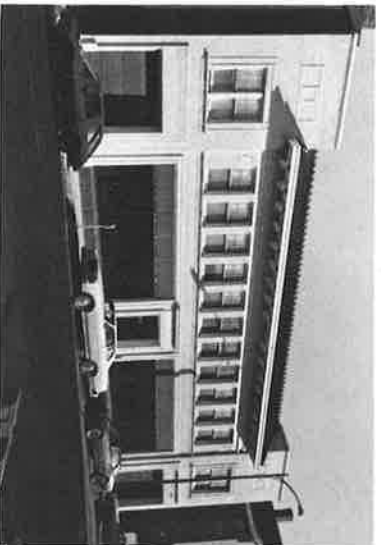


330 Lake Avenue Warehouse (Razed)
c.1881-82; addition c.1903

Significance: Historical

These buildings remaining from the Northwestern Trunk and Traveling Bag Manufacturing Company are part of what was one of the largest trunk and traveling bag manufacturing concerns in the Midwest. It was founded by Racine's colorful Mayor Martin Mathias Secor (1841-1911) who was well-known for hiring his fellow

Bohemian immigrants, and as a pioneer in labor practices paying high wages, unionizing his workers, and giving paid vacations. From its beginning in 1861 the company grew rapidly. By 1888, when the firm incorporated, it covered nearly 2-1/2 acres with substantial buildings 4 and 5 stories in height. In that year the business employed 175 persons with a payroll of \$5000-\$6000 per month, and produced 72 grades of trunks. The company had a sales office on State Street in Chicago. In 1900 the company was still listed as a major manufacturing employer in southeastern Wisconsin. Though Secor himself died in 1911, the firm continued in business until 1918. (330 Lake Avenue demolished 1979)



**CENTURY MOTOR COMPANY/
MITCHELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY (90)**
407 Lake Avenue
1924-25

Significance: **Historical and Architectural**

This automobile showroom is a significant remnant of Racine's once flourishing automobile parts and sales industry, which thrived from the late teens to the early thirties of this century. During those years numerous automobile parts manufacturers and dealers were located along Lake Avenue. When, in the early thirties, they began moving to the Detroit area, this industry died in Racine. The building is also of interest because the architect utilized terra cotta ornament in its design, which was designed by George Grant Elmslie--the chief draftsman of America's first modern architect, and Louis Sullivan--an important architect in his own right. This ornament was sold commercially by the American Terra Cotta Company.



MCCLURG BUILDING (Nelson Hotel) (93)
245 Main Street NR RL
1857-58, 1882, 1918, 1941

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

This Italianate commercial building was a large and ambitious structure for the Racine of 1857. Its design was originally enhanced by a cast iron streetfront and cast iron keystones over the arched windows, which were probably manufactured by the Buffalo Eagle Iron Works. The cornice had a segmental parapet over the center pavilions of both main facades. Changes have also been made in the fenestration. Yet, despite these exterior changes (and numerous interior remodelings), the building retains a significant portion of its Italianate character. The historical significance of the McClurg Building is also considerable. Built as headquarters for the Racine, Janesville, and Mississippi Railroad--Racine's first railroad, other "firsts" continued to take place in the building which has housed the first advocate's office, the First Bohemian Bank, the first public library in Racine County,

the first municipal court in the county, the county's first vaudeville theater, and later the first movie theater, and the city's first Turkish bath. Owned by and associated with Racine's colorful mayor and industrialist, M. M. Secor, the building also provided space for vocational school classes, in addition to its career as the Nelson Hotel.



THE FRANK J. MRVICKA SALOON (94)
231 S. Main Street Declared eligible for NR
c.1890

Significance: **Historical and Architectural**

The first proprietor of this saloon, Frank J. Mrvicka acquired the property in 1890. Mrvicka had kept a saloon at 1667 Douglas prior to this time. Apparently the building was erected by the Pabst Brewing Company, which constructed saloons between 1890-1905 to promote the sale of their beer. From the 1920's-1940's the building was occupied by Richter's Restaurant--a well-known German eating establishment. In February, 1920 Barney Richter and Walter Block purchased the building which was, by that date, called The Badger Hotel. Later Richter purchased Block's interest and changed the name to Richter's. The Pabst Saloon was de-

signed in the Queen Anne style, but underwent considerable remodeling on the exterior and interior during the 1920's-40's. The interior was remodelled by Arnold Heinen--a Milwaukee contractor. The lower story was changed to a German half-timbered Medieval style.



CITY INCINERATOR (95) (Razed)
730 Washington Avenue
1929
Pittsburgh and DesMoines Steel Co., Designer
and Builder

Significance: **Architectural**

The city incinerator clearly represents an attempt to give an artistic effect to the design of a building whose function relegates it to a low place in architectural types. No doubt the incinerator was given its superb architectural form and details because it was to stand immediately behind the new city hall. It is rare to find an incinerator built anywhere with such fine proportions, rich surfaces of brick and stone, exquisitely scaled windows, and other details. In this regard only the famous incinerators by Frank Lloyd Wright's pupil, Walter Burley Griffin, come to mind. The style of the building recalls the Venetian Renaissance. (Demolished October, 1979)

RACINE CITY HALL (96)
730 Washington Avenue
1931
J. Mandor Matson, Architect

Significance: **Historical and Architectural**

On April 5, 1930 the Common Council authorized the issuance of \$350,000 bonds for a new



city hall. By the time of its completion the building, on the site of the Mitchell Wagon Company, cost about \$500,000. Original plans called for a tower but it was not built in the interest of economy. Constructed of Indiana limestone, it is neoclassical in design. In 1931, during the construction of the new City Hall, Racine was shocked by the unexpected election of a Socialist Mayor, William J. Swoboda. From this unanticipated beginning, all decisions affecting the government of the City of Racine have been made in this building.



DANISH BROTHERHOOD (97)
710 Grand
1910-11
Gulbert and Funston, Architects

Significance: **Historical**

Founded in 1878 by veterans of the Danish-German Wars, this Veterans Society became the Danish Brotherhood in 1882. It was the charter lodge of almost 150 in the United States whose membership numbered about 850 by 1912. The Racine immigrant population was dominated by Danes from about 1870 to 1920. Primarily a benevolent and fraternal organization, the Danish Brotherhood built a large library and sponsored cultural events and entertainment for its members in the form of plays,

dances, and musical productions. Also associated with the Danish Brotherhood was a Sisterhood, founded in 1886, and a Young Peoples' Society. The building stands in one of two areas of first settlement of Danes in Racine. The other is around Dania Hall on State Street.



COMMERCIAL BUILDING (99)
613 - 6th Street

Significance: **Architectural**

This typical 19th century commercial building is, like the Rieckman building, one of the few remaining, largely unaltered examples of its type in the City of Racine.

**FIRST PARSONAGE OF THE FIRST
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (100)**
504 Park Avenue
1846

Significance: **Architectural**

Apparently the sole surviving Federal style house in the City of Racine, and one of few remaining in Southeastern Wisconsin, this house was donated to the church in 1863 as a parsonage by Daniel Slauson, lumber merchant and

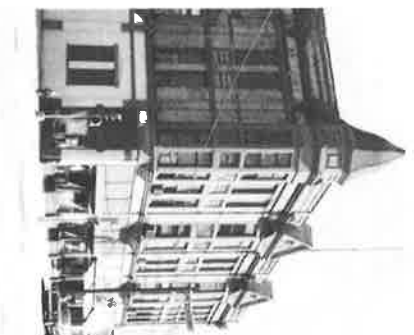


Racine pioneer. The church sold the property in 1892. Despite alterations, the loss of some of its chimneys and porch details, the house still retains considerable architectural integrity. It is highly probable that Dr. James W. Carhart, father of the automobile, lived in this house from 1871-74, during which time he was minister of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. It was during these years that he was successful in building “the Spark”.



Significance: Architectural and Historical

The Rickeman Grocery Building’s significance is due to the high quality of its design, its being a representative example of a late 19th century commercial building, the state of preservation of its considerable original fabric, and its position as a typical example of the 19th century small commercial business. The building is of historic significance because of its association with George Rickeman (1840-1894). Typical of many immigrants who came to the United States during the last half of the 19th century, he served this country in the Civil War, and contributed to the business, social, and political milieu of Racine. Rickeman immigrated to the United States in 1853 from Germany. He apprenticed to a cabinet maker, and was just beginning practice of his craft when the Civil War broke out. He served from 1861-64. In 1865 he moved to Racine where he would spend the rest of his life. By 1872 he had established his own grocery business at 415 - 6th Street, and by 1883 he was sufficiently prosperous to construct this building. In doing so, he apparently incorporated a part of the older building into the newer one. A civic leader, Rickeman served as First Ward Alderman from 1879-1883; ran a losing race for mayor in 1888, and served as county treasurer for two years.



**Y.M.C.A. BUILDING
(Red Cross Drug Co.) (106)**

314-20 - 6th Street
James Gilbert Chandler, Architect
1886-87

RL

Significance: Historical and Architectural

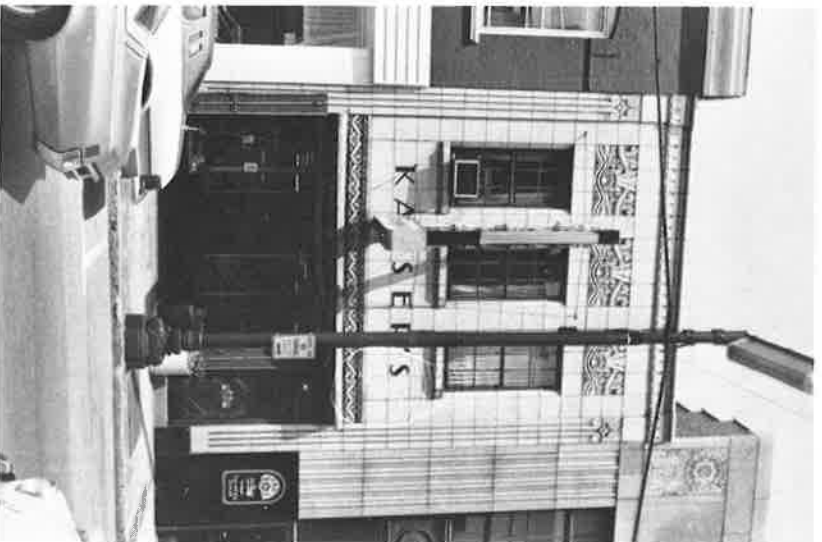
This monumental urban Queen Anne building is built of Racine cream brick trimmed with red sandstone and terra cotta. The ground floor has been remodeled several times. Built on the site of the Blake Opera House, Lucius Blake’s

RICKEMAN GROCERY BUILDING (105);
415 - 6th Street
1883, 1905-10 Ground floor remodeling

RL

magnificent effort to bring cultural events to Racine, the YMCA Building may incorporate parts of the earlier structure. Further research will be necessary to confirm this theory, but it seems likely that some portion of the present building, probably only the foundation and basement area and minor portions of the street level, are remnants of the Blake Opera House. That this was the case is suggested by the many changes in the brickwork, particularly on the alley side, and the form of the easternmost capital of the easternmost pilaster on the 6th Street facade. This stone capital, which differs from those of the YMCA structure, resembles the capitals in a lithograph of the Blake Opera House, published in the Racine City Directory of 1882. That this structure was the first building built by the Racine YMCA as its own building, contributes to its historic significance.

metricized ornamental motifs in their design. It is the best example in Racine of a polychrome terra cotta art-deco storefront.



KAISER'S (110)

218 - 6th Street

1928

Frank J. Hoffman, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

RL

An existing building was probably faced in glazed polychromatic terra cotta, using geo-

FIRST NATIONAL BANK TRUST DEPARTMENT (111)

216 - 6th Street

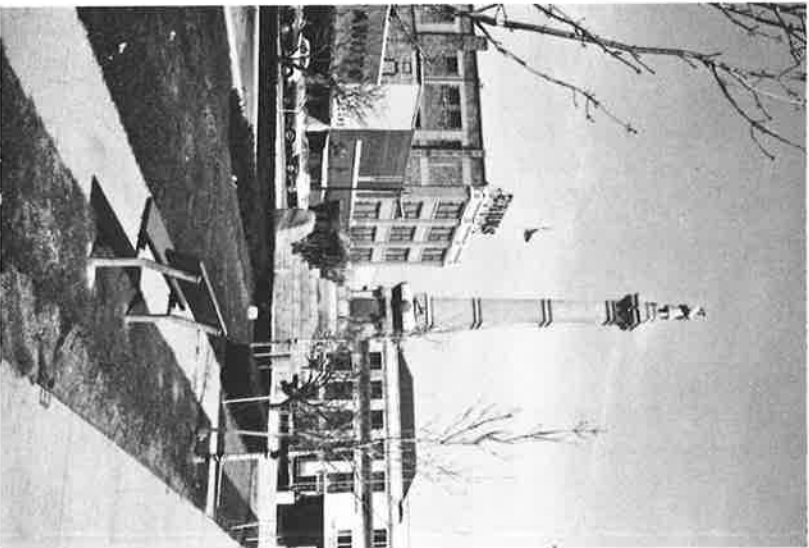
1933

Frank J. Hoffman, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

The simple pink-grey granite facade, with its handsome bronze and glass windows, is decorated with fluted panels and geometricized floral motifs typical of the Moderne-Art Deco period. This building, and its neighbor to the west, are the two best examples of Moderne-Art Deco style commercial building facades in the city.

**PROPERTIES OF HIGHEST DISTINCTION
PROPOSED DOWNTOWN SOUTH
DISTRICT (Map 2)**



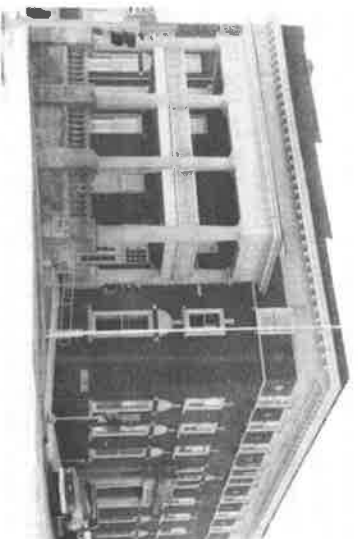
**MONUMENT SQUARE AND
MONUMENT (114)**

S. Main Street Between
5th and 6th Streets W/RLP RL
Square: 1836 Monument: 1884
J. Allen Campbell, Ryegate Monument Works,
Sculptor

Significance: **Urban Amenity and Historical**

The present Monument Square is only half the size of the originally plotted public square, which extended the same distance to the east from Main Street between 5th and 6th Streets as it presently extends to the west. It was previously known as Haymarket Square and served as a farmer's market. The Square also served until the 1930's as the location for the courthouse. At the dedication of the Civil War Monument, the more dignified name of Monument Square was preferred. The monument itself incorporates both Neo-Grec and High Victorian Gothic design motifs, and consists of a square pier supporting the figure of a soldier standing picket duty. Monument Square is significant because it is Racine's original public square and the loca-

tion of its Civil War Memorial which is a landmark in the urban landscape.



**RACINE LODGE NO. 252 OF THE BENE-
VOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF
ELKS (115) (HARBOR VIEW)**

601 Lake Avenue NR
1912
A. Arthur Guilbert, Architect

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

The Elks Club combines the classical elements of the portico, palladian window and quoins, with the horizontal emphasis and decorative tile motifs of the Prairie style. It is significant as the physical symbol of one of Racine's best known fraternal orders--Lodge No. 252 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The lodge was organized in Racine on January 6, 1893, and numbered among its members such leading citizens of the city as Alexander J. Horlick, William Turnor Lewis, Walter S. Goodland, and J. Mandor Matson.

MEMORIAL HALL (116)

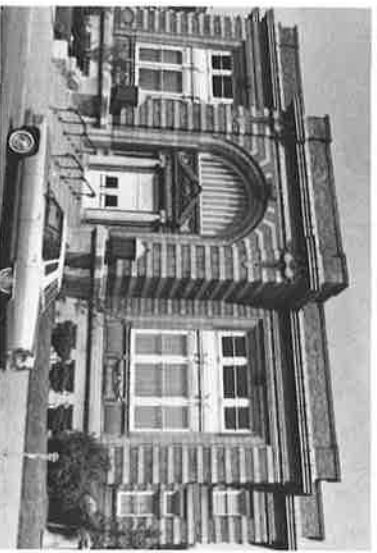
72 - 7th Street Declared eligible for NR
1924-25
Howard Van Doren Shaw, Architect

Significance: **Architectural and Urban Land-
mark Feature**

Although this building commemorated all wars, it was built of Indiana limestone in a dignified Neoclassical style by the citizens of Racine as a lasting memorial to the dead of World War I. It also serves as a municipal auditorium and a meeting place for patriotic organizations. Thomas Riley Marshall, a former Vice-President of the United States, spoke at the laying of the cornerstone on Memorial Day (May 31) 1924. In addition to having deep associative value for



citizens of Racine as a memorial to their war dead, Memorial Hall is also significant because it was designed by a well-known and successful midwestern architect of the early 20th century--Howard Van Doren Shaw of Chicago. Sited (at the foot of 7th Street) on a bluff, said to be the highest point above Lake Michigan in Racine, it is the sole remnant of a south side lakeshore development which was not executed, and thus occupies a prominent site in the urban fabric.



RACINE CARNEGIE LIBRARY (118)

701 Main Street

WRLP RL

Declared eligible for NR

1902-04

John Lawrence Mauran, firm of Mauran, Russell and Garden, Architect

Significance: Architectural and Historical

The Carnegie Library (Racine County Historical Museum) is Racine's oldest building erected solely for use as a public library. Designed in a Renaissance Revival style, the building received early recognition for its aesthetic accomplishment when the Western Library Association designated it "The Library Beautiful" in 1902. It was designed by John Lawrence Mauran of the well-known St. Louis firm of Mauran, Russell and Garden. Andrew Carnegie offered the city \$50,000 for construction of the library with the stipulations that a suitable site be furnished, and that the city guarantee annual support of at least 10 percent of the amount of the gift. In addition to historical exhibits and artifacts, the building today houses the important Hoy Bird Collection mounted by Dr. Philo Hoy between 1847 and 1891. Dr. Hoy wrote several works on Wisconsin antiquities and was internationally known as an amateur ornithologist. Hoy was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Letters.



UNITED STATES POST OFFICE (117)

603 Main Street Declared eligible for NR
1930-31

James A. Wetmore, Architect

Significance: Architectural and Urban Landmark Feature

Erected during the Great Depression through the efforts of Congressman Henry Allen Cooper, the U.S. Post Office was designed by the office of James A. Wetmore, supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. Its imposing Neoclassical facade with stately Corinthian portico speaks symbolically of the prestige of the Federal Government. The monumental size of the Post Office, and its location on the corner of Main and Sixth Streets, makes it an important landmark in an area of public buildings.

JAMES E. LYON HOUSE (119)

725 S. Main
before 1857

Significance: Architectural

An excellent example of a transitional style 1850's house, the Lyon House is Greek Revival in form with Italianate details. The plan, silhouette, and roof pitch are Greek Revival; while



the segmentally arched windows, porch posts, and brackets are Italianate. James E. Lyon was a speculator and miner.



The general simplicity of the design, and entry with its rectangular transom side lights are still within the Greek Revival vocabulary. Whereas, the polygonal bay, brackets, and general silhouette are in the Italianate style. William T. Van Pelt was a wheat dealer and commission merchant, and was a member of the Racine Common Council in the late 1860's.



WOMEN'S CLUB OF RACINE (120)

740 Lake Avenue
1929

Roger Kirchoff and Thomas L. Rose, Architects

Significance: Architectural

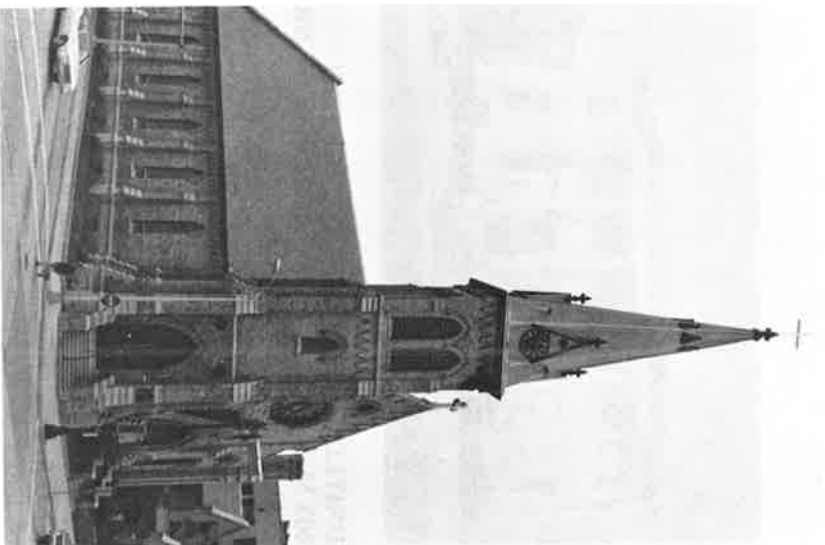
The symmetrical facade, pavilion entry accentuated by quoins, with a palladian window at the second story level, triangular pediment, and denticulated cornice illustrate the impressive grasp of the Georgian Revival style by Milwaukee architects Kirchoff and Rose. Probably the largest building in Racine designed in the Georgian Revival style, the Women's Club was clearly in the mainstream of conservative taste of its time.

W. T. VAN PELT HOUSE (121)

744 S. Main
between 1852-1857

Significance: Architectural

The Van Pelt House is a fine example of the transition between Greek Revival and Italianate.



**ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
CHAPEL, GUILD HALL AND
RECTORY (122)**

614 Main Street
Church: 1866-67; Chapel 1899, Remodeled
1930 (?); Rectory 1905-10

NR RL

Church: Edward Townsend Mix, Architect:
Chapel: Unknown; Guild Hall: Unknown; Rectory: A. Arthur Guilbert, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

Of the four buildings in St. Luke's Complex, the most significant is the Church itself designed by prominent Midwest architect E. Townsend Mix of Milwaukee. This Gothic Revival church shows that its designer had an intimate knowledge of the style. Mix had apprenticed at one time to Richard Upjohn, one of the leading exponents of the Gothic Revival in the East and architect of Trinity Church in New York City. The peculiar angled corner tower is a motif Mix often used in his church designs. The other buildings in the complex were either designed or remodelled sympathetically with the church. All are constructed of cream brick and are of a simplified vaguely Gothic design.



OFFICE BUILDING OF M. TIDYMAN (123)

(Badger Building)

610 Main Street Declared eligible for NR
1915-16

Edmund B. Funston, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

The Tidyman Building is the only Prairie style commercial building in the Racine Central Business District. The Prairie School of Architecture, formed around Frank Lloyd Wright and his contemporaries by architects working in a similar style, is an early modern development in architecture. Buildings in this style are relatively rare and are mostly scattered throughout the upper Midwest. The Prairie School is the only major early modern style to be developed in the United States. The Tidyman Building is a very accomplished design in this style, bearing a striking resemblance to the Edison Shop in Chicago, designed in 1912 by George Elmslie--noted Prairie School architect and chief draftsman of Louis H. Sullivan.



ROBINSON BUILDING (124)

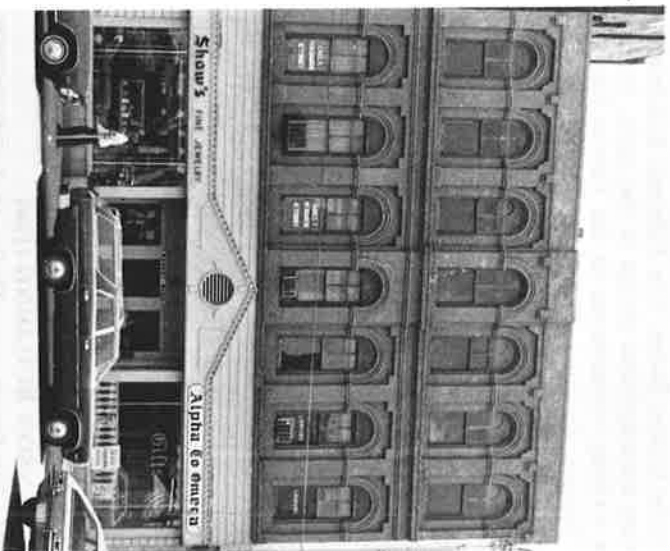
201 - 6th Street Declared eligible for NR
1899-1900

C. A. Dickhaut, Architect

Significance: **Historical**

The Robinson Building is significant as the office building where the regionally important architects Guilbert and Funston had their offices, both during their partnership, and later separate careers. It is even more significant however, as the location of the law offices of Henry Allen Cooper--U.S. Representative from the First District for 40 years. Cooper (1850-1931) born in Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, attended high school in Burlington, Wisconsin. After graduating from Northwestern University in 1873, he attended Union College of Law in Chicago from which he was graduated in 1875. Cooper worked for various law firms in Chicago until 1879 when he moved to Burlington, Wisconsin and entered a partnership with C. A. Brownson. Elected district attorney in 1880 Cooper moved to Racine. He was reelected to that office in 1882 and again in 1884. Elected a state senator in 1886, Cooper served in the legislature from 1887-90. In 1892 he was elected to Congress as First Dis-

trict Representative where he served from 1893 until his defeat in 1919. Relected in 1920 he then served from 1921 until his death. While in Congress Cooper supported progressive issues. He was Chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee for 10 years, and served almost that long on the Foreign Affairs Committee.



OSBORN AND OSGOOD'S BLOCK (125)

205 - 6th Street
c.1868-69

Significance: **Historical**

As the oldest remaining building on Monument Square, the Osborn and Osgood Building gives the present day viewer an idea of the early appearance of the Public Square when it was still used as a haymarket. Lewis C. Osborn and John M. Osgood were agricultural implement agents.

RACINE COUNTY COURTHOUSE (127)

730 S. Wisconsin Declared eligible for NR
1930-31
Holabird and Root, Architects; Carl M. Iles,
Sculptor

Significance: **Architectural**



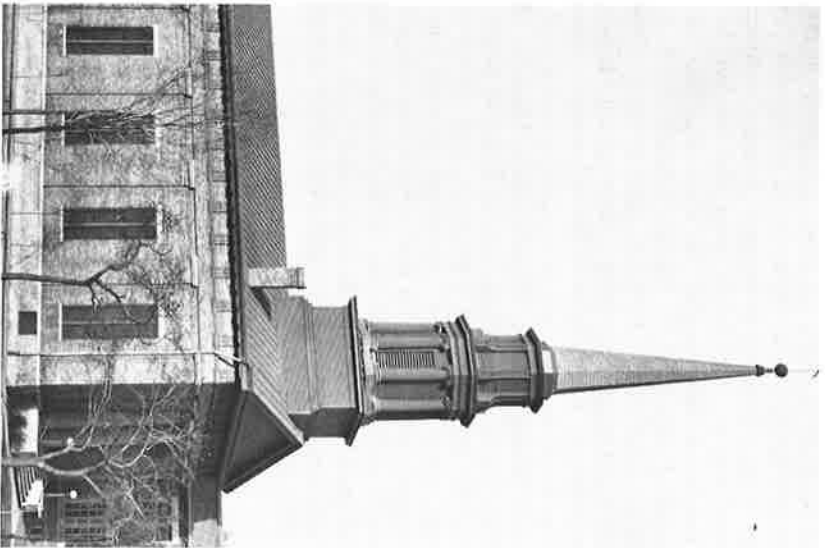
Racine's \$1,500,000 courthouse was built during the depression and designed by the internationally famous Chicago architectural firm of Holabird and Root. The Bedford limestone relief sculpture decorating the facade of the building is the work of the equally famous Swedish sculptor, Carl Milles. The sculpture on the Racine Courthouse was Milles' first U.S. commission. Holabird and Root, successors to the pioneering Chicago School firm of Holabird and Roche, were innovators in their own right, and achieved recognition for their tall building design in the art moderne or deco style of which the Racine County Courthouse is a superb example. The building with its simplified massing fits into the Moderne movement of the 1920's and 1930's, and the sculpture and interior ornamentation is best described as Art Deco.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (128)

716 College Avenue HABS NR WRLP RL
1851-52
Lucas Bradley, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

One of the finest examples of a Greek Revival style religious building in Wisconsin and perhaps the Midwest, the First Presbyterian Church was recorded by the Historic American Buildings



Significance: Historical

The Church of the Good Shepherd is significant as one of the historical lecture centers of the city, and the place of worship of many of the founders of industry and the builders of the city. It is also the sole remaining building associated with Olympia Brown--Universalist minister and woman suffragist. Organized in 1842 as the First Universalist Society, the congregation has been composed of such important citizens of Racine as: Stephen Bull, N. D. Fratt, Gilbert Knapp, William L. Utley, Elisha Raymond, and J. I. Case. Its services were frequently attended by colorful mayor and industrialist, M. M. Secor. The congregation was once led by the Reverend A. C. Barry, a state legislator and editor of the temperance paper *The Old Oaken Bucket*. Serving as a lecture center for the city, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, and Mary Wright Sewell among others have spoken from the church's pulpit. Despite these illustrious events, the most significant historical event was the association of Olympia Brown (1835-1926) with the Church of the Good Shepherd. Educated at Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, Antioch College, and St. Lawrence University theological school, Brown was the first American woman to be ordained by full denominational authority. She was called as pastor by this church in 1878, and served in that capacity until 1887 when she resigned to devote herself to suffrage work. She remained an active member of the church after resigning as its pastor. Elected president of the State Women Suffrage Association in 1884, she was reelected annually until 1912. Brown was a charter member of the American Equal Rights Organization. In 1892 she helped form the Federal Suffrage Association which she served as president from 1903-1920. From 1914 until her death Olympia Brown spent part of the year with her daughter in Baltimore where she was active in support of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and other liberal causes.

E. R. EVANS HOUSE (130)

704 Park
c. 1879

Significance: Architectural

This Italianate house retains its original features including the porch with its chamfered posts, brackets, and metal cresting. Few examples of such cresting remain today in Racine. Uncommon in the design is the off-center gable containing an unusual Gothic window. The rear

Survey in 1934-36, and is also entered in the National Register of Historic Places. An extremely well-proportioned facade constructed of Racine cream brick exhibits characteristic details of the Greek Revival style, especially in the two Doric columns in antis at the entry, in the frieze of triglyphs and metopes, and in the triangular pediment. The spire is designed in the Wrenn-Gibbs tradition. It is the work of Racine's first architect, Lucas Bradley.



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (129)

625 College
1895; 1896 Addition
James Gilbert Chandler, Architect
Josiah Hocking, Architect for Addition

RL



section of the house is probably of earlier construction than the front portion. Evan R. Evans was a carpenter, foreman, and finisher.



RICHARD P. HOWELL HOUSE (132)
720 Park
c.1880-81; Barn 1883-84
(Razed)

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

The best example of the Stick style in the City of Racine, the Howell House was built c.1880 after Howell returned to Racine from traveling the world, seeking and eventually finding a cure for the rheumatism which plagued him. Richard P.

Howell (1831-1899) was born in Wales and emigrated to Racine in 1854. There he apprenticed to Lucas Bradley, prominent Racine architect and builder, for 2-1/2 years and worked for Bradley 6 months after his apprenticeship was over. From 1857-75 Howell worked for J. I. Case, and from c.1859 on, contracted to Case to build separators with a firm called Howell and Owen. From 1875-80 Howell sought a cure for his ill health. One of Racine's most prominent Welsh citizens, Howell was a Director of the First National Bank, on the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Education, and served in the state legislature. Although Howell purchased the property in 1867, this house was not built until c.1880. He was listed as living at this address in 1881. The plans for building the barn were announced in December 1883. (Demolished February, 1980.)

**PROPERTIES OF HIGHEST DISTINCTION
PROPOSED EXPANSION OF SOUTHSIDE
HISTORIC DISTRICT (Map 3)**



**THE RACINE DEUTSCHE MAENNER
VEREIN (GERMAN MEN'S CLUB) (133)**
S.E. Corner Villa and 7th Street

Significance: **Historical**

The Racine Deutsche Maenner Verein was organized in 1894 for the purpose of maintaining German language and customs, for the benefit of their countrymen needing assistance, and for fostering allegiance to the United States. Germans were the largest group of immigrants settling in Racine between 1840-1870. In 1894 a number of German societies combined to create the Racine Deutsche Maenner Verein, among them were: the Harmony Singing Society, the Goethe Dramatic Club, the Germania Sports Club, the Racine Soccer Club, the Veteran's Club, the Northside Young Men's Society, numerous womens groups, and numerous Catholic and Lutheran groups. This building.

the third home of the club, (others now demolished) was purchased in 1917. The building is significant as the most important visible reminder of German immigrant culture, which constitutes a major part of Racine's heritage.



NANCY BULLOCK HOUSE (134)
708 Villa
c. 1868

Significance: **Architectural**

This nicely balanced, simple Italianate design is articulated with paired brackets at the eave line. A raised brick molding with a large key-stone emphasizes the arched windows, and a polygonal bay adds interest to the south facade. The porch was added at a later date. Nancy Bullock was a widow who ran a boarding house.



THE RACINE VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL (City Hall Annex) (138)

800 Center

1929-1930, with additions: Shop 1931,
Classroom & Laboratory 1933,

Shop 1941

Frank J. Hoffman, Architect

Significance: **Historical and Architectural**

The facade of this building is subdivided into bays by piers which build up to a Modernistic, Art Deco crescendo at the two entrances. This style is also seen in the architectural ornamentation, both in the stone carving atop the piers, and in the glazed terra cotta panels. Art Deco ornament is characterized by a very low relief and a flat front plane with the design motif a geometrical, stylized plant form. The Racine Vocational High School is significant historically because it symbolized Racine's pioneering effort in vocational education. Burton E. Nelson, superintendent of schools in Racine, was instrumental in establishing Continuation Schools--the forerunners of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education. The first Continuation School in the State of Wisconsin was opened in Racine in 1911, and classes were held in various buildings until this building was erected in 1929-30. During the 1930's, WPA training programs for adults were held in this building as were training programs of the National Youth Administration.



JOHN F. WADEWITZ HOUSE (141) RL
822 Park Avenue NRHD

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

As might be expected in a Racine house of 1883, its style is transitional between the Italianate and the Queen Anne. The sunburst in the pavilion gable, the turned colonette between the paired windows on the second floor pavilion, and the turned details of the front porch are Queen Anne. The rear of the house is probably of an earlier date. It was the home of John F. Wadewitz, a brickmaker, who in 1885 became President of Racine Trunk Company--one of Racine's major early industries. Organized in 1885 by J. F., H. C., and H. O. Wadewitz and incorporated in 1895, the plant still stands on Superior Street where trunks, traveling bags, and wood novelties were manufactured.



**FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST
SCIENTIST (143)**

402 - 9th Street
1920-21

Spencer Solon Beman, Architect

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

This elegant Classical Revival church was typical of similar buildings designed by Spencer S. Beman for the Christian Scientist Church over the Midwest in the first quarter of the 20th century. It is the only one of its type in Racine, and one of few in Wisconsin. The son of Solon Spencer Beman, architect of Pullman, Illinois, spent most of his career specializing in the design of Christian Scientist Churches. He was the architect of about 80 such churches and also designed many residences.



**ISAAC TAYLOR/ALEXANDER
MCCLURG HOUSE (147)**

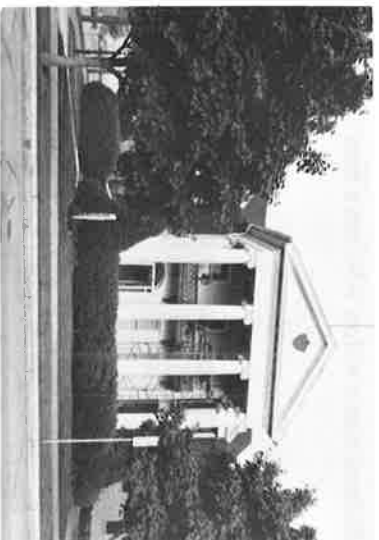
820 S. Main
c.1851; 1895

NRHD RL

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

This monumental Greek Revival House (with its superbly designed, archaeologically correct additions) was the home where Gilbert Knapp,

founder of Racine, spent his last years with his son-in-law Alexander McClurg who owned the house from 1854 to 1877. The original house consisted of the central block and one-story wings on each side. An exterior remodeling of 1895 made archaeologically correct so as not to depart from the original house, consisted of adding a second story to the side wings, stuccoing the brick walls, and adding bay windows on the sides. Gilbert Knapp (1798-1887), while serving in the U.S. revenue marine services as captain of a Great Lakes revenue cutter, had anchored at the mouth of the Root River and gone ashore. Knapp retired from the service in 1828 and in 1834 returned to the site of present-day Racine. Gordon S. Hubbard and Benjamin F. Barker became his partners in purchasing land in the area. Knapp named the new town Port Gilbert, and represented Racine County in the territorial legislatures of 1836-1838. He returned to the U.S. revenue service before and after the Civil War. In 1860 he was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature. Knapp erected Racine County's first courthouse, jail, and building housing offices of the county government. He was an incorporator of both the county's first state chartered railroad project and of the Racine and Rock River Plank Road. In addition, Knapp was an investor in Racine's first newspaper. Gilbert Knapp was both founder and a leading citizen of Racine.



DR. CLARENDON I. SHOOP HOUSE (148)

803 S. Main
Remodeled and enlarged 1903
Chandler and Park, Architects for Remodeling
and Stable

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

Built as a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate house of Julian Sims, this building was purchased in 1901 by Dr. Clarendon I. Shoop, president of the Dr. Shoop Family Medicine Co., one of

the leading patent medicine companies in the United States at the turn of the century. Dr. Shoop had the building so drastically remodelled, it must now be considered a Classic Revival design of 1903. The symmetrically composed building with its stucco covered surfaces and classic ornamentation of swags and dentils, and monumental Ionic portico, illustrates the Classic Revival style which seized the Midwest's fancy after the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago.



HOUSE (152)
845 Lake Avenue

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

The influence of the Prairie School of Architecture is reflected in the design of this house with its brick and stucco walls, rectilinear patterns of wood trim, rectangular arrangement of window muntins, and rectilinear detailing of the piers flanking the door. The Prairie style created by Frank Lloyd Wright was a uniquely Midwestern style where it flourished from the late 1890's until about 1930.



WILLIAM W. DINGEE HOUSE (150)
827 Lake
c.1867

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

The Dingee house assumes great significance as the last remaining example of a Second Empire style house in Racine. Even though it has been covered by asphalt siding and undergone minor alterations, its Second Empire characteristics are still highly visible, especially in the Mansard roof and dormer windows.



HOUSE (153)
900 Lake Avenue

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

Unique in Racine in combining two trends in architecture: the Prairie style and the bungalow, this house, in a fashionable neighborhood, was an elegant and imposing design in a style which is usually associated with very middle class housing--the bungalowoid.



BYRON BLAKE HOUSE (157)

102 - 10th Street

1891

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

This unusual picturesque house incorporates features of the Queen Anne and Shingle style in its design. The irregularity of plan, variety in surface detail--such as the change in width of the clapboard on the first and second stories, and the varieties of shingles in the gables--and the wide expanses of porches, are characteristic of the Queen Anne style while the curving surfaces around the gable windows recall the shingle style. Peculiar in this house is the double gable motif. Byron Blake, son of Lucius Blake, was a local industrialist connected with the manufacture of fanning mills and agricultural implements.



EMILY M. BAKER HOUSE (158)

116 - 10th Street

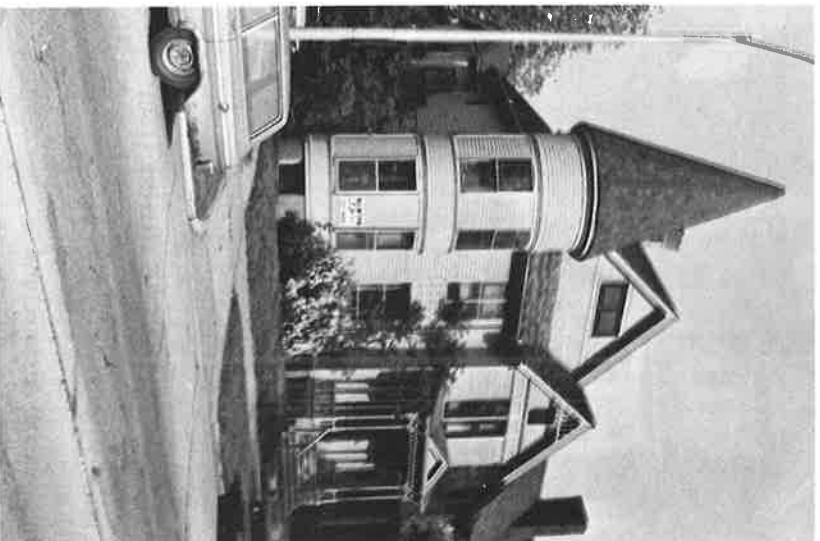
1893

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

The imposing, picturesque, Colonial Revival Baker House combines the irregular plan of the previous Queen Anne with a facade exhibiting

various classical details such as the dentils at the eave and cornice line, palladian window in the gambrel gable, and peculiar classical broken shell motifs above the dormers. Mrs. Baker was the widow of Robert H. Baker, an incorporator and one of the principals of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. He served as school commissioner, alderman and was elected to the state senate. In 1874, Baker was elected mayor of Racine. Around 1908 the house was purchased by Alexander J. Horlick (1873-1950), son of the founder of Horlick's Malted Milk Company. A. J. Horlick, who was in charge of the sales and business practices of the Horlick Company, eventually became president of the firm. In addition to his business success, Horlick was a two-term mayor of Racine and a regent of the University of Wisconsin from 1910-25.



JESSE WALRATH HOUSE (160)

927 S. Main

c.1885

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

In addition to its picturesque massing and plan, this Queen Anne house retains its original rich and complex surface decorations and porch, making it unique in Racine. The projecting and

receding surfaces, multiple roofs with various end gables (porch, pavilion, and main gable), the round tower with its conical roof, and the complicated brickwork of the chimney are all typical elements of the Queen Anne style.



HENRY G. MITCHELL HOUSE (161)
905 S. Main
1894
NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

This Colonial Revival house with its ground floor of ashlar masonry is reminiscent of the designs of Joseph Lyman Slabee of Chicago in the early 1890's. The semicircular Ionic porch, entered from the side, conforms to the indirect approach favored by architects of the preceding Queen Anne and Shingle styles, as does the semicircular room to the south which gives a picturesque imbalance to the symmetry of the facade. This mixed style combines the picturesque planning and ashlar surfaces of the preceding Romanesque style with Colonial Revival elements such as the gambrel roof, classically derived ornamentation and vaguely palladian motif on the south end gable.

GEORGE BULL/LUCIUS S. BLAKE HOUSE
(164)
936 S. Main
c.1868
NRHD

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

This is the most imposing masonry house designed in the Italian Villa style remaining in the city of Racine. The style was popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing and A. J. Davis. Italian villas were picturesque and asymmetrical in their massing, having a square tower as a main feature of the facade. Also characteristic of the type are slightly pitched roofs and relatively wide bracketed eaves. The Blake House has



lost its original porch which extended from the tower to the south end of the house, and has also had a picture window inserted on the lower story to the north of the tower in place of two windows which matched those still existing on the lower story to the south of the tower.

Lucius Blake (1816-1894) pioneer industrialist and civic leader made his fortune in the manufacture of farm implements with fanning mills, used to clean grain, his specialty. Blake was instrumental in the establishment and served as president of The Racine Woolen Mills. He was a director of such major Racine industries as the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. (now Rain-fair), the Hoffman-Puffer Trunk Manufacturing Co., the E. H. Pease Co., the Racine Steam Knitting Co., and president of the Turner Stove Manufacturing Co. Also active in banking, Blake was director of the Manufacturer's National Bank and president of the Commercial and Savings Bank. A civic leader, Blake served as Village Trustee about 1839-40, as County Treasurer in 1846, as Provost Marshall for Camp Utley in 1862--and as such conducted the first draft in Wisconsin--as state assemblyman in 1871-72, and as alderman of the Second Ward for eight years. Blake was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated U.S. Grant for his second term, and was one of the electors of the Garfield ticket.



GARAGE (165)
927 S. Wisconsin

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural; Distinctive Type**

This unusual garage combines forms used in the Bungalow style--such as the end gables, dormers, and banded window arrangement with a suggestion of Japanese architecture in the sweep of the roofline. The shingle cladding and the visible beams come out of the California Bungalow or Western Stick style tradition. Such conscious attention to style and detail is truly unique in Racine in a utilitarian building designed merely to shelter an automobile.

example of its type because such detail does not ordinarily appear in residences of this category in Racine.

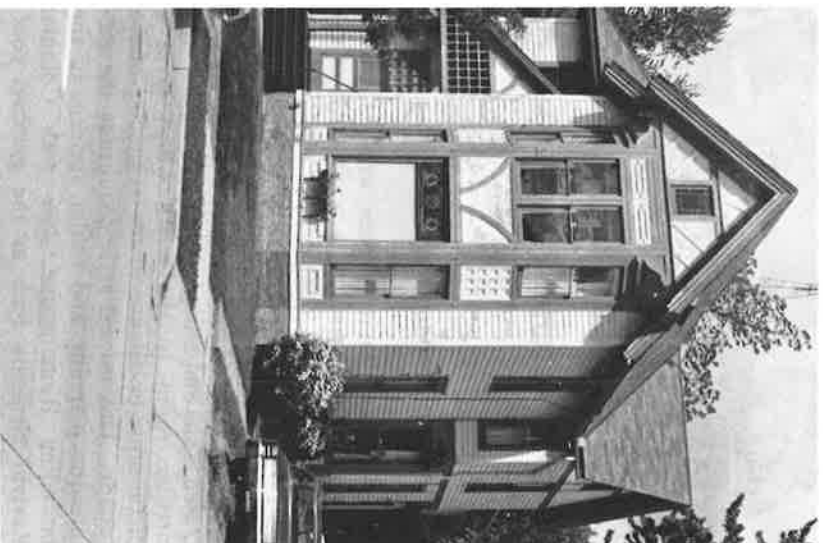


HOUSE (169)
901-903 S. Wisconsin
c.1900

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

The crisp geometric forms of the late Queen Anne style are accented in this house by the superbly detailed porches which are without precedent in Racine. Because porches are a feature frequently lost from historic buildings, the fact that these are retained in original condition assumes even greater significance. Furthermore, this double house is an especially fine



MARGARET HUGHES HOUSE (170)
914 S. Wisconsin
c.1883-85

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

The \$2300.00 Mrs. Hughes paid for her Stick style/Queen Anne house, included considerable decorative woodwork and a stained glass window panel. The design is basically in the Queen Anne style as is evident in its irregular plan and profusion of texture expressed in the woodwork. The turned wood screen in the front porch gable is also characteristic of that style. But the house exhibits vestiges of the earlier Stick style in the diagonal stick work in the gables, and also between the first and second floor of the polygonal bay.



JOHN G. MCMYNN HOUSE (172) NRHD
942-944 S. Wisconsin
before 1858

Significance: Architectural and Historical

This late Greek Revival house is typical of the two-story gable, plus wing type that produces an L-shaped plan. It is a type much used for farmhouses built in that style throughout the Midwest. That the design of this house is a late version of the Greek Revival style, is indicated by the window heads which are of a type that is found in Italianate buildings. The house is also important historically as the residence of Colonel John G. McMynn (1824-1900), who served in the Civil War, but was best known as an educator. He was instrumental in organizing the first public school system in Wisconsin in Racine where he was principal of Racine High School and superintendent of public instruction. In 1864 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction, in which position he served from 1864-1868. From 1868-75 McMynn was employed by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company as a collector. He returned to education in 1875. Establishing and running the Racine Academy occupied him from 1875-1882 when his health began to fail. In 1886 the family moved to Madison where McMynn served as regent of the University of Wisconsin 1857-63, 1864-68, 1868-70, 1880-1889, of which body he was president in 1865-66 and vice-president in 1887-88. An organizer of the Wisconsin State Teacher's Association, McMynn served as its president in 1853 and edited the Wisconsin Journal of Education in 1856-57.

PUBLIC SQUARE/WEST PARK (174)
Bounded by College, Park,
9th and 10th NRHD
1836

Significance: Urban Planning and Historical



When Racine was first platted in 1836, three areas were set aside for permanent use as public parks: West Park, East Park, and Monument Square. Covered with elms, now lost to Dutch elm disease, and criss-crossed by diagonal walks, West Park was redesigned in 1911 with pergolas (which remain today) and a water court (now demolished).



JAMES R. DOOLITTLE HOUSE (175) NRHD
932 Park Avenue

Significance: Historical

This house is significant because it was the Racine residence of James Rood Doolittle (1815-1897). Born in Hampton, New York and educated at Geneva College from which he graduated in 1834. Doolittle studied law in several attorneys' offices until his admittance to the bar in 1837. He served as district attorney in Wyoming County, New York before moving to Racine in 1851. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial Circuit in Wisconsin, where he served until 1856. Elected U.S. Senator in 1857 and reelected in 1863, Doolittle retired from the Senate in 1869. Although he maintained his residence in Racine, he practiced law in Chicago following his senate terms. There he was a trustee of the University of Chicago,

served one year as its president, and was a professor in the University of Chicago Law School in addition to maintaining a Chicago law practice. The house we see today appears to be a remodeling of the original house.



**UNITED LAYMEN BIBLE STUDENT
TABERNACLE (182)** NR
(George Bray Neighborhood Center)
924 Center
1927

Significance: **Architectural**

In the realm of buildings designed in the Art Deco style, this building is exceptional, if not unique. That its unusual design is based on the Art Deco style, current during the 1920's and 30's, is certain from the multiplicity of simplified rectangular shapes. The design of the tabernacle also refers to medieval architecture in the slightly pointed arches of the entry and, the colorful mixture of brick and stone. The collecting of the piers vaguely suggest a medieval church facade, as do the flame like finials atop the piers. The medieval references in the facade are no doubt to be explained by the religious function of the building, even though the architect was primarily intent upon producing a modern design.



House (190)

HOUSE (190)
1012 S. Wisconsin

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

With its elegant proportions, nicely detailed paired brackets and scroll-sawn window headings, this frame house is one of the best examples in Racine of the simplified, symmetrically arranged cubic type of Italianate residence.



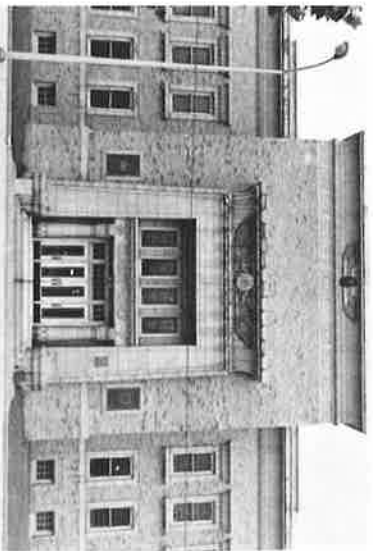
GARAGE (192)
1025 Wisconsin

NRHD

Significance: **Historical**

A part of this garage is said to have been erected by George Slauson as a shop at the rear of his lot. It was in there that Dr. James W. Carhart designed and built the first horseless carriage--the "Spark", in 1873. The Spark had the shape of a buggy with two engines, each working independently of the other in propelling its respective drive wheel. The boiler was made by the Button Steam Fire Engine Company of Waterford, New York, and engines in Racine. A Racine carriage maker produced the wheels and frame. The car was steered by a lever and was expected to attain a speed of four miles per hour. The January 14, 1903 issue of *Horseless Age* called Carhart "Father of the Automobile". That title was also accorded him at the International Automobile Exposition in Paris in 1908 where he was given an award.

Dr. James W. Carhart (1834-1914) was born in Colymans, New York and attended Union Seminary. He subsequently graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. In 1871 he moved to Racine where he was minister at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and also practiced medicine. He left Racine in 1874 and served as pastor of the First Methodist Church at Oshkosh before moving to Texas in the 1880's where he continued his work in the medical profession.



MASONIC TEMPLE (193)

1015 Wisconsin
1922-23

Edmund B. Funston, Architect

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

In the early 1920's this country was fascinated with the excavations going on in the Valley of Kings, which culminated in the discovery of King Tut's Tomb in 1922. The Masonic Temple, designed in the year of the excavation of the tomb of Tutankhamen, illustrates the affect of this Egyptomania on American architecture. This buff brick temple is a sympathetic and harmonious addition to the cream brick Durand house, and despite the differences in the styles of the two buildings, they complement each other both in scale and massing. Funston drew on such Egyptian details as battered walls and papyrus columns. Scarabs and hieroglyphics are used in the polychromed terra cotta ornamentation, and the winged disc of the Egyptian temple incorporates the Masonic symbol.



HENRY S. DURAND HOUSE (194) NRHD

1012 S. Main (Masonic Temple Association)
1856 (?)

Significance: **Architectural**

This cream brick Italianate villa is an important example of its type, as well as containing a spectacular art nouveau interior remodeling in early years of the 20th century. Composed of rectilinear blocks massed asymmetrically and crowned by a cupola, this residence illustrates one of the two popular Italian villa styles: the one with cupola instead of tower (see Blake House). The interior was remodeled in the early 20th century. Outstanding elements of the remodeling are the art nouveau fireplace hood and flanking light fixtures of the rear north parlor, the art glass window lighting the stair landing, and the art nouveau stenciled frieze of the north rear bedroom.



EAST PARK/ABRAHAM AND MARY TODD LINCOLN STATUE (195)

S. Main Street between
10th and 11th Streets
1836; Statue: 1943

NRHD RL

Frederick C. Hibbard, Sculptor

Significance: **Urban Planning, Urban Amenity,
and Historical**

East Park, once known as East Public Square, is, along with West Park and Monument Square, the historically designated open spaces of the city of Racine. East Public Square was used

for picnics, political gatherings, and band concerts. Historical maps show that the walks have run diagonally through the park since early times. An ornamental fountain appears in early photos of the park. A Lincoln rally was held in the park during the 1860 presidential campaign, with Racine's U.S. Senator James R. Doolittle as a speaker. During the summer of 1869, when Mary Todd Lincoln spent some time in Racine, she walked with her son Tad in East Park. The statue of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln, which now stands in East Park, is said to have been the first in the country to memorialize an American President and his wife. The statue was carved by well-known Chicago sculptor Frederick C. Hibbard, who designed public monuments and fountain groups in 14 states.



THOMAS JONES/DANIEL OLIN HOUSE (198)
1144 S. Main NRHD RL
1868
Lucas Bradley, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

This cream brick house was designed by Racine's pioneer architect, Lucas Bradley for Thomas Jones who sold it in 1870 to G.H. Baker. By 1879 it was owned by Daniel Olin, a corporate executive and early mayor of Racine who lived in it for many years. Its bracketed cornices, polygonal south bay, facade divided by pilasters, and its superb cupola or belvedere, are all characteristic of the Italianate style. The porch is also significant because of its unaltered condition. It is one of two magnificent examples of the Italianate house with cupola on Main Street (the other being the Durand House).



ELI R. COOLEY HOUSE (197)
(William F. Kuehneman House)
1135 S. Main HABS NRHD NR RL
1851-54

Significance: **Architectural**

One of the finest examples of the Greek Revival style in Wisconsin, the Cooley House belongs to the type having a two-story central section with tetra style Doric portico flanked by one-story wings. The exquisite proportions of this house, and the attention given the articulation of its facade with Doric pilasters and Greek reeded moldings around the main entry, suggest the hand of a master designer. Tradition has it that its architect was Lucas Bradley. Racine's pioneer architect and builder, however, there is no recorded evidence that this is a Bradley design. Eli Cooley was a hardware merchant and Racine's mayor in 1850.



DAVID LAWTON HOUSE (199)
1136 S. Main NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

Combining elements of both Greek Revival and Italianate styles, this cream brick house is an example of a transitional style. The flat lintels

over the windows and the triangular gable suggest the Greek Revival style, while the brackets under the eaves and slightly attenuated silhouette indicate the influence of the Italianate. On the other hand, its four pilasters and sophisticated brickwork with a corbel table under the end gable are unique. Its entry has been altered, and porches appended to its south side.



BULL MANOR APARTMENTS (200)
1130 S. Main
1925
J. Mandor Matson, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

The Bull Apartments are an especially well designed and executed example of the Medieval Tudor style, popular in the 1920's with its brick, stucco, and half-timbered facade, multiplicity of gables and dormers, and Gothic labels over the ground floor windows. The apartments are built on a U-shaped plan around a courtyard.



HENRY C. MILLER HOUSE (201)
1110 S. Main
1898; Sleeping porch 1916
NRHD RL
House: Crane and Barkhausen, Architects
Sleeping Porch: Edmund Funston, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

The Miller House is one of the finest examples in Racine of the Classic Revival style. With its symmetrical facade, monumental Ionic portico, hipped roof, swan's neck dormers, denticulated cornices, classic cartouche and ornamentation, and elliptical fan light, it illustrates the style which was popularized by McKim, Mead and White, in the East, and the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago.



JOSEPH MILLER HOUSE (202)
1100 S. Main
1893
NRHD

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

The steeply pitched roofs, complicated chimneys, conical roofed turret, and fleur-de-lis ornamentation, identify the Miller House with the Chateausque style. Inspired by French chateaux of the Loire valley, and first used in the U.S. by Richard Morris Hunt, the style reached its apex with Hunt's Biltmore House near Ashville, North Carolina. The Miller House is the best example of the Chateausque style to be found in the City of Racine.

Joseph Miller (1832-1905) founder of the J. Miller Company, was one of Racine's major early industrialists. The company was one of Racine's largest employers, and its business extended over the entire Midwest. Miller served a term as mayor of Racine; he was elected to city council and the school board. Miller was president of the Business Men's Association, vice-president of Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., and a director of Manufacturers' National Bank. The Miller house is of greater historical significance because Miller's business buildings have been demolished.



CHARLES KNOBLOCK HOUSE (209)
1119 Park
1892-94
NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

Built for Charles Knoblock, President of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron Company, this house is primarily Classical Revival in style: Doric columns on the porch, a Palladian window, denticulated eaves, and classic design motifs. Yet it is not totally in the Classic Revival style because it incorporates elements of the Queen Anne style, in the curve of the porch and in the lack of symmetry in the overall design.

HOUSE (203)
311-15 11th Street
c.1890's

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

This late Queen Anne double house is beginning to show a pronounced classicism in the details of the windows, the denticulated molding under the porch eave, and the classically inclined porch. This very fine example of a late phase of the Queen Anne style is of additional interest and importance, because it is a rare example of a double house in this style.



EDWARD HENRY WADEWITZ HOUSE
(211)
1104 Park
NRHD

Significance: **Historical**

Born in Waubeka, Wisconsin, E. H. Wadewitz (1878-1955) attended elementary school through the seventh grade, later attended business school at night, and Potts College in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Working at a variety of jobs following his education, Wadewitz entered the printing business as a partner of Roy A. Spencer, purchasing the West Side Printing Company, then a basement shop with two small presses. It became one of the world's largest businesses engaged in lithography and the manufacture of children's books and games. In 1910 the name was changed to Western Printing and Lithographing Company, Wadewitz was its president until 1953 and chairman of the board from 1953-55. In 1955 the company had 3300 employees, and its products were distributed throughout the world. The school at 2700 Yout Street is named for Wadewitz.



Charles Knoblock House (209)



ST. CATHERINE'S HIGH SCHOOL (218)
1200 Park Avenue
1923-24

Barry Byrne, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

This building was designed by internationally known, early modern architect Barry Byrne, who by the 1920's had become a specialist in ecclesiastical and educational architecture. St. Catherine's is typical of Byrne's post-/World War I buildings. It is constructed of brick with broad unadorned expanses of wall, accented by terra cotta ornament usually designed by Alfonso Iannelli. Byrne was trained in Frank Lloyd Wright's Oak Park Studio, and achieved great fame himself, primarily through his numerous early modern churches and schools done for the Catholic Church.



Although the rear portion of this house was built by George B. Judd in the Greek Revival style, it no longer has any of its Grecian detailing and is so overwhelmed by the Queen Anne section fronting on Main Street, that it is now best referred to as the Freeman House. Several houses on Main Street have older houses attached at the rear. It was apparently common practice to build in front of an existing smaller house, using whatever architectural style was fashionable at the time for the new larger part in front. The multiplicity of roof shapes, complex chimneys, polygonal bays, and variety of surface treatments contribute to the picturesque silhouette of the Queen Anne portion built by Freeman.



CHAUNCEY HALL HOUSE (227)
(John Knight House)
1235 S. Main
1842-50

HABS NR HRHD RL

Significance: **Architectural**

The only surviving masonry Gothic Revival house of the mid-19th century existing in the City of Racine today, and one of the earliest in Wisconsin, the Hall House is a typical example of its style. Popularized by the publications and rhetoric of Andrew Jackson Downing, this Gothic house with its scroll-sawn vergeboards,

CHARLES FREEMAN HOUSE (226)
1242 S. Main
c.1856; c.1890

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

finials atop the gables, steeply pitched roof, and Gothic labels over the diamond-pane windows provides all of the required stylistic paraphernalia of the Gothic style.



WILLIAM HUNT HOUSE (228)

1247 S. Main
1842-48

HABS NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

One of Racine's outstanding Greek Revival houses of the type having a temple front with flanking wings, this house is similar to the Cooley House. The Hunt house differs in being only one-story high and having a portico supported by columns of the Ionic order. The pierced wooden grille in the pediment is often used in the Greek Revival vocabulary in frieze and pediment windows. The Hunt house was moved twice before coming to rest at its present location at 1247 S. Main. Moving houses was a common practice during the 19th century when land was available, labor cheap and materials dear, and many Racine houses no longer occupy their original sites. Numerous house movers are listed in the Racine City Directories from the 1850's to 1900.

THOMAS P. HARDY HOUSE (229)

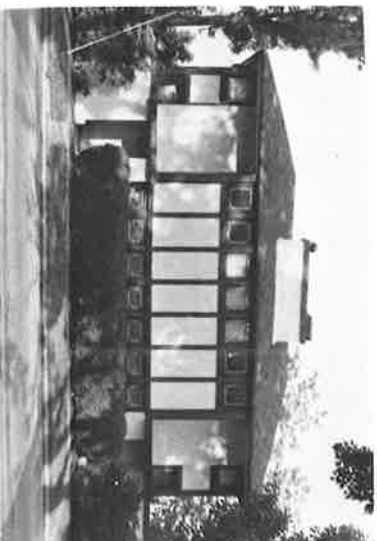
1319 S. Main
1905

NR NRHD

Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect

Significance: **Architectural**

Taking full advantage of its steep site on the bluff above Lake Michigan, the Hardy house cascades down the hillside towards the lake on the one side, while presenting a straid symmetrical face to Main Street on the other. The stucco surface articulated with stained wood stripping and capped by a low hipped roof with wide eaves, identifies it as a design by Frank Lloyd Wright,



dating from his Prairie years of 1900-1915. Created in the Midwest by Wright and his contemporaries, the Prairie style was the most important early modern architectural movement to originate in the United States.

C. R. CARPENTER HOUSE (231)

1324 S. Main
1896

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

Like the Henry Miller House at 1110 S. Main, the Carpenter House is one of the best examples of the monumental Classic Revival frame house in the city of Racine. Designed in the popular Classic Revival style, which held the country in its grasp after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, this was a most dignified residence for a banker—Charles Carpenter, Cashier of the Commercial and Savings Bank.





ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL (234)

1301 College Avenue

1876

George H. Clark of Chicago, and W. H. Amos of Racine, Architects

NRHD

Significance: Architectural and Historical

St. Luke's Hospital was designed in the High Victorian Gothic style as is evident in the pointed arches of its windows and entry, as well as in the polychromatic effect of its contrasting red-orange brick trim and Racine cream brick walls. When, in 1871, St. Luke's Hospital was founded, it was the first hospital in the city of Racine. Twenty-one patients were treated in its two-bed ward the first year. Although incorporated in April, 1872, it was not until 1875 that Reverend E. C. Porter donated the land on which the present building stands, with the conditions that within five years a structure costing not less than \$5000 be erected, and that for five consecutive years thereafter the building be used for hospital purposes. The funds were raised, the cornerstone laid in September 1876, and St. Luke's Hospital opened in February, 1877.

HORATIO GATES WINSLOW SCHOOL (236)

1325 College Avenue

1855-56; 1897

Lucas Bradley; James G. Chandler, Architects

NRHD

Significance: Architectural and Historical

Originally known as the Third Ward School and erected as one of three buildings constructed from the same plans by Lucas Bradley (James and Garfield were the other two). It was remodelled and enlarged in 1897 by locally prominent architect James G. Chandler, who was known throughout Wisconsin and the Midwest for his school designs.



Horatio Gates Winslow School (236)



COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND RESIDENCE (239)

1309 Villa

Significance: Architectural

This multi-purpose one-story store and residence is probably the last remaining example of its type in the City of Racine. The typical arrangement for a Commercial/Residential structure has the commercial space on the first floor and living quarters above.



HOUSE (241)
613-615 13th Street

Significance: **Architectural**

This house of cream brick and limestone is unusual in being a combination of two early styles: Greek Revival and Italianate. Its basic simplicity of form, flat lintels instead of segmentally-arched window heads, and the arrangement of its entry of center door with side-lights, refers to the Greek Revival, while its vertical silhouette, attenuated window openings, paired brackets and hipped roof, are details of the Italianate period.



HOUSE (248)
1415 Park
c.1880's

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

Probably an example of the simplified frame Queen Anne house of the type for which complete designs could be ordered from pattern book "plan factories"; this house exhibits complexities of surface: clapboard, fish scale shingles, and the unusual textural element beneath the lower window; the turned porch columns, beaded balusters, and the screen work

between the window and eave; and the ornamental detail in the porch gable that are all characteristic elements of the Queen Anne style.



MARGARET SHURR HOUSE (252)
(Thorwald Thomsen House)
1436 College Avenue
c.1889

NRHD RL

Significance: **Architectural**

A masterfully executed example of the small, unpretentious frame house designed in the Queen Anne style. This house of c.1889 for Margaret Shurr is of special interest because of the attention to detailing given it by its builder and architect. From the porch skirt, a grid of lattice containing circular perforations in the center, through the porch balusters, turned posts and brackets, to the scroll and lattice work of the vergeboards, the house is a symphony of complementary detailing.



HOUSE (266)
1503 S. Wisconsin

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

This house provides an interesting chronology of building styles because it has been remodeled several times. Not only is the quality of the house as originally built particularly high, but also the additions were designed with sensitivity to the original fabric. Begun as an early Italianate house still possessing many Greek Revival details, it was later much altered by additions in the Queen Anne style. When a new staircase was needed on the south side, an unusual and original solution with curving walls was designed. An addition, attached at the rear, illustrates Queen Anne details such as the cutout corner and the turned columns and spindles.



THOMAS JONES HOUSE (271)
1526 College Avenue
1878

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

This large Italianate house displays in the handsome design of its sawn-vergeboards, porch details, and window frames, the finest Neo-Grec/Eastlake ornament to be seen in the City of Racine.



JOHN H. PALMETER'S OLD LADIES HOME (270)
1547 College
1904-5
Guilbert and Rugh, Architects

NRHD

Significance: **Historical**

An institution for the care of old ladies was planned by John H. and Eliza D. Palmeter, and it was not until 1891, after her husband's death, that Eliza Palmeter founded an organization for the purpose of maintaining a benevolent institution for the reception and support of ladies of more than sixty years of age, and of good moral character. Mrs. Palmeter, who died in 1895, left to the Home the building site on which it now stands, the sum of \$15,000 — as a building fund, and \$3,000 to be invested. One of Racine's historic social service institutions, the Palmeter Home is the only one specifically dedicated to the care of elderly women. It was not until 1904 that the present building was finally constructed.



AUGUST FRANK HOUSE (272)
1520 College
1894

NRHD RL

Significance: **Architectural**

The complex style of the Frank House results from its architect combining suburban Queen Anne details with those of the Chateausque style to create an interesting regional variation of both styles. Also unusual is the use of frame construction, rather than masonry building materials common to the Chateausque style.



HOUSE (288)
1628 College Avenue

NRHD

Significance: Architectural

In its general simplicity of form and restrained treatment of details, this frame Italianate house is related to the John T. Wentworth House at 1700-02 College. It is, however, slightly more complicated than its counterpart at 1700-02 in its triangular pedimented window moldings. Its porch has been altered, and originally must have looked much like the one of the Wentworth House.



NICHOLAS D. FRATT HOUSE (289)
1632 College Avenue

NRHD

Significance: Historical

Nicholas D. Fratt lived on a farm in Mt. Pleasant before moving into this house on College Avenue. It was from part of this farm land that the land for Fratt School came. Fratt (1825-1910) was born in Watervliet, New York and came to Racine in 1843. He operated a meat market and packing house from 1844 until 1850, and had an interest in that business until about 1864. One of the organizers of the Racine County Bank in 1853, Fratt became president of that institu-

tion in 1858. After the Racine County Bank was reorganized into the First National Bank in 1864, he served as its president for 51 years. Nicholas Fratt was a state senator elected in 1859, and a two-time candidate for Governor. He was president of the State Agricultural Society and the Racine County Agricultural Society. Fratt also served on the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.



WALTER S. GOODLAND HOUSE (294)
1632 S. Wisconsin

NRHD RL

Significance: Historical

This is the home of Racine's only native son to serve as governor of Wisconsin. Born in Sharon, Wisconsin, Walter Samuel Goodland (1862-1947) attended Lawrence College for one year. He then read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. Goodland had a many-faceted personality that led him into conservative careers as a lawyer, newspaperman, politician, and governor. After passing the bar exam, he owned and edited the Wakefield, Wisconsin *Bulletin* for about one year. Continuing his newspaper career, he founded the Ironwood, Michigan *Times* which he edited and published from 1888-95. From 1899-1900 he was co-

publisher of the Beloit *Daily News*, and in 1900 came to Racine obtaining an interest in the Racine *Times-Call*--of which he became sole owner in 1902, and continued to publish until 1933. Goodland served as mayor of Racine from 1911-1915, as state senator from 1927-34, as lieutenant governor of Wisconsin from 1939-43, and as Governor of Wisconsin from 1943 until his death in 1947.



HOUSE (305)
1746 College Avenue

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural**

This is probably the most accomplished design of a frame building in a simplified Colonial Revival style in Racine. Characteristics of the style are the symmetry of the facade, symmetrically placed chimneys, the classical orders (Doric and Ionic) used in the porch columns and pilasters as well as in the corner pilasters, and the centrally located Palladian window.



S. C. JOHNSON HOUSE (299)
1737 S. Wisconsin

NRHD RL

1903; Remodeled 1923, 1934
Chandler and Park, Architects
J. Mandor Matson, Architect for remodeling

Significance: **Historical**

Samuel C. Johnson (1833-1919), the founder of one of Racine's largest and best known industries, S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc., built this home in 1903. Johnson lived in various Midwestern towns as a youth, and was educated at Oberlin College. He worked for the railroad, and operated a bookstore and stationery business in Kenosha before coming to Racine in 1882 to sell parquet flooring for the Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company. Four years later, in 1886, he purchased the flooring business from his employer. Responding to customer demand for a product to care for their hardwood floors that had recently become fashionable, Johnson founded a company that was to become one of the world's largest manufacturers of wax products. Homecare products gradually became a larger portion of the company's business, and the last parquet floor was shipped in 1917.



JOHN T. WENTWORTH HOUSE (308)
1700-02 College Avenue

NRHD

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

Related stylistically to a similar Italianate House at 1628 College, this is perhaps the best example in Racine of the relatively unadorned simply massed frame Italianate house. Its significance is heightened by the existence of an unaltered porch. The house was built for the Honorable John T. Wentworth, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit Court of Wisconsin. Judge Wentworth also served as District Attorney and Clerk of the Circuit Court, was on the Circuit Court Commission for 10 years, and was a U.S. Court Commissioner.

**PROPERTIES OF HIGHEST DISTINCTION
SCATTERED SITES**



REVEREND F. W. A. FALK HOUSE (319)
416 DeKoven Avenue NRHD
c.1859

Significance: **Architectural**

This two story cream brick house is Italianate even though the outward manifestations of that style are limited to its segmentally arched windows. Apparently it was built for Reverend Alexander Falk, a professor at Racine College, because he was the first person to live there.



RACINE COLLEGE (332) (Map 5)
600 - 21st Street NR WRLP RL
1852 +

J. F. Miller of New York, Architect;
Lucas Bradley, Builder

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

Racine College opened its doors as an Episcopal College in 1852, after Racine had won a contest with Milwaukee by raising \$6,000 and offering six acres of land for its site. Today the buildings of the college occupy approximately 40 wooded acres on the lake shore. Designed in the Gothic Revival style and constructed of cream brick with red brick polychromy, the college buildings were constructed in the following order:

- Park Hall — built 1853, rebuilt 1864
- Kemper Hall — built 1857
- St. John's Chapel — built 1864
- Taylor Hall — built 1867, rebuilt 1875
- Dining Hall — built 1871
- Assembly Hall — built 1872
- Gym — built 1875, remodelled 1912-13 +
- Gatehouse — built 1876



WARREN J. DAVIS HOUSE (325)
324 DeKoven Avenue NRHD
1909

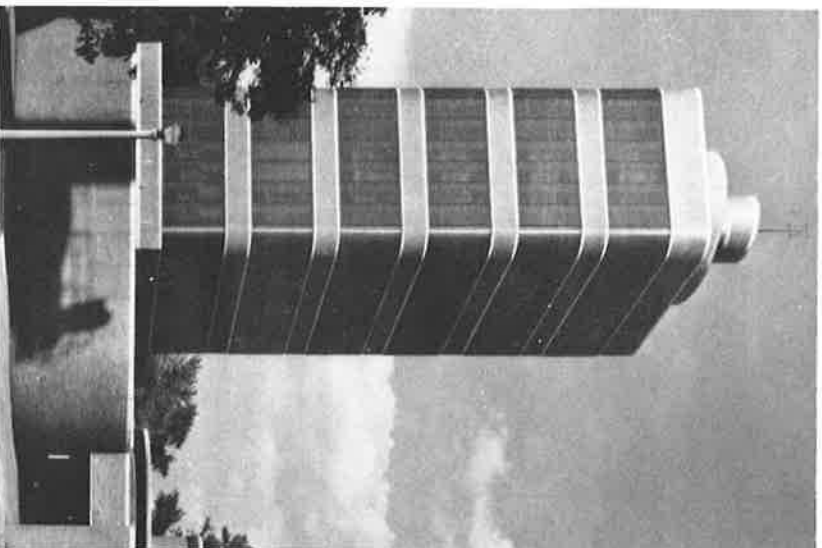
Guilbert & Funston, Architects

Significance: **Architectural**

The Warren J. Davis House is probably the finest Racine house in the Arts and Crafts style. Its stucco surfaces, the cutout detailing of its shutters, and the rectilinear design of the light fixtures flanking its main entry, are typical of that style. The Arts and Crafts movement began in England as a reform movement led by William Morris, dedicated to improving standards in design. Because Chicago was a center of Arts and Crafts activity in the United States, it is not surprising to find its influence in Racine.

The property is now owned by the Episcopal Community of St. Mary and serves as the De Koven Foundation of Church Work. It is named after Reverend James De Koven who served as rector and warden of the college between 1859-1879. De Koven is now regarded by some as perhaps the most important single figure in the history of the Anglican Church in the United States. De Koven (1831-1879), born in Middletown, Connecticut, wrote a hymn on the Epiphany at the age of 12. At 14 he was publishing poems on religious themes. After graduation from Columbia College in 1851, he entered the New York General Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1854. After ordination to the diaconate, he became principal of

St. John's Hall, at Nashotah House, Wisconsin. Ordained to the priesthood in 1855, he became rector of the Church of St. John Chrysostom in Delafield where he remained for five years and also founded a parish school. In 1859, when St. John's Hall and Racine College were amalgamated, he became the college warden, a position that he held until his death in 1879.



**S. C. JOHNSON AND SON, INC.
ADMINISTRATION AND RESEARCH
TOWER (333)** (Map 3)
1525 Howe Street NHL NR RL
1936-39 Administration Building:
1947-50 Research Tower
Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect

Significance: Architectural and Historical

As internationally acclaimed architectural masterpieces, and as designated National Historic Landmarks, these buildings are unique both in their design and their construction techniques. As two of the better known works of Frank Lloyd Wright, America's most famous architect of the 20th century, the Johnson's Wax Buildings are of international significance. The buildings serve as headquarters for the international business operations of S. C. Johnson and Son.

MOUND CEMETERY (334-350) (Map 4)
West Blvd., Kinzie, 12th Street WRLP RL
1851

Significance: Archaeological, Aesthetic, and Cemetery Planning
Photographs: **Pages 94, 95**

Laid out on the site of Prehistoric Indian Burial Mounds in 1851 by Dr. Philo Hoy, pioneer physician, scientist and archaeologist, Mound Cemetery is an early midwestern example of the 19th century picturesque or rural cemetery. It contains various monuments and mausoleums of considerable aesthetic significance, as well as what is thought to be the first statue in the country erected to the memory of Spanish American War veterans. Especially old and highly artistic monuments and mausoleums, which are representative of 19th and early 20th century sculpture styles are listed as follows:

Monuments Incorporating Sculpture into the Design

- 1. Rork Monument 1875 N (334)
- 2. Ahrens Monument 1897 P (349)
- 3. William Grotsenburg Monument 1910
- 4. George W. Slauson Monument 1882 P (350)
- 5. Joseph Lindermann Monument N (338)

Mausoleums

- 1. Jerome I. Case Mausoleum 1892 N (341)
- 2. Wadewitz Mausoleum c.1930's N (343)

Unique Monument Types

- 1. Maria Filer Monument 1888 P (348)
- 2. Roberts Monument 1882 P (344)
- 3. Bull Monument 1880 P (335)
- 4. Frat Monument P (346)

Sarcophagus Type Monument

- 1. Erskine Monument N (347)
- 2. F. W. Klein Monument 1884 N (340)
- 3. Welles-Johnson Monument N (337)
- 4. Robert H. Baker Monument 1882 N (336)
- 5. M. M. Secor Monument N (339)

Historically Significant Monument

- 1. The Monument to those who served in the Spanish American War N (342)



**WASHINGTON, RIVERSIDE, ISLAND,
HORLICK PARKS AND LEWIS FIELD
(351, 352, 354) (Map 4)**

1912 +

Jens Jensen, Landscape Architect

**Significance: Landscape Architecture and
Historical**



The parks situated along the Root River—now collectively called Washington Park, were designed by Jens Jensen, the nationally famous landscape architect. It is one of the few park systems designed by him which survives today, very much as he planned it. Mayor Peter B. Nelson, known as the father of the Racine Park System, saw the need for public parks, and in 1905 appointed a Park Commission. In 1912, Jens Jensen was retained to “outline the general plan along the lines best adapted to the topography of our park lands.” Jensen planned Horlick Drive to echo the curves of the Root River and to lead through a series of open meadows and forest areas. Jensen was an exponent of indigenous plantings, and allowed plant material to follow its natural form without pruning. Rivers were an important feature in many of his landscapes—he would create a water course if none naturally existed. Therefore, the natural meandering of the Root River through the area provided a rare opportunity for Jensen’s artistry.



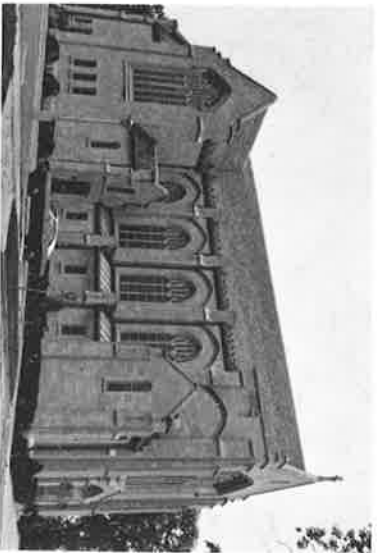
SIXTH STREET BRIDGE (353) (Map 4)
West Sixth Street Over The Root River

1928

Charles Smith Whitney, Engineer

Significance: Aesthetic and Engineering

The concrete Sixth Street Bridge is embellished with polychromatic terra cotta sculptural ornamentation on the exterior surface, and has a glazed tile mosaic in the balustrade area, making it not only a utilitarian structure spanning the river but also an attractive urban amenity. This fine bridge is the work of the internationally known engineer, Charles Smith Whitney (1892-1959), at the time of his death a principal of Ammann and Whitney, an international firm with main offices in New York and subsidiary offices in Milwaukee, France, and other European countries. Whitney opened his own office in 1922, and practiced alone until his association with Ammann in 1946. During the time he practiced alone, Whitney designed more than 20 Milwaukee area bridges in addition to theaters, factories, churches, apartment houses, and office buildings. Whitney was one of the world’s leading authorities on blast and earthquake resistance construction. He was also known for the development of the plastic theory and ultimate strength methods of reinforced concrete design and longspan, thinshell structures.



HOLY COMMUNION LUTHERAN

CHURCH (355) (Map 4)

2600 W. 6th Street

RL

1928

Richter and Eiler, Architects; J. Mandor
Matson, Associate Architect

Significance: **Landmark Feature in the Urban Environment, Architectural and Historical**

Characteristic of numerous Gothic Revival ecclesiastical buildings erected during the 1920's and 30's, Holy Communion Church is of special interest as one of the most monumental churches in Racine. The congregation of this church was the first English speaking Lutheran congregation in the city. Standing high on a bluff at the end of 6th Street, the church is a visible landmark from many points in the city.



MARTIN LUTHER COLLEGE (356) (Map 4)

2600 W. 6th Street

RL

1902

David R. Davis, Architect

Significance: **Architectural, Historical, Urban Landscape Feature**

Located on one of the highest hills in the city, at the west end of 6th Street, the Richardsonian

Romanesque Luther College along with its companion building, Holy Communion Lutheran Church, serves as a highly visible landmark in the urban fabric of Racine. Though now somewhat altered, this sizeable cream brick and limestone building was one of the largest semi-public buildings erected in Racine in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. It is historically, socially and culturally important because it recalls an attempt by Racine's large Danish community to provide preparatory courses specifically for Danish-American students. It was the intent of the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church to establish a preparatory school or college to serve Danish-American students, preparing either to enter a business career or to study for the ministry at a Danish University. In 1897 it was decided that the Emmaus congregation of Racine would carry out the project and the synod would take over the school after it was established, which it did in 1909. The school was forced to close in 1914 because of financial difficulties.



HORLICK MALTED MILK FACTORY (357)

2121 Northwestern Avenue

(Map 5)

1877 +

Early Bldgs.: ?; Entry gate, Later buildings and remodeling, Guilbert and Funston, Architects

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

To have given so much attention to aesthetics and to the design of architectural details, and to the landscaping of industrial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was highly unusual in Racine and elsewhere. At one time the area east of the entry gates was attractively landscaped with a pond inhabited by swans--an impressive rural setting for the production of malted milk. These cream brick factories were embellished with bartizans and square towers, and are finished at the top with machicolated cornices, giving the impression of a medieval

fortress. The ten acre site, acquired in 1876, had buildings on it since 1877 with the majority of them built early in the 20th century.

William Horlick (1846-1936), who was born in England, came to Racine during a tour of the United States in 1869. While in Racine he married Arabella Rozelia Horlick, daughter of J. A. Horlick of Racine. After marriage, his father-in-law sent him to Chicago to manage a branch of the family's lime and stone business. While there, and in association with his brother James, he established a company to manufacture "artificial foods." In 1877 a factory was built on the present site and the Horlick brothers produced "Horlick's Foods for Infants and Invalids." In 1882, after much experimentation, Horlick invented and patented the product which he would name Malted Milk. In 1886 Horlick's food was composed of the extract of wheat and malted barley reduced to dry form, which required the addition of milk. The product was often spoiled by the use of impure milk. Horlick finally combined fresh cow's milk with its full cream content with the extract of wheat and malted barley, and evaporated the whole mixture to a powder form which easily dissolved in water; the result was the world famous product, Horlick's Malted Milk, which was used in feeding infants, the sick, and by explorers and travelers. It was carried on the polar expeditions of Capt. Roald Amundsen and of Admirals Peary, and Byrd. Horlick's Malted Milk was one of Racine's largest industries, and a product known throughout the world.

Alexander J. Horlick (1873-1950), son of the founder of the company, directed his attention to the sales division and business practices of the corporation. A leading citizen in his own right, Alexander J. Horlick became president of the company in 1936, and was president of the board when control of the firm passed to Horlick's Ltd. of England in 1945. In addition to his achievements as an industrialist, Horlick was a civic leader. He served two terms as mayor of the City of Racine, and was instrumental in establishing Horlick's Racine Airport. Alexander Horlick served 40 years on the board of St. Luke's Hospital, and was a regent of the University of Wisconsin from 1910-1925.



JAMES WALKER/GEORGE WUSTUM HOUSE (358) (Map 5)

2519 Northwestern
1856

Significance: **Historical**

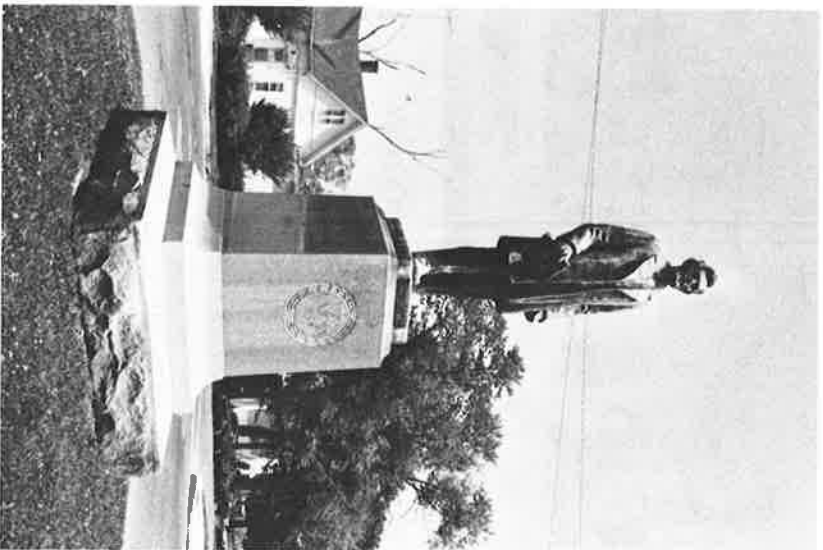
The much remodeled Italianate house now known as the Wustum Museum was built by James Walker (1811-1882) in 1856. One of the earliest settlers of Racine County, Walker arrived with Gilbert Knapp on April 1, 1835. Walker farmed his 160 acres and helped his "neighbor" William See in the construction of his saw mill. After Walker's death, the house and 30 acres were sold to George Wustum Jr. and eventually came to Charles A. Wustum. Charles Wustum (1849-1916), the son of Racine mayor George Wustum Sr., owned gold mines in South Dakota, founded the Montana Lumber Co., and owned a large horse and cattle ranch. After the death of his father and brother George, Charles Wustum returned to the family farm in Racine. Around 1901 the Wustums remodeled the house and added the side porches. The building has been remodeled too often to retain its architectural integrity, although it was obviously once significant architecturally as well as historically.



JAMES WEED HOUSE (359) (Map 5)
2320 Westwood Drive
c.1872, porch c.1879

Significance: Architectural

This Italianate house with cupola is one of four of its type remaining within the present city limits. The porch posts, spindle decoration and railings appear to have been added during the early 1880's after the house was purchased by William Smieding, of H. and W. Smieding Druggists and Chemists.



Abraham Lincoln Monument (360)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MONUMENT (360)

(Map 5)
Intersection of State, Summit and Hamilton
1923
Leonard Volk, Sculptor

Significance: Urban Amenity

Located in a grassy triangle at the intersection of State, Summit and Hamilton Streets, in front of Lincoln School, this bronze sculpture of Abraham Lincoln provides a pleasant urban amenity and serves as a focal point of the section in which it stands. It also enhances the appearance of Lincoln School.



**CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILROAD DEPOT (363)** (Map 5)
1769 State Street
1888

Significance: Historical

When this Stick style railroad station was replaced by the depot currently standing at 1423 State Street, it was donated to St. Stephen's Episcopal Church and moved to the present site. While still serving as a railroad station, it served many famous travelers including President McKinley, who spoke there from the platform of his observation car.



RACINE ZOO ADMINISTRATION

BUILDING (370) (Map 1)

2129 N. Main Street Declared eligible for NR
1936-39

Ellis A. Kingler, Architect

Significance: Architectural and Historical

The Zoo Administration Building with its machicolated tower, crenelated cornice, and main entrance pavilion with bartizans, is an original and fantastic design for a utilitarian structure. The Racine Zoological Gardens occupy a 28 acre site on the shore of Lake Michigan, which was formerly the location of the Bauman and Haumerson brickyards which produced the rare Racine cream brick. The clay for this brick was taken from lacustrine deposits containing an uncommonly large percentage of calcium and magnesium, which gives the brick its cream color. Racine had a sizeable brick making industry which sold bricks locally, as well as to inland Wisconsin and other states. The clay pit, from which the clay to make the brick was taken, was so deep and so wide that when the City of Racine took over the site of the brickyards for the purpose of a park, which eventually became the Zoo, the clay pit was made into ponds and lagoons. The Racine Zoo got its start in 1923, when Jacob Stoffel Jr.,-- President of the Park Board, donated three monkeys which were subsequently housed in Island Park. In March 1924, the Racine Zoological Society incorporated, with Stoffel as president. By 1925 the neighbors around Island Park were unhappy with the proximity of the Zoo's location to their property, and the Zoo was moved to Lake Park--its present site. By 1930, plans for an administration building were in the works, but the great depression intervened. The drawings for the building were approved by the common council in 1936. The project was financed by the Works Progress Administration, as was the terracing of the lake shore at the Zoo site.



WILLIAM H. SOMMERS HOUSE (373)

904 High Street

(Map 1)

Significance: Historical

William H. Sommers (1869-1946), a molder by trade, was a union member, organizer, and leader for nearly 50 years of the labor movement in Racine. Sommers was the business agent of the Racine Trades and Labor Council, a member of the executive board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, and served as president of the International Molder's Union, Local 310.



ENGINE HOUSE NO. 5 (374) (Map 1)

S.E. Corner Kewaunee and Marquette
1925

Significance: Architectural: Unique Use Of A Building Type

That the Bungalowoid style should be used to house a fire station illustrates how pervasive a spell this style held for the American public during the first quarter of the 20th century. The bungalow is a corruption of a Hindustani word used to describe a low house surrounded by a veranda. The term was applied in the United States to small single-story houses having an informal plan and a porch across the front. Unique here is the use of a residential building type for a public building purpose.



THE CHICAGO RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY (Rainfair, Inc.) (375) (Map 5)
Albert Street at the Northwestern Tracks
1886 +

Significance: **Historical**

Established in 1886 when the Laughtons brought the Chicago Rubber Clothing Company to Racine from Chicago, it became one of the largest industries of its kind in the United States. The buildings covered about two acres in 1915, and employed about 200 people at that time in the manufacture of raincoats, inner tubes and retreads for automobile tires. The company continues today as Rainfair Inc.



JOHN BRADLEY WINSLOW HOUSE (389)
1616 W. 6th Street
(Map 4)

Significance: **Historical**

This was the home of John Bradley Winslow (1851-1920), who was born in Nunda, New York but educated in the Racine public schools and at Racine College from which he graduated in 1871. In 1872 he began studying law in Judge Elbert O. Hand's office, and subsequently worked in the office of Fuller and Dyer. Entering the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1874, he received his law degree in 1875. Winslow was elected city attorney of Racine and served from 1879-82. In 1883 he was elected Circuit Court Judge of the First Wisconsin Circuit, and in 1891 appointed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Winslow became the Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1907. Proficient as a lawyer, politician, judge and author, John Bradley Winslow is known as one of the outstanding judges of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and is credited with helping to lay the foundations for progressive legislation in the state. He was author of *The Story of a Great Court* and *Winslow's Forms of Pleading and Practice*.



RACINE WATERWORKS (380) (Map 1)
100 Hubbard Street
1931-32
Albert, Burdick, and Hunter, Architects

Significance: **Architectural**

The Gothic fortress that houses the Racine Waterworks, provides an unexpected romantic character to so utilitarian a purpose. The building, executed in glazed brick and stone has windows articulated by Gothic labels, and its main entry suggests the gate tower of a medieval fortress.



HOUSE (392) (Map 4)
1412 W. 6th Street

Significance: **Architectural**

Of cream brick, this Italianate house is one of the best examples in the city of the asymmetrically arranged Italianate house which comes out of the picturesque tradition. Both porches are intact as are the eave, bay and porch brackets, giving additional significance to the building.



HOUSE (394) (Map 4)
1338 Mound

RL

Significance: **Architectural**

Complicated in appearance with its projecting bay and peculiar angular corner tower, this Italianate house retains much of its original appearance. It has fine Italianate details in its brackets, window hoods and polygonal bay, and interesting sawn woodwork in the gables. The porch at the rear is original. Attention was given to the siting of the house which rises majestically on a hill above Mound Avenue (formerly Chippecotton Street).



HOUSE (397) (Map 3)
1114 - 11th Street

Significance: **Architectural**

This unique Downing-like Gothic Revival frame house has Gothic labels and a projecting entrance with a room above which is typical of designs illustrated in Downing's pattern books. The ground floor entrance, in this type of design, was usually an open entry porch with a room above and not enclosed as it is here. The side porch appears to date from the 1880's.

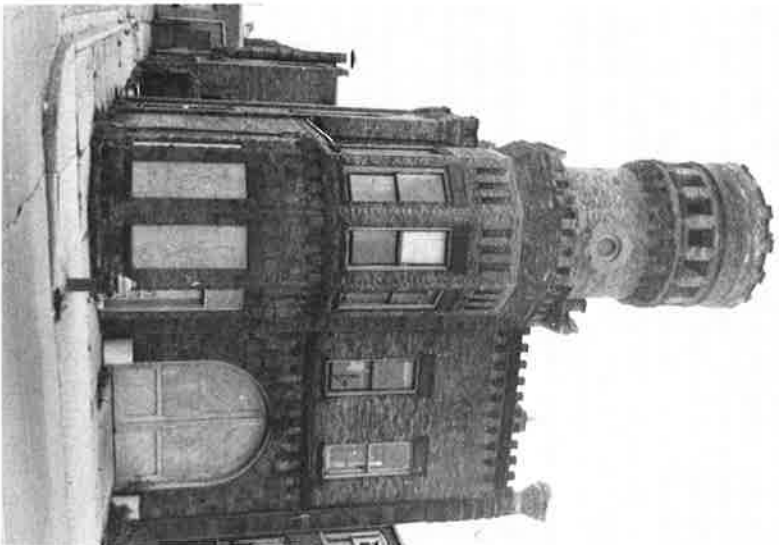


RACINE JUNCTION BRANCH LIBRARY
(Uptown Branch Library) (401) (Map 4) RL
1407 S. Memorial Drive
1913-1914
Gulbert and Funston, Architects

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

After local residents raised sufficient funds to purchase the site, Andrew Carnegie approved the plans and contributed \$10,000 to the library. The Uptown Branch Library is significant because it is designed in an early modern style of architecture, and because it is an example of a Carnegie funded branch library. Its style was termed "Sullivanesque" by its foremost

proponents Claude and Starck, a Madison architectural firm that designed more than 30 libraries throughout the Midwest in this simplified early modern idiom that was usually decorated with a terra cotta frieze of Sulivanesque ornament. The local architects who designed it, Guilbert and Funston, built in the early modern style whenever they could find client acceptance of this new kind of architecture.



ENGINE HOUSE NO. 1 (404) (Map 3) RL
1412 Racine Street
c.1894

Significance: Architectural

Originally known as Junction No. 1 Engine House, this elaborate Medieval Romanesque Revival design stands out among Racine's surviving early fire stations. Plans and specifications were submitted in 1894 by O. Burlingame, F. W. Redfield, and G. Mutter, but it is not known which one of the three architects actually designed the building. Engine House No. 1, with its original doors and other details, is the least altered of Racine's early fire stations.



PABST BREWING COMPANY SALOON (405) (Map 3) RL
1300 - 16th Street
1901

Significance: Architectural

This eye-catching building with its machicolated, crenelated cornice and bartizan, served as an attractive design for a saloon. Between 1890-1905 the Pabst Brewing Company constructed many similar saloons in an effort to promote the sale of their beer. The saloons were franchised by the company until the coming of prohibition in 1919, after which they were sold. Peter Kersten, a Prussian immigrant, operated this saloon. Many of the Pabst Saloons were designed by Otto Strack; however, it is not known if he was the architect of this building.



GOLD MEDAL CAMP FURNITURE BUILDING (406) (Map 4)

1700 Packard
c.1894

Significance: **Historical**

The Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company had its inception in a business started by R. B. Lang in 1890, and incorporated in 1892. The company, still in business, manufactures all kinds of camp furniture and outing outfits, including the famous Gold Medal Cot invented by Louis Latour. In addition to supplying the U.S. Army and Navy with cots, the company also supplied the National Guard.



OFFICE BUILDING OF MITCHELL-LEWIS MOTOR CAR CO.

(Jacobsen Manufacturing Co.) (407) (Map 4)
1721 Packard Avenue
Guilbert and Funston, Architects (?)

Significance: **Architectural and Historical**

This Classical Revival office building is second in quality only to the J. I. Case Corporate Office Building in Racine, as an example of its type. Since the plants of the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Works at Center Street and Washington Avenue are demolished, this building--headquarters of

the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Car Company, constitutes the last remnant of that pioneer Racine industry. Because the residences of both Henry Mitchell and W. T. Lewis have been demolished, this building stands as the last visual reminder in Racine of this important local industry.

Henry Mitchell (1810-1893) was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and at the age of 15 apprenticed to a wheelwright. Subsequent to his apprenticeship he spent 18 months as foreman in a prominent industry in Edinburgh. In 1834 he emigrated to New York, eventually making his way to Racine in 1855 by way of Chicago and Kenosha. In 1855 Mitchell established his wagon business in Racine. It was one of the leading industries in Racine, and reported to be the largest of its type in the United States, with exports to Europe, Africa, and the West Indies. They manufactured farm and spring wagons, open and top buggies.

William T. Lewis (1849-1915) married Henry Mitchell's daughter and was offered a share in the company. By 1900 the capital and surplus of the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Works had reached one million eight hundred thousand, and the factory capacity was 25,000 wagons per year. Discovering that Danes were industrious workers, Mitchell employed Danish workers almost exclusively, and even recruited them in Denmark, thus having a significant influence on immigration. In 1902 the Mitchell Company produced the first commercially made automobile in Racine, and in 1903 W. T. and W. M. Lewis established the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Car Company. They began manufacturing automobiles with motors invented by John W. Bate. This business had a more remarkable growth than the wagon business, reaching sales of international proportions. The manufacture of wagons continued, and in 1910 the companies consolidated under the name of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Car Company.

POLISH HALL (408) (Map 3)
N.W. Corner Mead and DeKoven
1916

Significance: **Historical**

This building housed a variety of Polish cultural, athletic, and benevolent associations. For the purpose of fellowship and benevolence, early Polish immigrants formed the John Sobieski Society which raised money for the building of St. Stanislaus Church. A Polish National Alliance Chapter was established in 1905. Athletic associations, like those of the Germans



and Bohemians, were also formed. Polish Hall serves as the physical symbol of the many Polish immigrants who contributed to Racine's heritage.



HENRY MITCHELL SCHOOL (410) (Map 5)
2701 Drexel Avenue
1937
J. Mandor Matson, Architect

Significance: Architectural

In the repetition of piers across its facade, the polychromy achieved through contrasted brick and stone, the ornamentation of simplified, geometrical plant motifs, and the reeding at either side of its entry, the Henry Mitchell School displays the vocabulary of the Modernistic, Art Deco style which flourished in the 1930's.



ROMA HALL (409) (Map 5)
2017 Mead

Significance: Historical

Italians began to settle in Racine in 1910, and continued to do so until the nineteen-twenties. Many settled on the south side, specifically in the area below 17th, from Lake Michigan to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks. One benevolent, civic, athletic, and cultural organization formed by Italians was the Italian American Brotherhood. This organization built Roma Hall. Roma Hall stands as a visible reminder of the Italian immigrants who were a part of Racine's heritage.



JOSHUA PIERCE FARMHOUSE (411) RL
2800 Taylor Avenue
(Map 5)

Significance: Architectural

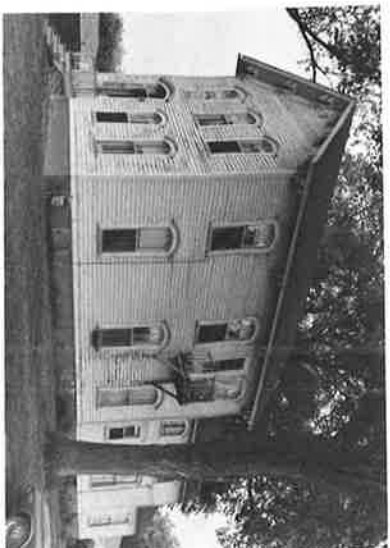
Joshua Pierce purchased 160 acres of land in Section 19 in 1840. This residence was probably built in the 1860's. A simplified Italianate design of cream brick, the facade is divided by full length pilasters rising to meet an arched-corbelled course. Paired brackets spring between the plaster capital and the eave. Despite subsequent alterations, this unusual and perhaps unique farmhouse design is important architecturally and as a building type. Few early farmhouses remain within the present city limits.



ROBERT MOSELY WALKER HOUSE (412)
(Lester LaMack House) (Map 5)
 4310 Washington Avenue RL
 1868

Significance: Architectural and Historical

This cream brick Italianate house is significant as an unaltered representative example of the homes of the more prosperous farmers who tilled the countryside around Racine. The Walker farm was an 80 acre dairy farm that has now been absorbed into the City of Racine. As such, it is one of very few remaining farmhouses within the present city limits. Walker's house is relatively unaltered on the interior and still retains, in excellent condition, all of its original grained woodwork.



HOUSE (414) (Map 5)
 1300 Lathrop

Significance: Architectural

This simple frame Italianate residence with its segmental window moldings and bracketed eave line, probably began as a farmhouse. It is one of the better examples of its type of a large frame Italianate house in Racine having an end gable and simple rectangular form.



GEORGE MURRAY HOUSE (419) (Map 5)
 2219 Washington Avenue NR RL
 1874-75
 Walter Blythe, of Cleveland, and Lucas Bradley, Architects

Significance: Architectural and Historical

One of the finest and most costly residences to be built in the Racine area in the 19th century, this cream brick Italianate house was designed by a Mr. Blythe of Cleveland, and its construction supervised by the local architect-builder, Lucas Bradley. Its cost in 1874 was \$30,000! In the early 1950's its porch was removed and replaced by an enclosed passageway from the church. Other minor alterations occurred at that time; however, the general integrity of the house has not been compromised, and George Murray's magnifi-



HOUSE (413) (Map 5)
 1128 Lathrop

Significance: Historical

This house is said to have been a toll gate on the Racine and Rock River Plank Road which ran along the present route of Washington Avenue. It was moved to its present location from rear Mound Cemetery. Incorporated in 1848, the Racine and Rock River Plank Road was constructed of 2 inch pine planks 8 feet wide. Toll stations were located about every three miles along its route.

cent house in the historic Slausondale subdivision stands today very much as it was built in 1874-5.

George Murray, a leading Racine lumber merchant, emigrated to Racine in 1850 from Scotland. After a brief stint with Hill and Durand, wholesale grocer, he joined Pendleton and Taylor, lumber merchants. In subsequent reorganizations of the latter company, Murray became a partner. The firm was eventually called Murray, Slauson, and Co. The extensive business also had a branch in Kewaunee, Wisconsin. In addition to the lumber business, Murray was a successful farmer.



HOUSE (427) (Razed)
3830 Douglas

Significance: **Architectural**

Most Greek Revival houses here have the gable end toward the street and side wings, rather than having the length of the house to the street and a wing to the rear as this one does. In this respect the house is unusual for Racine. It has a handsome Greek Revival doorway. Because it does not appear on the 1887 atlas of Racine county, additional research is needed. While the house may have been moved, the foundation which is quite old suggests that it has not. The porch has been altered.

CREAM BRICK COTTAGES
1860's-c.1900

Significance: **Architectural**

Scattered over Racine are a number of small, cream brick residences that are unique to Racine. They were constructed from brick made in Racine's northside brickyards. The one to two-story cottages are an architectural type which apparently is found only in Racine. These houses usually have a rubble stone foundation, a water table, segmentally arched windows with raised brick hood moldings, and a low gable roof. They are oriented with the end gable toward the street. Although found all over the city, the better examples are located as follows:

- On Erie Street between Goold and Yout - (1)
- On Wisconsin between Goold and Yout - (1)
- On Hartman Court - (376)
- 1431 Ann Street - (403)
- 3016 Spring Street - (424)
- 616 High Street - (6)

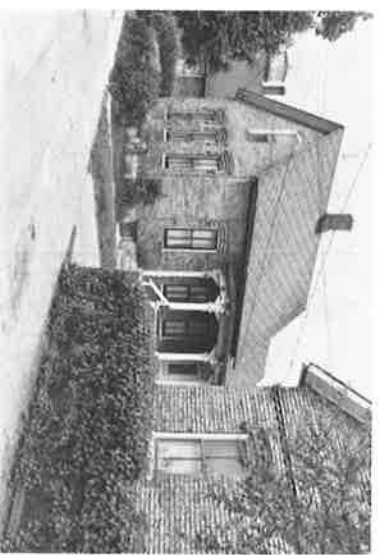
BUNGALOW (426) (Map 5)
3201 Spring Street
Sears-Roebuck Pattern Book
1916

Significance: **Architectural**

Usually promoted through pattern book/plan factory operations such as Radford's, the Bungalow style proliferated across the United States from around 1900-1920. Even Sears-Roebuck got into the business of promoting mail order plans. This building is akin to the style of bungalow described as "California bungalow" with its Western Stick style details and oriental type of roof.



House (427)



On Hartman Court (376)

SMALL FRAME WORKER'S COTTAGES

Significance: Architectural

If later generations are to understand the life and customs of 19th century Racine, the smaller homes of workers must be preserved along with the monumental homes of the wealthy. Located throughout Racine are numerous small one or one-and-one-half story frame houses that are meticulously detailed with elements of various 19th century styles. These houses are not so-called vernacular architecture, but are well made, "high style" buildings, designed by now unknown architects to serve the needs and aspirations of the less affluent. This type of frame house is found all over Racine. Some of the best examples are listed as follows:

Italianate examples of the cottage:

- 916 Center - (180)
- 1319 Erie - (26)
- 1011 Grand - (183)
- 513 Randolph - (382)
- 1611 State - (65)
- 840 Villa - (139)
- 1442 Villa - the porch was added in the 1880's - (244)
- 1517 Wisconsin - (264)



1011 Grand (183)



840 Villa (139)



1517 Wisconsin (264)

Transitional buildings or those remodeled shortly after they were built, incorporating both Italianate and Queen Anne elements:

- 920 Lake - (154)
- 1621 State - (66)



920 Lake (154)

Queen Anne example:

- 1519 Maple - (388)



1519 Maple (388)



**RACINE HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE AND
LIFE SAVING STATION (381)** (Map 1)
North Pier at Entrance to Racine Harbor
Reichert Court NR
1866, 1903

Significance: **Historical**

Originally located 200 feet off shore on a rock-filled timber crib, the lighthouse and life saving station were later connected to the mainland by a man-made peninsula. The Racine Harbor Lighthouse stands as a reminder of Racine's importance during the latter half of the 19th century as a Great Lakes commercial port. The building was constructed as an aid to navigation by the Federal Government between 1863-66. In 1903, when the life saving station was completed, the fixed white light was removed to the steel tower on the end of the north pier.

LIST OF SELECTED PROPERTIES

All buildings, structures and objects designated N or P situated within the city limits of Racine, Wisconsin, and those designated C that lie within the boundaries of the proposed districts are included in the list that follows.

The arrangement is self-explanatory:

Number of the property

Building type and/or name of building or object

Street address

Designation N-P-C

Film roll and frame number

Addresses in brackets are estimated for buildings without a visible street number.

NORTHSIDE DISTRICT Map No. 1

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
1.	Cream Brick Cottages House	Erie & Wisconsin betw. Goold & Yout 2018 Erie	NA	RA-5B/2
2.	House	1922 Erie	CA	RA-5B/3
3.	House	1836 N. Wisconsin	PA	RA-5B/9
4.	House	1721 N. Wisconsin	CA	RA-5B/7
5.	House	616 High	CA	RA-5B/4
6.	House	521-25 High	NA	RA-20S/8
7.	Commercial Bldg.	1619 N. Wisconsin	CA	RA-5B/12
8.	House	1605 N. Wisconsin	CA	RA-5B/15
9.	House	S.E. Corner St. Patrick & Wisconsin	CA	RA-5B/17
10.	Episcopal Church	1533 Erie	CA	RA-5B/16
11.	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church		NA	RA-21B/4
12.	John Goetz Residence	1518 Erie	PA	RA-21B/10
13.	St. John's Lutheran Church Residence	1501 Erie	NA	RA-21B/5,6
14.	House	1516 N. Main	PA	RA-20S/4
15.	House	1522 Chatham	PA	RA-5B/18
16.	Lorenzo Janes School	1425 N. Wisconsin	NAH	RA-21B/2
17.	House	1406 Erie	PA	RA-2B/29
18.	House	1436 Erie	PA	RA-5B/30
19.	Commercial Bldg.	1402 Douglas	PA	RA-6B/13
20.	Commercial Bldg.	1400 Douglas	NA	RA-6B/13
21.	Commercial Bldg.	1328 Superior	NA	RA-6B/14
22.	Apartment Bldg.	[1326] Superior	NA	RA-23S/20
23.	Fire Station No. 4	1339 Lincoln	NA	RA-6B/16
24.	Sokol Hall	1313 Lincoln	NH	RA-24S/3A
25.	Karel Jonas Residence	1337 Erie	NH	RA-5B/28
26.	House	1319 Erie	NA	RA-21B/7
27.	Church	[1311] Wisconsin	PA	RA-5B/27
28.	Haumersen Bldg.	1301 N Main	PA	RA-5B/25
29.	Fuller House	1221 N Main	NA	RA-6B/20
30.	Commercial Bldg.	1239 N Wisconsin	NA	RA-6B/15
31.	Commercial Bldg.	SE Corner Hubbard and Erie	NA	RA-6B/18
32.	Commercial Bldg.	SE Corner Douglas and Hubbard	CA	RA-6B/17
33.	James Murphy House	1128 Erie	NA	RA-21B/9
34.	Apartment Bldg.	1133-35 N. Wisconsin	CA	RA-6B/19
35.	St. Patrick's Church	1100 Erie	NA	RA-6B/25
36.	St. Patrick's School	1109 Douglas	NA	RA-23S/22
37.	Charles Fountain House	1108 Douglas	PA	RA-21B/27

FLATIRON SQUARE DISTRICT Map No. 1

38.	C. Kannenberg Block	1673-77 Douglas	NHA	RA-5B/34
39.	Karel Jonas Statue	Inters. Douglas, High, Milwaukee	NA	RA-23S/13

STATE STREET DISTRICT
Map No. 1

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
40.	J. I. Case Admin. Bldg.	700 State	NAH	RA-9B/21
41.	J. I. Case Factory Bldgs.	South Side State between Ontario & Superior Water Street at Root River	NH	RA-21S/28,30
42.	J. I. Case Plow Works	826 State	NH	RA-24S/15,33
43.	First Congregational Church	1003-1015 Superior	NA	RA-8B/5
44.	Racine Trunk Company	938 Superior	NH	RA-8B/4
45.	Stephen Sage House	906 State	NH	RA-9B/19,20
46.	Lincoln Block	929 State	PA	RA-8B/6,7
47.	Church	1002-1008 State	PA	RA-8B/8
48.	Commercial Bldg.	1019 State	CA	RA-8B/9
49.	Dania Hall	1215 State	NHA	RA-8B/10
50.	Fish Bros. Wagon Works	930 Milwaukee	NHA	RA-8B/11
51.	Garfield School	1208 State	NH	RA-24S/14A
52.	Commercial Bldg.	1210 State	CA	RA-8B/13
53.	Commercial Bldg.	1212 State	CA	RA-8B/13
54.	Commercial Bldg.	1310 State	CA	RA-8B/13
55.	Fire Station	1423 State	CA	RA-8B/13
56.	Racine Station of C&NW RR	SW Corner State & Randolph	PA	RA-8B/12
57.	Commercial Bldg.	1502 State	NA	RA-8G/32-36
58.	Commercial Bldg.	1506-1508 State	CA	RA-8G/30
59.	Commercial Bldg.	1518 State	CA	RA-9G/33
60.	J. C. Lange Bldg.	1522 State	CA	RA-9G/32
61.	Commercial Bldg.	1600 State	CA	RA-9G/31
62.	Commercial Bldg.	900 Block Memorial D., W side of street	PA	RA-9G/30
63.	Cream Brick Cottage	1601 State	PA	RA-9G/25
64.	House	1611 State	NA	RA-9G/35
65.	House	1621 State	NA	RA-9G/26
66.	House		NA	RA-9G/28
				RA-9G/29

DOWNTOWN NORTH DISTRICT
Map No. 2

67.	Thomas Driver Mfg. Co.	212-214 State	NH	RA-24S/5A
67A.	Thomas Driver Mfg. Co.	224-210 Second	NH	RA-24S/6A
68.	Dr. Shoop Bldg.	215 State	NAH	RA-6B/29
69.	Knaproth Bldg.	216 Main	CA	RA-7B/14
70.	Commercial Bldg.	222 Main	PA	RA-21S/24
71.	Commercial Bldg.	226 Main	PA	RA-21S/23
72.	Commercial Bldg.	228-230 Main	CA	RA-21S/25A
73.	Commercial Bldg.	236 Main	CA	RA-21S/24A
74.	Commercial Bldg.	246 Main	CA	RA-7B/12
75.	Livery	NE Corner Wisconsin & 3rd	PA	RA-21S/29
76.	Emerson & Company Linsed Oil Works	NW Corner Wisconsin & 3rd	CA	RA-21S/27 and RA-23S/23
77.	RFD 5	NW Corner Wisconsin & 4th	CA	RA-9B/18
78.	Commercial Bldg.	300 Main	PA	RA-21S/21
79.	Commercial Bldg.	302 Main	PA	RA-21S/20
80.	Commercial Bldg.	304 Main	CA	RA-21S/20
81.	Commercial Bldgs.	318-324 Main	NA	RA-21S/18
82.	Mathis Gallery	326 Main	PA	RA-21S/15
83.	Wolf Clothing Store	330 Main	PA	RA-7B/9
84.	Commercial Bldg.	332-34 Main	PA	RA-21S/13
85.	Commercial Bldg.	336 Main	PA	RA-21S/13
86.	Chauncey Hall Bldg.	340 Main	PA	RA-21S/12
87.	Judd's Block	NE Corner Main and 4th Street	NAH	RA-7B/7
88.	Secor Factory	427 Lake	NH	RA-21S/8A
89.	Secor Factory	425 Lake	NH	RA-25S/13
90.	Century Motor Co.	407 Lake	NH	RA-25S/12
91.	Secor Factory	401 Lake	NAH	RA-25S/10
92.	Secor Warehouse	330 Lake	NH	RA-7B/25
93.	McClurg Bldg.	245 Main	NH	RA-25S/8
94.	Mrvicka Saloon	231 Main	NAH	RA-6B/35
				RA-6B/33

SIXTH STREET DISTRICT
Map No. 2

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
95.	City treasurer	730 Washington Avenue		Razed 79
96.	City Hall	730 Washington Avenue	NA	RA-11B/31
97.	Danish Brotherhood	710 Grand	NAH	RA-20S/0
98.	Fire Station	700 - 6th Street	NH	RA-20S/1
99.	Commercial Bldg.	613 - 6th Street	PA	RA-7B/36
100.	Parsonage	504 Park	NA	RA-7B/35
101.	Century Motor Co.	NE Corner Villa & 6th Street	NA	RA-21B/12
102.	Commercial Bldg.	503 - 6th Street	CA	RA-9B/17
103.	Commercial Bldg.	409 - 6th Street	CA	RA-7B/30
104.	Commercial Bldg.	407 - 6th Street	CA	RA-7B/33
105.	Rickeman Bldg.	415 - 6th Street	CA	RA-7B/33
106.	YMCA Bldg.	320-314 6th Street	NAH	RA-21S/31
107.	Commercial Bldg.	310 - 6th Street	CA	RA-7B/18
108.	Commercial Bldg.	308 - 6th Street	CA	RA-7B/19
109.	Augustine Bldg.	221 - 6th Street	CA	RA-7B/21
110.	Kaiser's	218 - 6th Street	NA	RA-7B/20
111.	First Nat'l. Bank Trust Dept.	216 - 6th Street	NA	RA-9B/16

DOWNTOWN SOUTH DISTRICT
Map No. 2

112.	Manufacturers' Nat'l. Bank	440 S. Main	CA	RA-23S/27
113.	Zahn's	500 Monument Square	CA	RA-7B/5
114.	Monument Square	W. Side Main betw. 5th & 6th	NH	RA-21S/6,7
115.	Elks Club	601 Lake	NAH	RA-23S/26
116.	Memorial Hall	72-7th Street	NA	RA-23S/25
117.	U.S. Post Office	603 Main	NA	RA-21B/30
118.	Carnegie Library	701 S. Main	NAH	RA-8B/15
119.	James E. Lyon House	725 S. Main	NA	RA-9B/5
120.	Women's Club of Racine	740 Lake	NA	RA-21B/33
121.	W. T. Van Pelt House	744 S. Main	NA	RA-9B/7
122.	St. Luke's Church Complex	614 S. Main	NA	RA-7B/3
123.	Tidyman Bldg.	610 S. Main	NA	RA-7B/4
124.	Robinson Bldg.	201-6th Street	NH	RA-7B/22
125.	Osborn and Osgood Block	205-6th Street	NH	RA-7B/16
126.	Commercial Bldg.	613 S. Wisconsin	CA	RA-10B/3
127.	Racine County Courthouse	730 S. Wisconsin	NA	RA-10B/5
128.	First Presbyterian Church	716 College	NA	RA-10B/5
129.	Church of the Good Shepherd	625 College	NH	RA-7B/17

SOUTHSIDE DISTRICT
Map No. 3

130.	E. A. Evans House	704 Park	NA	RA-10B/8
131.	House	716 Park	PA	RA-10B/9
132.	Richard Howell House	720 Park	NAH	RA-10B/10
133.	German Club	SE Corner Villa & 7th Street	NH	RA-10B/21
134.	Nancy Bullock House	708 Villa	NA	RA-10B/22
135.	House	730 Grand	PA	RA-12B/36
136.	House	735 Center	CA	RA-12B/32
137.	Warehouse	815-8th Street	PA	RA-12B/33
138.	Racine Vocational School	800 Center	NAH	RA-12B/35
139.	House	840 Villa	NA	RA-10B/24
140.	House	818 Park	NA	RA-10B/11
141.	John F. Wadewitz House	822 Park	NAH	RA-10B/12
142.	House	830 Park	PA	RA-10B/13
143.	First Church of Christ Scientist	402-9th Street	NA	RA-10B/1
144.	House	838-840 College	CA	RA-10B/18
145.	House	847 College	CA	RA-10B/16
146.	First Baptist Church	801 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-20S/21
147.	Isaac Taylor House	820 S. Main	NAH	RA-9B/10
148.	C. I. Shoop House	803 S. Main	NAH	RA-9B/6
149.	William Pugh House	827 S. Main	PA	RA-9B/11

SOUTHSIDE DISTRICT (continued)
Map No. 3

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
150.	W. W. Dingee House	827 Lake	NA	RA-8B/19
151.	Joseph Schroeder House	837 Lake	CA	RA-8B/20
152.	House	845 Lake	NA	RA-8B/22
153.	House	900 Lake	NA	RA-8B/24
154.	House	[920] Lake	NA	RA-8B/26
155.	House	924 Lake	CA	RA-8B/27
156.	House	928 Lake	CA	RA-8B/28
157.	Byron Blake House	102-10th Street	NA	RA-8B/30
158.	Emily M. Baker House	116-10th Street	NA	RA-8B/32
159.	Thomas Harvey House	929 S. Main	CA	RA-8B/34
160.	Jesse Walrath House	927 S. Main	NA	RA-8B/35
161.	Henry G. Mitchell House	905 S. Main	NA	RA-9B/12
162.	George Q. Erskine House	920 S. Main	PA	RA-9B/15
163.	Outbuilding	Behind 920 S. Main	PA	RA-21B/22
164.	Lucius Blake House	936 S. Main	NAH	RA-9B/23
165.	Garage	Behind 927 S. Wisconsin	NA	RA-21B/23
166.	House	923 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-9B/29
167.	House	917 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-9B/28
168.	E. B. Funston House	905 S. Wisconsin	CA	RA-9B/30
169.	House	901-903 S. Wisconsin	CA	RA-9B/31
170.	Margaret Hughes House	914 S. Wisconsin	NA	RA-9B/26
171.	House	934 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-9B/25
172.	J. G. McMynn House	942-944 S. Wisconsin	NHA	RA-9B/24
173.	Thomas Howell House	901 College	PA	RA-10B/17
174.	West Park	Bounded by 9th, 10th, College & Park	NH	RA-20S/30
175.	J. R. Doolittle House	932 Park	NH	RA-20S/32
176.	House	921 Villa	CA	RA-10B/26
177.	House	917 Grand	PA	RA-12B/22
178.	House	934 Grand	CA	RA-12B/23
179.	House	906 Grand	PA	RA-12B/24
180.	House	916 Center	NA	RA-12B/27
181.	House	920-922 Center	PA	RA-12B/26
182.	United Layman Bible Student Tabernacle	924 Center	NA	RA-12B/25
183.	House	1011 Grand	NA	RA-12B/19
184.	Commercial Bldg.	1000-1002 Villa	CA	RA-12B/21
185.	House	1000 Park	PA	RA-10B/27
186.	House	419-10th	CA	RA-10B/30
187.	House	1000 College	CA	RA-11B/5
188.	House	1004 College	CA	RA-11B/6
189.	Erastus C. Peck House	1037 College	PA	RA-11B/8
190.	House	1012 S. Wisconsin	NA	RA-11B/28
191.	House	1026 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-11B/27
192.	Garage/Barn	1025 S. Wisconsin	NH	RA-20S/24
193.	Masonic Temple	1015 S. Wisconsin	NA	RA-11B/24
194.	Henry Durand House	1012 S. Main	NA	RA-11B/25
195.	East Park	S. Main between 10th & 11th	NA	RA-20S/17
196.	House	1121 Lake	PA	RA-11B/18
197.	Eli R. Cooley House	1135 S. Main	NA	RA-11B/19
198.	Thomas Jones House	1144 S. Main	NA	RA-11B/16
199.	David Lawton House	1136 S. Main	NA	RA-11B/21
200.	Bull Manor Apts.	1130 S. Main	NA	RA-21B/9
201.	Henry Miller House	1110 S. Main	NA	RA-11B/22
202.	Joseph Miller House	1100 S. Main	NAH	RA-11B/23
203.	House	311-315 11th Street	NA	RA-11B/18
204.	L. A. Nelson House	1109 College	CA	RA-21B/13
205.	Plymouth Church	1143 College	CA	RA-11B/9
206.	House	1132 College	PA	RA-20S/28
207.	House	1116 College	CA	RA-11B/14
208.	House	1110 College	PA	RA-11B/12
209.	Charles Knoblock House	1119 Park	NA	RA-10B/33
210.	House	1100 Park	PA	RA-11B/3
211.	E. H. Wadewitz House	1104 Park	NH	RA-21B/16
212.	Albert B. Augustine House	1108 Park	PA	RA-10B/35
213.	House	1118 Park	PA	RA-10B/36
214.	Commercial Bldg.	1011 Villa	CA	RA-10B/31
215.	Commercial Bldg.	1116 Villa	CA	RA-12B/18

SOUTHSIDE DISTRICT (continued)
Map No. 3

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
216.	House	1134 Villa	CA	RA-12B/17
217.	Plymouth Congregational Church	1232 Villa	CA	RA-24S/12A
218.	St. Catherine High School	1200 Park	NA	RA-13B/19
219.	Gilbert Billings House	1201 College	PA	RA-13B/22
220.	House	1213 College	CA	RA-13B/23
221.	House	1201 S. Wisconsin	CA	RA-13B/30
222.	Charles H. Lee House	1202 S. Main	PA	RA-14B/2
223.	House	1216 S. Main	CA	RA-14B/6
224.	House	1222 S. Main	CA	RA-14B/8
225.	Thomas D. Pushee House	1228 S. Main	CA	RA-14B/10
226.	Charles Freeman House	1242 S. Main	NA	RA-14B/14
227.	Chauncey Hall House	1235 S. Main	NA	RA-14B/12
228.	William Hunt House	1247 S. Main	NA	RA-14B/13
229.	Thomas P. Hardy House	1319 S. Main	NA	RA-14B/18
230.	House	1302 S. Main	PA	RA-14B/15
231.	C. R. Carpenter House	1324 S. Main	NA	RA-14B/19
232.	House	1336 S. Main	CA	RA-14B/21
233.	House	1331 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-13B/33
234.	St. Luke's Hospital	1301 College	NAH	RA-13B/27
235.	St. Luke's Chapel	1301 College	PA	RA-13B/28
236.	Winslow School	1325 Park	NAH	RA-20G/2
237.	House	[1312] Park	PA	RA-13B/24
238.	House	1308 Park	CA	RA-13B/25
239.	Commercial/Residential Bldg.	1309 Villa	NA	RA-13B/16
240.	Theodore Schulte Bldg.	[1306] Villa	CA	RA-13B/15
241.	House	613-15 13th Street	NA	RA-13B/13
242.	House	1326 Center	PA	RA-13B/10
243.	House	1330 Center	PA	RA-13B/12
244.	House	1442 Villa	NA	RA-13G/7
245.	House	1444 Villa	CA	RA-13G/8
246.	House	510-15th Street	PA	RA-14G/34
247.	House	1408 Park	PA	RA-15G/4
248.	House	1415 Park	NA	RA-15G/5
249.	House	1419-1421 Park	CA	RA-15G/8
250.	House	1441 Park	CA	RA-15G/10
251.	House	1446 College	PA	RA-17G/21
252.	Margaret Shurr House	1436 College	NA	RA-17G/22
253.	Bartholomew C. Thronson House	1428 College	PA	RA-17G/24
254.	House	SW Corner College & 14th Street	PA	RA-17G/32
255.	House	1405 College	CA	RA-17G/30
256.	House	1433 College	CA	RA-17G/23
257.	House	1418 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-18G/3
258.	House	1432 S. Main	CA	RA-19G/27
259.	House	1434 S. Main	CA	RA-19G/26
260.	House	NW Corner Main & 15th	CA	RA-19G/24
261.	Apt. Bldg.	1520 S. Main	CA	RA-19G/22
262.	House	206-16th Street	CA	RA-19G/20
263.	House	1541 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-18G/20,19
264.	House	1517 S. Wisconsin	NA	RA-18G/14
265.	House	1507 S. Wisconsin	CA	RA-18G/12
266.	House	1503 S. Wisconsin	NA	RA-18G/10
267.	House	1511 College	CA	RA-17G/17
268.	House	1521 College	CA	RA-17G/16
269.	House	1527 College	CA	RA-17G/8
270.	Palmeter Home	1547 College	NH	RA-17G/4
271.	Thomas Jones House	1526 College	NA	RA-17G/9
272.	August Frank House	1520 College	NA	RA-17G/12
273.	House	1504 College	PA	RA-17G/20
274.	House	1511 Villa	PA	RA-13G/9
275.	House	1531 Villa	PA	RA-13G/11
276.	Holy Name Church	1509 Grand	PA	RA-12G/35
277.	Holy Name Rectory	1509 Grand	PA	RA-12G/37
278.	House	701-17th Street	PA	RA-12G/33
279.	House	1621 Center	PA	RA-12G/13
280.	Commercial Bldg.	NE Corner Center & 17th Street	CA	RA-12G/19

SOUTHSIDE DISTRICT (continued)
Map No. 3

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
281.	House	1621 Grand	CA	RA-12G/32
282.	House	1613 Grand	CA	RA-12G/34
283.	House	1612 Villa	CA	RA-13G/15
284.	House	1608 Park	CA	RA-15G/13
285.	James Langlois House	1610 College	CA	RA-16G/35
286.	House	1618 College	CA	RA-16G/32
287.	House	1622 College	CA	RA-16G/30
288.	Lawrence Du Four House	1628 College	NA	RA-16G/28
289.	N. D. Fratt House	1633 College	NH	RA-16G/27
290.	House	1643 College	PA	RA-16G/24
291.	House	1629 College	CA	RA-16G/29
292.	House	1615 College	CA	RA-16G/33
293.	R. M. Boyd House	1611 College	PA	RA-16G/34
294.	W. Goodland House	1632 S. Wisconsin	NH	RA-20S/26
295.	House	1623-25 S. Wisconsin	CA	RA-18G/26
296.	House	1645 S. Wisconsin	CA	RA-18G/31
297.	House	216 - 17th Street	PA	RA-14G/24
298.	House	1755 S. Main	PA	RA-19G/18
299.	S. C. Johnson House	1737 S. Wisconsin	NH	RA-19G/5
300.	House	1725 S. Wisconsin	CA	RA-19G/4
301.	House	1711 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-19G/3
302.	House	1708 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-18G/36
303.	House	1703 College	CA	RA-16G/17
304.	House	1711 College	CA	RA-16G/16
305.	House	1746 College	NA	RA-16G/8
306.	House	1728 College	CA	RA-16G/13
307.	House	1720 College	CA	RA-16G/15
308.	John T. Wentworth House	1700-02 College	NAH	RA-16G/19
309.	Bishop House	410 - 18th Street	PA	RA-16G/4
310.	House	1735 Park	CA	RA-15G/19
311.	House	1718 Park	CA	RA-15G/18
312.	House	1740 Park	PA	RA-15G/20
313.	House	SW Corner 17th & Villa	PA	RA-13G/18
314.	House	1802 Villa	CA	RA-13G/24
315.	House	1828 Villa	CA	RA-13G/21
316.	House	1839 Villa	CA	RA-13G/24
317.	House	NE Corner DeKoven & Villa	PA	RA-13G/26
318.	House	508 DeKoven	CA	RA-14G/20
319.	Alexander Falk House	416 DeKoven	CA	RA-15G/27
320.	House	408 DeKoven	NA	RA-14G/17
321.	House	1806 College	CA	RA-14G/16
322.	House	SE Corner College & 18th Street	CA	RA-15G/32
323.	House	1805 College	CA	RA-16G/12
324.	House	1831 College	CA	RA-15G/36
325.	Warren J. Davis House	324 DeKoven	PA	RA-15G/29
326.	Elmendorf House	1844 S. Wisconsin	NA	RA-14G/14
327.	House	1810 S. Wisconsin	PA	RA-19G/12
328.	Burrough's House	1843 S. Main	CA	RA-19G/10
329.	House	1833 S. Main	CA	RA-19G/13
330.	House	1817 S. Main	PA	RA-19G/15
331.	House	1815 S. Main	CA	RA-19G/16
			CA	RA-19G/17

RACINE COLLEGE DISTRICT
Map No. 5

332.	Racine College District	600 - 21st Street	NAH	RA-13G/27 RA-14G/10
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S. C. JOHNSON AND SON DISTRICT
Map No. 3

333.	S. C. Johnson and Son Administration Building & Research Tower	1525 Howe	NAH	RA-11G/19-36, RA-12G/2-9
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MOUND CEMETERY DISTRICT
Map No. 4

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
334.	Rork Monument	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/10
335.	Bull Monument	Mound Cemetery	P	RA-22S/2
336.	Robert H. Baker Monument	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/15
337.	Welles-Johnson Monument	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/16
338.	George W. Slauson Monument	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/13
339.	M. M. Secor Monument	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/14
340.	F. W. Klein Monument	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/18
341.	Jerome I. Case Mausoleum	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/5
342.	Spanish American War Monument	Mound Cemetery	NH	RA-22S/26
343.	Wadewitz Mausoleum	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/27
344.	Roberts Monument	Mound Cemetery	P	RA-22S/8
345.	Joseph Lindemann Monument	Mound Cemetery	P	RA-22S/21
346.	Frat Monument	Mound Cemetery	P	RA-22S/22
347.	Erskine Monument	Mound Cemetery	N	RA-22S/23
348.	Maria Filer Monument	Mound Cemetery	P	RA-22S/24
349.	Ahrens Monument	Mound Cemetery	P	RA-22S/10
350.	William Grotsenburg Monument	Mound Cemetery	P	RA-22S/11

**THE WASHINGTON, RIVERSIDE, ISLAND, HORLICK PARKS
AND LEWIS FIELD DISTRICT**
Map No. 4

351.	Golf Course & Bridge	Washington Park	NLA	RA-22S/34
352.	Horlick Drive	Washington Park	NLA	RA-22S/33
353.	W. 6th Street Bridge	Root River	NHA	RA-8G/2,3,4
354.	Park Shelter	Island Park	NLA	RA-22S/31

WEST SIXTH STREET DISTRICT
Map No. 4

355.	Holy Communion Church	2000 W. 6th Street	NAH	RA-7G/29
356.	Martin Luther College	2000 W. 6th Street	NAH	RA-7G/30-36

HORLICK INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
Map No. 5

357.	Horlick Factory	2121 Northwestern Avenue	NAH	RA-2B/27-34
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ISOLATED N-P
Map No. 5

358.	James Walker House	2519 Northwestern	NH	RA-2B/30
359.	James Weed House	2320 Westwood	NA	RA-2B/28
360.	Lincoln Monument	Inters. State, Summit, Hamilton	NA	RA-20S/13
361.	Lincoln School	1840 State	PA	RA-20S/14
362.	House	1203 Carlisle	PA	RA-2B/21
363.	Northwestern Railroad Station	Behind 1769 State	NH	RA-3B/3,4

Unmapped

364.	House	3430 Michigan	PA	RA-20S/5
365.	House	3333 Michigan	PA	RA-1B/24
366.	House	3327 Michigan	PA	RA-1B/25
367.	House	3325 Michigan	PA	RA-20S/6
368.	House	3203 N. Main	PA	RA-1B/29
369.	House	3057 Michigan	PA	RA-1B/22

ISOLATED N-P (continued)

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
Map No. 1				
370.	Racine Zoo Administration Building	2129 N. Main	NAH	RA-4B/35
371.	House	2026 Michigan	PA	RA-4B/3r4
372.	Granada Theater	1921 Charles	PA	RA-5B/32
373.	William Sommers House	904 High	NH	RA-20S/10
374.	Fire Station No. 5	SE Corner Kewaunee & Marquette	NA	RA-6B/3
375.	Chicago Rubber Clothing Co.	1501 Albert	NH	RA-23S/24
376.	3 Cream Brick Cottages	Hartman Court	NA	RA-2B/26
377.	Commercial Bldg.	1141-43 Milwaukee	PA	RA-6B/5
378.	House	1324 Geneva	PA	RA-6B/9
379.	U.S. Naval Reserve Center	North side Hamilton between Chatham & Michigan	PA	RA-5B/26
380.	Racine Water Works	100 Hubbard	NA	RA-5B/20
Map No. 1				
381.	Lighthouse	Reichert Court	NH	RA-6B/23
Map No. 4				
382.	House	513 Randolph	NA	RA-8G/28
383.	House	508 Randolph	PA	RA-8G/27
384.	House	512 Randolph	PA	RA-8G/29
385.	House	408 Randolph	PA	RA-8G/26
386.	House	403 N. Memorial	PA	RA-9G/22
387.	Church	424 N. Memorial	PA	RA-9G/8
388.	House	1519 Maple	NA	RA-8G/23
389.	J. B. Winslow House	1616 W. 6th Street	NH	RA-23S/1
390.	House	1419 W. 6th Street	P	RA-7G/13,14
391.	House	1403 W. 6th Street	PA	RA-7G/15,16
392.	House	1412 W. 6th Street	NA	RA-7G/11,12
393.	House	1400 W. 6th Street	PA	RA-19G/37
394.	House	1338 Mound	NA	RA-9G/7
Map No. 3				
395.	House	917 Walnut	PA	RA-11B/36
396.	Commercial Bldg.	949 Washington	PA	RA-12B/12
397.	House	1114 - 11th Street	NA	RA-12B/14
398.	House	Relley Court	PA	RA-12B/13
399.	Factory	W. Side Washington at C&NW RR	PA	RA-10G/5,7
400.	Commercial Bldg.	1327 Washington	PA	RA-6G/26
Map No. 4				
401.	Junction Branch Library	1407 S. Memorial Drive	NAH	RA-6G/13,14
402.	American Bank & Trust Co. House	1501 Washington	PA	RA-6G/16
403.	House	1431 Ann	NA	RA-6G/4
404.	Fire Station No. 1	1412 Racine	NA	RA-10G/20-24
405.	Pabst Saloon	1300 - 16th Street	NA	RA-10G/16,17
406.	Gold Medal Camp Furniture	1700 Packard	NH	RA-23S/33
407.	Office Bldg. of Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company	1721 Packard	NAH	RA-19G/32,33
408.	Polish Hall	NW Corner Dekoven & Mead	NH	RA-10G/33
409.	Roma	2017 Mead	NH	RA-23S/11
Map No. 5				
410.	Henry Mitchell School	2701 Drexel	NA	RA-1G/34
411.	Joshua Pierce House	2800 Taylor	NA	RA-2G/2

ISOLATED N-P (continued)
Map No. 5

Survey Number	Name or Type	Location	Designation	Negative No.
412.	Robert M. Walker House	4310 Washington	NAH	RA-5G/22
413.	Tollgate (?)	1128 Lathrop	NH	RA-23S/34
414.	House	1300 Lathrop	NA	RA-2G/13
415.	House	3711 Washington	PA	RA-23S/35

Map No. 4

416.	House	SE Corner Arthur & Wright	PA	RA-2G/17
417.	Bungalows	Deane Blvd. betw. 16th & Wright	PA	RA-5G/23,24,26,27
418.	House	1548 Boyd	PA	RA-5G/31
419.	George Murray House	2219 Washington	NAH	RA-5G/33,34,35
420.	Apt. Bldg.	1900 Washington	PA	RA-6G/10,29
421.	Washington Park High School	1901 - 12th Street	PA	RA-21S/32
422.	Washington Park Recreation Center	2301 - 12th Street	PA	RA-21S/33
423.	Jefferson School	1722 W. 6th Street	PA	RA-7G/27
424.	House	3016 Spring	NA	RA-8G/17
425.	House	3025 Spring	PA	RA-24S/2A
426.	House	3201 Spring	NA	RA-3B/5,16

Unmapped

427.	House	3830 Douglas	NA	RA-2B/4
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LANDMARKS IN THE CITY OF RACINE

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

NHL

The National Historic Landmark Program is administered by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Program of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This program researches, identifies, designates and monitors properties of national significance.

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc. 1525 Howe Street
Administration Building (1936)
Research Tower (1947)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS

SURVEY

HABS

Administered by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) measures, photographs, and prepares measured drawings of historic public buildings, residences, mills, churches, barns, forts, rural outbuildings and other structures.

First Presbyterian Church (1851-52)
716 College Avenue
William Hunt House (c.1844)
1247 Main Street
Eli Cooley (William Kuehneman) House
(1851-53) 1135 Main Street
Chauncey Hall (John Knight) House (c.1845)
1235 Main Street

NATIONAL REGISTER OF

HISTORIC PLACES

NR

The National Register of Historic Places (NR) is also a program of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. The National Register recognizes archeological, architectural and historical sites and properties of local, state and national significance.

First Presbyterian Church
(1851-52) 716 College Avenue
Chauncey Hall (John Knight) House
(c.1845) 1235 Main Street
Thomas P. Hardy House
(1905) 1319 Main Street
Eli Cooley (William Kuehneman House)
(1851-53) 1135 Main Street
S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.
Administration Building (1936)
Research Tower (1947)
1525 Howe Street
McClurg Building (Nelson Hotel)
(1857) 245 Main Street
Racine College/Dekoven Foundation
(1852-76) 600 21st Street
Racine Harbor Lighthouse and Life
Saving Station
(1866) Racine Harbor

Dr. Shoop Building

(1893) 215 State Street
Thomas Fuller (Victor Hansen) House
(1854-56) 1221 N. Main Street
George Murray House
(1874) 2219 Washington Avenue
#4 Engine House
(1888) 1339 Lincoln Street
St. Luke's Episcopal Church
(1866-67) 614 Main Street
Chapel and Parish House

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church
(1924-25) 1100 Erie Street
Southside Historic District
(Listed 10/18/77)

Office Building of M. Tidyman
(Badger Building) (1915-16) 610 Main Street
Chauncey Hall Building
(Pokorney Drug Store) (1883) 340 Main Street
Kaiser's

(1928-29) 218 Sixth Street
Memorial Hall
(1924-25) 72 - 7th Street

Racine County Courthouse
(1930-31) 730 Wisconsin Avenue
Racine Station of Chicago & Northwestern
Railroad (1901-1902) 1402 Liberty Street

Racine Carnegie Library
(1903-04) 701 Main Street
Karel Jonas House (1878) 1337 Erie Street
Rickeman Grocery Building
(1883) 415 Sixth Street

United Laymen Bible Student Tabernacle
(George Bray Neighborhood Center)
924 Center Street

Uptown (Majestic) Theater
(1927-28) 1426-30 Washington Avenue
YMCA Building (1886) 314-325 Sixth Street
Elk's Club (1912) 601 Lake Avenue

RACINE LANDMARKS

RL

Local Landmarks designated by the Landmarks Preservation Commission and confirmed by action of the Racine Common Council.

First Designations August, 1975

1. Eli Cooley/Wm F. Kuehneman House
1135 South Main Street, early 1850's
2. Mound Cemetery, 1851
3. First Presbyterian Church
7th at College, 1851
4. Johnson Wax Administration Building &
Research Tower, 1939

Second Designations May, 1976

1. Racine College/Dekoven Foundation
21st and Wisconsin, Begun 1852
2. Daniel Olin/Murphy House
1144 South Main Street, 1868

RACINE LANDMARKS (continued) RL

3. Chauncey Hall/John Knight House
1235 South Main Street, 1845
4. Karel Jonas Statue, Flairton Square
High and Douglas Avenue, 1912
5. Mary Todd - Abraham Lincoln Statue,
East Park, 1943
6. Alexander McClurg Building
245 Main Place, 1857-58
7. St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Seventh and Main, 1866-67
8. Church of the Good Shepherd
(Unitarian Universalist Church)
Seventh and College, 1893

Third Designations November, 1976

1. Thomas Fuller/Victor Hansen House
1221 North Main Street, 1854-56
2. Alexander McClurg/Henry Wallis House/
VFW
820 Main Street, 1850-53
3. Robert Mosely Walker/Lester LaMack House
4310 Washington, c.1868
4. George Murray House
Our Saviors Lutheran Church
2219 Washington, 1874-75
5. Soldiers' Monument, Monument Square
1884
6. St. Patrick's Catholic Church
1100 Erie Street, 1924-25
7. Margaret Shurr/Thorwald Thomsen House
1436 College Avenue, c. 1889
8. Randall Smith/A. DeVere Harnett House
1610 College Avenue, 1857

Fourth Designations March, 1977

1. Lorenzo Janes School
1425 North Wisconsin Street, 1856, 1883, 1896
2. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church
1501 Erie Street, 1896
3. Karel Jonas/Terry B. Vetter House
1337 Erie, 1878
4. James Murphy/H. Norman Johnson House
1128 Erie, 1891
5. Luther College
2600 West Sixth Street, 1902
Holy Communion Church
2000 West Sixth Street, 1928
6. Henry C. Miller/
Katherine Rohan Miller House
1110 Main Street, 1899
7. Harry Laufman House
1201-03 College Avenue, c. 1870's
8. August C. Frank/James Dickert House
1520 College Avenue, 1894
9. Robert M. Boyd/Ellis Gaskell House
1611 College Avenue, 1872

Fifth Designations June 21, 1977

1. The Chauncey Hall Building
340 Main Street, 1883

2. YMCA/Red Cross Drug Company
314 Sixth Street, 1886
3. Engine House Number Three
Sixth and Grand, 1881
4. Racine Carnegie Library/Racine
County Historical Museum
701 Main Street, 1903-04
5. The Charles H. Lee/John S. Hart House
1202 South Main, 1881
6. The Samuel Curtis Johnson Homestead
1737 Wisconsin Avenue, 1903

Sixth Designations April 5, 1978

1. August Luedtke/Ben Patzman House
1928 Erie Street, c.1898
2. Rev. John J. Elmendorf/Callender House
1844 Wisconsin Avenue, 1869

Seventh Designations January 6, 1981

1. The J.I. Case Company
Administration Building
700 State Street 1902-04
2. The House at 1319 Erie Street
(James Dood House) 1880
3. Fish Brothers Wagon Company (Mer-
chants Moving & Storage Company)
1215 State Street 1898-1900
4. The Walter S. Goodland House
1632 Wisconsin Avenue 1900
5. The House at 1601 State Street 1890
6. The James E. Lyon -
Dr. Louis Fazen, Sr. House
731 Main Street 1843-44
7. The Pabst Saloon
1300 Sixteenth Street 1899
8. The Joshua Pierce Farmhouse
2800 Taylor Avenue 1857-1860
9. The House at 1336-38 Mound
Avenue 1880-81
10. Uptown Branch Library
1407 S. Memorial Drive 1913-14
11. The John F. Wadewitz House
822 Park Avenue Rear 1873, Front 1883

Eighth Designations July 21, 1981

1. Junction Engine House No. 1
1412 Racine Street
2. Kaiser's
218 Sixth Street
3. Rickeman Grocery Building
415 Sixth Street
4. St. Patrick's School
Northeast Corner of Prospect Street and
Douglas Avenue

Ninth Designation July 6, 1982

1. The Landing
1436 Junction Avenue

BIOGRAPHIES OF ARCHITECTS AND SCULPTORS

ARCHITECTS

SPENCER SOLON BEMAN

Spencer Solon Beman (1887-1952) was born in Chicago and received his preparatory education at the University High School. His later training was obtained at Oxford University (England) and the University of Michigan. Beman opened his architectural practice in Chicago in 1914 in an office at 189 W. Madison. He specialized in the design of Christian Scientist Churches and designed 80 during his career. In addition to the churches, he designed numerous residences. Spencer Solon Beman was the son of Solon Spencer Beman (1853-1914) well-known Chicago architect and designer of Pullman, Illinois.

LUCAS BRADLEY

Lucas Bradley (1809-1889) was born in the hamlet of Northville, Genoa township, Cayuga County, New York and learned the carpenter's trade in Cayuga County and Auburn, New York. An architect, contractor, and builder, Bradley worked in Auburn until 1838 when he moved to Tiffin, Ohio. Later he went to St. Louis where he remained for six years. Prominent among his works in St. Louis was the now demolished Second Presbyterian Church. In 1844 Bradley moved to Racine where he practiced architecture and owned a lumber yard and mill business. During his years in Racine, Bradley designed the First Presbyterian Church, all of Racine's public schools and additions between 1852-1877, and numerous residences as well as the Congregational Church in Beloit, Wisconsin.

BARRY BYRNE

Barry Byrne (1883-1967) was born in Chicago and received his early formal education in a parochial school which he left at the age of 14. In 1902, after an interview with Frank Lloyd Wright, Byrne began work at the famous architect's Oak Park Studio where he remained until 1908. In 1908-9 he entered into partnership with Andrew Willatzen in Spokane, Washington. Byrne returned to Chicago and joined Marian Mahoney and Walter Burley Griffin in architectural practice in 1914, and in 1917 established an independent office in that city. In 1930 he left Chicago to practice in New York but returned in 1945, and maintained an office in Evanston until his death. Byrne is famous for residences designed in an early modern style, as well as for his specialty: Roman Catholic schools and churches.

JAMES GILBERT CHANDLER CHANDLER AND PARK

James Gilbert Chandler (1856-1924) was born at Berlin Falls, New Hampshire and received his early education at Zumbrota, Minnesota and Madison, Wisconsin. He served a 3-year carpentry apprenticeship. Chandler studied architecture from 1875-78 with D. R. Jones, of Madison, Wisconsin. In 1879 Chandler established a practice in Racine, and in about 1897 he joined Linus H. Park in a partnership which lasted until about 1919. Chandler was a specialist in designing schools, and erected many educational buildings in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

CRANE AND BARKHAUSEN

Charles D. Crane (1850-1928) and Carl Barkhausen (1860-1934) were partners in a Milwaukee architectural firm during the years of 1890-1902. Crane was born in Burlington, Wisconsin and moved to Milwaukee in 1870. After the firm of Crane and Barkhausen broke up, Crane worked as an appraiser until his retirement in 1925. Carl Barkhausen was born in Thiensville, Wisconsin and attended the German-English Academy in Milwaukee. In 1876 he went to Technical School in Hanover, Germany and received his architectural training in Berlin. Upon his return to Milwaukee, Barkhausen worked in the office of E. Townsend Mix until 1888. After the dissolution of his partnership with Crane, Barkhausen worked for the Fuller Construction Company in New York. Sometime thereafter he returned to Milwaukee and resumed the practice of architecture for the remainder of his life.

DAVID R. DAVIS

A Racine architect, superintendent, and carpenter, David R. Davis was first listed as an architect in the 1894 Racine City Directory. At that time he was in partnership with a Mr. Wilson, and the firm was called Davis and Wilson. By the next year Davis was practicing architecture alone. David R. Davis then continued to practice alone through the remainder of his career.

FROST & GRANGER

Charles Sumner Frost (1856-1931) and Alfred Hoyt Granger (1867-1939) maintained an architectural partnership in Chicago from 1898-1911 during which time they specialized in railroad station design, while at the same time, designing many large public and commercial buildings all over the Midwest. Charles S. Frost attended public schools in Lewiston, Maine and after 3 years in the office of a local architect, he entered

architecture school at MIT. He began his professional career with Peabody and Stearns in Boston. Later Frost moved to Chicago where he was associated with Henry Ives Cobb from 1882-1898, and with Alfred Granger from 1898-1911. His last years were spent in independent practice.

Alfred Hoyt Granger, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, attended Kenyon College and MIT where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1887. After graduation Granger attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts at the Atelier Pascal and at the Academie Julian under M. Letourtre. He spent several years as draftsman in the offices of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge in Boston and Chicago, and with Jenney and Mundie in Chicago. In 1893 he began independent practice in Cleveland and was associated there with Frank B. Meade from 1894-98. In 1898 Granger returned to Chicago where he practiced with Charles Frost until c.1911. From 1911-17 he was a member of the firm of Hewitt, Granger and Paist in Philadelphia. Following World War I he returned to Chicago, and in 1921 he and John C. Bollenbacher founded the firm of Granger and Bollenbacher. Granger retired from practice in 1936.

EDMUND B. FUNSTON

Born in Champaign County, Illinois, Funston (1868 - ?) received his early education in the public schools of Mahomet, Illinois and graduated from the Architecture School of the University of Illinois in 1892. Then he taught manual training in Colorado for two years, followed by one year of architectural work in New Orleans and Atlanta. Subsequently he was employed in the office of Joseph C. Lewellyn, architect in Chicago, for five years, having charge of much work in the Midwest including five buildings at the University of Illinois. In 1903 Funston came to Racine where he was associated with A. Arthur Guilbert as a partner in the firm of Guilbert and Funston from 1905-1915. The successful partnership erected many prominent buildings in Racine. In 1915 the partnership dissolved and each man practiced independently thereafter. After 1915 Funston's firm was known as the Edmund B. Funston Co. Judging from their independent work, Funston was the designer who preferred early modern styles while Guilbert was more traditional in his design approach. By 1927 Funston seems to have retired from architectural practice and moved to Coral Gables, Florida.

ALBERT ARTHUR GUILBERT

Born in Racine and educated in the public

schools, Guilbert (1869-1922) was trained at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan and graduated from the Chicago School of Architecture in 1901. After passing the licensing exam, he entered practice in Racine in 1903 in partnership with Herbert B. Rugh (Guilbert and Rugh). From 1905-6-15 he was in partnership with Edmund B. Funston, and from 1915 until death he practiced alone. Both in partnership and alone, Guilbert had a very successful practice both in Racine and across the state.

FRANK J. HOFFMAN

Born at Sharpsville, Indiana, Frank J. Hoffman (1890-1976) was a graduate of the University of Illinois School of Architecture. Hoffman served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War I. He came to Racine from LaFayette, Indiana in 1924 and began an architectural practice which continued until his retirement in 1970.

HOLABIRD AND ROOT

Successor firm to the pioneering Chicago architectural firm of the same name, John A. Holabird (1886-1945) and John Wellborn Root II (1887-1963) established this firm in 1928.

John A. Holabird, son of William Holabird, was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1907 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Two years later he resigned and entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris from which he received his diploma in 1913. Upon his return from Paris, Holabird entered his father's office and, except for military service during World War II, remained active in that firm until his death.

John Wellborn Root II was educated at the Chicago Latin School, Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1909, and received a diploma from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1913. He began his career in 1914 in the firm of Holabird and Root. Root received the American Institute of Architects Gold Medal in 1958. Holabird and Root (this partnership lasted from 1928-1963) were authors of some of Chicago's best known skyscrapers: the Palmolive, the Board of Trade, and the Daily News Building.

JENS JENSEN

Jens Jensen (1860-1951) was born in Dybbølsnes in Denmark and was educated at an agricultural school in Vinding. After serving in the German army he emigrated to New York in 1884. Working at various jobs in Florida and Iowa, he finally settled in Chicago in 1886 where

he eventually became a gardner for the West Park Commission. Rising through the ranks, Jensen became superintendent of Humboldt Park. Dismissed from that position in 1900 Jensen began his own practice, and in 1906 was hired as landscape architect for the Chicago West Park System. Some of his well-known commissions, in addition to his work for the Chicago Park systems, are as follows: The Harry Rubens Estate in Glencoe, I. B. Grommes Estate in Lake Geneva, the grounds of the Denkmann-Hauberg House in Rock Island, Illinois, the Racine Park System, and Lincoln Memorial Gardens in Springfield, Illinois. Jensen established a school, The Clearing, for teaching landscape architecture in Door County, Wisconsin.

KIRCHOFF & ROSE

A Milwaukee architectural partnership active between 1894-1934, Charles Kirchoff and Thomas Leslie Rose enjoyed a highly successful practice. After Charles Kirchoff's death in 1915, Thomas Rose continued the firm under the same name with Kirchoff's son Rodger. Kirchoff and Rose designed many commercial and public buildings in Milwaukee as well as several Womens Club buildings, and was especially successful in the design of theaters.

Thomas L. Rose (1867-1935) was born in New York, received his early education in Chicago, and apprenticed to J. J. Egan--a well-known Chicago architect, while taking evening classes at the Art Institute. He began practice in Milwaukee in 1883 where he was associated with Henry Starbuck until 1893, at which time he formed a partnership with Kirchoff.

ELLIS A. KLINGER

Ellis A. Klinger, a Racine architect, was educated at Chicago Tech and licensed in 1926. In 1929 he joined a Mr. Augustine in an architectural firm called Augustine and Klinger, but subsequently Klinger practiced alone. He was county architect from about 1935-1954. Klinger retired from practice in 1954. Among his works are: Racine County Hospital, West Racine Fire Station, and the Zoo Administration Building.

J. MANDOR MATSON

J. Mandor Matson (1890-1963) was born in Arndahl, Norway but lived in Racine most of his life. His architectural career spanned 55 years and ended with his retirement from practice in 1952. Among his works in Racine are City Hall, Washington Park and William Horlick High Schools, Roosevelt and Michell Schools, the Wilmanor and Bull Apartments, Holy Inno-

cents' Church, Zion Lutheran Church, and the Crown, Granada and Douglas Theaters. He was associated with Richter and Eiler of Pittsburgh on Holy Communion Lutheran Church.

JOHN L. MAURAN--OF THE FIRM OF MAURAN, RUSSELL AND GARDEN

Born at Providence, Rhode Island and trained at MIT, John L. Mauran (1866-1933) spent a year following graduation studying in Europe. Upon his return to the U.S. he entered the Boston office of Shepley, Ruan and Coolidge, and was sent in 1892 to Chicago to supervise the construction of the Chicago Public Library and the Art Institute. In 1893 the firm sent him to St. Louis to open a branch office. In 1900 Mauran joined Ernest J. Russell and Edward C. Garden in a partnership which continued until 1910, when Garden withdrew from the firm and was succeeded by William F. Crowell. Later, in 1929, W. Oscar Mullgardt joined the firm which then became Mauran, Russell, and Mullgardt. Mauran had a large and successful practice in St. Louis and the Midwest extending from Wisconsin to Texas. Mauran won national recognition during his professional career. In addition to participating in various civic and planning commissions in St. Louis, Mauran served under Presidents Roosevelt and Hoover on the National Commission of Fine Arts.

EDWARD TOWNSEND MIX

Milwaukee's best known architect, E. T. Mix (1831-1890) was born in New Haven, Connecticut and received his early education in the public schools of New Haven and New York City. In 1848 Mix began a seven year apprenticeship with Richard Upjohn. Moving to Chicago in 1855, Mix entered practice with W. W. Boyington. In 1856 Mix went to Milwaukee to supervise the construction of a residence, and remained there until 1889 when he moved to Minneapolis. Mix maintained a highly successful practice designing buildings all over the upper Midwest. From 1864-67 he served as state architect of Wisconsin.

RICHTER AND EILER

The firm of Richter and Eiler of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania were specialists in school and church design. Abner A. Richter (1873-c.1925), and his partner Eiler designed buildings in Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. as well as in Racine.

SCHNETZSKI AND LIEBERT

Schnetzski and Liebert practiced architecture in partnership in Milwaukee from 1891-1896.

Herman Schnetzski practiced alone from 1897-1909, and designed churches and schools in Milwaukee including Holy Trinity School in Walker's Point. Eugene Liebert practiced alone from 1897-1916. St. John's Lutheran Church in Racine was designed while they were in partnership.

HOWARD VAN DOREN SHAW

Howard Van Doren Shaw (1869-1926) was educated at Yale and MIT and traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient. Shaw worked in the office of Jenney and Mundie in Chicago before opening his own highly successful practice there. He was involved in the Early Modern Movement around Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School in Chicago, but gradually became more conservative, eclectic, and thus financially successful. A competent designer--among his important works are numerous estates in Lake Forest, Illinois, Market Square in Lake Forest, The Goodman Theater of the Art Institute of Chicago.

JAMES A. WETMORE

Born at Bath, New York and educated in New York, James A. Wetmore (1863-1940) began his career in Washington, D.C. as court stenographer, and was first employed in the Treasury Department in that capacity only later joining the architectural department. Wetmore was supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury for 45 years, and during that time at least 2000 buildings of the Federal Government were designed in his office.

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) attended the University of Wisconsin, then went to Chicago and worked as a draftsman in the Office of Joseph Silsbee during 1887-88, and in that of Adler and Sullivan from 1888-1893. He established an independent practice in 1893 which he continued until his death. Wright achieved worldwide fame over his long and productive architectural career, and is America's best known modern architect. In addition to his architectural practice, Wright established the Taliesin Fellowship in 1931 to train architects. He also published a number of books which both illustrated his work and conveyed his theories of architecture.

SCULPTORS

ALFONSO IANELLI

Born in Andretta, Italy, Alfonso Iannelli (1888-1965) emigrated to the U.S. as a child of 10. At the age of 13 he was forced to leave school and begin serving a 3 year apprenticeship at a jewelry factory. Shortly thereafter, Iannelli received a scholarship to the Newark Technical High School which he attended in the evenings. Iannelli then won a scholarship to the Art Students League in New York where he continued his training under George B. Bridgman and Gutzon Borglum. After graduation he worked as a commercial artist in New York until 1908, when he went to Cincinnati to become chief designer for a lithograph company. By 1910 he was in Los Angeles working on strained glass windows for the Orpheum Theater and later designing vaudeville posters for that theater. It was these posters which attracted the attention of John Lloyd Wright who introduced Iannelli to his father, Frank Lloyd Wright. Frank Lloyd Wright was, at that time, working on Midway Gardens in Chicago, and employed Iannelli along with Richard Bock to do the sculptural decoration for that project. Thus began Iannelli's long career of creating architectural sculpture for Frank Lloyd Wright, John Lloyd Wright, Barry Byrne, Irving Gill, Purcell and Elmslie, and Bruce Goff among others.

FREDERICK CLEVELAND HIBBARD

Frederick Hibbard (1881-1950) was educated at Christian University in Canton, the University of Missouri, the Armour Institute of Technology, and the Art Institute of Chicago where he studied under famed sculptor Lorado Taft. His work can be seen in public memorials and fountains in many states. Among his more famous works are the fountain groups in Grant Park in Chicago, the fountain figure in the Lincoln Park Conservatory, and the Spanish American War Memorial in Springfield, Illinois.

CARL MILLES

Carl Milles (1875-1955) was born in Sweden and worked both in his native country and in the United States. He is perhaps best known for his fountains and public sculptural groups. One of the better known of these is "The Meeting of the Waters" in St. Louis. Milles did the relief sculpture panels on the Racine County Courthouse.

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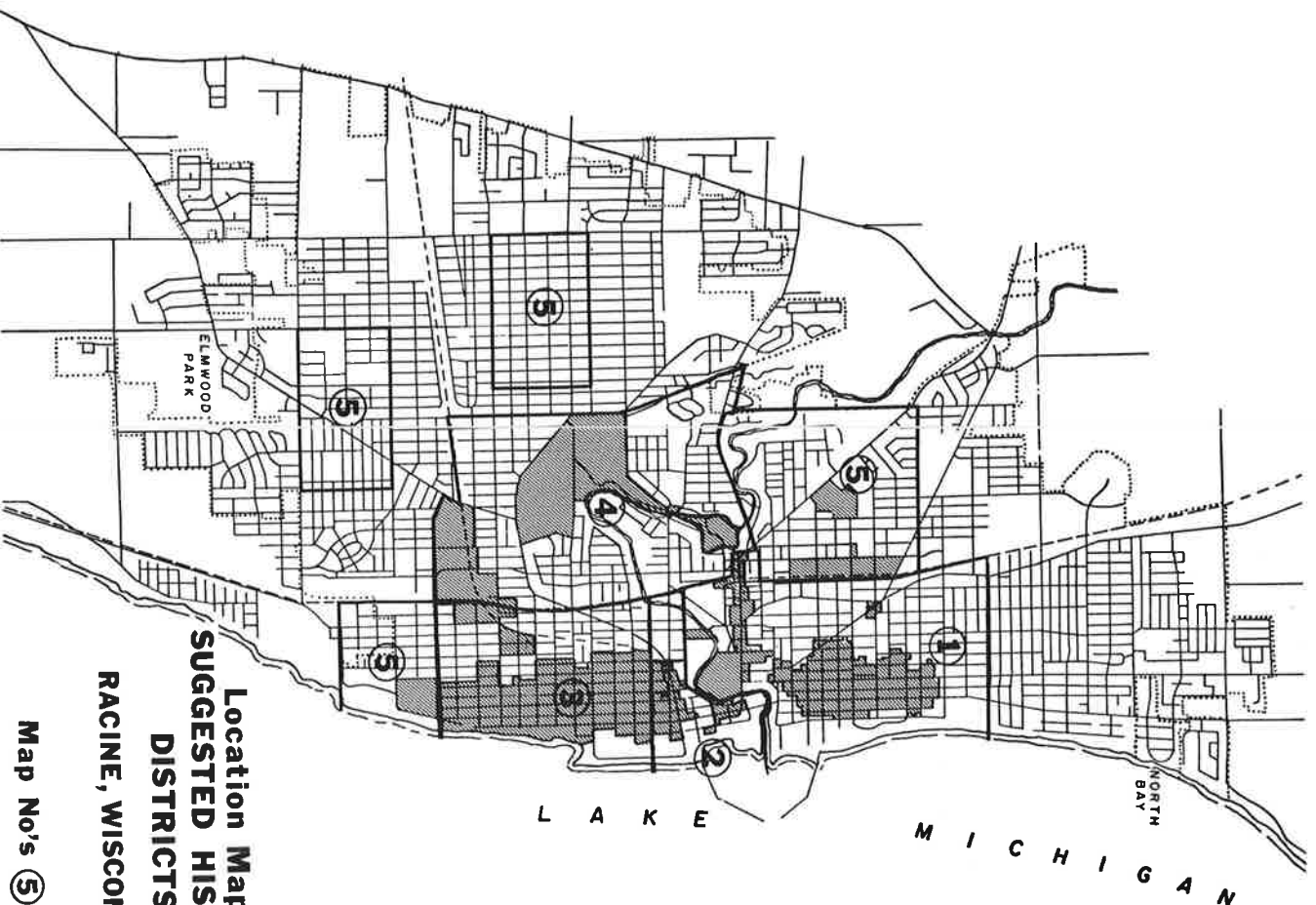
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MAPS

Only those properties designated N and P and those C properties located in historic districts are shown on the maps that follow. There is no benefit in showing the position of C properties not located in historic districts, or of 0 properties wherever they may be located, as neither of these two classifications is likely to play a meaningful role in the development of a preservation plan for Racine.

- NA, NH and NAH properties are shown by the symbol 
- P properties are shown by the symbol 
- C properties are shown by the symbol 
- Proposed historic districts by a heavy black line 
- Areas to be examined by an industrial archaeologist by shaded area 

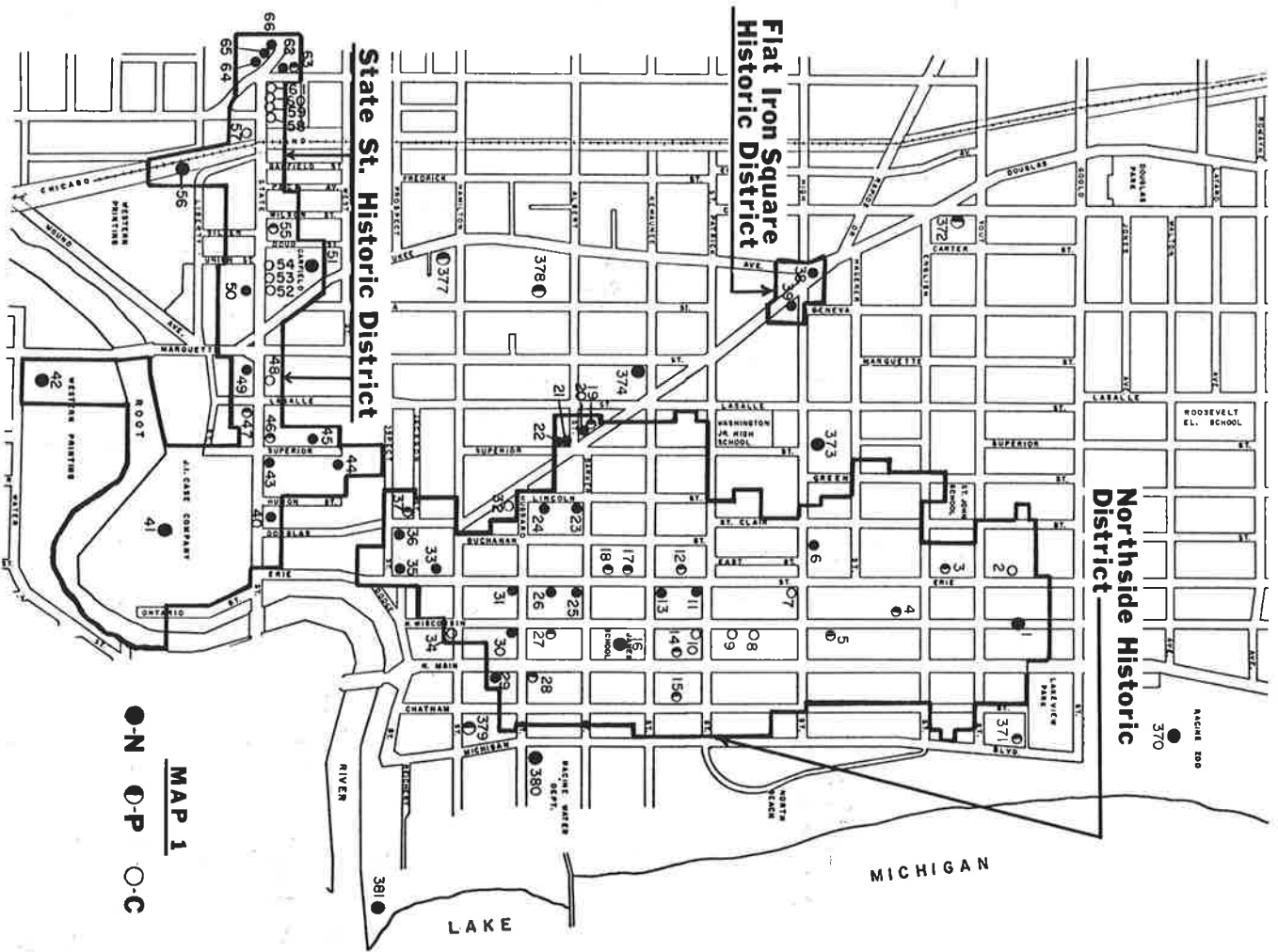


Location Map of SUGGESTED HISTORIC DISTRICTS

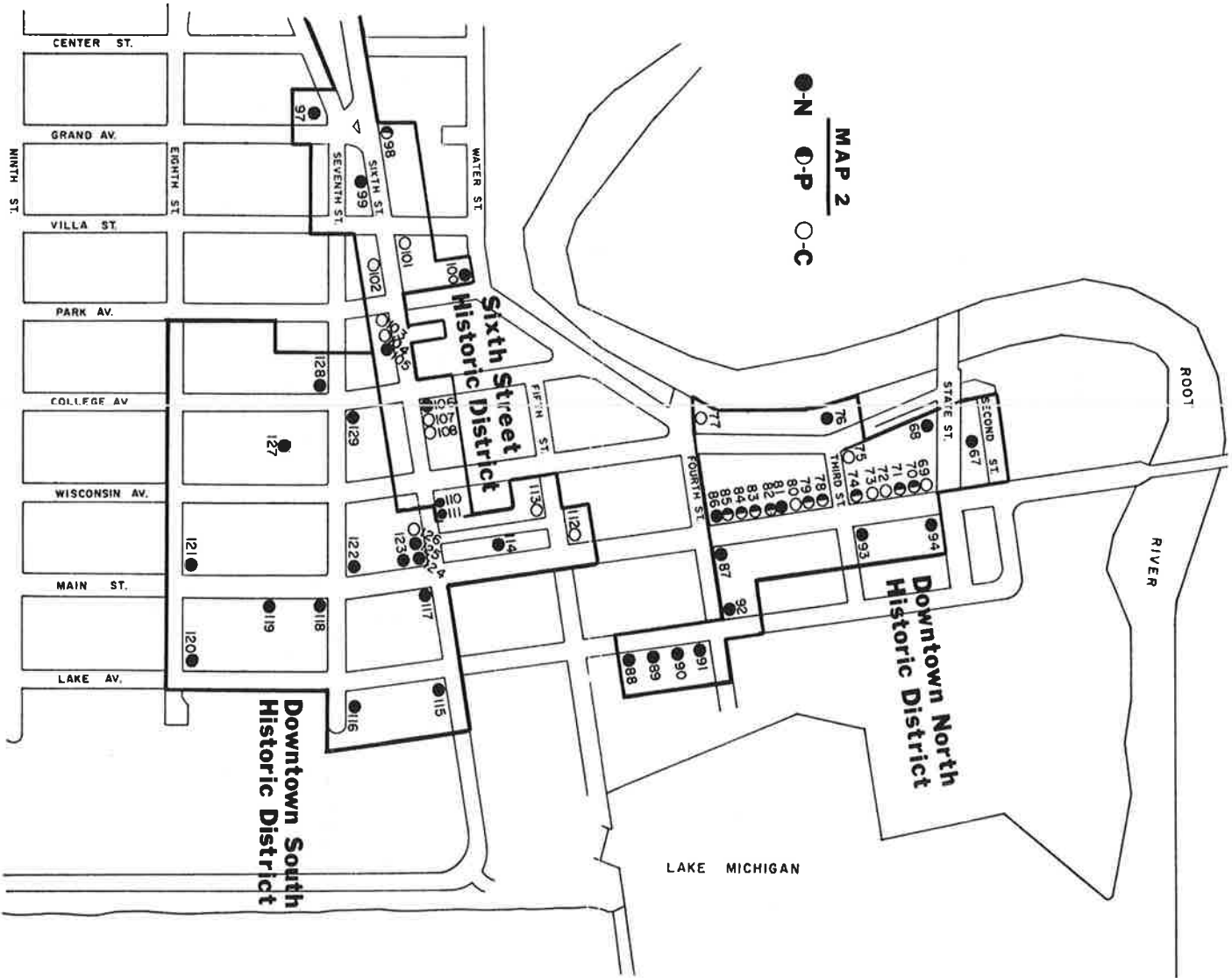
RACINE, WISCONSIN

Map No's ⑤

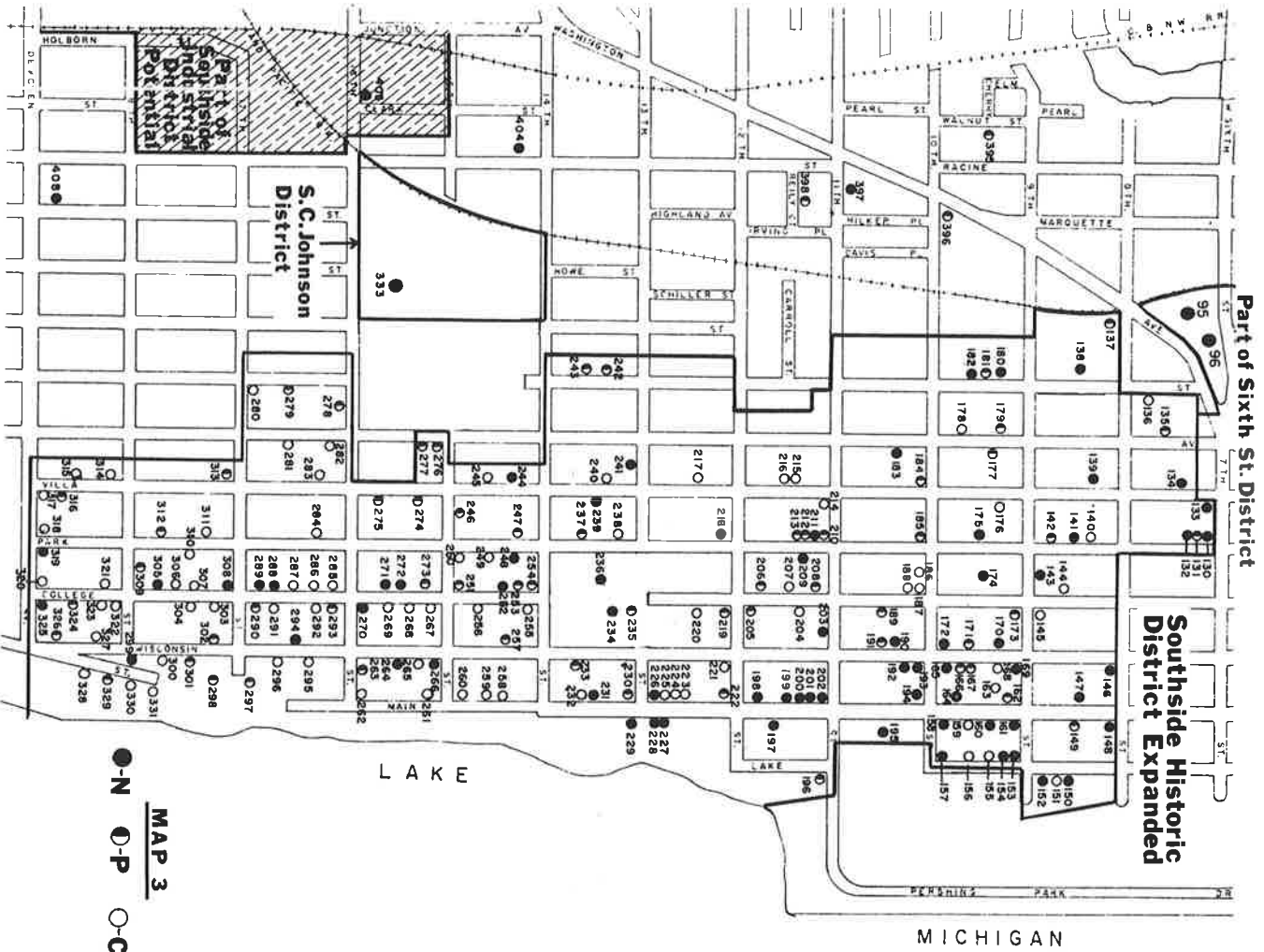
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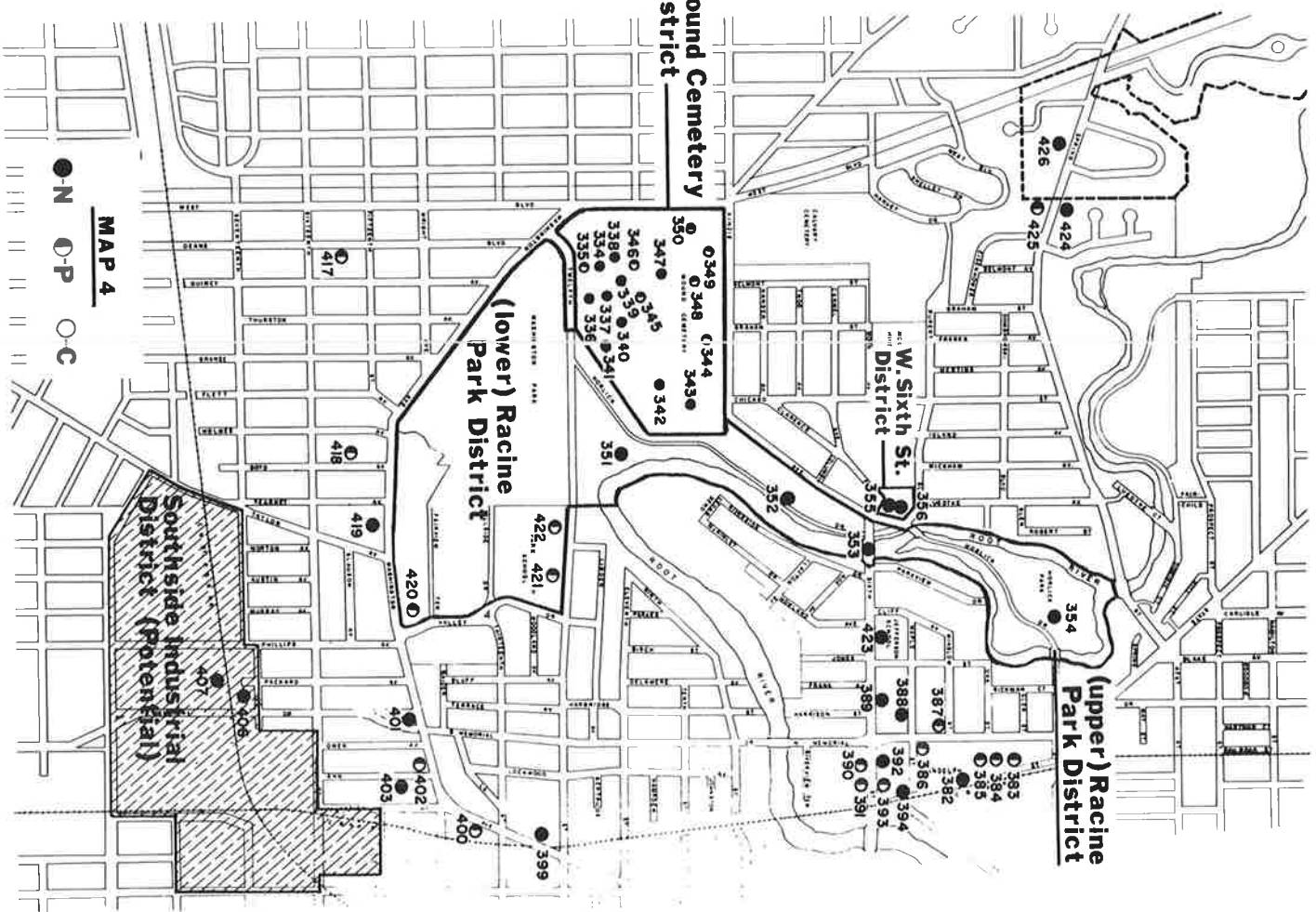
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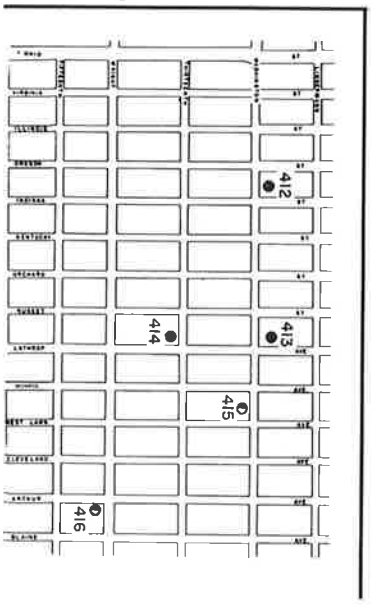
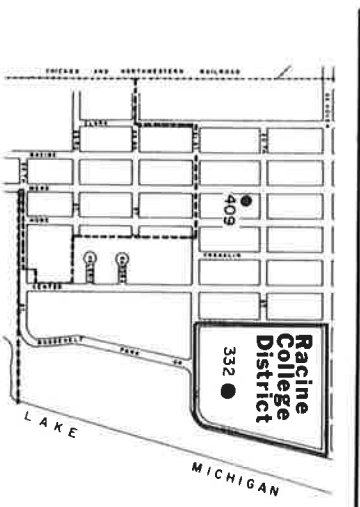
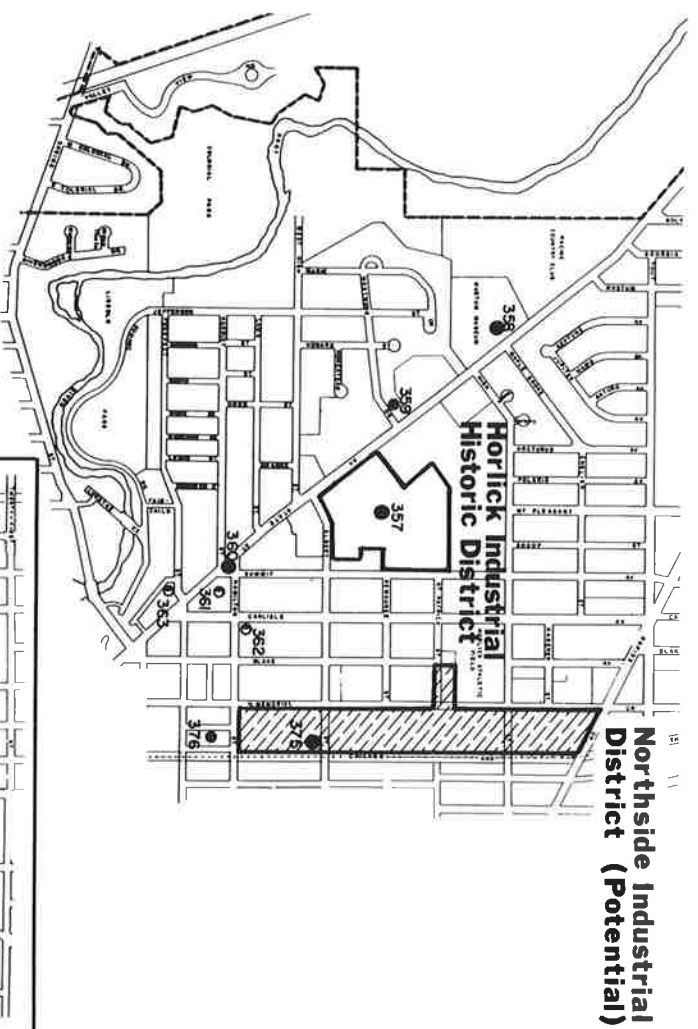
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VARIOUS SCATTERED SITES
MAP 5

●-N ○-P ○-C

d.r.p.

MOUND CEMETERY (334-350) (Map 4)
West Blvd., Kinzie, 12th Street WRLP RL
1851

Significance: Archaeological, Aesthetic, and
Cemetery Planning



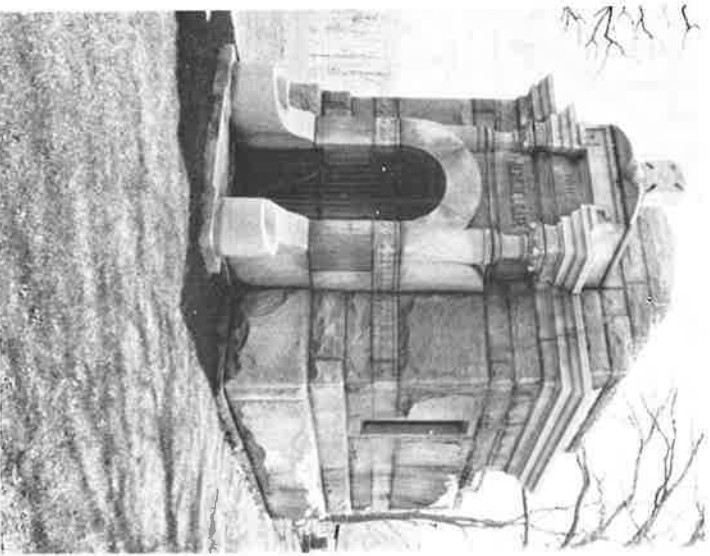
RORK MONUMENT (334)
1875

N



ROBERT H. BAKER MONUMENT (336)
1882

N



JEROME I. CASE MAUSOLEUM (341)
1892

N



**THE MONUMENT TO THOSE WHO
SERVED IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN
WAR (342)**

N



M. M. SECOR MONUMENT (339)

N



WADEWITZ MAUSOLEUM (343)
c 1930's

N

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