

Final Report

**City of Racine
Neighborhood Historic Property
Reconnaissance Survey
Washington Avenue Corridor,
West Sixth Street Area, and
West Racine Business District**



Prepared for:

**City of Racine
Racine, Wisconsin**

Prepared by:

**MEAD
&
HUNT** ENGINEERS
ARCHITECTS
SCIENTISTS
PLANNERS

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Cover photograph: Fire station located at 3829 Washington Avenue (photographed by Mead & Hunt, Inc., 2001).

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Abstract

During 2001, Mead & Hunt, Inc., undertook a reconnaissance survey 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 include the Washington Avenue Corridor, the West Sixth Street Area, and the West Racine Business District. Four previous surveys of the city were completed in 1975, 1979, 1984, and 1996. The purpose of this survey was to examine selected areas of the city that were not included in previous surveys and to identify additional properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register. Mead & Hunt's survey was limited to three neighborhood areas (see Appendix A, *2001 Survey Map*, for survey boundaries).

During the fieldwork phase of the project, Mead & Hunt identified and surveyed a total of 202 individual properties to be recorded within the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places (WIHP). During the evaluation phase, nine individual properties and two historic districts were found to meet National Register criteria and be eligible for listing (see Appendix B, *Historic District Boundary Maps*).

The survey report documents the results of historical research, field investigations, and evaluation of the properties within the selected areas. The report highlights the following elements of this effort:

- ▶ Criteria used to evaluate eligibility of properties within the City of Racine.
- ▶ Updated historic themes, including Architecture, Commerce, Settlement, and Government.
- ▶ Summary of previous survey efforts within the selected areas of the city, including:
 - Properties that have been demolished
 - Properties that are not eligible for the National Register
 - Properties that have been listed on the National Register or previously determined eligible
 - Properties that have been designated as locally significant
- ▶ 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
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West Sixth Street Area, and West Racine Business District

1. Introduction

In 2000, the City of Racine received a *Survey & Registration Planning Grant* from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW) to update and continue the reconnaissance survey of historic properties in the city. The grant was also supported by a matching contribution from Preservation – Racine, Inc., a local nonprofit group of preservation-oriented Racine citizens. Mead & Hunt, Inc., was retained by the city to conduct the survey and prepare a report highlighting survey findings and recommendations concerning eligible properties (see Appendix C for *Subgrant Work Program*). Amy R. Squitieri served as project manager and reviewed recommendations concerning eligible properties; Chad D. Moffett and Matthew T. Becker conducted the field survey; and Christina Slattery assisted with review of the project. Mead & Hunt conducted the fieldwork between January and June of 2001.

The first step of the survey was to identify historic properties that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The standard for documentation was based on the type, quality, and number of historic resources within the city. The survey team utilized three tools in making the decision to document particular historic resources. 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 SHSW's *Cultural Resources Management (CRM) in Wisconsin* 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.

The 2001 reconnaissance survey achieved its goals of identifying historic properties that possess architectural or historical significance and reevaluating resources documented in previous surveys. The 2001 survey recorded 202 properties within the selected survey areas. These properties were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register; of

these, nine individual properties and two historic districts are recommended eligible.¹ The completion of this survey supports the city's ongoing preservation initiatives by providing additional historical context and eligibility evaluations.

¹ Three of the nine individual properties, while not yet 50 years old, will reach the 50-year mark between 2002 and 2004 and are recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture*.

2. Methodology

Mead & Hunt was retained by the City of Racine to conduct a historic architectural reconnaissance survey of three neighborhoods: West Sixth Street Area, West Racine Business District, and Washington Avenue Corridor, as defined by the city (see Appendix A, *2001 Survey Map*).² The objective of this survey was to identify properties and districts that may be eligible for the National Register. The survey was undertaken by Amy R. Squitieri, M.A.; Chad D. Moffett, M.A.; Christina Slattery, M.S.; and Matthew Becker, B.A., between January and June of 2001. (See Appendix D for full *curricula vitae* that demonstrates compliance with *36 CFR 61* requirements.)

Within the three survey areas, three individual properties are currently listed on the National Register or have been determined eligible for the National Register by the SHSW. As a result of this project, nine individual properties and two historic districts were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register.

As the initial step, a literature/archival investigation was undertaken for this project. Resources studied included historic maps, local histories, properties recorded within the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places (WIHP), and two previous surveys of the City of Racine: *Architecture and Historical Survey of the City of Racine* (1979) and *A Survey of the Frank Lloyd Wright and Prairie School Architecture in Racine, Wisconsin* (1994). Material from the collections of the SHSW, Racine County Historical Society, and the Racine Public Library was utilized to chronicle area development and to ascertain historic developments and important events that took place in the area.

The field survey began with identifying properties in the selected neighborhoods that may be eligible for the National Register – the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. 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 prehistory or history

² Resolution No. 3697, Racine City Council, dated December 19, 2000, defines the neighborhood areas selected for the survey.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing (see Appendix E for full discussion of the National Register criteria for evaluation). In addition, properties 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 of history or comparable architectural styles in their community.

This survey was limited to buildings in the selected neighborhood areas that possess historical or architectural significance and retain a degree of historic integrity. Alterations such as additions, new siding, or replacement windows were considered “strikes” against the property as they have the potential to diminish the property’s historic integrity. Buildings that had several strikes counted against them were judged to have poor integrity and were not surveyed. Residential, commercial, and industrial buildings deemed architecturally significant compared favorably with similar stylistic examples within the city.

Documented properties are included in one of the following categories:

- ▶ The property was included in a previous survey (see *Previous Identification Efforts* section), but has been substantially altered since that time. A new photograph records the alterations to the property.
- ▶ The property was included in a previous survey, has not been substantially altered, **and** has good potential to be eligible for the National Register.³
- ▶ The property was **not** included in a previous survey **and** has good potential to be eligible for the National Register.

The field investigation focused on documenting structures within the survey area boundaries. The survey excluded properties listed on the National Register or that have been previously determined eligible for the National Register by the SHSW. To locate historic resources, surveyors drove each street in the three selected neighborhoods. After each street was investigated, it was marked off on the field map. Identified historic properties were photographed and mapped on a city map, and descriptive information was recorded on individual survey forms. Only the exteriors of buildings were inspected. For previously surveyed properties included in one of the categories listed above, existing *HistoriBase* records were

³ A windshield survey was performed in the early 1980s by staff of the Division of Historic Preservation, SHSW. Survey information, including location maps and survey cards, is included in the WIHP located at the Division of Historic Preservation, SHSW.

updated, revised inventory cards were generated, and new photographs appended.⁴ For newly identified properties, inventory records were created using the *HistoriBase* program.⁵ Updated and new inventory cards were provided to the SHSW for entry into the WIHP.

The next step of the survey was research. The *Architecture and Historical Survey of the City of Racine* (1979) and *A Survey of the Frank Lloyd Wright and Prairie School Architecture in Racine, Wisconsin* (1994), presented existing themes pertaining to the history of Racine and individual buildings identified during previous surveys in the city. Historic themes presented in this survey report relate to newly identified *Potentially Eligible* properties. The historic themes developed in this report include Architecture, Commerce, Government, and Settlement.

During the evaluation step, individual properties were reevaluated to assess their integrity and historic significance within the context of the city's historic themes. Each surveyed property was placed in one of three categories: "Potentially Eligible," "Locally Significant," or "Not Eligible." Recommendations for each of the surveyed properties are included in *Survey Results*.

1. *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.
2. *Locally Significant*: Includes individual properties with strong potential for local designation. These properties are good representatives of the community's historic and architectural themes.
3. *Not Eligible*: 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 local designation.

The last phase of the survey was the preparation of the reconnaissance survey report. Properties are referenced by map codes that are labeled on City of Racine plat maps labeled "Neighborhood Historic Property Reconnaissance Survey, 2001," at the Division of Historic Preservation, SHSW. The survey report includes project methodology, discussions of relevant historic themes, previous survey efforts, and survey results.

⁴ Properties that were previously surveyed and have not been altered but do not have good potential to be eligible for the National Register were not resurveyed.

⁵ *HistoriBase* is the computer database of records in the WIHP.

3. Historical Themes

A. Settlement and Physical Development

The City of Racine is located in southeastern Wisconsin, centered at the mouth of 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 encouraged settlement of the area. Both New England Yankees and immigrants from northern and western Europe settled in the area, leading to the creation of Racine County in 1836. On April 4, 1837, voters elected local officials in the first county election. As the settlement continued to grow, Racine became a village in 1841 and incorporated as a city in 1848, with a population of 3,000. Early improvements in the Racine area focused on road construction, the removal of tree stumps along Main Street, and the development of a harbor. Later, as the city's population continued to increase, its boundaries were extended to the north and west across the Root River into sparsely settled rural areas known locally as "Canada" and "Sagetown."⁶

Racine had an agriculturally based economy during the late 1800s, centered on wheat production in the rural areas, and manufacturing and processing in the city. Racine's population between 1850 and 1870 grew from 5,887 to 9,880. Population increases during this period were attributed to high birth rates and the large numbers of European immigrants arriving to this country after the Civil War. The early 1800s marked the westward migration of New England Yankees who settled in the southern portion of the state along Lake Michigan and in the Green Bay area. Toward the middle-to-late 1800s, massive waves of European immigrants populated the state. Opportunities to work in factories and to purchase inexpensive farmland attracted immigrants to southeastern Wisconsin. Groups of immigrants combined with New England residents to form settlements within southeastern Wisconsin and ethnic neighborhoods in the City of Racine.

By 1870, 43 percent of the people living in Racine were immigrants who often settled near their fellow countrymen, forming ethnic neighborhoods. In Racine, "the Norwegians and Danes tended to stay west of the Root River and the Bohemians north, while the Germans and Irish formed two separate enclaves – one northeast and the other southeast. The English generally resided in and around the Yankees on the lakefront, while the Welsh congregated on the near southwest side."⁷

⁶ John D. Buenker and Richard Amman, *Invention City: The Sesquicentennial History of Racine, Wisconsin* (Racine, Wisc.: Racine Heritage Museum, 1998), 17, 23-25; *History of Racine* (Pamphlet Collection of the SHSW, [1931]), 1, 6, 12.

⁷ Buenker, 33, 39-40.

Ethnic groups with sizeable concentrations in the selected neighborhoods include Danes and Czechoslovakians. Danish migration to Wisconsin occurred early, with a group settling in Racine around 1848. By 1870, there were 5,212 Danish in the state. Danish continued to settle in Racine until 1930, when the Danish population numbered 3,494. The J.I. Case Company and the Mitchell Wagon Company actively recruited workers from Denmark for its factories in the City of Racine. Large numbers of Danish immigrants settled in areas west of Racine and established neighborhoods that featured community gathering places – oftentimes churches and a centralized business district. Today, this area of Racine is commonly referred to as West Racine. By 1890, Racine had a total of just under 3,000 Danes and had one of the highest concentrations of Danes in the state. Racine ranked as the highest per capita concentration of Danes of any city in the United States, which resulted in ethnic Danish neighborhoods, particularly in West Racine where a neighborhood is referred to as “Kringleville,” named for a sweet Danish pastry. Due to its large Danish population, Racine became known as “the most Danish city in America.”⁸

Czech farmers and skilled tradesmen migrated to Wisconsin between the 1880s and 1920s and settled along the eastern counties located along the shores of Lake Michigan. In Racine County, a concentration of Czechs formed near the City of Racine in an agricultural community named Tabor in Caledonia Township.⁹

As wheat production fell dramatically in the late 1800s, new industries developed in Racine, which focused on the production of consumer goods and allowed the city’s economy to expand. Spurred by the economy and the demand for labor, Racine’s population grew rapidly, reaching 21,014 in 1890. To accommodate the burgeoning population, Racine annexed tracts of land surrounding the city between 1871 and 1929.¹⁰ Improved transportation networks within Racine and between Racine and Milwaukee facilitated neighborhood development in the newly annexed areas.¹¹

(1) Washington Avenue Corridor

The Washington Avenue Corridor developed along the route of the U.S. Territorial Road (presently Washington Avenue), which was in use during the mid-to-late 1800s. The corridor extends from South Memorial Drive to West Boulevard. One of the earliest settlers in the corridor was William Bull, who built a home on the south side of the U.S. Territorial Road. The U.S. Territorial Road served as the main transportation route

⁸ Buenker, 60; Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management (CRM) in Wisconsin* (SHSW, 1986), Volume 1: *Settlement*.

⁹ Wyatt, *CRM in Wisconsin*, Volume 1: *Settlement*.

¹⁰ This survey appears to contain areas annexed by the city in 1887 and 1911.

¹¹ Buenker, 49, 59-60, 78-79, 91.

heading west from Racine. In 1849 Bull sold his farm and moved to California. The new owner converted the house into a tavern and an 11-room inn that also served as a gathering place for the local community. After 1850, the U.S. Territorial Road was converted into a plank road, and by 1851 the Rock River Plank Road Company had purchased one-quarter acre of land and had erected a toll gatehouse that stood near the present intersection of Washington Avenue and West Boulevard. A toll of 25 to 40 cents was charged to those who used the road, with an additional 4 cents per mile for farm animals.¹²

Racine's economic and population growth spurred the city to annex adjacent land between 1876 and 1887. Development in the area prior to the annexations consisted of rural farmsteads and a few large residences owned by prominent families, such as the George Murray House at 2219 Washington Avenue and the N.D. Fratt residence (no longer extant) located immediately northwest of the intersection of Washington Avenue and West Boulevard. Racine again annexed land along its western border after 1876, when a small stretch of Washington Avenue and the surrounding area to the north and south was annexed to the city. An annexation in 1887 consisted of land along Washington Avenue from Phillips Avenue to West Boulevard, and from Graceland Boulevard to 21st Street. Land acquired from these two annexations included the area along the Washington Avenue Corridor, stretching from North Memorial Drive in the east to West Boulevard in the west.¹³

During the 1890s and early 1900s, development began at the east end of the corridor and moved westward rapidly. The impetus for the development along Washington Avenue and the surrounding neighborhoods was the introduction of the electrified trolley in the 1890s. The area consisted of single-family houses with some commercial buildings located near the intersection of North Memorial Drive and West Boulevard. Twelve residential homes were located between 1708 and 2024 Washington Avenue in 1897. Five years later, the number of houses more than doubled to 25 along the corridor, as development pushed further west into the 3000 block of Washington Avenue. Commercial development along the corridor in 1902 included a confectionary at 1710 Washington Avenue and a real estate office at 3009 Washington Avenue. By 1910, the confectionary was closed and the store stood vacant, and the real estate office was

¹² *History of Racine*, 14-15; Gerald L. Karwowski, *Old Racine on Parade: West Racine* (Union Grove, Wisc.: By the author, 1993), n.p.

¹³ Buenker, 59-60, 78, 91.

replaced by a florist. There was a grocery store at 3031 Washington Avenue in 1910. The Howell School was located at 1716 Washington Avenue.¹⁴

(2) West Sixth Street Area

In 1887 the City of Racine annexed land west of Racine, which included an area between Phillips Avenue and West Boulevard, and between Graceland Boulevard and 21st Street. The 1887 annexation included the West Sixth Street Area, which is bound by North Memorial Drive to the east, State and Spring Streets to the north, and the Root River to the south and west.¹⁵

Historically, the area was sparsely populated and known for the abundance of cedar trees along the banks of the Root River. The area served as a picnic spot for early residents of Racine and became known locally as “Cedar Bend.” Initial development of the West Sixth Street Area resulted from the city’s growing economy, increasing population, and the introduction of an electric trolley line in the 1890s. The Belle City Street Railway Company was first electrified in 1892, and was later sold to the Wisconsin Gas & Electric Company. The trolley connected residential areas, such as the West Sixth Street Area, with downtown Racine.¹⁶

By 1897, development on West Sixth Street included several commercial buildings on the 1500 block and residential development up to the 1700 block. In 1899 the Jefferson School was constructed at the northeast corner of West Sixth Street and Cliff Avenue. By 1910, residential development had increased and had spread eastward to the 1900 block of West Sixth Street as the area developed into a residential neighborhood. State Street, located on the northeast boundary of the West Sixth Street Area, was a popular destination for Danish immigrants and developed as a commercial area during the early decades of the twentieth century. Today, the West Sixth Street Area consists largely of residential houses and a few modern commercial buildings.¹⁷

¹⁴ Buenker, 59-60, 78-79; *Racine City Directory: 1897* (Racine, Wisc.: Times Publishing Co., 1897), 128; *Wright's Directory of Racine for 1902* (Milwaukee, Wisc., Alfred G. Wright, 1902), 126-127; *Wright's Directory of Racine for 1910* (Milwaukee, Wisc.: Wright Directory Co., 1910), 161-162.

¹⁵ Buenker, 78, 91.

¹⁶ Buenker, 59-60, 78-79; *History of Racine*, 8-9, 36.

¹⁷ James Burnett, “Danish Designs,” *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel*, 28 February 1999, Sec. F, p. 1, 10; *Racine City Directory: 1897*, 107; *Wright's Directory of Racine for 1910*, 164-165.

(3) West Racine Business District

The portion of West Racine included in this survey extends from West Boulevard west to Lathrop Avenue, and is bounded on the north by Linderman Avenue and on the south by 13th Street. Today, single-family residences dating from 1910 to 1930 are found in that area. A commercial area, built largely in the 1920s, extends along Washington Avenue from Blaine Avenue to West Boulevard. During the early history of the city, the West Racine Business District was simply known as the Bull and Fratt Farms. In 1911 the city annexed land west of the city limits, which included the West Racine Business District. The area covered in this annexation extended east to Lathrop Avenue, and from Graceland Boulevard on the north to near 16th Street to the south.¹⁸

Expansion of the city eastward to the West Racine Business District resulted largely because of the development of a mass transit system during the early twentieth century. The Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad began laying tracks along West Boulevard in 1906, and ran electrified trains hourly between Racine and Milwaukee in 1908. The railroad constructed a depot that replaced the Jensen-Hansen grocery store at the intersection of Washington Avenue and West Boulevard. Later, the Belle City Street Railway Company extended its trolley service from West Racine to Ohio Street in 1911.¹⁹

Rail and trolley service spurred commercial and residential development. Beginning in the early 1900s, the area attracted large numbers of Danish immigrants who settled in West Racine. The Danish influence is found in many business names, such as Larsen's Bakery, Nelson's Variety Store, and Johnson's Furnishings, which were established along Washington Avenue between Blaine Avenue and West Boulevard. The Guetzlaft's Gethsemane Lutheran Church was constructed in 1919 and provided an important meeting place for the Danish community in the West Racine Business District.²⁰

B. Commerce

Local commercial activity developed to provide goods and services to residents, farmers, and other businesses. Groups of businesses often formed in a node along a transportation route, especially in urban areas. Early commercial businesses included general stores, meat markets, furniture stores, bakeries, and liverys. Over time the commercial center changed, and services were added such as banks, movie theaters, department stores, and gas stations.

¹⁸ Buenker, 78, 91; Karwowski, n.p.

¹⁹ Buenker, 78-79; Karwowski, n.p.

²⁰ Burnett, "Danish Designs", Sec. F, p. 1, 10; Karwowski, n.p.

Rail and trolley service, and later the automobile, spurred commercial development in Racine. Beginning in the early 1900s, adjacent areas to the city attracted large numbers of immigrants – particularly Danes. The development of immigrant and worker neighborhoods resulted in a commercial center along Washington Avenue between West Boulevard and Blaine Avenue serving local needs. Businesses included Larsen’s Bakery, Nelson’s Variety Store, and Johnson’s Furnishings.

One historic district is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A Commerce*, as a collection of early twentieth-century commercial buildings.

- ▶ West Racine Historic Business District

See *Survey Results* for individual property descriptions and discussions of significance.

C. Architecture²¹

Wisconsin’s architectural styles are described in *CRM in Wisconsin*. The state’s architecture tended to mirror the architectural development of the nation as a whole, and after 1840, nearly every national or regional style appeared in Wisconsin. The following discussion is limited to the architectural styles found in newly identified *Potentially Eligible* properties, and is arranged chronologically.

(1) Styles

(a) 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 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 1920. Distinguished primarily by its box-like massing and broad proportions, the common Foursquare is two stories with a low-pitched hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, multiple dormers, and a one-story porch spanning the front facade. Exterior materials include brick, stone, stucco, concrete block, clapboard, and shingles, or any combination of these materials.

²¹ Wyatt, *CRM in Wisconsin*, Volume 2, *Architecture*.

(b) Arts and Crafts

Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1920, houses constructed in the Arts and Crafts style are simple in form, often with expansive stucco surfaces and little decoration aside from well-placed, multi-paned windows. Shingled roofs and brackets in the eaves are common, sometimes with padded edges to recall thatch. According to *CRM in Wisconsin*, a small number of Arts and Crafts houses exist in the state, suggesting that the understated romanticism and the informality of the style had less appeal than the more ornamented and traditional styles of the era, such as Queen Anne and Period Revival styles.

(c) Period Revival Styles

“Period Revival” is defined by *CRM in Wisconsin* as a term often used to describe a wide range of past motifs and styles that architects borrowed during the first four decades of the twentieth century, but particularly during the 1920s. Many of the best designs of the period are not historically correct copies of a style, but were the architect’s creative interpretations. The following styles, popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, were represented in the properties surveyed as *Potentially Eligible*.

- ▶ *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 constructed with masonry.
- ▶ *Dutch Colonial Revival* – An offshoot of the more formal Georgian Revival style, the Dutch Colonial Revival is readily identifiable by its gambrel roof. The common inclusion of a small wing at one end of the house upsets total symmetry, but helps to achieve a picturesque quality. A variety of exterior materials, including shingles, clapboard, brick, and stone are used.
- ▶ *Mediterranean Revival Style* – The Mediterranean Revival style is characterized by flat wall surfaces broken by a series of arches with terra cotta, plaster, or tile ornamentation borrowing from classical motifs. Mediterranean Revival buildings often have brick walls and red tile roofs, and are built around a courtyard.

Five properties and one district are recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* for their architectural significance.

- ▶ Fire Station, 3829 Washington Avenue, 64/3 – an example of Arts and Crafts style architecture.

- ▶ House, 2021 Washington Avenue, 6G/8 – an example of Arts and Crafts style architecture.
- ▶ House, 2300 Washington Avenue, 67/19 – an example of Neo-Gothic Revival style architecture.
- ▶ The Park Theater, 3015-3021 Washington Avenue, 59/24 – a commercial example of the Mediterranean Revival style architecture.
- ▶ Bethel-St. John's Methodist Church, 1502 West 6th Street, 37/6 – an example of Neo-Gothic Revival style architecture.
- ▶ Washington Avenue Historic Residential District.

See *Survey Results* for individual property and historic district descriptions and discussions of significance.

(2) Building Types

(a) Apartment Buildings²²

Apartment buildings and boarding houses were commonly constructed between 1845 and 1930 to provide housing needs for the expanding population of immigrants and low income and working families. During the later 1800s, two-story, three-story, and larger tenement buildings consisting of more than three units were constructed of both wood, brick, and masonry. After 1900 and until the 1930s, multi-story apartment buildings, often constructed of masonry, were built in the popular period revival styles of the early twentieth century. Apartment buildings in the Spanish or Mediterranean, Tudor, Colonial, and Gothic Revival styles can be found within the surveyed areas in Racine.

One property is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an example of a distinctive property type.

- ▶ Apartment Building, 1900 Washington Avenue, 6G/10.

See *Survey Results* for individual property descriptions and discussions of significance.

²² Based on Gail Hunton, *et al.*, *Built in Milwaukee* (Milwaukee: City of Milwaukee, 1983), 62-64.

(3) Architects, Landscape Architects, and Builders

Anton Kratochvil – Designer Anton Kratochvil was of Czechoslovakian descent, born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1886. During the 1920s, Kratochvil spent time as a vaudeville performer and was known on stage as the Marvelous Kradwell. Kratochvil and his brother, Aug, traveled from Manitowoc and settled in Racine where other Czechs were located. In 1935 Kratochvil ran for the office of mayor in the City of Racine.

After 1939, Kratochvil devised and copyrighted round house plans, which he sold across the country. He promoted his circular houses for their inexpensive construction costs and increased space. Specifically, Kratochvil promoted his house plans in Racine. Later, the round house design developed into an oval shape. Kratochvil dubbed these oval houses as his “Sea Shell” Design. There are twelve known Kratochvil-designed houses in Racine, dating from the 1940s to the 1960s.²³

One historic district is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* for its architectural significance as an example of a locally designed property type.

- ▶ Anton Kratochvil’s “Sea Shell” Design includes two houses and a duplex. See Table 5 – *Surveyed Properties of Anton Kratochvil’s “Sea Shell” Design*.

See *Survey Results* for individual property descriptions and discussions of significance.

D. Government

(1) Local Government²⁴

Local units of government in Wisconsin include cities, villages, and towns. These governing bodies provide public services, levy taxes, and acquire property among other functions. Cities are formed, or incorporated, after a requisite population is reached (historically 2,000) and a vote by the citizens of the municipality. As cities grow in size and population, it becomes necessary to annex land adjacent to its boundaries. City governments provided services such as water, sewer, schools, and police and fire protection. Residents of the City of Racine fall within the jurisdiction of the city. The

²³ Information obtained from the Wisconsin architects file, located at the Division of Historic Preservation, SHSW.

²⁴ Wyatt, *CRM in Wisconsin*, Volume 1: *Government*.

resources most commonly associated with city government are city halls, fire stations, utilities, and recreational facilities.

One property was identified as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A: Government* for its importance to local governmental development.

- ▶ Fire Station, 3829 Washington Avenue, 64/3

See *Survey Results* for individual property descriptions and discussions of significance.

4. Previous Identification Efforts

The SHSW 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. During the current survey, 44 previously surveyed sites were reevaluated, updated, and recorded in the WIHP.²⁵ Twenty of the previously surveyed properties are classified as *Not Eligible* or *Locally Significant*, and three are listed as *Potentially Eligible* and are recommended for listing on the National Register. These properties are evaluated in the *Survey Results* section. The remaining 21 properties are discussed below.

A. National Register-Listed, Previously Determined Eligible, and Locally Designated Properties

Table 1 lists the properties within the selected survey areas that have been listed in the National Register or have been determined to be eligible for the National Register by the SHSW. In addition, the City of Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission has locally designated two of these properties, the Peter Johnson House and the George Murray House, due to their historic and architectural interest.

Table 1
National Register-Listed, Previously Determined Eligible, and
Locally Designated Properties

Property Name	Address	Old Map Code	Designation
Peter Johnson House	1601 State Street	9G/26	National Register-listed, Locally Designated
George Murray House	2219 Washington Avenue	5G/33	National Register-listed, Locally Designated
Jefferson School	1722 West 6 th Street	37/12	Previously Determined Eligible

²⁵ All previous survey records, including inventory cards, photographs, and survey maps, are located in the WIHP, SHSW, Division of Historic Preservation.

B. Previously Surveyed Ineligible Properties

Sixteen previously surveyed properties no longer meet National Register criteria because they lack integrity. Many of these buildings have been altered since the time of the previous survey, and a new photograph has been taken to document these changes. During the reevaluation, properties identified as ineligible did not meet the outlined survey methodology discussed on page 2. Table 2 lists previously surveyed properties that were reevaluated as ineligible because they do not meet survey criteria and are not eligible for the National Register.

Table 2
Previously Surveyed Ineligible Properties

Property Type	Address	Old Map Code
House	1508-1510 West 6 th Street	7G/21
House	1516 West 6 th Street	37/13
House	1522 West 6 th Street	64/34*
House	1616 West 6 th Street	SK/389
House	213 Frank Avenue	7G/23
House	1253 Grove Avenue	2G/21
House	712 North Memorial Drive	9G/11
House	1250 Monroe Avenue	2G/14
House	1611 State Street	9G/28
House	1621 State Street	9G/29
Service Station	1701 Washington Avenue	6G/11
House	2007 Washington Avenue	38/13
House	2016 Washington Avenue	6G/6
House	2105 Washington Avenue	6G/9
House	3711 Washington Avenue	SK/415
House	1529 Winslow Street	9G/17

* *This property is listed in the WIHP but had no map code listed; a new map code was assigned to the property for this survey.*

C. Previously Surveyed Properties That are No Longer Extant

Five properties were found to have been demolished since earlier surveys. Table 3 lists those properties that have been lost.

Table 3
Previously Surveyed Properties
That are No Longer Extant

Resource Type	Address	Old Map Code
House	1519 Maple Avenue	8G/23
Immanuel's Danish Lutheran Church	522 North Memorial Drive	28/18
House	602 North Memorial Drive	9G/23
House	1531 Oak Street	9G/14
Commercial Building	1638 Washington Avenue	6G/12

5. Survey Results

During the survey, 134 individual properties were surveyed. During the evaluation step, these properties were reevaluated for their historic integrity and significance within the context of the historic resources and themes of Racine. Each surveyed property was placed in one of three eligibility classifications:

1. *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.
2. *Locally Significant*: Includes individual properties with strong potential for local designation. These properties are good representatives of the community's historic and architectural themes.
3. *Not Eligible*: 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 local designation.

Table 4 lists not eligible and locally significant surveyed properties, including property type, address, map code, and an eligibility recommendation.

Table 4
Surveyed Properties Not Eligible for the National Register or
Recommended as Locally Significant

Property Type	Address	Map Code*	Recommendation
West 6th Street Area			
House	1506 West 6 th Street	64/33	Not Eligible
House	1820 West 6 th Street	63/5	Not Eligible
House	1817 Clayton Street	56/16	Not Eligible
House	1818 Clayton Street	56/13	Not Eligible
House	1829 Clayton Street	56/10	Not Eligible
House	300 Cliff Avenue	57/21	Not Eligible
House	322 Cliff Avenue	57/18	Not Eligible

Table 4
Surveyed Properties Not Eligible for the National Register or
Recommended as Locally Significant

Property Type	Address	Map Code*	Recommendation
House	396 Cliff Avenue	8G/22	Not Eligible
House	422 Cliff Avenue	57/14	Not Eligible
House	432 Cliff Avenue	28/25	Not Eligible
House	809 Forest Street	58/33	Not Eligible
Garage	213 Frank Avenue, in rear	7G/24	Not Eligible
House	259 Frank Avenue	58/21	Not Eligible
House	245 Harrison Street	58/19	Not Eligible
Leutner Apartment Building	215-211 Howland Avenue	57/35	Locally Significant
Apartment Building	217 Howland Avenue	57/32	Not Eligible
House	234 Howland Avenue	57/27	Not Eligible
House	240 Howland Avenue	57/24	Not Eligible
House	233 Jones Street	58/25	Not Eligible
House	236 Jones Street	58/27	Not Eligible
Apartment Building	1501-1503 Maple Street	58/31	Not Eligible
House	1511 Maple Street	58/29	Not Eligible
House	1728 Maple Street	69/30	Not Eligible
House	10 McKinley Avenue	56/28	Not Eligible
House	14 McKinley Avenue	56/25	Not Eligible
House	49 McKinley Avenue	56/22	Not Eligible
House	66 McKinley Avenue	56/19	Not Eligible
House	408 North Memorial Drive	64/23	Not Eligible
House	418 North Memorial Drive	64/21	Not Eligible
Wayman AME Church	424 North Memorial Drive	9G/8	Not Eligible
House	504 North Memorial Drive	64/7	Not Eligible
House	710 North Memorial Drive	64/9	Not Eligible
Commercial Building	718 North Memorial Drive	9G/12	Not Eligible

Table 4
Surveyed Properties Not Eligible for the National Register or
Recommended as Locally Significant

Property Type	Address	Map Code*	Recommendation
House	311 Parkview Drive	8G/5	Not Eligible
House	327 Parkview Drive	58/9	Not Eligible
House	403 Parkview Drive	58/11	Not Eligible
House	419 Parkview Drive	58/13	Not Eligible
House	424 Parkview Drive	8G/6	Not Eligible
House	432 Parkview Drive	58/17	Not Eligible
House	3 Riverside Drive	56/32	Not Eligible
House	71 Riverside Drive	56/35	Not Eligible
Apartment Building	1821 Roe Avenue	56/3	Not Eligible
House	1825 Roe Avenue	56/6	Not Eligible
House	1611 Spring Place	57/3	Not Eligible
House	1707 Spring Place	58/36	Not Eligible
House	1524 Winslow Street	9G/16	Not Eligible
House	1619 Winslow Street	9G/18	Not Eligible
House	1703 Winslow Street	57/10	Not Eligible
Washington Avenue Corridor			
House	1630 Washington Avenue	68/32	Not Eligible
House	1710 Washington Avenue	68/35	Locally Significant
Salvation Army Building	1901 Washington Avenue	68/29	Not Eligible
House	1908 Washington Avenue	67/3	Not Eligible
House	1916 Washington Avenue	67/6	Not Eligible
Leutner Apartment Building	2005 Washington Avenue	68/27	Locally Significance
House	2022-2024 Washington Avenue	6G/7	Not Eligible
House	2025 Washington Avenue	68/22	Locally Significant

Table 4
Surveyed Properties Not Eligible for the National Register or
Recommended as Locally Significant

Property Type	Address	Map Code*	Recommendation
Our Savior's Lutheran Church	2219 Washington Avenue	68/19	Not Eligible
House	2230 Washington Avenue	67/14	Not Eligible
House	2240 Washington Avenue	5G/36	Not Eligible
House	2301 Washington Avenue	68/15	Locally Significant
House	2307 Washington Avenue	68/12	Not Eligible
House	2311 Washington Avenue	5G/32	Not Eligible
House	2317 Washington Avenue	68/8	Not Eligible
Duplex	2317-2321 Washington Avenue	68/5	Not Eligible
House	2401 Washington Avenue	67/22	Not Eligible
House	2405-2409 Washington Avenue	67/26	Locally Significant
Duplex	2515-2517 Washington Avenue	67/29	Locally Significant
House	2601 Washington Avenue	67/32	Locally Significant
House	2625 Washington Avenue	67/35	Not Eligible
House	2723-2725 Washington Avenue	59/2	Not Eligible
House	2803 Washington Avenue	38/12	Not Eligible
Apartment Building	2823-2825 Washington Avenue	59/17	Not Eligible
House	2901 Washington Avenue	59/14	Not Eligible
House	2915 Washington Avenue	59/11	Not Eligible
House	2925 Washington Avenue	59/8	Not Eligible
House	2931 Washington Avenue	59/5	Not Eligible
Commercial Building	3025-3027 Washington Avenue	59/27	Not Eligible
West Racine Bank**	1201 West Boulevard	69/21	Not Eligible
West Racine Business District			
House	3516 13 th Street	60/35	Not Eligible
House	3724 13 th Street	58/2	Not Eligible
House	1216 Arthur Avenue	38/10	Not Eligible
House	1222 Arthur Avenue	61/10	Not Eligible

Table 4
Surveyed Properties Not Eligible for the National Register or
Recommended as Locally Significant

Property Type	Address	Map Code*	Recommendation
House	1232 Arthur Avenue	61/13	Not Eligible
House	1234 Arthur Avenue	61/16	Not Eligible
House	1235 Arthur Avenue	61/19	Not Eligible
House	1243 Arthur Avenue	61/22	Not Eligible
House	1251 Arthur Avenue	61/26	Not Eligible
House	1106 Blaine Avenue	63/18	Not Eligible
House	1117 Blaine Avenue	63/16	Not Eligible
House	1122 Blaine Avenue	69/24	Not Eligible
House	1218 Blaine Avenue	61/32	Not Eligible
House	1225 Blaine Avenue	61/35	Not Eligible
House	1227 Blaine Avenue	60/4	Not Eligible
House	1230 Blaine Avenue	61/29	Not Eligible
House	1251 Blaine Avenue	60/7	Locally Significant
House	1253 Blaine Avenue	2G/18	Not Eligible
House	1254 Blaine Avenue	60/10	Not Eligible
House	1121 Cleveland Avenue	63/20	Not Eligible
House	1124 Cleveland Avenue	63/25	Not Eligible
House	1129 Cleveland Avenue	63/23	Not Eligible
House	1234 Cleveland Avenue	62/35	Not Eligible
House	1244 Cleveland Avenue	61/3	Not Eligible
House	1247 Cleveland Avenue	61/6	Not Eligible
House	1112 Grove Avenue	63/9	Not Eligible
Duplex	1227-1227 ½ Grove Avenue	60/32	Not Eligible
House	1250 Grove Avenue	60/29	Not Eligible
House	1254 Grove Avenue	60/26	Not Eligible
Duplex	1118 Hayes Avenue	63/14	Not Eligible
House	1128 Hayes Avenue	63/12	Not Eligible

Table 4
Surveyed Properties Not Eligible for the National Register or
Recommended as Locally Significant

Property Type	Address	Map Code*	Recommendation
House	1132 Hayes Avenue	63/10	Not Eligible
House	1234 Hayes Avenue	60/15	Not Eligible
House	1246 Hayes Avenue	60/18	Not Eligible
House	1254 Hayes Avenue	60/21	Locally Significant
House	3609 Linderman Avenue	63/27	Locally Significant
House	3707 Linderman Avenue	62/3	Not Eligible
House	3711 Linderman Avenue	62/5	Not Eligible
House	3717 Linderman Avenue	62/7	Not Eligible
House	3805 Linderman Avenue	62/14	Not Eligible
House	1128 Monroe Avenue	62/12	Not Eligible
House	1132 Monroe Avenue	62/9	Not Eligible
House	1215 Monroe Avenue	62/20	Locally Significant
House	1239 Monroe Avenue	62/22	Locally Significant
House	1246 Monroe Avenue	62/24	Not Eligible
Grace Lutheran Church	3700 Washington Avenue	65/29	Not Eligible
Apartment Building	3716 Washington Avenue	65/33	Not Eligible
House	3800 Washington Avenue	65/35	Locally Significant
House	1116 West Lawn Avenue	63/31	Not Eligible
House	1117 West Lawn Avenue	63/29	Not Eligible
House	1125 West Lawn Avenue	63/33	Not Eligible
House	1131 West Lawn Avenue	63/35	Not Eligible
House	1230 West Lawn Avenue	62/26	Not Eligible

Table 4
Surveyed Properties Not Eligible for the National Register or
Recommended as Locally Significant

Property Type	Address	Map Code*	Recommendation
House	1238 West Lawn Avenue	62/28	Not Eligible
House	1243 West Lawn Avenue	62/30	Not Eligible
House	1251 West Lawn Avenue	62/32	Not Eligible

* Previously surveyed properties have old map codes, while all newly surveyed properties are assigned new map codes.

** Currently, this property does not meet the 50-year minimum age requirements set by the National Register. This building should be reevaluated in 10 years when it reaches the requisite age.

A. Individual Properties Identified as Potentially Eligible for the National Register

Nine properties, categorized as *Potentially Eligible*, are recommended for listing in the National Register. These properties are priorities for listing in the National Register and for designation as local landmarks. This section includes a brief description of each property, the applicable National Register criteria, and areas of significance for each property. The following information is listed in each property heading: property type (historic name and date of construction, if known); address; and either its old or new map code.

▶ **Apartment Building, 1900 Washington Avenue, 6G/10**

This Mediterranean style apartment building, built c. 1925, features a mission tile roof, brick walls, and a brick foundation. An arched entryway surrounded by segmented stonework done in relief provides access to the building on the front facade, while a second arched entryway at the base of a square tower on the east facade provides additional access to the building. Two sets of French doors open onto small metal balconies on either side of the front entryway. The windows on the building are paired casements, with lintels on the front facade and one with metal work on the east facade. Additional decorative elements include tile mosaic at the base of a window on the east facade. As noted in the 1975 survey, the building had a cream brick exterior, but this has since been painted, covering a belt course of darker brick work. A modern, two-story wood balcony has been added to the west side of the building. This Mediterranean Revival style apartment building is an intact example of an early twentieth-century apartment building and is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture*.

- ▶ **House, 2021 Washington Avenue, 6G/8**
 Built c. 1920, this house features two front gables that protrude slightly, with brackets and half-timbering in the gable ends and the second story. Two-story bays are located on the west and east facades. The house has its original three-over-one windows, many with stone sills. The porch features four massive columns with medallions and stone banding. This house is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an example of the Arts and Crafts style with influences of the English Cottage style with excellent integrity.

- ▶ **House, 2300 Washington Avenue, 67/19**
 This brick house, built c. 1930, is a large example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style. The front facade features steeply pitched, multiple-gable roofs. Paired leaded-glass windows and barge boards are found in two of the gable ends, and an exterior chimney is evident on the south facade. Windows on the first and second floors are four-over-four, and the windows on the first floor exhibit transom lights. Prominently featured on the front of the house is an arched, stone-front entryway with an arched door with leaded-glass Gothic windows on each side. The entryway is topped by a decorative battlement motif. A small, one-story garage has been added to the east elevation of the house. Presently, the house has been converted into a commercial space and serves as the offices of a local architecture company. This house is a large and intact example of the Neo-Gothic style with good integrity, and is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture*.

- ▶ **The Park Theater, 3015-3021 Washington Avenue, 59/24**
 The Park Theater, built c. 1920, is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style. The two-story brick theater exhibits a tile roof, polychromatic tile work, and a decorative string course between the first and second floors. Windows have concrete sills, while three center windows feature molded concrete decoration and pilasters on each side. The first floor has a recessed entryway, also with pilasters and several added storefronts. The theater is a good example of Mediterranean Revival-inspired style applied to a theater and retains good integrity, and is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture*.

- ▶ **Fire Station, 3829 Washington Avenue, 64/3**
 Built c. 1930, this one-and-one-half-story cream brick fire station displays elements of the Arts and Crafts style. It has a hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, arched dormers, and padded roof edges. Original six-over-six windows with stone lintels and sills are visible, including a bay window on the west side of the front facade. Three large hinged-doors on the front facade provide access for the fire trucks. The building has raised brick corner quoins. This building is a good example of a municipal building constructed in the Arts and Crafts style with excellent integrity. The building is also recommended under *Criterion A: Government*,

as an example of the development of the city governmental services during the early twentieth century. This fire station may also be eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture*, as an example of Arts and Crafts architecture.

▶ **Bethel-St. John’s Methodist Church, 1502 West 6th Street, 37/6**

Built in 1904, Bethel-St. John’s Methodist Church is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* applying *Criterion Consideration A* for religious properties that gain significance from architectural distinction. This church is an intact and good example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style. The church has a side steeple with double entry doors bearing a cross motif, a louvered bell tower, and a four-sided spire. Ornate arched stained-glass Gothic windows adorn the church in the gable ends on the south and east facades. The south facade features a smaller tower with a four-sided spire, paired circle-top windows on the second story, and arched windows on the first story. This church has good integrity and demonstrates the Neo-Gothic Revival style applied to ecclesiastical buildings well. The church retains good integrity and features all of its original windows and entryways.

▶ **Anton Kratochvil’s “Sea Shell” Design**

Buildings constructed by Anton Kratochvil in the “Sea Shell” Design consist of two houses along Lathrop Avenue and a duplex along 13th Street constructed between 1952 to 1954. The houses and duplex were designed by Kratochvil in what he termed “Sea Shell” style. The houses have an oval shape, flat roofs, and rock-faced concrete block exteriors. While not yet 50 years old, the two houses will reach the 50-year mark in 2002 and the duplex in 2004. These intact examples of Anton Kratochvil “Sea Shell” Design are recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture*, for demonstrating the “Sea Shell” style as a vernacular method of construction. The two houses and duplex present consistent forms and have extremely good integrity. Table 5 lists the three surveyed properties built by Anton Kratochvil.

Table 5
Surveyed Properties of Anton Kratochvil’s
“Sea Shell” Design

Property Type	Address	Map Code
Duplex	3824 – 3822 13 th Street	58/5
House	1245 Lathrop Avenue	62/18
House	1249 Lathrop Avenue	62/17

B. Evaluation of Potential Historic Districts Recommended as Eligible for the National Register

Two potential historic districts were identified and are recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register. This section includes a brief description of each district, the applicable National Register criteria, and areas of significance.

► Washington Avenue Historic Residential District

The Washington Avenue Historic Residential District encompasses properties along both sides of Washington Avenue between Blaine and Cleveland Avenues; four properties on the north side, and three along the south side of Washington Avenue between Cleveland and West Lawn Avenues (see Appendix B, *Historic District Boundary Maps*). The district's 30 contributing resources are constructed primarily in the Arts and Crafts and American Foursquare styles, with examples of Prairie and Dutch Colonial Revival styles generally dating to c. 1920. The proposed district includes 29 single-family residences, one duplex, and one apartment building. The Washington Avenue Historic Residential District is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a collection of early twentieth-century homes that retain good integrity. The proposed district was part of an annexation of land to the City of Racine in 1911. The properties within the proposed district are adjacent to the former U.S. Territorial Road and the later extension of the trolley system, which helped to spur growth along Washington Avenue, making the area a desirable location. The period of significance, c. 1910 – c. 1935, covers the construction dates of all the houses within the district that contribute to its significance. Table 6 lists properties surveyed within the Proposed Washington Avenue Historic Residential District.

Table 6
Surveyed Properties Within
Washington Avenue Historic Residential District

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Status Within District
House	3400 Washington Avenue	66/35	Contributing
House	3403 Washington Avenue	70/3	Contributing
House	3406 Washington Avenue	66/32	Contributing
House	3407 Washington Avenue	70/2	Contributing
Duplex	3411-3413 Washington Avenue	70/1	Contributing
House	3412 Washington Avenue	38/9	Contributing

Table 6
Surveyed Properties Within
Washington Avenue Historic Residential District

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Status Within District
House	3416 Washington Avenue	71/15	Contributing
House	3417 Washington Avenue	66/24	Contributing
House	3420 Washington Avenue	71/16	Contributing
House	3423 Washington Avenue	71/35	Contributing
House	3427 Washington Avenue	66/25	Contributing
House	3428 Washington Avenue	66/28	Contributing
House	3500 Washington Avenue	71/19	Contributing
House	3501 Washington Avenue	65/9	Contributing
House	3504 Washington Avenue	65/6	Contributing
House	3505 Washington Avenue	65/12	Contributing
House	3508 Washington Avenue	71/20	Non-contributing
House	3512 Washington Avenue	38/8	Contributing
House	3513 Washington Avenue	71/34	Contributing
House	3517 Washington Avenue	71/33	Contributing
House	3521 Washington Avenue	71/32	Contributing
House	3520 Washington Avenue	71/21	Contributing
House	3524 Washington Avenue	65/2	Contributing
House	3525 Washington Avenue	65/14	Contributing
Apartment Building	3601 Washington Avenue	65/17	Contributing
House	3602 Washington Avenue	65/20	Contributing
House	3606 Washington Avenue	65/23	Contributing
House	3607 Washington Avenue	71/29	Contributing
House	3610 Washington Avenue	65/26	Contributing
House	3611 Washington Avenue	71/28	Contributing
House	3616 Washington Avenue	71/26	Contributing

► **West Racine Historic Business District**

The West Racine Historic Business District consists of 28 properties located on both sides of Washington Avenue from West Boulevard to Blaine Avenue (see Appendix B – *Historic District Boundary Maps*). The proposed district includes 20 contributing buildings: 15 commercial buildings, two churches, one house (which presently houses a business), and two gas stations. The buildings consist of one- and two-story commercial vernacular buildings constructed during the early twentieth century. The proposed district was part of an annexation of land to the City of Racine in 1911 along the U.S. Territorial Road and the later extension of the trolley system, which helped to spur growth along Washington Avenue, making the area a desirable location. In addition, the area was settled by a large concentration of Danish immigrants. The West Racine Historic Business District is recommended as eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A: Commerce* as a commercial center that developed during the early twentieth century as city services and transportation lines expanded outward for the increasing population. The district consists of a collection of vernacular commercial buildings constructed largely in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s that retain good integrity. The proposed district may also be eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A: Settlement* for its association with Danish settlement in west Racine. The period of significance for the proposed West Racine Historic Business District ranges from c. 1910 - c. 1950, to include the period of construction of the contributing resources within the district that contribute to its significance. Table 7 lists the properties surveyed within the Proposed West Racine Historic Business District.

**Table 7
Surveyed Properties Within
West Racine Historic Business District**

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Status Within District
Commercial Building	3114-3120 Washington Avenue	59/35	Contributing
Ande SC Building	3115 Washington Avenue	66/3	Contributing
Commercial Building	3117-3119 Washington Avenue	69/18	Non-contributing
Commercial Building	3122 Washington Avenue	70/6	Non-contributing
Higgins Building	3121-3123 Washington Avenue	66/7	Contributing
Service Station	3124 Washington Avenue	70/8	Contributing
Commercial Building	3200-3202 Washington Avenue	70/12	Contributing
Jorgensen Building	3201-3205 Washington Avenue	66/11	Contributing
Commercial Building	3204 Washington Avenue	70/14	Non-contributing

Table 7
Surveyed Properties Within
West Racine Historic Business District

Property Type	Address	Map Code	Status Within District
Hay Building	3207-3211 Washington Avenue	66/14	Contributing
Commercial Building	3208-3210 Washington Avenue	59/31	Contributing
Commercial Building	3212 Washington Avenue	70/16	Contributing
Commercial Building	3213 Washington Avenue	69/15	Contributing
Commercial Building	3216 Washington Avenue	70/19	Non-contributing
Commercial Building	3219 Washington Avenue	69/13	Contributing
Commercial Building	3221-3223 Washington Avenue	69/10	Non-contributing
Commercial Building	3222 Washington Avenue	70/22	Contributing
Church	3300 Washington Avenue	66/17	Contributing
Commercial Building	3301 Washington Avenue	69/7	Non-contributing
House	3305 Washington Avenue	66/21	Contributing
Commercial Building	3306 Washington Avenue	70/26	Contributing
Commercial Building	3308 Washington Avenue	70/27	Non-contributing
Commercial Building	3309 Washington Avenue	69/6	Contributing
Commercial Building	3312-3314 Washington Avenue	70/28	Non-contributing
Commercial Building	3313 Washington Avenue	69/3	Contributing
Gethsemane Lutheran Church	3319 Washington Avenue	70/34	Contributing
Commercial Building	3322-3316 Washington Avenue	70/32	Contributing
Service Station	3326 Washington Avenue	69/26	Contributing

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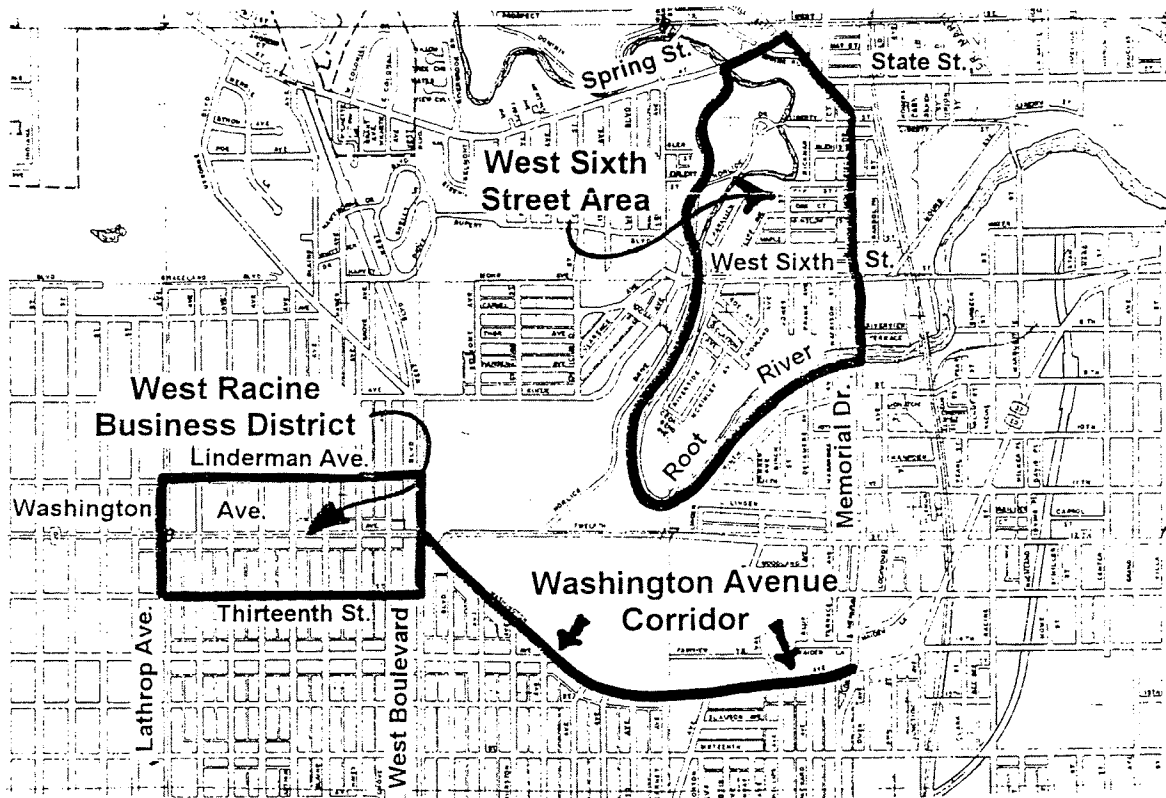
_____. *CRM*. Volume 2, *Architecture*. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Appendix A. 2001 Survey Map

December 28, 2000

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING

The City of Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission will be conducting a reconnaissance survey of portions of the City of Racine to identify properties of architectural and historical significance. Three areas of the City have been selected and are generally defined as the West Sixth Street Area, the West Racine Business District, and the Washington Avenue corridor between Memorial Drive and West Boulevard. The specific study areas are indicated on the map below:



The Landmarks preservation Commission has scheduled a public informational meeting at which representatives from both the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the firm of Mead & Hunt, the consultant to conduct the study, will be present so you and other citizens can be informed of the details of the project, and where your views regarding the project may be expressed. The informational meeting will be held on **Monday, January 8, 2001, at 4:30 P.M.**, in Room 205 of City Hall, 730, Washington Avenue.

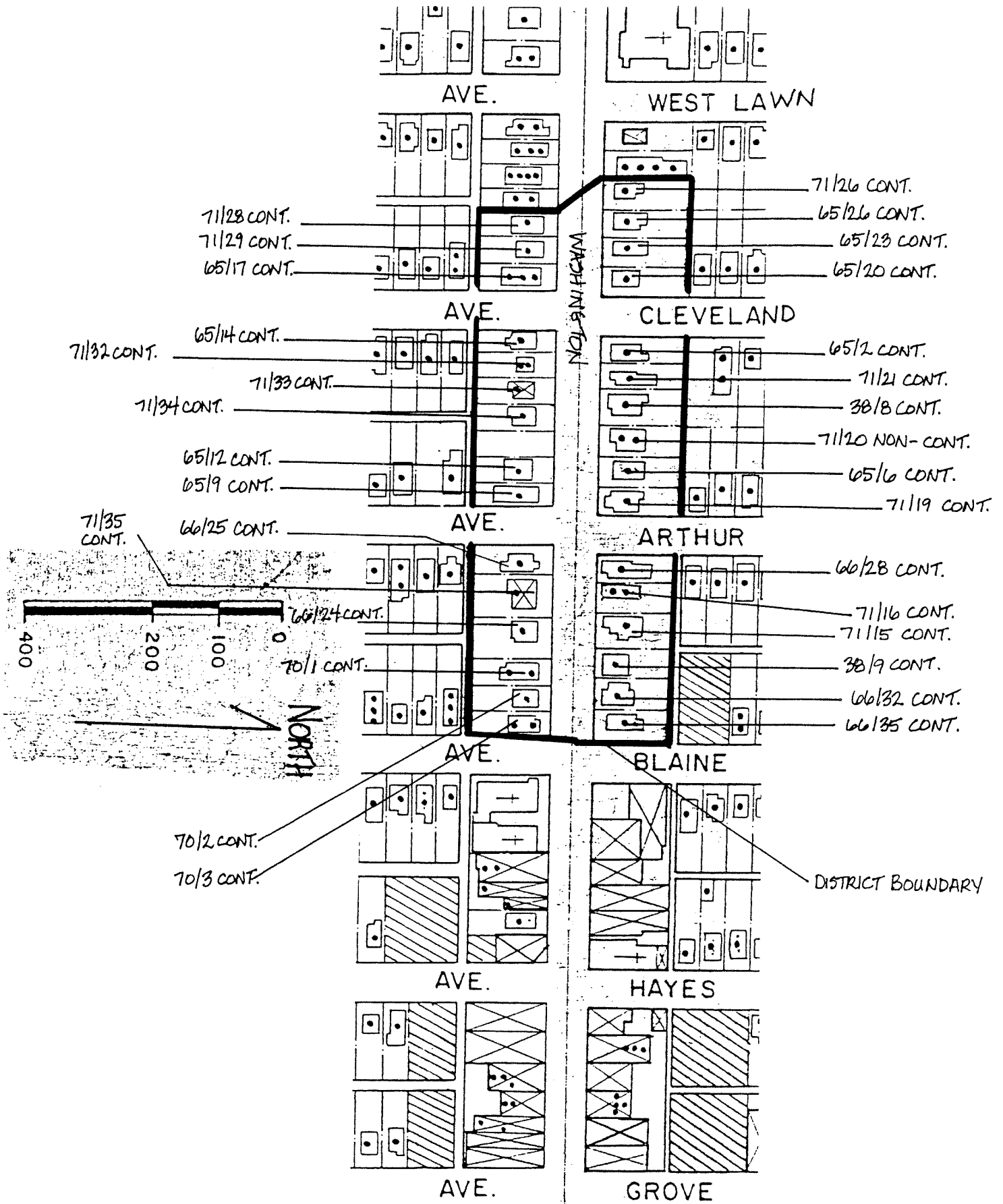
Mary Whitman, Chairman
Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission

MW/mgs

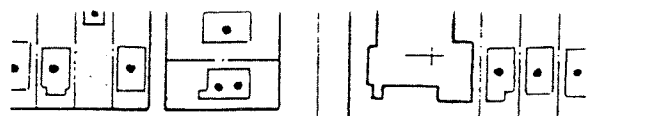
If you are disabled and have accessibility needs or need information interpreted for you, please call the Department of City Development at (262)636-9151 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.

Funding for this project has been obtained through a donation from Preservation Racine, Inc. and Federal funds from the U.S. Department of the Interior as administered by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Appendix B. Historic District Boundary Maps

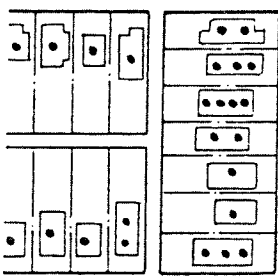


Washington Avenue Historic Residential District (Proposed)
 Racine County,
 City of Racine, Wis.



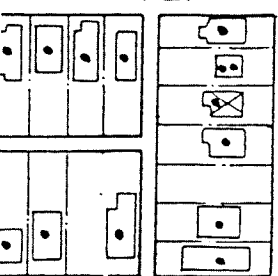
AVE.

WEST LAWN



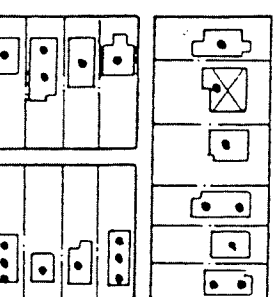
AVE.

CLEVELAND



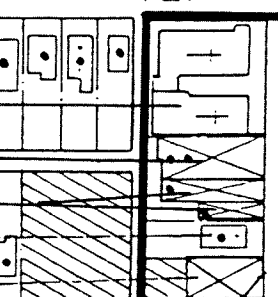
AVE.

ARTHUR



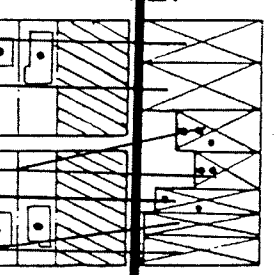
AVE.

BLAINE



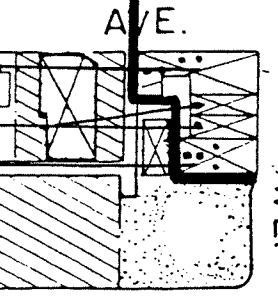
AVE.

HAYES



AVE.

GROVE



BLV.

WEST

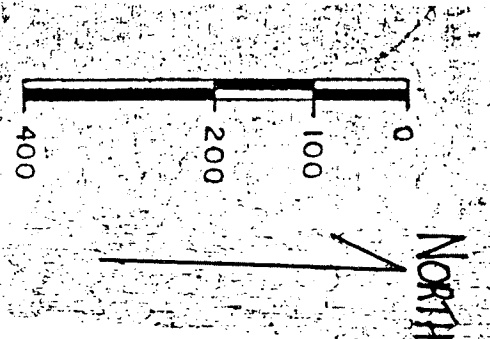
WASHINGTON

AVE.

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

West Racine Historic Business District (Proposed)
 Racine County,
 City of Racine, Wis.

Mead & Hunt, Inc., 2001



- 70/34 CONT.
- 69/13 CONT.
- 69/16 CONT.
- 66/21 CONT.
- 69/17 NON-CONT.
- 69/10 NON-CONT.
- 69/13 CONT.
- 69/15 CONT.
- 69/14 CONT.
- 66/11 CONT.
- 66/7 CONT.
- 69/18 NON-CONT.
- 66/3 CONT.

- 69/26 CONT.
- 70/32 CONT.
- 70/28 NON-CONT.
- 70/27 NON-CONT.
- 70/26 CONT.
- 66/17 CONT.
- 70/22 CONT.
- 70/19 NON-CONT.
- 70/16 CONT.
- 59/31 CONT.
- 70/14 NON-CONT.
- 70/12 CONT.
- 70/8 CONT.
- 70/6 NON-CONT.
- 59/35 CONT.

Appendix C. Subgrant Work Program

RACINE WORK PROGRAM
Project No. 55-00-15387-13
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
Attachment A: Work Program (As of 5/22/00)

Page D-1.

The Division of Historic Preservation (DHP), State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the City of Racine, hereinafter called the subgrantee, agree to the following work activities and project conditions for the completion of a reconnaissance survey and related activities in Racine, assisted with an historic preservation grant-in-aid.

1. The subgrantee shall conform to and follow all necessary program requirements and guidelines detailed in the two manuals attached to this memorandum of agreement ("Architecture-History Survey Manual" and "Subgrant Administration Manual") and shall inform the principal investigator of these requirements. The DHP will provide the subgrantee with all necessary forms, including progress reporting, reimbursement requests, and inventory cards.
2. Consultant Selection. The subgrantee, with the assistance of the DHP, must hire a principal investigator within two months of the signing of this agreement. Recruitment and hiring must follow DHP procedures and Department of Interior guidelines as explained in the "Subgrant Administration Manual." The DHP will have final approval of the principal investigator selected. The principal investigator must be qualified according to the requirements for State Historic Preservation Office staffs, as appropriate, which are specified in the National Historic Preservation Act (see the "Subgrant Administration Manual").
3. Consultant Training. The principal investigator, project assistants, and the project director may be required to attend a training session in Madison prior to beginning work to be trained in DHP survey procedures.
4. Completion Schedule. All products must be completed according to the schedule specified in this work program. Final products must be submitted to the DHP by July 15, 2001. Non-compliance with the schedule is considered grounds for terminating the subgrant.

5. Reconnaissance Survey. The project will consist of a reconnaissance survey of the project area in order to document properties of architectural or historical interest and potential significance. The project area is bounded by Lake Michigan on the east, 21st St., Durand Ave., and Rosalind Ave. on the south, Lathrop Ave., Indiana St., Ohio St., Golf Ave., Mt. Pleasant St. and Douglas Ave. on the west and by Three Mile Rd. and North St. on the north side of the city. The project will not survey properties that have already been determined eligible for listing on the National Register or are already listed on the National Register. The survey must be conducted according to guidelines described in the "Architecture-History Survey Manual". Products of the reconnaissance survey are:
 - a. Negatives, organized by film roll in 9-1/2" x 12" plastic negative preservers and a sheet of contact prints for each film roll. The DHP will explain the coding system and provide the first roll number to be used. A photocopy of the contact prints should be retained by the subgrantee. If a second set of photographs is required by the subgrantee, the cost of the photographs must be a separate line in the budget.
 - b. Survey maps, indicating all surveyed properties by a dot or lot lines and referenced by the map code. The survey maps must be approved by the DHP for appropriateness of scale, etc. An original mylar survey map and one print must be provided to the DHP.
 - c. DHP inventory cards, for all inventoried properties, fully completed and with photographs drymounted on the back. The inventory cards are prepared for the DHP, but can be photocopied for the subgrantee. Computer generated cards will be accepted with the prior approval of the format by the DHP.
 - d. The DHP requires receipt of the Historibase diskette used for the survey. A complete printout of the diskette will be given to the subgrantee, preferably with photos attached.
 - e. Preparation of reconnaissance survey report. The reconnaissance survey report must be prepared according to the guidelines in the intensive survey manual. Properties, either individually or as part of potential historic districts, must be evaluated for their potential significance under National Register Criteria C. The following sections will also be a part of the report:

RACINE WORK PROGRAM
Project No. 55-00-15387-13
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
Attachment A: Work Program - Page 3

1. Historical Overview (including early settlement and physical development)
2. Architecture (organized according to the styles and forms listed in the survey manual)

A typed draft of a report chapter must be submitted for DHP review by December 1, 2000. At least eight (8) copies of the final report must be submitted to the DHP by the project completion date. The final report must be double-sided and spiral bound. The subgrantee must also submit one (1) unbound, double-sided copy on acid-free paper. The subgrantee should retain at least three copies of the final report.

6. Public Education. The subgrantee will sponsor at least two public meetings during the course of the project. It will be necessary for the principal investigator and the DHP to participate in both public meetings. The first meeting, to be held near the beginning of the survey project, should introduce the project and the principal investigator to the community. The second meeting, to be held toward the end of the survey, should include a formal presentation of survey findings by the principal investigator. At one of the meetings the DHP will explain the National Register of Historic Places program. Additional public meetings can be held at the discretion of the subgrantee and the DHP as necessary.
7. Acknowledgment of Federal Assistance. An acknowledgment of federal funding must be made in any publication or slide or video production resulting from this project (See Section 7 of the "Subgrant Administration Manual"). The standard acknowledgment that must be used is stated in the manual. Press releases, speeches, and other dissemination of information by a subgrantee regarding grant-assisted projects must also acknowledge the support of the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Future publications, materials, or projects that result from this grant-assisted project must acknowledge the federal support.

Appendix D. *Curricula Vitae*

Amy R. Squitieri

Manager of historic preservation

Areas of expertise

*Reconnaissance Surveys
Intensive surveys
Determinations of Eligibility
National Register Nominations
Historic Resource Management Plans
HABS/HAER Documentation
Documentation for Consultation
Memorandum of Agreement
4(f) Evaluations*



Education

*EMBA
University of Wisconsin
MA in Architectural History
University of Virginia
BS in Art History
University of Wisconsin*

Professional affiliations

*Society for Industrial Archeology
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Forum Member
Wisconsin Trust for Historic
Preservation
Madison Landmarks Commission
Madison Trust for Historic Preservation
National Alliance of Historic
Preservation Commissions
Transportation Research Board*

Training

*Evaluation and Rehabilitation of Historic
Structures, UW-Milwaukee, Center
for Continuing Engineering
Education, 1998
Advanced Consulting and Appraisal
Seminar: Historic Properties, School
of Business, University of Wisconsin-
Madison, 1997
Renovation/Restoration of Historic
Buildings, Professional Development
Seminar, University of Wisconsin-
Madison, 1995
Advanced Seminar on Preparing
Agreement Documents under Section
106 of the National Historic
Preservation Act, Training Course
with Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation, 1995
Introduction to Federal Projects and
Historic Preservation Law, GSA
Training Course with Advisory
Council on Historic Preservation,
1993*

Papers

*Wisconsin's Management Plan for
Historic Truss Bridges, Transportation
Research Board, Archaeology and
History Workshop, 1997
Hydraulic Air Compressors Powering
Iron Mountain's Mines, Society of
Industrial Archeology, 1997
11,000 Bridges! How to get a handle on
New York's historic resources,
Transportation Research Board,*

Experience

Squitieri is an architectural historian and project director with nine years' experience preparing management plans for historic engineering structures such as bridges and hydroelectric structures.

She works closely with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, managing the agency's Section 106 compliance for projects statewide. Squitieri has worked with several state transportation agencies to satisfy requirements for compliance with state and federal preservation law. She has served on three long-term planning committees with member of the Federal Highway Administration, State Historic Preservation Office, and Department of Transportation.

As project manager, she tracks schedules, budget, and work-in-progress. She supervises field investigations, research, property evaluations, and final report preparation. She also advises engineers on completing the Section 106 process which develops alternatives to avoid historic properties and mitigate the effects of projects.

Related projects

Historic research

Wisconsin's Historic Aviation Facilities

Researched history of aviation and federal relief programs in Wisconsin. Investigated roles of Bureau of Air Commerce and Works Progress Administration in constructing airports nationwide with emphasis on activity in Wisconsin. Evaluated functional and stylistic considerations that affected hangar and terminal design. Project culminated in a paper presented at the conference of the Wisconsin and Minnesota state historical societies.

Determination of eligibility

Waukesha County Airport

Waukesha, Wisconsin

Completed evaluation of the National Register-eligibility of this aviation facility. The combination terminal and hangar building was determined eligible under Criterion C: Architecture, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of 1930s airport design and of structures constructed under federal relief programs. The facility is also eligible under Criterion A: Government as a good example of the Works Progress Administration's role in a local public works project.

U.S. Highway 41

Oconto and Marinette Counties, Wisconsin

Completed survey of historic properties that may be affected by highway widening. Supervised preparation of eight Determinations of Eligibility for farmsteads, a school, and several residences.

M-29 Intensive level survey

Marine City, Michigan

Supervising completion of intensive level survey of above-ground resources for M-29. Two late nineteenth-century house and a historic district will be evaluated for potential National Register eligibility. Work conducted for Michigan Department of Transportation.

Chad Moffett

Senior architectural historian

Areas of expertise

Reconnaissance surveys
Determinations of Eligibility
Preservation planning
Agricultural buildings and structures

Education

MA in Cultural Resource Preservation,
Department of Landscape
Architecture,
University of Wisconsin
BA in American History
University of Wisconsin

Training

Working with the revised regulations.
National Preservation Institute
seminar, 1999
Section 106: Advanced National
Preservation Institute seminar, 2000

Professional affiliations

American Society of Landscape
Architects
Agricultural History Society
National Council on Public History
Wisconsin Trust for Historic
Preservation, Public Policy
Committee



Experience

Conducts historical research and contextual studies in the fields of architecture, vernacular architecture, agricultural history, and landscape architecture. Over two years of experience with architectural surveys in the Midwest and preservation planning. Works extensively on Wisconsin Department of Transportation compliance projects. Project responsibilities include completing city and county reconnaissance and intensive surveys, determinations of eligibility, National Register nominations, and preparing community historic resource survey reports.

Related projects

Oconto County Intensive Survey

Unincorporated villages

Documented 98 properties located within 26 unincorporated communities in Northeastern Wisconsin and the surrounding rural landscape. Extensive research was undertaken to identify the settlement patterns, construction dates and history of farmsteads, houses, businesses, and services within the study areas. The survey highlighted community development and explored eight separate historical themes.

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

Wayne County

Completed a reconnaissance-level survey of historic resources in Wayne County for the Nebraska Historic Building Survey inventory. The survey documented approximately 400 properties within the county, with 73 properties recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register. Responsibilities included research, historic context development, field survey, and final report preparation.

National Register nomination

Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Completed a National Register nomination (NPS form 10-900) for a late nineteenth-century Queen Anne house in Eau Claire. The Gikling House, constructed in 1894, is architecturally significant at the local level under Criterion C: Architecture.

National Register nomination

Holy Cross Church and Convent, Green Bay, Wisconsin

Prepared a National Register nomination (NPS form 10-900) for the Holy Cross Church and Convent for the city of Green Bay. The church and convent complex contains 6 contributing buildings constructed from 1862 until 1932, representing a range of architectural styles popular during the parish's development.

Matt Becker*Historic preservation***Areas of expertise**

*Reconnaissance Surveys
Historical Research*

Education

*BA in Anthropology and Geography
University of Wisconsin*

Registration

Certified Professional Archaeologist

Credentials

*Society for American Archaeology
Cahokia Mounds Museum Society
Historic Architecture Consultants
Seminar , 2001*

Past employment

*Henderson State University
Central Mississippi Valley
Archaeological Research Institute
State Historical Society of Wisconsin*

**Experience**

Matt Becker conducts historical research and field surveys in architecture and building types. His research interests include Midwest history and prehistory as well as landscape history and evolution. Becker works on Department of Transportation compliance projects. His project responsibilities include photographic documentation, detailed property descriptions, and completing project survey forms.

Related projects**Historic building survey — STH 76***Outagamie County, Wisconsin*

Conducted fieldwork to identify historic properties along a 2.5 mile stretch of urban and rural roadway that may be affected by a road widening project. Historic buildings identified included a historic railroad hotel, bank, mill, and farmsteads. Research efforts included regional history, identification of related historic context, and site-specific research.

Historic building survey*Madison and Pierce Counties**Nebraska*

Participated in the cataloguing of survey data for two county survey projects. Responsibilities included labeling contact sheets, negatives and slides, and transferring field survey map data to final USGS, county, and community maps. Final survey products were prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Historic building survey*State Historical Society of Wisconsin**Racine, Wisconsin*

Conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of historic buildings in select areas of the city of Racine, Wisconsin. Research involved city, site, and building history. Responsibilities included photographic documentation, completion of survey evaluation forms, and entry of recorded properties in the State Historical Society's *Historibase*.

Environmental impact survey*Des Moines and Lee counties**Des Moines County and Lee County, Iowa*

Conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of historic buildings within a 1.5 mile radius of proposed cellular phone towers. Research involved determining the historical significance of various properties. Responsibilities included photographic documentation and descriptive analysis.

Christina Slattery*Senior architectural historian***Areas of expertise**

*Reconnaissance surveys
Intensive surveys
Determinations of Eligibility
National Register Nominations
HABS/HAER Documentation
Historic resource management plans*

Education

*MS in Historic Preservation
Ball State University
BA in Art History
University of Wisconsin*

Professional affiliations

*National Trust for Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Forum Member
Wisconsin Trust for Historic
Preservation
Society for Commercial Archaeology
Nebraska State Historical Society
Minnesota Historical Society
State Historical Society of Wisconsin*

Training

*Introduction to Federal Projects and
Historic Preservation Law, GSA
Training Course with Advisory
Council on Historic Preservation,
1996
Advanced seminar on Preparing
Agreement Documents under Section
106 of the national Historic
Preservation Act, National
Preservation Institute Course, 2000*

Past employment

*U.S. West Research, Inc.
HABS/HAER-National Park Service
Midwest Regional Office-National Park
Service*

**Experience**

Serves as an architectural historian and field survey supervisor specializing in the history of technology, American architecture, and landscape architecture. Her experience over the past seven years includes surveys, National Register nominations, Determinations of Eligibility, management plans, and HABS/HAER documentation. Routinely applies the National Register criteria to evaluate the significance of structures, buildings, and sites. Project responsibilities include supervising field surveys, completing research and photographic documentation, and report preparation.

Related projects**Nebraska historic buildings survey****Nebraska**

Served as project manager for the completion of six county surveys throughout the state. Surveys identified, documented and evaluated National Register eligibility for a variety of urban and rural resource types. Directed fieldwork, research, preparation of survey products and report production. Work completed for the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Meridian highway**Intensive Survey and National Register nomination**

Conducted research and fieldwork to develop a historic context for the Meridian Highway in two counties in northeastern Nebraska. Research efforts focused on the significance of the road, establishment of road-related resources, and transformation of the route. Nominating a 4.5 mile section of the original 1915 route in Pierce County that retains excellent integrity including original bridges, culverts, and road bed.

Aviation in Nebraska**Statewide historic context**

Directing an effort to develop a statewide historic context for public aviation in Nebraska. Context focuses on significant events, funding, and legislation that created Nebraska's love of aviation and a comprehensive system of airports throughout the state. Research efforts included a review of plans, correspondence and documents in the files of the Nebraska Department of Aeronautics.

Historic bridge inventory and management plan**Statewide, New York**

Assisting in the effort to identify state and locally owned highway bridges with historic value and develop a management plan for them. Responsibilities include: research and development of a contextual study for historic bridges in New York State; preparation of a methodology for the inventory of pre-1961 bridges; development of a training session for surveyors; and evaluating survey results to identify bridges that are eligible for the National Register. Work is being done for the New York State Department of Transportation.

Appendix E. National Register Criteria for Evaluation

THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide the states, federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register.

Criteria: 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 persons significant in our 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 have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or 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 of Historic Places. 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 significant primarily 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 other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance 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 historical significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Appendix F. List of Contacts

Wisconsin Preservation Information

State Historical Society of Wisconsin • 816 State Street • Madison, Wisconsin 53706 • (608) 264-6500

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Staff List

The Division of Historic Preservation administers Wisconsin's historic and archeological preservation programs as well as federal historic preservation programs in the state. Division staff below serve as primary contacts for the areas indicated. If you are uncertain whom to call, please contact *Donna Amacher*. Internet e-mail addresses are listed below staff names in <brackets>.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND OBTAINING MATERIALS: General questions, copies of brochures, pamphlets, information sheets, forms, nomination materials, lists of National Register and State Register properties in Wisconsin *Donna Amacher* (608/264-6500)
Fax (608-264-6504)

<donna.amacher@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

ARCHEOLOGY: State Archeology programs, general information on archeology and archeological sites in Wisconsin, identification and protection of archeological sites, subgrants for archeology.

•State Archeologist *Robert Birmingham* (608/264-6495)
<bob.birmingham@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

•Nominating archeological sites to State and National Registers, tax exemptions for archeological sites
..... *Diane Holliday* (608/264-6494)
<diane.holliday@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

•Archeological site information, public education programs *John Broihahn* (608/264-6496)
<john.broihahn@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

•Identification and protection of underwater archeological resources *David Cooper* (608/264-6493)
<david.cooper@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

LOCAL ASSISTANCE: Information on local historic preservation ordinances and the Certified Local Government program..... *Geoffrey Gyrisco* (608/264-6510)
<geoff.gyrisco@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

HISTORICAL MARKERS: Applications for official state historical markers *Sarah McBride* (608/264-6488)
<sarah.mcbride@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

NATIONAL REGISTER AND STATE REGISTER NOMINATIONS

•Nominating a building or district to the National Register and State Register of Historic Places.
..... *Marie North* (608/264-6498)
<marie.north@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

•Information on architectural history *James Draeger* (608/264-6511)
<jim.draeger@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: How to research a historic building, community, or district, and how to determine National Register and State Register historical significance; information concerning the Wisconsin cultural resource management plan. Also, information regarding the statewide survey of historical and architectural resources and federal subgrants to conduct surveys *Joe DeRose* (608/264-6512)
<joe.derose@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

COMPLIANCE: Conforming with state and/or federal laws relating to historic and archeological properties; determining whether the State Historical Society should become involved when a building or site of historic or archeological importance is threatened.

- Chief, Compliance Section *Richard Dexter* (608/264-6509)
<richard.dexter@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>
- Compliance Assistant *Dan Duchrow* (608/264-6505)
- Compliance, federal projects—historic buildings *Rick Bernstein* (608/264-6506)
<rick.bernstein@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>
- Compliance, federal projects—archeological sites *Sherman Banker* (608/264-6507)
<sherman.banker@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>
- Compliance, state and local projects *Chip Brown* (608/264-6508)
<chip.brown@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

TAX CREDITS AND ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS: Information on income-tax credits for rehabilitation; proper restoration and rehabilitation techniques for historic buildings.

- For income-producing historic buildings *Brian McCormick* (608/264-6491)
<brian.mccormick@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>
- For historic homes *Jim Sewell* (608/264-6490)
<jim.sewell@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>
- Proper restoration and rehabilitation techniques *Brian McCormick or Jim Sewell*

BURIAL SITES PRESERVATION: Information on cataloging and protecting prehistoric and historic cemeteries, family plots, and Native-American mounds; to report disturbances of burial sites.

- Archeological survey of burial sites *Leslie Eisenberg* (608/264-6503)
<leslie.eisenberg@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>
- Burial sites inventory and cataloging *Debra Cravens* (608/264-6502)
<dcravens@facstaff.wisc.edu>

GRANTS SPECIALIST

- Information about the administration of Historic Preservation Fund subgrants *Kathy Long* (608/264-6492)
<kathy.long@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

- Division administrator *Robert Birmingham* (608/264-6495)
<bob.birmingham@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu>