



Racine, Wisconsin

**Neighborhood Historic Property Reconnaissance Survey:  
Knapp School Area**

Prepared by *Fountainhead Partners*

Prepared for  
The Wisconsin Historical Society  
And The City of Racine

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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Fountainhead Partners undertook a reconnaissance survey, completed in 2003, to identify properties in selected areas of the City of Racine that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The selected areas are bounded by West Boulevard, Washington Avenue, South Memorial Drive, and the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, generally defined as the Knapp School Area. Five previous surveys of the city were completed in 1975, 1979, 1984, 1996, and 2001 (one of the surveys most helpful to this study was that of Mead & Hunt's from 2001; our survey area abutted properties surveyed in their study on Washington Avenue). The purpose of this survey was to examine an area of the city that had not been previously surveyed and to identify properties that were potentially eligible for the National Register (see Appendix A, *Survey District*, for survey boundaries).

During the fieldwork phase of the project, Fountainhead Partners identified and surveyed a total of 240 individual properties and recorded them in the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places (WIHP). During the evaluation phase, six properties were found to meet National Register criteria and are potentially eligible for listing.

This survey report documents the result of field investigation, evaluation of the properties within the selected area, and historical research. This report highlights the following elements of this effort:

- Criteria used to evaluate eligibility of properties within the City of Racine.
- Updated historic themes, including Settlement and Physical Development, Architecture, Commerce, and Notable People.
- Summary of previous survey efforts within the selected area of the city.
- Description and evaluation of surveyed properties considered Potentially Eligible and recommended for the National Register.
- List of local and state preservation contacts that may assist in future research and preservation efforts.

## City of Racine Neighborhood Historic Property Reconnaissance Survey 2003

### The Knapp School Area:

West Boulevard, Washington Avenue, South Memorial Drive, and the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

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In 2002, the City of Racine received a grant from the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) for funding a reconnaissance survey for areas of Racine annexed in 1887. Fountainhead Partners was selected by the city to conduct the survey and prepare a report highlighting survey findings and recommendations concerning eligible properties. William Bay, Samantha Crownover and Thomas Miller, Fountainhead Partners, conducted the fieldwork, research, and assembled the report between 2002 and 2003.

Our first charge was to identify historic properties that may be eligible for the National Register. The standard for documentation was based on the type, quality, and number of historic resources within the city. In surveying properties, three tools were used to determine which would be documented for further study. First, the National Register establishes criteria outlining what to include in the survey. The criteria highlight a property's historical associations and architectural features as justification for listing in the National Register. Second, the WHS's *Cultural Resources Management (CRM)* in *Wisconsin* by Barbara Wyatt describes the architectural styles prevalent in the state and serves as a gauge for identifying significant examples of these styles. Finally, the surveyors' own experience in evaluating historic resources allows them to make educated choices about what to include.

This 2003 reconnaissance survey achieved primarily two goals:

- Identify historic properties that possess architectural or historical significance
- Reevaluate resources documented in previous surveys

This 2003 survey recorded 240 properties within the selected survey area. These properties were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register. Of these properties, six are recommended as eligible. Two of the six properties have been previously surveyed. The completion of this survey supports the city's ongoing preservation initiatives by providing additional historical context and eligibility evaluations.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

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Fountainhead Partners was retained by the City of Racine to conduct a historical architectural reconnaissance survey of the area bounded by West Boulevard, Washington Avenue, South Memorial Drive, and the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, otherwise known as the Knapp School Area, as defined by the city (see Appendix A, 2003 Survey Map, for survey boundaries). The objective was to identify properties and districts that may be eligible for the National Register. Fountainhead Partners, between December 2002 and May 2003, conducted the survey that consisted of fieldwork and archival research. Within the survey area, no individual properties are currently listed on the National Register or have been determined eligible for the National Register by the WHS. Six properties were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register, two had been previously surveyed.

### A. FIELD SURVEY

The field survey began with identifying properties – commercial, institutional, and residential buildings – in the selected area that may be eligible for the National Register. To pinpoint historic properties, we traveled on foot down each street within the selected area. As the properties were selected, they were noted on a field map, described and recorded on individual survey forms and photographed (only exteriors of buildings were examined).

To qualify as eligible for the National Register, properties must possess historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of American history recognized by the National Register criteria:

*Criterion A* – Association with historic events or activities

*Criterion B* – Association with important persons

*Criterion C* – Association with design or physical characteristics

*Criterion D* – Potential to provide important information about history or prehistory

In addition to meeting at least one of the criteria above, a property generally must be at least 50 years old to be considered eligible for the National Register. Integrity must be evident through historic qualities, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties also must be significant when evaluated in relationship to major trends in history or comparable architectural styles in their community.

This survey was limited to buildings in the selected area that possess historical or architectural significance and retain a degree of historic integrity. Alterations such as additions, new siding, or replacement windows can diminish the property's historic integrity greatly. Therefore, buildings that were dramatically altered and were judged to have poor integrity were not surveyed. Buildings deemed architecturally significant compared favorably with similar stylistic examples within the city.



As a result of the fieldwork, previously surveyed properties were updated on existing *Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory* records (computer database of records in the WIHP), revised inventory cards were generated and new photographs appended. For newly identified properties, inventory records were created using the WIHP program.

## B. RESEARCH

Archival research was undertaken concerning the general area and the individual properties. Resources included historic maps, local histories, the Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission, the WHS, and two previous surveys of the City of Racine: *The Architecture and Historical Survey of the City of Racine* by Susan Karr (1979) and *City of Racine Neighborhood Historic Property Reconnaissance Survey* by Mead & Hunt (2001). The surveys documented previously surveyed individual buildings as well as pointed to existing themes in Racine's history. Materials from the collections of the WHS, Racine Heritage Museum, and the Racine City Hall were used to chronicle area development and to learn historic developments and important events that occurred in the area.

Five historic themes are cited in this report to illustrate newly identified *Potentially Eligible* properties: Settlement and Physical Development, Commerce, Development, Architecture and Notable People.

Each individual property selected was evaluated to assess its integrity and historic significance within the context of the city's historic themes. Each was then placed in one of two categories:

- *Potentially Eligible*: Includes only the most distinguished individually eligible properties. These properties should be a priority for listing on the National Register as important representatives of historic and/or architectural themes.
- *Ineligible*: Includes individual properties that meet the outlined survey methodology. These properties are more than 50 years old and maintain a level of integrity and degree of historical or architectural significance. However, there are more significant representatives extant within the community. At this time, these properties do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register or for local designation.

## C. SURVEY REPORT

The last phase of the survey was the preparation of the reconnaissance survey report. This report includes project methodology, discussions of relevant historic themes, previous survey efforts, and survey results. Properties are referenced by map codes on City of Racine plat maps labeled, "Neighborhood Historic Property Reconnaissance Survey, 2003," at the Division of Historic Preservation, WHS.

### **3. HISTORICAL THEMES**

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#### **A. SETTLEMENT AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

The City of Racine is located in southeastern Wisconsin at the Root River along the shores of Lake Michigan. Gilbert Knapp noticed the area while working for the U.S. Government. Convinced of the area's potential, Knapp returned in 1834 to claim portions of land around the mouth of the Root River and actively promoted settlement of the area. Both New Englanders and immigrants from northern and western Europe settled the area leading to the creation of Racine County in 1836. As the settlement continued to grow, Racine became a village in 1841 and incorporated as a city in 1848, the same year Wisconsin became a state, with a population of 3,000.

Early improvements in the Racine area focused on road construction and the development of a harbor. As time went by, Racine's economy was based on agricultural activities, primarily wheat production in the rural areas, and manufacturing and processing in the city. Up until the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, massive waves of immigrants populated the state attracted by opportunities to work in factories and to purchase inexpensive farmland.

By 1870, 43 percent of the people living in Racine were immigrants who often settled near their fellow countrymen, forming ethnic neighborhoods. Some of the largest immigrant groups were from Denmark, what is now the Czech Republic, Norway, Bohemia, Germany, Ireland, England and Wales.

The majority of the Danish and Norwegians settled west of the Root River. Evidence of these peoples' legacies can be widely seen in the survey area Fountainhead Partners undertook to study (*City of Racine Neighborhood Historic Property Reconnaissance Survey*, Madison, Wis.: Mead & Hunt, 2001, 7).

By 1900, parcels were still being added to what is now called the Knapp School area. Around the turn of the century, as it is today, a mix of factories, city-run and county-run facilities, restaurants, shops, and houses all fit together in one neighborhood. Also fairgrounds existed around this time (south of Washington Avenue and west of Taylor Avenue). Memorable events such as circuses, parades, and races took place there. In fact, the fairground was host to horse races where Jerome I. Case's – founder of the J.I. Case Threshing Machine Company – prized horse, Jay Eye See, would run. In 1910, this area was described as "the heart of Racine's most desirable residential district" by a member of the Grange Avenue Methodist Church (Racine Heritage Museum Vertical Files: Classifications 121.02 and University of Wisconsin – Parkside archives).

Other distinguishing features of this neighborhood is it's namesake school, the Gilbert Knapp Elementary School, Fire Station # 6 at 2101 16<sup>th</sup>, and many churches; Grace M.E. Chapel (later Bethany Methodist, and now Higher Dimension Church) on 15<sup>th</sup> and Grange, St. Stephen and Holy Innocents Episcopal (now St. Nicolas) at

2509 16<sup>th</sup>, and Church of the Atonement at 2901 Wright. Of these institutions, two, Gilbert Knapp Elementary School at 2701 17<sup>th</sup> Street and Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement at 2901 Wright Street, are most notable for their architectural style (a full description of these buildings will be found in "5. Survey Results" below) (Racine Heritage Museum).

#### 1) Washington Avenue Corridor

Although the current survey area does not include parcels fronting on Washington Avenue, obviously this thoroughfare was vital in the origins of the Knapp School Area. The Washington Avenue Corridor emerged from the path of the U.S. Territorial Road that was in use during the mid-to-late 1800s. The corridor extends from South Memorial Drive to West Boulevard and served as the main transportation route heading west from Racine.

Toward the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, development began at the east end of the corridor and moved westward rapidly. One of the driving forces of this development was the introduction of the electrified trolley in the 1890s. Amongst the residences along Washington Avenue, small commercial enterprises sprang up such as grocery stores, real estate offices, florists, and confectionaries (Mead & Hunt, 7).

#### 2) Taylor Avenue

Taylor Avenue is another main thoroughfare that bisects the Knapp School Area. Until 1923, Taylor Avenue was called Asylum Avenue for the Taylor Orphan Asylum, now known as Taylor Home and Education Center (outside our survey area). As Taylor crosses the railroad tracks that serve as the southern border to the Knapp School Area, it passes through many important past and present commercial enterprises (Racine Heritage Museum Maps).

### B. COMMERCE

After agriculture, manufacturing and commerce was the second largest draw to early Racine, making it one of the most significant industrial cities in the Midwest. One of its earliest manufacturing industries was of agricultural implements. Largely driven by farm labor shortages during the Civil War, manufacturing continued throughout Racine's history. An early and successful Racine company, the J.I. Case Threshing Machine Company, made one of the first and most popular threshing machines and self-propelled steam tractors. Case's manufacturing successes are still being witnessed today. Concurrent with the rise of Case Manufacturing was the emergence of the carriage and wagon making industry in 1870, as well as a variety of machinery manufacturing, brewing, and canning industries, and tanneries (*CRM in Wisconsin, Industry, 14-1to14-4*).

## 1) Proposed Southside Industrial District

In 1979, Susan E. Karr, Architectural Conservationist, recommended the delineation of a potential Southside Industrial District that encompasses part of our survey area. Included in our purview is the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Building (1700 Packard) built c. 1884. Not included in our area, south of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and also previously surveyed is the Office Building of Mitchell-Lewis Motor Car Company (1721 Packard). Both of these industries employed many Racine citizens, many of whom recently immigrated to the area (*Architectural and Historical Survey of the City of Racine*, Karr, Susan E. Racine, Wis.: Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1980, 92).

The Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company at 1700-1701 Packard is especially notable for this area as a large Furniture Manufacturer that distributed its wares all around the world. These previously surveyed properties have been identified as *Potentially Eligible* under *Criterion A: History* for the company's significant contribution to the commercial history of Racine. More information follows in "4. Previously Surveyed Properties".

## 2) Other Commerce and Manufacturing

By the turn of the century, Racine was heralded as "the greatest little manufacturing metropolis in the middle west (*Racine: The Belle City of the Lakes - 50 Years of Progress*, Racine: Press of the Journal Printing Co. 1900, 76). "Local commercial activity developed to provide goods and services to farmers, residents, and other businesses. Groups of commercial activity often formed in nodes along transportation routes, especially in urban areas. Early commercial businesses included general stores, meat markets, furniture stores, bakeries, and liveries. Over time, commercial centers changed, and services were added such as banks, movie theaters, department stores, and gas stations. (Mead & Hunt, 11).

Particular to the Knapp School area, important commercial enterprises as well as small businesses cropped up in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. One of these was the Fred W. Gunther Company, wholesale manufacturers of the White Fibre Sauerkraut. Established in 1882 and incorporated in 1893, it was conveniently located near rail lines (1701 Taylor), which insured prompt distribution of its sauerkraut. The founder of the company, Fred W. Gunther, lived nearby at 1746 Taylor (*Racine: The Belle City*, 76).

A long-standing company to this area, still in business after 94 years, is the Brannum Lumber Company. Founded in 1909 by James H. Brannum, it was originally located at 1652 Phillips Avenue (what used to be the fairground). It relocated early on to 1720 Taylor (across from the former F. W. Gunther Company) (Racine Heritage Museum: 121.02).

Perhaps one of the more significant businesses in the survey area was the Didier Company, begun in a small barn in the rear of the family lot in 1898 by William Didier and a blacksmith William Peal. Didier was a victim of a terrible industrial accident at the age of 16 in which he lost his lower leg. After years of odd jobs, he became determined to help himself and others in similar situations lead normal lives by developing curved metal hinges that enabled his artificial leg to bend at the knee (*Invention City: The Sesquicentennial History of Racine, Wisconsin*, John D. Bunker and Richard Ammann Racine, Wis.: Racine Heritage Museum, 1998, 83).

In 1911, he moved the business, which now manufactured hinged joints for arms and knees as well as legs, to a 5,000 square foot plant at 1652 Phillips. The carnage of World War I created an almost endless market for artificial limbs and the Didier Company was chosen by the British Government to supply their disabled veterans. By the late 1920s, the company was the country's oldest and largest manufacturer of metal artificial limb parts. During World War II, it was the chief supplier to the U.S. military as well as to the armed forces of Canada and the former Soviet Union (*Invention City*, 83).

### C. Residential Development

Most of the modest worker houses in the area are a result of the successful industries mentioned above. Evidence of the large number of factory workers and shopkeepers who earned a solid wage can be found up and down the streets of the Gilbert Knapp School Area. Although these houses are not notable for their individual architectural style, the fact that so many similar houses in similar condition still exist, speaks to the manufacturing and commerce legacy of Racine.

Throughout the survey area, there is a large number of vernacular structures that can be labeled "Front Gable", "Side Gable", and "Gabled Ell". These are simple residential buildings, mostly constructed between c.1840 - 1940. These housing styles became very common throughout Wisconsin - so common that they had been overlooked as a style. In fact, it can be said that the only remarkable feature about these buildings was their *lack* of style.

However, since these houses were easy and inexpensive to build, straightforward in their interior and exterior plans, easy to maintain, and in general were built for comfort and practicality, they were extremely good choices for low to middle-income families (*CRM in Wisconsin, Architecture, 3-1 to 3-6*).

Of roughly 200 houses in the survey area that retain a good amount of their original appearance and building material, two, 2604 15<sup>th</sup> Street and 1320 Deane Blvd., are most notable for their architectural style (a full description of these houses will be found in "5. Survey Results" below).

## D. ARCHITECTURE

Architectural styles found in Racine mirrored those found in the state, which mirrored national trends. After 1840, nearly every national or regional style could be found in Wisconsin, albeit roughly 20 years after it had been seen in the eastern part of the US. In addition to the architectural styles that characterize newly identified *Potentially Eligible* properties in our survey area, the majority of styles that can be found in the neighborhood include Bungalow, American Four Square, period revival styles, and vernacular residences. Following are brief descriptions of the predominant building styles found within the survey area, based on Wycath's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, a leading resource for historic properties in Wisconsin.

### 1) Styles

#### i. Vernacular Queen Anne

Initiated by British architects in the 1870s, the Queen Anne style reached Wisconsin in a period between 1880 and 1910. It is characterized by an irregularity of plan and massing and a variety of surface textures, roofs, and wall projections. Roofs are steeply pitched, usually with a dominant front facing gable, and frequently seen are cutaway bay windows and turrets. The asymmetrical facades normally display wrap around verandas as well. Any use of architectural detailing is usually small in scale. In contrast to the British Queen Anne's use of brick as a building material, American Queen Anne buildings are usually clad in wood. However, quite a few brick vernacular Queen Anne-influenced houses can be found in the city of Racine.

#### ii. American Craftsman

A philosophical descendant of the English Arts and Crafts movement of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, American Craftsman houses (1900-1920) demonstrated a distinctive, well-crafted style. Most Wisconsin Craftsman houses have the appearance of oversized bungalows distinguished by quality construction and simple but handsome exterior and interior details. This popular style reflected an aesthetic of betterment of hearth, home, family, and society through art.

#### iii. Bungalow

Typically a low house with surrounding porches, Bungalows derived from temporary British rest houses in India. American Bungalows tend to be small, modest dwellings with simple horizontal lines, wide projecting roofs, large porches, and plain woodwork. If a second story was provided, it was subdued visually to give the house a one-story look. Protruding brackets were often applied as decorative features. Bungalows were immensely popular and offered economical home-ownership. Between 1920 and 1940, speculative builders often platted entire neighborhoods of Bungalow development.

#### iv. American Foursquare

Popularized during the first decades of the twentieth century by mail-order catalogues and speculative builders, the American Foursquare was part of a larger movement away from the Victorian ornamentation and toward simplified rectilinear domestic architecture. Relatively simple and inexpensive to build, the Foursquare provided a spacious and "modern" home during its period of popularity in Wisconsin, 1900 to 1930. Distinguished by its box-like massing and broad proportions, the common Foursquare is two stories with a low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, multiple dormers, and a one-story porch spanning the front façade. Exterior materials include brick, stucco, stone, concrete block, clapboards, and shingles in a variety of combinations. Occasionally, the simple exterior is embellished by period details. Examples that can be found in this study area include Craftsman details such as exposed rafters beneath eaves or Prairie School Style emphasis on strong horizontal lines.

#### v. Period Revival Styles

"Period Revival" is defined by CRM in Wisconsin as a wide range of past motifs and styles that architects borrowed during the first four decades of the twentieth century, particularly during the 1920s. Many of the best designs of the period are not historically correct copies of a style, but rather the architect's creative interpretation. The following styles, popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, are represented in four of the five properties surveyed as *Potentially Eligible* under *Criterion C: Architecture* for their architectural significance.

1. Dutch Colonial Revival – An offshoot of the more formal Georgian Revival style, the Dutch Colonial Revival is a readily identifiable style by its gambrel roof. A variety of exterior materials can be used including shingles, clapboards, brick and stone. Most prevalent in the study area is the use of clapboards and shingles.
2. Tudor Revival – Drawing upon English antecedents of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, this style is inspired by a variety of early English building traditions and typified by its ornamental half-timbering applied over a conventional balloon frame structure and in-filled with stucco or brick. Most houses of this style have a steeply pitched roof and usually include a side-gable; tall, narrow, multi-paned windows usually in multiple groups; and decorative chimneys. Simple round-arched doorways with heavy board and batten doors with wrought iron details are also common.
3. Neo-Gothic Revival – The characteristics of the Neo-Gothic Revival, a subdued form of the Gothic Revival, include a steeply pitched roof, multiple gables, arched windows,

irregular massing, and masonry construction. This style was especially employed for religious congregations and educational and commercial structures.

4. Collegiate Gothic - Considered a sub-category, Collegiate Gothic styled buildings evoke the great English medieval universities. Therefore, its style was quite popular for college campus buildings, high schools - even elementary schools - in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Elementary and secondary schools generally employed a "loose" interpretation of the Gothic style, sometimes exhibiting a central "tower-like" entrance, battlements, finials, and other appropriate period ornamentation.

#### E. NOTABLE PEOPLE

In addition to Gilbert Knapp, Racine's founding father, and leaders in manufacturing and commerce such as Jerome I. Case of farm implements, Fred W. Gunther of sauerkraut fame, James H. Brannum, the lumber yard proprietor, and William Didier of one of the countries' oldest and largest manufacturers of artificial limbs, there is one more who joins these ranks, William G. Gittings.

William G. Gittings was the vice president of the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company beginning in 1892, the year it was incorporated. Son of a Welsh immigrant, it had been said that the Gittings name "...has ever been a synonym for progressiveness and reliability in Racine business circles and it has become known in the same connection throughout the country (*Wisconsin: Its History and Its People*, Vol. III, Milo Milton Quafie, Chicago: SJ Clarke Publishing Co., 1924, 350)."

Before his appointment to Gold Medal, he became the county superintendent of schools and promoted methods of improvement and progress throughout the district. Subsequently, he was appointed to the position of assistant postmaster for five years. Concurrent with his service to Gold Medal, he was one of the organizers of Racine City Bank in 1907, became one of its heavy stockholders and eventually served as president. He was also the owner of two farms, which included dairy cows. He married (in 1890) and had children. In short, it was said of Gittings that he was "...active in control of one of the most important productive industries of the city (*Wisconsin: Its History and Its People*, 350)."



**4. PREVIOUS IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS**

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The SHSW, currently the WHS, conducted a windshield survey of the city in 1975. In 1979, a survey of the City of Racine was undertaken by Susan E. Karr. A survey of State Street was undertaken by Dawn Goshorn in 1984, and Don Rintz conducted a citywide intensive survey of Frank Lloyd Wright and Prairie School architecture in 1994. In 2001, Mead & Hunt surveyed the Washington Avenue Corridor, West Sixth Street Area, and West Racine Business District.

It should be noted that in the opinion of Susan E. Karr in her 1979 survey of Racine, the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Deane Boulevard at one time could have been considered as a local landmark district. These houses are a collection of pattern book factory-built, builder erected bungalows constructed in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is our opinion that these houses do not maintain a high enough degree of integrity any longer to merit local landmark district status (*Architectural and Historical Survey of the City of Racine, 6*).

Our survey efforts began in the field by re-examining previously surveyed sites. These properties were re-evaluated, and updated in the WAHL, and are identified in either of two categories listed below: Previously Surveyed Eligible Properties (Table 1), and Previously Surveyed Ineligible Properties (Table 2).

**A. PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES**

Of the previously surveyed sites in the survey area, two buildings were identified as *Potentially Eligible*, and are recommended for listing in the National Register. The properties listed below include a brief description of the buildings, the applicable National Register criteria, and their area of significance. The entry lists the property type, building addresses, and map code.

**Table 1**  
**Previously Surveyed Eligible Property**

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Map Code</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company,	1700 -1701 Pockard	73/02, 73/12	Eligible

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 manufactured camp furniture and outfits, including the famous Gold Medal Cot

invented by Louis Latour. In addition to supplying the U.S. Army, Navy, and National Guard with cots, the company also supplied the Army's medical department with a chair bathtub and stool. In 1924, the compendium, *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People*, claimed "it is doubtful if any Racine factory puts out products that are more widely used or distributed over a greater territory than the camp equipment manufactured by the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company." And that "...soldiers and sailors have slept (Gold Medal cots) in every quarter of the globe." This property has been identified as *Potentially Eligible* under *Criterion A: History* for its significant contribution to the commercial history of Racine (*Wisconsin: Its History and Its People*, 210-211).

**B. PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED INELIGIBLE PROPERTIES**

Nine previously surveyed buildings within this district do not meet National Register criteria because they lack architectural integrity. Many of these buildings have been altered since the time of the previous survey, and a new photograph has been included to document these changes. During the re-evaluation, properties identified as ineligible did not meet the outlined survey methodology discussed earlier in this report. Table 2 lists previously surveyed properties that are ineligible for the National Register.

**Table 2**  
**Previously Surveyed Ineligible Properties**

<b>Property Type</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Map Code</b>	<b>Designation</b>
House	1328 Deane	86/04	Ineligible
House	1336 Deane	86/05	Ineligible
Multi-Family Res.	1368 Deane	86/06	Ineligible
House	1500 Deane	86/07	Ineligible
House	1501 Deane	86/08	Ineligible
House	1509 Deane	86/09	Ineligible
House	1512 Deane	86/10	Ineligible
House	1529 Deane	86/11	Ineligible
House	1548 Boyd	86/12	Ineligible

**5. SURVEY RESULTS**

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The efforts of our 2003 survey of areas of Racine bounded by West Boulevard, Washington Avenue, South Memorial Drive, and the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and generally defined as the Knapp School Area, yielded the examination of 240 properties. Upon close evaluation for architectural integrity and historic significance within the context of the historic resources and themes of Racine, six of these properties (including two from previous surveys) were deemed *Potentially Eligible* for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This left 234 *Ineligible* at this time.

The tables below list all newly surveyed properties, including property type, address, photo code, map code and an eligibility recommendation.

**A. SURVEYED ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES**

As a result of this survey, four properties, categorized as *Potentially Eligible*, are recommended for listing in the National Register. Each property listed below includes a brief description of the building, the applicable National Register criteria, and areas of significance for each property. Each entry lists the property type, address and map code.

**Table 3**  
**Surveyed Eligible Properties**

<b>Property Type</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Map Code</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
House	2604 15 <sup>th</sup> St.	86/02	Eligible
House	1320 Deane Blvd.	83/10	Eligible
School	2701 17 <sup>th</sup> St.	80/05	Eligible
Church	2901 Wright Ave.	82/26	Eligible

**Tudor Revival House, 2604 15<sup>th</sup> Street, 86/02**

Built in 1912, this house is an example of Tudor Revival architecture and may have been a "pattern-book" house. Records indicate Alexius Hansen, a tinsmith, as one of its occupants. Constructed of a masonry façade and clapboard sides (now replaced with vinyl), its distinguishing features include a two-story cross gable with a chimney on its front façade that tapers toward its top. It is accented by a decorative and functional wrought iron brace centered on the front façade, a typical element of "pattern-book" houses. Four windows, two top story and two arched windows, demonstrate decorative stonework around the openings. To the right of the front gable, in between the plane of the façade and the side gable, there is a steep, sweeping wall that extends to the first story level. Past the footprint of the building, a front entry is provided that has an arched doorway that leads to the side garden. Its front doorway is comprised of a simple round-arched door with a heavy board and batten door with a window and exaggerated rounded wrought iron hinges (*Wright's Directory of Racine for 1912*, Milwaukee, Wis.: Alfred G. Wright, 1912).

**Vernacular Queen Anne House, 1320 Decane Boulevard, 83/10**

Built in 1904, this two-story brick, "ell" shaped house includes vernacular Queen Anne detailing. Earliest records indicate Otto Jensen, a mason, as its initial owner. Its dominant gable has a steeply pitched roof with return eaves that frame the upper half of what makes a large arched window. A keystone, interrupting the decorative brick trim, is made out of limestone and has an attenuated appearance. Applied pilasters flank the window as well as its false balcony, which is enclosed by a wrought iron balustrade. The first floor has a projecting bay with two asymmetrical one-over-one round-arch sash windows. The entry porch is tucked under a decorative brick arch similar in scale to the arched window above left. The front paneled door is located within the "ell". Above the entry is a small but useable porch, behind which is a simple door flanked, again, by pilasters. More decorative brickwork suggests a false belt course, and a small, but prominent tendril flourish appears just under the top of the gable. There is a central chimney and side gable that mirrors the appearance of the façade (*Wright's Directory of Racine for 1912*, Milwaukee, Wis.: Alfred G. Wright, 1912).

**Gilbert Knapp Elementary School, 2701 17<sup>th</sup> Street, 80/05**

"The acceptance of the plans for the Gilbert Knapp School began a new era in school house construction in this city," wrote the Superintendent in 1911. This example of Collegiate Neo-Gothic Revival architecture was constructed in 1912 by the Jensen Brothers. It was built on a larger sized block and was unprecedented in the city. Subsequently, future schools copied this plan so that new schools were built on no less than one city block. Equipped with the most modern technology had to offer, clock and call systems, lighting systems, sanitary facilities, domestic science and manual training equipment, not to mention its most distinguishing feature, the ground floor auditorium, it was the pride of the neighborhood.

Constructed of brick, its façade would have been symmetrical in appearance until the far right side of the building repeats itself once. Its front entry is under a pointed arch in a projecting bay that rises the full three stories of the building. The school has lost its original windows, but retains the original openings. Decorative courses and ornament or limestone regularly grace the exterior. The roofline demonstrates occasional battlements and a decorative arch, echoing the front entry and terminates at the roof on the protruding middle bay (*Report of Superintendent*. Pamphlet collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1912, 31-33).

An addition was built in 1914-15.

It was first suggested that the school be named Cleveland school, but was instead named for Captain Gilbert Knapp, in honor of a lake boat skipper and one of the early founders of Racine (at Port Gilbert) in 1834 (Racine Heritage Museum: 121.02).

#### **Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, 2901 Wright Ave., 82/26**

This Lutheran church, built in 1909-1910 by Hugo C. Haeuser, is an example of Neo-Gothic revival architecture. A four-story bell tower on the left and a hexagonal two-and-one-half story turret on the right flank its central gable. The bell tower exhibits various spindly projections and pointed-arched windows. Both the tower and the turret have a battlement roofline. The brick used for the building varies in color evoking typical Neo-Gothic ashlar facing and calls attention to the irregular massing of the building (*Twentieth Anniversary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement*. Pamphlet collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1930).

In 1930, modifications were made to the church including widening the nave and moving the main entryway around the corner. In the 1950s, an educational wing was added as well as a stained-glass window over the altar.

Judging from the *Original List of Charter Members*, the congregation was largely Danish and Norwegian, analogous to the fabric of the neighborhood. This parish was begun in one of the neighborhood homes, a six-flat at 1425 Quincy Avenue where Sunday School was also held, before plans for the church building were drafted. An outcropping of the Church of Holy Communion, the future Church of the Atonement was to be the first English speaking Lutheran church in the area (Interview with Jill Steiner, Church of the Atonement).

### **B. SURVEYED INELIGIBLE PROPERTIES**

Table 4 includes properties within the survey area that meet the outlined survey methodology discussed earlier in this report. These properties are more than 50 years old and maintain a level of integrity and a degree of historical or

architectural significance. However, there are more significant representatives extant within the community. At this time, these properties do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

**Table 4**  
**Surveyed Ineligible Properties**

<b>Property Type</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Map Code</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
House	1632 Memorial	73/5	Ineligible
House	1614 Memorial	73/6	Ineligible
House	1600 Memorial	73/7	Ineligible
Garage	1600 Memorial	73/7	Ineligible
Commercial	1615-17 Packard	73/9	Ineligible
House	1627 Packard	73/10	Ineligible
House	1633 Packard	73/11	Ineligible
Commercial	1813-1817 16th	73/13	Ineligible
Commercial	1605 Phillips	73/14	Ineligible
House	1816 17th	73/15	Ineligible
Commercial	1700 Phillips	73/16	Ineligible
Commercial	1920 17th	73/20	Ineligible
Commercial	1652 Phillips	73/21	Ineligible
Commercial	2000 17th	73/23	Ineligible
Commercial	2009 17th	73/24	Ineligible
Commercial	1621 Austin	73/25	Ineligible
Garage	1621 Austin	73/25	Ineligible
House	1620 Austin	74/3	Ineligible
House	2113 16th	74/4	Ineligible
House	1643 Morton	74/5	Ineligible
Garage	1643 Morton	74/5	Ineligible
House	1613 Taylor	74/7	Ineligible
Commercial	1647-63 Taylor	74/8	Ineligible
Commercial	1655 Taylor	74/9	Ineligible
Commercial	1715 Taylor	74/10	Ineligible
House	1642 S. Memorial	74/11	Ineligible
Garage	1542 S. Memorial	74/11	Ineligible
House	1513 Packard	74/13	Ineligible
House	1531-33 Packard	74/14	Ineligible
House	1572 Packard	74/15	Ineligible
House	1544-46 Packard	74/16	Ineligible
House	1528 Packard	74/17	Ineligible

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Recommendation
House	1515 Phillips	74/18	Ineligible
House	1533 Phillips	74/19	Ineligible
Garage	1533 Phillips	74/19	Ineligible
House	1544 Phillips	74/21	Ineligible
House	1918 Slauson	74/22	Ineligible
Hose	2004 Slauson	74/23	Ineligible
House	2004 Slauson	74/23	Ineligible
House	2008 Slauson	75/02	Ineligible
House	2100 Slauson	75/03	Ineligible
Garage	2100 Slauson	75/03	Ineligible
House	2106 Slauson	75/05	Ineligible
House	1515 Taylor	75/06	Ineligible
House	2117 Slauson	75/07	Ineligible
House	2115 Slauson	75/08	Ineligible
House	2111 Slauson	75-09	Ineligible
Garage	2111 Slauson	75/09	Ineligible
House	2027 Slauson	75/11	Ineligible
Garage	2027 Slauson	75/11	Ineligible
House	2023 Slauson	75/13	Ineligible
House	2009-11 Slauson	75/14	Ineligible
Garage	2009-11 Slauson	75/14	Ineligible
House	2007 Slauson	75/16	Ineligible
House	2001 Slauson	75/17	Ineligible
Garage	2001 Slauson	75/17	Ineligible
Commercial	1920 16th	75/19	Ineligible
Commercial	1922-24 16th	75/20	Ineligible
Commercial	2124 16th	75/21	Ineligible
Commercial	1559-61 Taylor	75/22	Ineligible
Commercial	1642 Taylor	75/23	Ineligible
House	1636 Taylor	75/24	Ineligible
House	2203 Taylor	75/25	Ineligible
House	1616 Kearney	76/02	Ineligible
Multi-Family Res.	1620-22 Kearney	76/03	Ineligible
House	1630-30.5 Kearney	76/04	Ineligible
Garage	1630-30.5 Kearney	76/04	Ineligible
House	1636-38 Kearney	76/06	Ineligible
Commercial	2300 17th	76/07	Ineligible
House	1645 Boyd	76/08	Ineligible
Garage	1645 Boyd	76/08	Ineligible
House	1641 Boyd	76/11	Ineligible
Garage	1641 Boyd	76/11	Ineligible
House	1621 Boyd	76/12	Ineligible
Garage	1621 Boyd	76/12	Ineligible
House	1617 Boyd	76/16	Ineligible
Garage	1617 Boyd	76/16	Ineligible

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Recommendation
House	1615 Boyd	76/17	Ineligible
Garage	1615 Boyd	76/17	Ineligible
House	2311 16th	76/18	Ineligible
House	1632 Boyd	76/19	Ineligible
House	1648 Boyd	76/20	Ineligible
Garage	1648 Boyd	76/21	Ineligible
House	1654 Boyd	76/22	Ineligible
Garage	1654 Boyd	76/22	Ineligible
House	1523 Boyd	76/24	Ineligible
Garage	1523 Boyd	76/24	Ineligible
House	1522 Kearney	77/02	Ineligible
Garage	1522 Kearney	77/02	Ineligible
House	1548 Kearney	77/03	Ineligible
Garage	1548 Kearney	77/03	Ineligible
Commercial	2314 17th	73/06	Ineligible
House	1548 Taylor	77/07	Ineligible
House	1540 Taylor	77/08	Ineligible
House	1520 Boyd	77/09	Ineligible
Garage	1520 Boyd	77/09	Ineligible
House	Ca. 1540 Boyd	77/11	Ineligible
House	1716 Holmes	77/12	Ineligible
Multi-Family Res.	1631 Holmes	77/13	Ineligible
Garage	1631 Holmes	77/13	Ineligible
Multi-Family Res.	1624--26 Holmes	77/15	Ineligible
House	1621 Holmes	17/16	Ineligible
Church	2509 16th	17/17	Ineligible
House	1560 Holmes	77/18	Ineligible
Garage	1560 Holmes	77/18	Ineligible
Multi-Family Res.	1546-48 Holmes	77/20	Ineligible
House	1539 Holmes	17/21	Ineligible
House	1535 Holmes	77/22	Ineligible
House	1536 Holmes	77/23	Ineligible
Garage	1536 Holmes	77/23	Ineligible
House	1530 Holmes	77/25	Ineligible
House	1522 Holmes	78/02	Ineligible
House	1517 Holmes	78/03	Ineligible
Garage	1517 Holmes	78/03	Ineligible
House	1505 Flett	78/05	Ineligible
Garage	1505 Flett	78/05	Ineligible
House	1500 Flett	78/07	Ineligible
Garage	1500 Flett	78/07	Ineligible
House	1504 Flett	78/09	Ineligible
House	1509 Flett	78/10	Ineligible
Garage	1509 Flett	78/10	Ineligible
House	1512 Flett	78/12	Ineligible



<b>Property Type</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Map Code</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
House	1521 Flett	78/13	Ineligible
Garage	1521 Flett	78/13	Ineligible
House	1524 Flett	78/15	Ineligible
House	1535 Flett	78/16	Ineligible
Garage	1535 Flett	78/16	Ineligible
Multi-Family Res.	1528-30 Flett	78/18	Ineligible
Garage	1528-30 Flett	78/18	Ineligible
House	1536 Flett	78/21	Ineligible
Garage	1536 Flett	78/21	Ineligible
House	1544 Flett	78/22	Ineligible
House	1601 Flett	78/23	Ineligible
Garage	1601 Flett	78/23	Ineligible
House	1605 Flett	78/25	Ineligible
Garage	1605 Flett	78/26	Ineligible
House	1609 Flett	79/03	Ineligible
Garage	1609 Flett	79/03	Ineligible
House	1612 Flett	79/05	Ineligible
Garage	1612 Flett	79/05	Ineligible
House	1616 Flett	79/07	Ineligible
Garage	1616 Flett	79/07	Ineligible
House	1621 Flett	79/09	Ineligible
House	1633 Flett	79/10	Ineligible
Garage	1633 Flett	79/10	Ineligible
House	1636 Flett	79/12	Ineligible
Garage	1636 Flett	79/12	Ineligible
House	1636 Flett	79/12	Ineligible
Garage	1636 Flett	79/12	Ineligible
House	2522 17h	79/14	Ineligible
Garage	2522 17h	79/14	Ineligible
House	1700 Flett	79/16	Ineligible
Garage	1700 Flett	79/16	Ineligible
House	1704 Flett	79/18	Ineligible
Garage	1704 Flett	79/18	Ineligible
House	1704 Flett	79/18	Ineligible
Garage	1704 Flett	79/18	Ineligible
House	1708 Flett	79/20	Ineligible
Garage	1708 Flett	79/20	Ineligible
House	1714 Flett	79/22	Ineligible
Garage	1714 Flett	79/22	Ineligible
House	1717 Flett	79/24	Ineligible
Garage	1717 Flett	79/24	Ineligible
House	1737 Grange	80/02	Ineligible
Garage	1737 Grange	80/02	Ineligible
House	1737 Grange	80/03	Ineligible
Garage	1737 Grange	80/03	Ineligible
House	1725 Grange	80/04	Ineligible
Garage	1725 Grange	80/04	Ineligible
School	2701 17h	80/05	Ineligible
Commercial	2712 17h	80/07	Ineligible
House	1622 Grange	80/08	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1617-19 Grange	80/09	Ineligible
Garage	1617-19 Grange	80/09	Ineligible

<b>Property Type</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Map Code</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
House	1604 Grange	80/11	Ineligible
Garage	1604 Grange	80/11	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1600-02 Grange	80/13	Ineligible
Garage	1604 Grange	80/13	Ineligible
House	1548 Grange	80/15	Ineligible
House	1528 Grange	80/16	Ineligible
Garage	1528 Grange	80/16	Ineligible
House	1521 Grange	80/18	Ineligible
Garage	1521 Grange	80/18	Ineligible
House	1516 Grange	80/20	Ineligible
Garage	1516 Grange	80/20	Ineligible
Church	1500 Grange	80/22	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1409-11 Grange	80/24	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	2641-2643 Wright	80/25	Ineligible
Commercial	2706-08 Wright	81/02	Ineligible
House	2729 Wright	81/03	Ineligible
House	1302 Thurston	81/04	Ineligible
Garage	1302 Thurston	81/04	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1310 Thurston	81/06	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1322-28 Thurston	81/07	Ineligible
House	1434 Thurston	81/08	Ineligible
Garage	1434 Thurston	81/08	Ineligible
House	1441 Thurston	81/10	Ineligible
Garage	1441 Thurston	81/10	Ineligible
House	1500 Thurston	81/12	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1511-13 Thurston	81/13	Ineligible
House	1525 Thurston	81/14	Ineligible
House	1528 Thurston	81/15	Ineligible
Garage	1528 Thurston	81/15	Ineligible
House	1537 Thurston	81/16	Ineligible
Garage	1537 Thurston	81/16	Ineligible
House	Ca 1536 Thurston	81/18	Ineligible
Garage	Ca 1536 Thurston	81/18	Ineligible
House	1540 Thurston	81/20	Ineligible
Garage	1540 Thurston	81/20	Ineligible
House	1625 Thurston	81/21	Ineligible
Garage	1625 Thurston	81/21	Ineligible
House	1629 Thurston	81/22	Ineligible
Garage	1629 Thurston	81/22	Ineligible
House	1640 Thurston	81/23	Ineligible
Garage	1640 Thurston	81/23	Ineligible
House	1646 Thurston	81/24	Ineligible
Garage	1646 Thurston	81/24	Ineligible
House	1653 Thurston	81/25	Ineligible
Garage	1653 Thurston	81/25	Ineligible

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Recommendation
House	1652 Thurston	82/02	Ineligible
Garage	1652 Thurston	82/02	Ineligible
House	1648 Quincy	82/04	Ineligible
Garage	1648 Quincy	82/04	Ineligible
House	1647 Quincy	82/06	Ineligible
Garage	1647 Quincy	82/06	Ineligible
House	1646 Quincy	82/08	Ineligible
Garage	1646 Quincy	82/08	Ineligible
House	2815 16th	82/10	Ineligible
Garage	2815 16th	82/11	Ineligible
House	2902 16th	82/12	Ineligible
Garage	2902 16th	82/12	Ineligible
House	1519 Quincy	82/14	Ineligible
Multifamily Res.	1504-06 Quincy	82/15	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/15	Ineligible
House	1500 Quincy	82/17	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/17	Ineligible
House	1501 Quincy	82/19	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/19	Ineligible
House	1436 Quincy	82/21	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/21	Ineligible
House	1428 Quincy	82/23	Ineligible
Multifamily Res.	Ca 1425 Quincy	82/24	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/24	Ineligible
Church	2901 Wright	82/26	Ineligible
Religious School	2915 Wright	82/27	Ineligible
Multifamily Res.	2825 Wright	82/28	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/28	Ineligible
House	2820 Wright	82/30	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/31	Ineligible
House	2824 Wright	82/32	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/33	Ineligible
House	2910 Wright	82/34	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/35	Ineligible
House	1330 Quincy	82/36	Ineligible
Garage	"	82/37	Ineligible
House	1327 Quincy	83/02	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/02	Ineligible
House	1323 Quincy	83/04	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/04	Ineligible
House	1318 Quincy	83/06	Ineligible
House	1306 Quincy	83/07	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/07	Ineligible
House	1302 Quincy	83/09	Ineligible
House	1320 Deane	83/10	Ineligible

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Recommendation
Garage	"	83/10	Ineligible
House	1327 Deane	83/12	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/12	Ineligible
House	1326 Deane	83/14	Ineligible
Garage.	"	83/14	Ineligible
House	1340 Deane	83/16	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/16	Ineligible
House	1344 Deane	83/18	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/18	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1345 Deane	83/20	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/20	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1356-58 Deane	83/22	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/22	Ineligible
House	1374 Deane	83/25	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/25	Ineligible
House	2924 Wright	83/27	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/27	Ineligible
House	3021 Wright	83/29	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/29	Ineligible
House	3025 Wright	83/31	Ineligible
House	3020 Wright	83/32	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/32	Ineligible
House	3012 Wright	83/34	Ineligible
Garage	"	83/34	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1422 Deane	84/02	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/02	Ineligible
House	1423 Deane	84/04	Ineligible
House	1431 Deane	84/05	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/05	Ineligible
House	1435 Deane	84/07	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/07	Ineligible
House	1441 Deane	84/09	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/09	Ineligible
House	1504 Deane	84/11	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/11	Ineligible
House	1508 Deane	84/13	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/13	Ineligible
House	1515 Deane	84/15	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/15	Ineligible
House	1541 Deane	84/17	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/17	Ineligible
House	1617 Deane	84/19	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/19	Ineligible

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Recommendation
House	3025 16th	84/21	Ineligible
House	1625 Deane	84/22	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/22	Ineligible
House	1633 Deane	84/24	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/24	Ineligible
House	1637 Deane	84/26	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/26	Ineligible
House	1644 Deane	84/29	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/29	Ineligible
House	1720 Deane	84/30	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/30	Ineligible
House	1725 Deane	84/32	Ineligible
House	1725 1/2 Deane	84/33	Ineligible
House	1729 Deane	84/34	Ineligible
Garage	"	84/34	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1742 Deane	85/02	Ineligible
Commercial	1747 Deane	85/03	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1713 West	85/04	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/04	Ineligible
Multi Family Res.	1645-47 West	85/06	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/06	Ineligible
House	1639-1641 West	85/10	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/10	Ineligible
House	1635 West	85/11	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/11	Ineligible
House	1539 West	85/12	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/12	Ineligible
House	1435 West	85/14	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/14	Ineligible
House	1431 West	85/16	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/16	Ineligible
House	1347 West	85/18	Ineligible
House	1339 West	85/19	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/19	Ineligible
House	1329 West	85/22	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/22	Ineligible
House	1255 West	85/24	Ineligible
House	1249 West	85/25	Ineligible
Garage	"	85/25	Ineligible

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**APPENDIX**

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Appendix A: Survey District

Appendix B: National Register Criteria For Evaluation

Appendix C: List of Contacts

**Appendix A: Survey District Boundaries**



THE KNAPP SCHOOL AREA



## **Appendix B: National Register Criteria For Evaluation**

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service  
National Register, History and Education

### NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

#### Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A.** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C.** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** That has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

#### Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A.** A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B.** A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C.** A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- D.** A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E.** A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F.** A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G.** A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

## **Appendix C: List of Contacts**

### **DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION STAFF**

#### **ADMINISTRATION**

Alicia Goehring, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 264-6515  
Debra Cravens, Program Assistant 264-6493

#### **OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHEOLOGIST**

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#### **ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES**

Jim Sewell, Senior Preservation Architect 264-6490  
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#### **COMPLIANCE SECTION**

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Sherman Banker, Compliance Archeologist 264-6507  
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