

City of New Richmond, Wisconsin

Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report



South Main Street (now Knowles Ave.), looking southwest at the 200-block, c.1920

By

Rowan Davidson, Associate AIA
Robert Short, Associate AIA &
Jennifer L. Lehrke, AIA, NCARB
Legacy Architecture, Inc.
605 Erie Avenue, Suite 101
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081

Project Director

Joseph R. DeRose, Survey & Registration Historian
Wisconsin Historical Society
Division of Historic Preservation – Public History
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Sponsoring Agency

Wisconsin Historical Society
Division of Historic Preservation – Public History
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

2018-2019

Acknowledgments

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of the Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

The activity that is the subject of this intensive survey report has been financed entirely with Federal Funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Wisconsin Historical Society.

The authors would like to thank the following persons or organizations for their assistance in completing this project:

Wisconsin Historical Society

Jim Draeger, State Historic Preservation Officer
Daina Penkiunas, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Peggy Veregin, National Register Coordinator
Joseph R. DeRose, Survey & Registration Historian

City of New Richmond Historic Preservation Commission

Jon Hailey
Josh Melstrom
Mike Montello
Theresa Rubida
Mary Sather
Tara Van Eperen
Nicole Wocelka

City of New Richmond

Noah Wiedenfeld, Planning Director
Kyle Wells, GIS Analyst
Jeanne Bergman, Building/Zoning Administrator

City of New Richmond Assessor

Owen Assessing LLC

Others:

Chris Driscoll
Heidi Herron
Janet Knutson
Tom Lindfors
Ken Mettler
Bev Pierson
James Reppe
Irv Sather
Mary Sather
Michelle Scanlan
Greg Severson
Janice Snyder

All photographs contained in this report were taken by Legacy Architecture, Inc. unless otherwise noted.

Abstract

This report documents an architectural and historical intensive survey of resources located within the boundaries of the City of New Richmond, Wisconsin, as of 2018. A reconnaissance survey of these areas was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators as the first part of the survey. After which, a research effort was conducted to ascertain the architectural and historical significance of the resources identified during the reconnaissance survey. The resulting products of the project were produced according to standards set by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation and include the following:

Intensive Survey Report

The intensive survey report includes a summary of the research and a brief history of the community. It provides a historical context for the evaluation of historic resources and serves as a means for identifying significant properties and districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It also contains recommendations for future survey and research needs, priorities for National Register listing, and strategies for historic preservation. Copies of the report will be held at the New Richmond Civic Center, the Friday Memorial Library, and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Survey and District Maps

Survey maps indicate all previously and newly surveyed properties as well as properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. District maps identify boundaries and all resources in the potential districts. These maps are included in the Survey Results Chapter in this intensive survey report.

Electronic Documents

The Wisconsin Historical Society's website contains an electronic database, called the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), for all inventoried properties. Also, an electronic copy of this report is saved on compact disc and held at the Wisconsin Historical Society and the St. Croix County Courthouse.

Table of Contents

Contents	Page
Acknowledgements.....	1
Abstract.....	2
Table of Contents.....	3
Chapter 1 Introduction.....	5
Chapter 2 Survey Methodology.....	7
Chapter 3 Historical Overview.....	13
Chapter 4 Government.....	21
Chapter 5 Settlement.....	25
Chapter 6 Industry.....	29
Chapter 7 Architecture.....	33
Chapter 8 Education.....	87
Chapter 9 Social & Political Movements.....	93
Chapter 10 Religion.....	95
Chapter 11 Commerce.....	99
Chapter 12 Planning & Landscape Architecture.....	109
Chapter 13 Recreation & Entertainment.....	113
Chapter 14 Notable People.....	117
Chapter 15 Bibliography.....	123
Chapter 16 Survey Results.....	129
Chapter 17 Recommendations.....	151
Chapter 18 Notes.....	163
Chapter 19 Appendix.....	169
Income-Producing Property Tax Credit Program Brochure	
Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects in Wisconsin	

This page intentionally left blank.

Introduction

The City of New Richmond received a Historic Preservation grant-in-aid administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior to hire Legacy Architecture, Inc., an architectural and historic preservation consulting firm based in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to conduct an intensive survey of architecturally and historically significant resources within the boundaries of the city. The major objective of the project was to identify individual resources, farmsteads, complexes, and districts of architectural or historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey was executed during the period from October 2018 to February 2019 by Principal Investigators Rowan Davidson and Robert Short with editorial assistance by Jennifer L. Lehrke and clerical assistance by Gail Biederwolf, all of Legacy Architecture, Inc. It consisted of several major work elements: completing a reconnaissance survey, conducting research, evaluating resources, and preparing an intensive survey report. The boundaries of the survey were delineated as shown on the Survey Area Map. The survey identified approximately 211 resources of architectural and historical interest as well as two potential complexes and two potential districts. Although the resources include a small quantity of public buildings such as schools, churches, governmental and commercial buildings; the majority of the surveyed resources are houses.

The purpose of this survey report was not to write a definitive history of the City of New Richmond, but rather to provide an overview of the history of the city in relation to a series of themes or study units, and to provide basic information on the resources that were identified during the reconnaissance survey, which can be used in future planning decisions and increasing public awareness of the history and architecture of the community.

This architectural and historical intensive report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison; and a copy of the report is kept at the New Richmond Civic Center and the Friday Memorial Library.

This page intentionally left blank.

Survey Methodology

Introduction

The Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey was conducted in the City of New Richmond over a period of several months, beginning in October of 2018 and concluding in February of 2019. The architectural firm of Legacy Architecture, Inc. of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, executed the survey. The principal investigators, Robert Short and Rowan Davidson, conducted the reconnaissance survey fieldwork, performed historical research, authored the report, and prepared survey maps. Jennifer L. Lehrke edited the intensive survey report and generally oversaw the survey. Gail Biederwolf provided clerical support. The City of New Richmond Architectural and Historical Survey consisted of four major work tasks: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) architectural and historical research, (3) evaluation of significant resources for inclusion in the intensive survey report, and (4) preparation and presentation of the intensive survey report.

Reconnaissance Survey

In October 2018, a windshield survey of the City of New Richmond was conducted that resulted in the identification of approximately 211 resources of architectural and historical interest. During this time, an entry was made in a spreadsheet for each resource, including the location, name, architectural style, and other key pieces of information, and a digital photograph was taken. The portions of the City of New Richmond within the delineated boundary area as described in Chapter 1 were surveyed street-by-street and structure-by-structure for resources of architectural and historical significance.

Approximately 462 previously surveyed resources were updated. In addition to updating the 462 previously surveyed resources, almost 97 new resources of interest were observed and documented. Information contained in the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), particularly the address, was confirmed and corrected if needed, and field observations were recorded if any alterations, additions, or demolition work had been done to the structure since last surveyed. A new digital photograph of each property was taken to be added to the AHI. There were 287 resources that were previously surveyed that now lack integrity and are no longer survey worthy and 60 previously-surveyed resources that are believed to have been demolished. Therefore, those entries were updated accordingly. As is customary; the 33 resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places were excluded from the survey.

Architectural and Historical Research

Architectural and historical research of the City of New Richmond was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators throughout the course of the project in an effort to provide a historical context to evaluate resources. Of great importance were items located at the Friday Memorial Library and the Area Research Center at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls, including, but not limited to, their extensive collection of research on local history. Secondary information was also found at the Wisconsin Historical Society, the New Richmond Civic Center, the New Richmond Heritage Center, and the City of New Richmond Assessor.

Summaries of the city's history are included in this report and arranged in themes according to guidelines set forth by the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Areas of research include government, settlement, industry, architecture, education, social and political movements, religion, commerce, planning and landscape architecture, recreation and entertainment, and notable people. Resources deemed eligible for listing in the National Register were evaluated based on their association with these themes.

Evaluation of Significant Resources

After the reconnaissance survey and research were completed, the data was analyzed to determine which individual properties, districts and complexes were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of individual historic resources, districts, and complexes were also reviewed with the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society prior to inclusion in this report. The evaluation was performed according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations which are used to assist local, state, and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations are described in several National Register publications as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, 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.

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

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

- B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic period 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.

As noted above, a historic district is placed in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner similar to individual properties; using essentially the same criteria. A historic district is comprised of resources; that is, buildings, structures, sites, or objects located in a geographically definable area. The historic district is united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. District resources are individually classified as contributing or non-contributing.

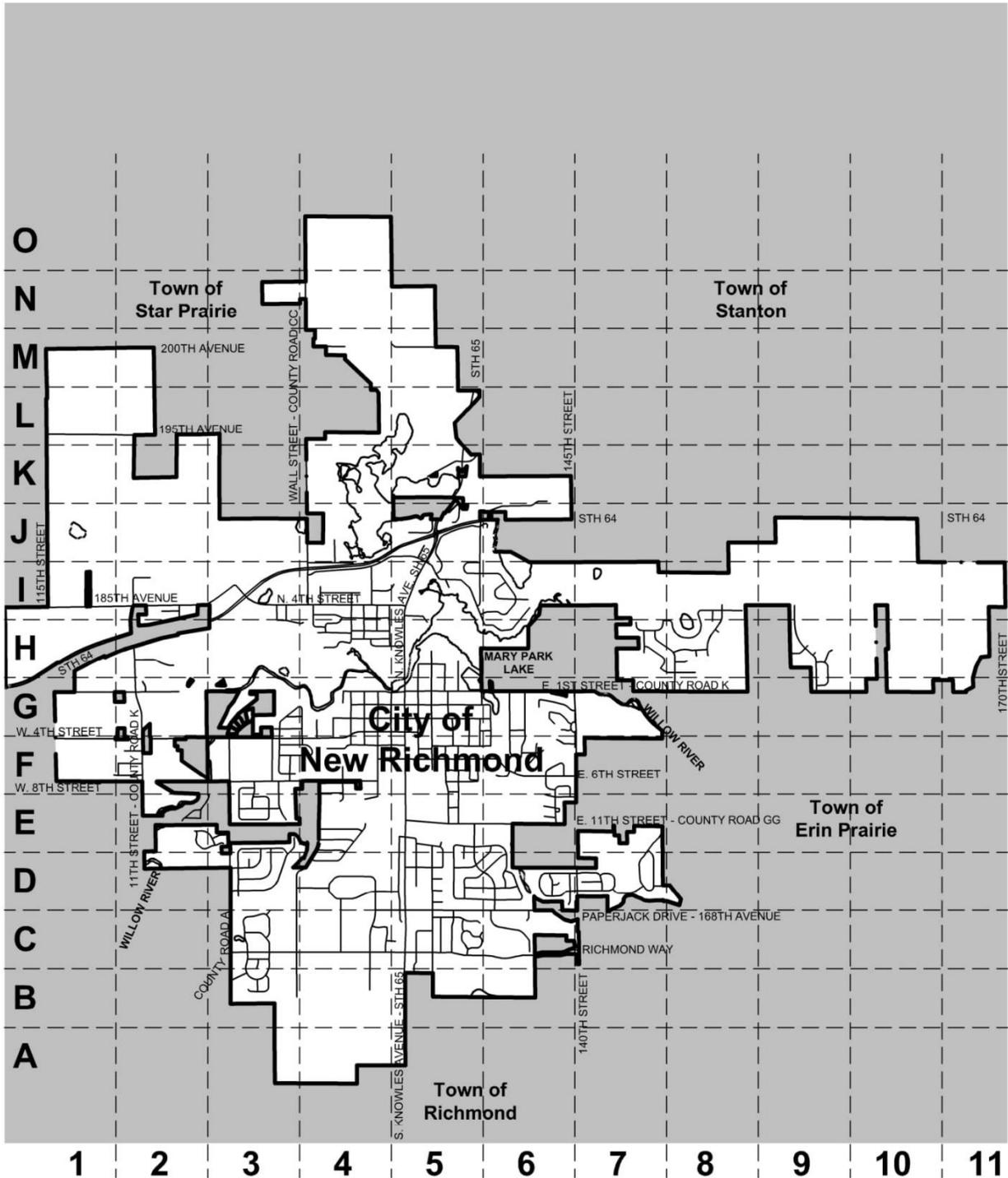
- A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:
 - a.) it was presented during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or
 - b.) it independently or individually meets the National Register criteria.
- B. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property or district is significant because:
 - a.) it was not present during the period of significance [less than 50 years old or moved to the site],
 - b.) due to alterations, disturbances, addition, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or
 - c.) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

Preparation and Presentation of the Intensive Survey Report

This survey report describes the project and survey methodology, gives an overview of the history of the City of New Richmond, summarizes the thematic research and survey results, and gives recommendations for the New Richmond Historic Preservation Commission. This report does not include a definitive history of the city; rather, it provides a broad historical overview of many themes in one publication. It is intended to be a work in progress which can lead to future research and can be updated over time as new information is collected.

Copies of the final survey report were issued to the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the New Richmond Historic Preservation Commission. Legacy Architecture, the New Richmond Historic Preservation Commission, and the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted two public information meetings regarding the survey. The first meeting was held on October 17, 2018, to introduce the

survey team and the project process to the community. A second meeting, held on February 28, 2019, presented the results of the project including the survey report, potentially eligible individual properties, farmsteads, complexes, and districts, and information on the National Register to the City of New Richmond and to the Historic Preservation Commission.



SURVEY AREA MAP



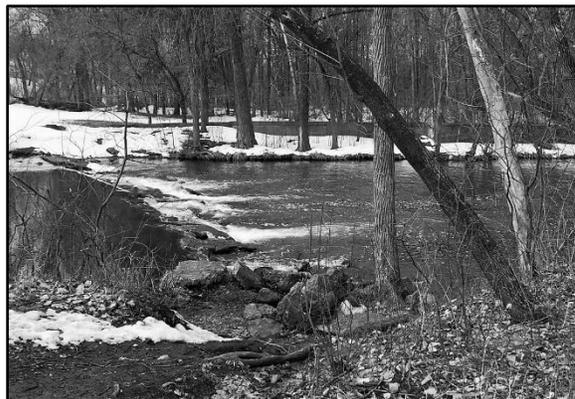
LEGEND	
City Limits &	— · — · — · — · — · — · — · — · —
Survey Boundaries	— · — · — · — · — · — · — · — · —

This page intentionally left blank.

Historical Overview

The history of New Richmond is well documented. Previous research and published materials, particularly by Mary Sather and James (Jim) Reppe in conjunction with the work of the New Richmond Heritage Center and serialized newspaper articles, has expertly and diligently recorded the detailed story of the City of New Richmond and its people. This survey report simply covers a condensed version of this more comprehensive history for the sake of historical context. For a more nuanced and detailed record of New Richmond's history, it is suggested that the reader also refers to these works found in the bibliography of this report.

The landscape around the City of New Richmond in St. Croix County, is primarily flat prairie land presently occupied by small cities, intensive farming, and dairy farms. In the early nineteenth century, however, much of land was covered with dense forests defined by a series of small tributary rivers, the Willow, the Apple, and the Kinnickinnic, which all flow to the St. Croix River to the west, and in turn flows into the Mississippi. Much of the local topography is relatively flat, with occasional ridgelines near fast-moving rivers and. The rivers drew settlers because they afforded a means of transportation of timber and logging, and they were the location of centralized settlement.¹



The Willow River along the Doughboy Trail in the City of New Richmond.

St. Croix County, situated in the west-central part of the State of Wisconsin, was formed by the Wisconsin Territorial Government in 1840. A large jurisdiction that covered much of northwestern Wisconsin, the area was sparsely populated at the time with the exception of native peoples and the occasional fur trappers. White settlement began in earnest in the late 1840s and early 1850s as Yankee farmers, moving from the northeast United States and other Midwestern states, settled in the county to take advantage of the logging industry and cheap farming land. The City of Hudson, along the St. Croix River, became the county seat in 1848 when the county was subdivided along with Wisconsin statehood. The present shape of the county was created in 1853 when it was divided from neighboring Polk County to the north with a total recorded population of 624 inhabitants. The county grew rapidly during the following decades and had a population of 5,392 people by 1860 on the eve of the Civil War.²

The City of New Richmond is located in the northwest corner of St. Croix County, along the Willow River, approximately ten miles east of the St. Croix River and the border with

neighboring Minnesota. The area was first surveyed in 1850, and settlement soon followed. Benjamin Foster is commonly credited as the first local settler in what would become New Richmond. He arrived in the area in 1855 and built a home in what is now Glover Park in the center of the city. Foster constructed a dam on the Willow River and a grist mill and saw mill on the south side of the river to utilize the fledgling wheat crop and logging industry. The same year, brothers Timothy and Levi Oakes settled along Paperjack Creek to the south of Foster's settlement. The Oakes family established small farms and a stone quarry that served as a rival small settlement. The Oakes' properties would eventually become a part of New Richmond, and the ruin of Levi Oakes horse barn still exists, not far from Paperjack Creek along Bilmar Avenue, and is likely the oldest structure in New Richmond.³

William Densmore settled in the growing community in 1856 and opened the first store and trading post. Like other initial settlers, he hauled his material and equipment from Hudson, downriver. The same year, the small settlement had a hotel, general store, and a number of houses constructed in addition to Foster's mill. First known as Foster's Crossing and later renamed Cold Springs, the settlement was officially named New Richmond in 1858. Robert Philbrook and his family settled to the south of Foster in 1856 and platted his land as the Village of Gridley, which would eventually become the second ward, also known as the east side. He was followed by Henry Russell, who arrived in 1857 and platted his land for development as the Village of Fremont, which would eventually become the first ward, also known as the west side. Though the small settlement grew, by 1863 there were only eleven buildings within one mile of Foster's small community with a few other farms in the nearby vicinity.⁴

Foundations

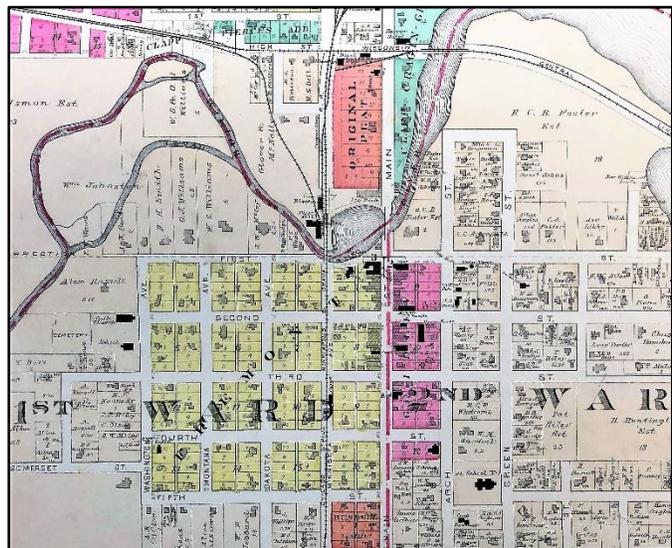
The settlement was officially named New Richmond and platted in 1858. The first non-extant school, church, and hotel building were constructed along what is now South Knowles Avenue during the first few years of the 1860s. Frame houses on the east and west sides dotted the landscape of gridded dirt roads. Many of the first settlers were Yankees from the northeastern states, who settled near Foster's settlement south of the river. Main Street, now known as South Knowles Avenue, led to the river crossing and became the primary street in town. This thoroughfare divided the settlement south of the river in two.⁵

A certain degree of class and ethnic consciousness prevailed during the nineteenth century, and each of the three sides of the settlement possessed certain characteristics. The west side developed first with family homes and possessed larger lots and wider streets than the rest of the settlement. The west side, also the known as the first ward, attracted wealthier people who built larger homes in the nineteenth century and became the home to the movers and shakers of New Richmond society. The east side, also known as the second ward, was dense and more diverse in its population with smaller housing lots. The east side was also the site of many of the settlement's community organizations and services with the city hall, a number of churches, waterworks, parks, schools, and cemetery located there. Irish immigrants soon followed the Yankees in large numbers and lived on both the east and west sides of town. The north side, north of the Willow River, was the third ward and contained many of the town's industries and mills. The non-extant Skandia House, constructed in the 1860s, was a large boarding house of

mill workers located on the north side. Many of its tenants and the eventual residents of the north side were Scandinavian immigrants. The Village of New Richmond was incorporated in 1878.⁶

The Wisconsin Central railroad reached New Richmond in 1872. The line later became a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway in 1881, often referred to simply as the Omaha Railway, or as the Chicago Northwestern. The Omaha line traveled from the south to the north through the city. The non-extant Omaha station was constructed in 1900 on the south side of New Richmond parallel to South Knowles Avenue. The Omaha depot was demolished in 1960, and the rail bed of the Chicago and Northwestern was later turned into Minnesota Avenue. The Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad arrived in New Richmond in 1884, traveling from the west to the east. The railway, most commonly known as the Soo Line, supplied northern Wisconsin with goods and industrial support. The line was straightened through the city in 1911, and a new railway depot was constructed on the north side in 1915. The Soo Line discontinued service to New Richmond in 1968 and closed the extant depot in 1986. Having two rail lines bisecting the city only increased the regional economic importance of New Richmond.⁷

The crisscrossing of the city by the railroads aided in making New Richmond a regional commercial and industrial center. Likewise, the Willow River provided a means of transportation for the nineteenth-century logging industry. Logs were floated down to the mills of New Richmond and on to the St. Croix River from further north. Though logging nearby was largely exhausted by the 1890s, the established Willow River Lumber Company continued. The large sawmill, begun in 1881, had expanded to be the largest employer in the city, covering a large amount of the north side of New Richmond.⁸



Plat Map of New Richmond. 1897.

The city also drew on the agricultural products of surrounding St. Croix County with creameries and canning facilities near the rail lines. Businesses settled in the city, and most of Main Street, now South Knowles Avenue, had filled in with brick commercial block buildings by the 1880s.⁹

By the 1880s and 1890s, New Richmond was taking shape. Incorporated as a city in 1884 with a population of approximately 1,400 people, New Richmond was growing rapidly and was defined by its industry, central north-south business district, and sprawling wood frame houses. In 1885, an iron bridge was installed over the river at the Main Street crossing. Though a large fire destroyed many of the downtown buildings in 1891, they were reconstructed within a couple of years, often larger than the originals and with masonry construction. Annual Fourth of July parades, drawing large crowds from across St. Croix County, began in the 1890s. The city

established waterworks, wells, and the Electric Light and Power Company in 1892. The first telephone service was introduced in 1897. A volunteer fire department was established in 1900, and a city police department was organized in 1904.¹⁰

Disaster

On June 12, 1899, in the hot mid-afternoon, a cyclone approached New Richmond. Now known as a tornado, it cut across much of St. Croix County from the southwest to the northeast and was enormous, at least 700 feet in width, and destroyed everything in its path. There was little warning besides the darkening skies and wind, and it took only minutes for the tornado to cut across the entire city. What was not knocked down by the wind was often destroyed by the numerous fires that began in its wake.¹¹



Main Street (S. Knowles Avenue) looking southwest after the Tornado. 1899.

The horrific event, quick and violent, killed 117 people, injured another 200; 233 residents reportedly lost everything, 843 residents were affected by the destruction. Two hundred homes and fifty businesses were destroyed by the tornado. Half the population lost someone or something, and it seemed like New Richmond ceased to exist. Along the swathe of destruction caused by the tornado, very little of New Richmond survived, and only a handful of buildings from before 1899 survived in the central part of the city. Churches were used as morgues and hospitals, while merchants reorganized what remained of their wares and quickly rebuilt their stores along Main Street, now South Knowles Avenue. Very few had insurance policies of any kind at the time. A relief committee was arranged to try to cover some of the expenses of rebuilding. Services and donations came in from all over the country as the event was widely publicized. Much of the city was rebuilt within a year. Only two merchants along Main Street did not rebuild, and most of Main Street's brick facades were completed by the following spring. Twenty-one commercial buildings and twenty-five homes were under construction by the end of the summer. The population of New Richmond, approximately 2,000 people at the time, actually increased from 1899 to 1900, and many of the homes in the central part of the city date from 1900 or the following decade. The tornado partly defines New Richmond's history and clearly divides it into the nineteenth and twentieth-century periods.¹²

Rebuilding

The years following the disaster of the tornado were good for New Richmond. The industries of the city were going strong and the population growing so that the city was a regional economic center in St. Croix County, rivaled only by the cities of Hudson and River Falls. Many of the surviving historic resources of the city date from this period at the beginning of the twentieth century. Many of the houses in New Richmond, especially those constructed during this period,

were built with wood by local carpenters, regardless of scale, cost, or style. By 1910, New Richmond had two large flour mills, grain elevators, a creamery, sawmill, ice cream factory, candy factory, six general stores, three groceries, three hardware stores, three drugstores, two furniture stores, two milliners, a machine shop, and two hotels. Hundreds of elm trees were planted along the streets of New Richmond in the year after the tornado by John Arnquist, which survived through much of the twentieth century and were a recognizable feature of the city. The long project of paving the city's streets was begun in earnest in 1906 and would continue over the following three decades. Downtown New Richmond was a busy place with a considerable turnover in the commercial blocks and storefronts. The business district was a regional center of shopping, selling dry goods, furniture, hardware, farm equipment, and groceries through stores such as Epstein's, Gambles, and J. C. Penney's. Telephone lines were strung in New Richmond, and out the surrounding rural area, from 1905 to 1907, and a telephone building constructed in 1914. The first non-extant water tower was installed in 1908 and later replaced in 1964 on the same site. A non-extant county fairgrounds and racetrack were developed on the west side of the city in 1918. The main streets of the city were finally paved with asphalt in 1923. A non-extant reinforced concrete bridge was completed in 1925 over the river, replacing the older steel bridge at Main Street, now known as Knowles Avenue.¹³

In 1913, the Willow River Lumber Company burned and was completely destroyed. As the largest employer in New Richmond, the loss of the business was dramatic. The growth of the city slowed considerably, and the local economy stagnated for the next three decades. The 1910s and 1920s, often a period of building elsewhere in Wisconsin, were slow and uneventful in New Richmond, and many of the revival style homes and large masonry institutional buildings typical of the period are rare in the city. Along with the economic stagnation came a housing shortage caused by a lack of local building, and only a handful of houses were constructed in the city from the mid-1920s to World War II.¹⁴



*Main Street (S. Knowles Avenue) looking south from West 1st Street. 1936.
Address*

As a small city, New Richmond needed an industrial base to grow during the twentieth century, as simply being a commercial hub for rural business was not enough. Food processing, drawing on the surrounding agricultural land, and small manufacturing were the main economic functions of New Richmond during the first half of the twentieth century with large businesses such as the Friday Canning Company, the Roller Mills, (later named Doughboy), grain elevators, a couple of creameries, a box factory, and the Strand Ski Company. Though the city was experiencing economic stagnation, there was some growth that took place at the edges of the city during the 1920 and 1930s. The prevalence of the automobile changed everything, and a new economy based on the sale and service of cars and trucks sprung up. New Richmond had a number of dealerships and garages through this period servicing the wider region. The depression years had less effect on New Richmond than elsewhere since the city was already experiencing tough times. Most of the historic core of the city existed by this time, and subsequent development was

suburban in nature. The population of New Richmond reached 2,388 people in 1940, only 140 more residents than two decades earlier.¹⁵

Growth

Similar to elsewhere, the war years were difficult in New Richmond; however, they were followed by renewed growth and prosperity. Many of the same industries that existed before, drawing raw materials from the surrounding farmland, such as the Doughboy mills and the Friday Canning Company, flourished. These companies not only employed much of the city, but also invested heavily to improve New Richmond with personal funds and foundations supporting the golf course, library, parks and pools, and airport. Suburban developments expanded as the city annexed more of its surroundings.¹⁶



Main Street (S. Knowles Avenue) looking north from the 300 block. 1956.

The Holy Family Hospital was established in 1950 on the west side and grew in stages ever since as other medical facilities, such as local clinics and doctors and dentists' offices became common in the downtown area. Parks and other public amenities were set aside in the center of the city and in the new suburbs during the 1950s and 1960s. Prominent political families exerted their influence and ideas at the state and federal level, and national figures, such as John F. and Robert Kennedy visited New Richmond on the campaign trail. The New Richmond Airport was constructed on the far north side of the city in 1961. Main Street, leading through downtown, was renamed Knowles Avenue in honor of Governor Warren Knowles in 1970. The Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College was established on the south side in 1972, and has also continued to expand since. Local interest in New Richmond history also began to be apparent as early as the 1960s and manifested itself clearly in the creation of the New Richmond Historical Society and the Heritage Center in 1982.¹⁷

Over a hundred houses were constructed in the city from 1946 to 1950 indicating the rapid growth of the community. Subdivisions, such as the Country Club Park Addition, the Brown Addition, Cox Addition, Bernd's Addition, Coleman's Northview, Halle Addition, Horseshoe Heights, Lakeview Estates, and North Shore Drive, indicated a new form of development, quickly filled with sprawling ranch houses and garages on lots far from downtown and lacking nearby businesses and sidewalks. Such growth existed on all sides of the city and was completed by companies such as the Interstate Company, the Central Lumber Company, New Richmond Construction, Coleman Construction, and Viebrock Construction. Such post-war development was accompanied by the growth of city services such a new sewage plant completed in 1952 and the wholesale replacement of the city's city hall, fire, police, and water departments, road improvements, and a public library in the 1960s. Housing development occurred south of the city by the late 1960s as a series of additions were completed south of Sixth Street on the east and west side of Highway 65, the continuation of South Knowles Avenue. The population of the

city reached in 3,316 people by 1960. During the 1970s, the storefronts on Knowles Avenue received perceived improvements, and downtown was slowly transformed in a collection of modern and swiss chalet style storefronts covering the historic facades. New Richmond had a population of 4,306 people by 1980.¹⁸

New Richmond has continued to change since the 1970s. As its local industries, such as the old Doughboy mills, have left and been demolished, the city has increasingly become a bedroom community to the larger Twin Cities metro area in Minnesota to the west. In response, an economy based on services, regional distribution centers, education, and small retail shops and restaurants has grown. The city itself has rapidly grown through annexation to support the growing residential population. New Richmond has become one of the largest communities in St. Croix County with 6,310 people in 2000 and an increase to 8,375 people in 2010.¹⁹

This page intentionally left blank.

Government

Federal Government

Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) is a federal agency that was created by the United States Congress as a part of the National Housing Act in 1934. The creation of the new agency was done in an effort to strengthen the housing industry after the Great Depression when many banks failed, causing a dramatic decrease in mortgage loans and home ownership as well as 2 million construction workers losing their jobs. Before this time, laws regarding mortgage terms were more stringent, including a limitation of mortgages to a maximum 50 percent or a property's market value and repayment schedules spread over three to five years ending with a large "balloon" payment, making it difficult for many prospective homebuyers to obtain loans. Therefore, at that time, only 40 percent of Americans owned their home. In setting mortgage underwriting standards, insuring home building loans made by private lenders, and regulating construction standards, the law sought to improve housing standards and conditions, provide security to the lending system, and stabilize the mortgage and housing markets by increasing the number of people that could afford to buy single-family homes.²⁰

After World War II, the federal government sought to make homeownership available to a large number of returning servicemen. Developments of mostly small houses were constructed across the country for veterans and war workers with funding administered by the FHA. For more information on the construction of FHA funded housing in New Richmond, refer to the Planning & Landscape Architecture Chapter.²¹

New Richmond Post Office

The post office building was destroyed by the tornado in 1899 and then located in the new Epley Commercial Block, along with the St. Croix Telephone Company, located at 258 South Knowles Avenue. Rural delivery of mail from the New Richmond Post Office began in 1902. In 1921, the post office moved to occupy the first floor of the Hotel Richmond building, located at 105 South Knowles Avenue, and originally constructed in 1913 as a hotel and apartments. Carrier service of mail, within the City of New Richmond, was first introduced in 1946. In



*New Richmond Post Office, 1961
136 E 1st Street*

1951, the federal government purchased land for a new post office building along East First Street. The land was not developed until 1958. The new post office was completed in 1961 at the cost of \$85,000. The International style New Richmond Post Office, located at 136 East First Street, was closed in 2000, and the building was given to the City of New Richmond as an extension of the city's Civic Center. The New Richmond Post Office is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. A new post office building was then constructed at the southeast corner of Fourth Street and South Knowles Avenue and was not included in the survey due to its age.²²

County Government

St. Croix County Facilities

The non-extant St. Croix County Insane Asylum was constructed on a large site northwest of the City of New Richmond in 1897, following an agreement with the City of Hudson that New Richmond would receive the asylum institution, while Hudson would receive the County Courthouse. A non-extant Poor House was added to the grounds in 1898 to care for the mentally ill and indigent. Common at the time, the asylum was operated to be economically self-sustainable with farm and extensive livestock, which the patients were required to care for while at the institution.²³



*St. Croix County Facilities Garage #1, c.1910
1445 N 4th Street*

The St. Croix county asylum proceeded to operate a 667-acre farm. The county asylum purchased a Holstein herd of dairy cattle in 1917 and in the following decades won 33 National Holstein Progressive Breeder Registry awards for the breeding of dairy cows. The institution was later known as the County Home or the County Farm. The earlier poorhouse building burned down in 1924 and was replaced with the non-extant County Home building, which eventually became a treatment center.²⁴

By the mid-twentieth century, the grounds had grown to include a large number of agricultural outbuildings, a cemetery, and a number of garages. Three such garages, used by either the asylum or by the county government for its vehicles, remain on the grounds. Each one representing a different period of construction and design. In 1958, the poor farm was closed, and several buildings demolished. By 1971, state regulations prevented hospital patients from working on the county farm. In 1977, the small St. Croix County Mental Health Services building was constructed in front of the older hospital building, located at 1445 North Fourth Street at the northwest edge of the City of New Richmond. In 1978, the St. Croix Industries and Extended Opportunities Workshop was constructed on the grounds, and a nursing home complex

was completed in 1982. The grounds were eventually called the St. Croix Health Center, and the main asylum building was demolished in 1984, despite calls for its preservation. The remaining resources associated with the St. Croix County Facilities are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they lack architectural integrity. St. Croix County moved its service facilities to the south side of New Richmond in 2014 for the St. Croix County Human Services offices. The St. Croix County Health Center was completed in 2015 with a number of wings on the site of the old asylum buildings.²⁵



*St. Croix County Mental Health Services, 1977
1445 N 4th Street*

Local Government

New Richmond Civic Center

The City of New Richmond located its various offices at a variety of second-floor spaces along South Knowles Avenue after the tornado of 1899. In 1921, the City moved its offices and consolidated them in the old Bank of New Richmond Building, located at 235 South Knowles. In 1927, City Hall was relocated again to the second floor of the building located 138 South Knowles Avenue, which also contained the Masonic Lodge, the public library, and the First National Bank. The City Hall remained at this location until 1963, when work began on a new City Hall building, named the Civic Center, on land adjacent to the new post office along East First Street.²⁶



*New Richmond Civic Center, 1965
156 E 1st Street*

The New Richmond Civic Center, located at 156 East First Street, was completed in 1965 with a bond issued for \$200,000. The building contained all of the city's offices and functions under one roof. The International style Civic Center was designed by the architects Hirsch and Stevens and constructed by the Keller Construction Company. For more information on Hirsch and Stevens and the Keller Construction Company, refer to the Architecture Chapter. The first municipal court was established in the building in 1981. After the post office vacated their neighboring building in 2000, the Civic Center expanded, converting the post office into additional office space for the city government. The New Richmond Civic Center is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.²⁷

New Richmond City Mayors

<i>Term</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Name</i>
1885-1888	Ward S. Williams	1930-1934	Joseph Vanek
1888-1890	O. J. Williams	1934-1936	Fred R. Ubbelohde
1890-1891	William Johnston	1936-1940	Harry M. Lynch
1891-1892	E.J. Dodge	1940-1942	Frank W. Kurrasch
1892-1894	E.A. Glover	1942-1944	W. Howard Smith
1894-1895	J.W. McCoy	1944-1948	James R. Padden
1895-1896	S.N. Hawkins	1948-1950	John A. VanMeter
1896-1898	William F. McNally	1950-1952	Frank O. Van Nevel
1898-1899	Fred S. Bell	1952-1954	John A. VanMeter
1899-1902	Thomas W. Wears	1954	Byron J. Burrows
1902-1904	F.W. Epley	1954-1955	Frank O. Van Nevel
1904-1906	O.J. Williams	1955-1962	Paul O. Swenby
1906-1908	S.N. Hawkins	1962-1968	John A. VanMeter
1908-1912	Charles Donohue	1968-1972	Richard R. Davis
1912-1916	Henry M. Traiser	1972-1974	Leonard G. Peterson
1916-1920	Martin Lynch	1974-1978	James W. Casey
1920-1924	W.T. Doar	1978-1982	Gerald W. Frey
1924-1925	E.H. Coulson	1982-1988	Kenneth Cernohous
1925-1926	C.S. Arnquist	1988-1996	H. William Smith
1926-1928	J.M. Hagan	1996-2010	David A. Schnitzler
1928-1930	Chester A. Pierson	2010-Present	Frederick Horne

Historic Resources Associated with Government Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
136 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Post Office	1961	International	Surveyed
156 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Civic Center	1965	International	Surveyed
1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Garage #1	c.1910	Front Gabled	Surveyed
1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Garage #2	c.1940	20th Cent. Comm.	Surveyed
1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Garage #3	c.1950	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Mental Health Services	1977	Brutalist	Surveyed
105 S. Knowles Avenue	Hotel Richmond	1913	Comm. Vernacular	Contributing ^A
231 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1899	Comm. Vernacular	Non-Contributing ^A
258 S. Knowles Avenue	Epley Block	1900	Comm. Vernacular	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Settlement

Yankee

Self-described Americans of mostly British descent, ‘Yankees’ describes the people who lived in the northeastern and mid-Atlantic states of the United States during the colonial and early Republican periods. They tended to be Protestant, often supported temperance and abolitionist movements, and worked in entrepreneurial, professional, and farming pursuits. During the nineteenth century, Yankees migrated westward establishing small communities and farms as they went. A rapid rise in population and a growing economy encouraged many to leave the New England states and New York for Wisconsin during the 1830s as land in the territory became available. The end of the Black Hawk War in 1833 signaled the beginning of steady immigration to Wisconsin. By 1850, two-thirds of the state’s population originated in New England. After the end of the Civil War, when wheat prices plummeted, many of these initial settlers moved further west, selling their land to immigrant Germans and Scandinavians. Established wealth, social dominance, mixed with an emphasis on education and entrepreneurship meant that Yankees remained influential in social and political matters in the State of Wisconsin well into the twentieth century despite their numerically smaller numbers than other groups.²⁸

In New Richmond, many of the first settlers were Yankees who had moved to the area from further east. They settled primarily south of the Willow River, on both the east and west sides, and belonged to Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and occasionally Episcopalian denominations. Like elsewhere in the state, the Yankees of New Richmond, if they did not continue to move further west, filled the early professional classes as businessmen, doctors, lawyers, soldiers, and preachers. Many of the large homes and prominent names in the nineteenth-century history of the city belonged to Yankees, such as the Bell, Epley, Glover, and Mosher families.²⁹

Irish

The first wave of Irish immigration to the United States took place from the mid-1840s through the 1850s. Famine, poverty, and a lack of opportunities in Ireland encouraged millions to leave. Often arriving out of necessity and destitution, the Irish were initially poor upon arriving in the United States. Though the Irish made up the second largest English-speaking ethnic group in the country besides the Yankees and British, they also serve as the exception to the rule among English-speakers in that their assimilation into American society was not always easy. This has often been attributed to a difference in religion, and a strong Catholic identity persisted among the Irish well into the twentieth century along with their immigration to the United States.

Predominately urban in their settlement patterns, the Irish have often been considered a more fluid population than many, moving around and in and out of cities and states following employment after their arrival. Wisconsin was typically the second or third stop for Irish immigrants who initially settled further east. Somewhat displaced by a large number of German immigrants to the state during the same period, their numbers in Wisconsin were quite large and tended to settle primarily in cities, and they were employed in industrial, commercial, and railway work.³⁰

In Wisconsin, St. Croix County had the largest grouping of early Irish settlers, who arrived during the 1860s, in the western and northern parts of the state. The neighboring large Irish settlement in St. Paul, Minnesota may have been related to this, and the Irish immigrants often worked in industrial and commercial employment, though not logging. The Town of Erin and Emerald were notable rural areas in the county where the Irish settled. Many Irish families settled in New Richmond, mostly building their homes and businesses south of the Willow River on both the east and west sides of the city. The community, featuring notable New Richmond family names such as McNally and McNamara, remained closely tied to the Catholic church and parish life.³¹

Norwegian

Immigration from Norway to the United States began as early as the 1840s and continued into the early twentieth century. Land and opportunities in Norway were increasingly scarce as Scandinavian society and economy were going through a period of transition and upheaval. Nearly two-thirds of Norway's population increase during the nineteenth century left for America. The upper-Midwest, and northern and western Wisconsin along with Minnesota in particular, drew many Scandinavian immigrants. 25 percent of Norwegian immigration to the United States settled in Wisconsin and 25 percent settled in neighboring Minnesota. Among all the Scandinavian groups to immigrate, Norwegians were by far the most numerous. The region in western Wisconsin, from LaCrosse north to Lake Superior, was popular because of its familiar environment, affordable farming land, and existing Scandinavian communities. By the end of the nineteenth century, Norwegians were the second largest non-English speaking immigrant group in Wisconsin after Germans. Upon settling in the state, Norwegians, along with other Scandinavian immigrant groups, often established farms. Besides farming, logging was a popular industrial pursuit and source of employment.³²

Norwegians developed a reputation for being insular in their settlement pattern, often only associating with other Norwegians regularly and refusing to intermarry or share church parishes during the nineteenth century; however, this changed considerably during the twentieth century. In New Richmond, Norwegian settlement began in the late nineteenth century as many immigrants were employed in the local logging and milling industries. The Norwegians tended to settle north of the Willow River in the city and were closely associated with the Lutheran churches. Much of the surrounding agricultural land was also dominated by Norwegian farming families. Some prominent local Norwegian names include the Stand and Willa families.³³

Swedish

During the 1860s, the agricultural economy of Sweden was under considerable strain following a series of crop failures and land divisions. Many rural people emigrated to the United States and nearly a million Swedes would leave for America between 1868 and 1914. Not as numerous as the Norwegians, Swedish immigration made up approximately 15 to 20 percent of the total immigration to the United States from Scandinavian countries. However, a density of Swedish immigrants settled in the western part of Wisconsin and the neighboring counties in Minnesota along the St. Croix river valley during the late nineteenth century. Nearly half of Swedish immigrants to America settled in this area of the country. Most Swedish immigrants came from rural communities and settled in rural communities. Similar to the Norwegians and other Scandinavians in their settlement patterns, Swedes tended toward rural settlements, farming, and logging pursuits.³⁴

In New Richmond, the Swedish immigrants often came from the surrounding farmland and occasionally worked in the city's lumber mills. Many of the Swedish immigrants in the area came from Varmland County in Sweden and immigrated in the 1860s and 1870s. They also settled primarily on the north side of the city and established Lutheran churches.³⁵

This page intentionally left blank.

Industry

Dairy Products

Maple Island Farms Creamery

The Maple Island Farms Creamery, located at 150 West First Street, was constructed in 1944 to draw on the milk produced by the numerous dairy farms of the surrounding area. The brick Art Moderne style building included a large non-extant brick smokestack and replaced the smaller non-extant Aune Cheese Factory on the same site. The creamery lasted for only ten years and went out of business. The building sat largely vacant until 1980 when it was renovated by TDS properties to contain a number of offices and small businesses including the offices of the Friday Canning Company.



Maple Island Farms Creamery, 1944
150 W 1st Street

The extensive renovation project cost approximately \$750,000 and was completed by the Derrick Construction Company. For more information on the Derrick Construction Company refer to the Architecture Chapter. The building was remodeled again in 1998. The Maple Island Farms Creamery is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.³⁶

Fruit and Vegetable Processing

Friday Canning Company

The Friday Canning Company, located at 660 North Second Street, began as a single processing plant constructed in 1916 by the New Richmond Cooperative Packing Plant, a slaughterhouse. The plant had a non-extant water tower, smokestack, and a few outbuildings. When the packing company failed and went of business in 1921, A. C. Friday and Son purchased the empty building in 1925 and began their own canning venture drawing on the vegetables produced by regional farms. Much of the work at the canning company was seasonal in nature and required extensive storage facilities and refrigeration. While the extant core building was constructed in 1916, other additions and sheds have been added through its history in 1935, 1952, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1973, 1975, 1982, and 2004. The Friday Canning Company complex is

are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. The company was established by A. C. Friday. His son Carleton A. Friday and grandson Fritz Friday continued to operate the company into the 1990s. In 1992, the Friday Canning Company was sold to Chiquita Brands International. The plant was then sold to the Lakeside Foods Company in 2009.³⁷



*Friday Canning Company, 1916
660 N 2nd Street*

Grain Mills

New Richmond Roller Mills/Doughboy

Some of the earliest grain mills in New Richmond were constructed just north of the mill pond along the Willow River. During the 1880s, James Johnston and A. J. Goss bought the rights to produce water power in New Richmond and established the local roller mills company to produce flour as well. The prominent McNally family joined this company in 1892, and it was officially named the New Richmond Roller Mills. The non-extant New Richmond Roller Mill grain elevators, feed mills, and warehouses were rebuilt in 1916 following a destructive fire. The company proceeded to diversify away from simply wheat grain milling and included other food products processed from goods produced by regional farms. The mill adopted the moniker Doughboy during World War I in honor of the nickname given American soldiers at the time. Edwin Cashman became the president of the company in 1936 and remained in the position for 31 influential years. For more information on Edwin J. Cashman, refer to the Notable People Chapter. The company officially changed its name to Doughboy in 1935 and left its office space along North Knowles Avenue in 1943. A large non-extant contemporary office complex was constructed along North Knowles Avenue for the company in the late 1950s. The largest employer in New Richmond through the mid-twentieth century, the company changed its name again to the Dobby Packaging Company in the 1960s and continued to produce flour and other foodstuffs into the 1980s. The mills and associated buildings of the company were demolished in 2002.³⁸

Lumber Mills

Willow River Lumber Company

The non-extant Willow River Lumber Company was established in 1871 with two sawmills on the north side of New Richmond. John E. Glover purchased the lumber company from its founders Jacobs and Cragin in 1887. Glover, a lumberman who owned tracts of pine forests in northern Wisconsin, worked with partners as the president of the company until 1901, when he began to operate the company on his own. For more information on John Glover, refer to the

Notable People Chapter. The Willow River Lumber Company, located north of the river and east of the present North Knowles Avenue, had a hundred employees at the turn of the century and nearly twice that many by 1910. The company, which cut millions of board feet of lumber every year, is largely responsible for the development of New Richmond north of the Willow River. Many of the first settlers on the north side of the city came to work in the sawmill. In 1909, the mill was severely damaged by a fire and rebuilt and enlarged the following year. Another fire in 1913 destroyed most of the property and caused the business to close. The lumber company was such a vital part of the city's economy, and the region, that when it was destroyed the local economy suffered to an extent that it did not fully recover until after World War II.³⁹

Historic Resources Associated with Industry Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
150 W. 1st Street	Maple Island Farms Creamery	1944	Art Moderne	Surveyed
660 N. 2nd Street	Friday Canning Company	1916	Industrial Loft	Surveyed

This page intentionally left blank.

Architecture

Introduction

Architecture in Wisconsin has mirrored the trends and fashions that were evident in the rest of the United States. New Richmond's historic architecture stock is no different. Beginning with the Gothic Revival style, most major architectural styles and forms of the nineteenth and twentieth century are seen in the City of New Richmond. This chapter includes a brief description of the major architectural styles and vernacular building forms evident in the city followed by representative examples of that particular style which were included in the survey. A discussion of the prevalent building materials is also included with representative examples of buildings constructed of those materials. Lastly, a brief history of many of the architects, engineers, and contractors who worked in the area is included along with listings of buildings which were included in the survey that are associated with those persons or firms.

Architectural Styles

Romantic / Picturesque Styles (1820-1880)

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, several eclectic architectural fashions took shape, unlike the previous Colonial era when a style based solely on classical Greek and Roman precedents dominated American architecture. The impetus of this movement was the 1842 publication of the first American pattern book of house styles to have full-façade drawings, *Cottage Residences* by Andrew Jackson Downing. For the first time, builders and their clients had distinct options. As the architectural profession was yet to be formalized in the United States, architects at this time were almost all self-trained. Many eventually wrote and published pattern books. These publications were the primary source for carpenters to increase knowledge to become a designer or architect.⁴⁰

Gothic Revival

A Picturesque movement inspired by the romantic past began in England during the mid-eighteenth century in reaction to the formal classical architecture that had been fashionable for the previous two centuries. This movement included a revival of medieval Gothic architecture, which was popularized in the United States during the 1830s, especially for picturesque country houses. The Gothic Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880 and is characterized by its picturesque form and massing, steeply pitched and most often cross-gabled roof, decorated curvilinear verge boards, and Gothic pointed-arch openings. Windows and wall surface finishes typically extend into gable ends without termination by an eave or trim.

Similarly, wall dormers and ornate, shaped chimneys with polygonal decorative chimney pots commonly project above the roofline. One-story porches are common, often supported by flattened Gothic arches. Fenestration is often large and pointed with tracery and colored glass and topped with a window hood; cantilevered oriel and one-story bay windows are common. The style was constructed in both wood and masonry. However, wood frame “Carpenter Gothic” examples predominated, often clad with horizontal clapboards or vertical board-and-batten siding that contributed to the style’s accentuated verticality. In its masonry form, the style was also a common religious style, often with a basilican plan with a steeple at the entrance, and characterized by buttresses, battlements, pinnacles, and towers.⁴¹



*German Evangelical Immanuel Church, 1891
1100 Heritage Drive*

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, one example of a Gothic Revival style building was included in the survey. A representative example of a Greek Revival style building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1100 Heritage Drive	German Evangelical Immanuel Church	1891	Surveyed

Victorian Styles (1860-1900)

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, dramatic changes in American architecture and construction began in tandem with rapid industrialization and growth of the railroads. The most notable change was the advent of balloon framing, the first method of constructing buildings from light, two-inch boards held together by wire nails, which replaced heavy-timber framing as the most common construction method. Due to this advancement, buildings could be more easily and affordably constructed with complex ground plans and massing. Also, for the first time in history, building components such as doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing were able to be mass produced and shipped across the country. Styles of the Victorian era clearly reflect these changes in their extensive use of complex shapes and elaborate detailing, features previously limited to only the most expensive houses. Simultaneously, large strides were made in the areas of design education and discourse. The first formal architectural education programs were also established in the United States during this time and were located throughout the country by the end of the century. Also, the scale of publication and distribution of architectural design publications and journals increased, which began including larger

illustrations, smaller-scaled architectural details, and features on American Colonial and European architectural history. While most Victorian styles were based on medieval precedents, intentions were less on precise historical copying and included an eclectic mix of details. This experimentation would lead to the first truly modern styles at the turn of the twentieth century.⁴²

Second Empire

Unlike its contemporaneous styles of the Picturesque movement which looked to the romantic past for inspiration, the Second Empire style was considered very modern based on the current French architectural trend of dual-pitched mansard roofs, re-popularized during the reign of Napoleon III between 1852 and 1870, nicknamed France’s “Second Empire.” The Second Empire style was popular in Wisconsin from 1870 to 1880. The style’s hallmark is the mansard roof, considered particularly functional as it provided an additional story of usable living or attic space. The roof was usually curbed with a molded cornice both above and below the lower, visible slope. Dormer windows are common. Buildings of this style are generally tall, either two or three stories; symmetrical in form; boldly modeled; and can be elaborately ornamented with details such as quoins, cornices, and belt courses. Windows are typically arched and pedimented; those on the first floor are usually very tall. The style was often achieved by the addition of a mansard roof to an earlier, often Italianate, house.⁴³



A.W. Bosworth, Jr. House, c.1900
368 E. 2nd Street



Sylvester S. Beebe House, 1891
114 E. 6th Street

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, two examples of Second Empire style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Second Empire style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
368 E. 2nd Street	A.W. Bosworth, Jr. House	c.1900	Contributing ^A
114 E. 6th Street	Sylvester S. Beebe House	1891	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popularized during the late nineteenth century by a group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The name of the style is rather a misnomer, as it was based on the late medieval architecture of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras rather than the formal Renaissance architecture of Queen Anne's reign. The initial British versions of the style relied heavily on half-timbering and patterned masonry; while a distinctly American interpretation grew around delicate spindle work and classical style ornamentation. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910 and is characterized by its asymmetrical plan and massing and lavish surface decoration. Architectural elements that lend to the varied massing include polygonal towers and turrets, tall chimneys, large wrap-around porches, bays, and other projecting elements. Steeply sloped roofs with multiple gables and hips are typical. Wall surfaces tend to be adorned with wood clapboards, scalloped fish scale shingles, stone, brick, as well as other ornamental details. The fenestration is often irregular and may include a border of colored glazing in the upper sash of a double hung window.⁴⁴

Ornamentation and decorative detailing can be ascribed to four basic subtypes. "Spindle work" examples of the style predominate, and feature delicate turned wooden porch posts and gingerbread or Eastlake ornamentation, most commonly at the porch balustrade, as a frieze or valance suspended from the porch ceiling, in gable ends, and under wall overhangs at cut-away bay windows. Lacy spandrels, knob-like beads, and incised detailing are common decorative elements. "Free Classic" examples of the style are common and feature classical columns as porch supports, either full height or raised on a pedestal and commonly grouped together in units of two or three, as well as Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, swags and garlands, and other classical details. "Half-Timbered" examples are rare and, like the British origins of the style, feature half-timbering in gables and on upper story walls, heavy turned porch posts and spandrels, and groupings of three or more windows. Also rare are "Patterned Masonry" examples with masonry walls accented by patterned brick, stone, or terra cotta detailing and little wood ornamentation. Gable ends and dormers are sometimes parapeted and shaped.⁴⁵



House, 1901
235 E. 3rd Street



House, 1905
323 S. Pierson Avenue



Henry Traiser House, 1906
354 S. Dakota Avenue



A.W. Bosworth, Jr. House, c.1900
227 S. Starr Avenue



Chris K. Willa House, 1892
215 N. 3rd Street



O.F. Brown House, c.1890
238 E. 2nd Street



E.T. Bannister House, 1893
375 E. 2nd Street



Charles Donohue House, c.1900
450 E. 2nd Street



M. Deneen House, c.1900
615 E. 2nd Street



O. Hemenway House, c.1880
645 E. 2nd Street

One of the more popular residential architectural styles in New Richmond during its time, 24 examples of Queen Anne style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Queen Anne style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
238 E. 2nd Street	O.F. Brown House	c.1890	Contributing ^A
375 E. 2nd Street	E.T. Bannister House	1893	Contributing ^A
450 E. 2nd Street	Charles Donohue House	c.1900	Contributing ^A
525 E. 2nd Street	House	1906	Surveyed
615 E. 2nd Street	M. Deneen House	c.1900	Surveyed
645 E. 2nd Street	O. Hemenway House	c.1880	Surveyed
410 W. 2nd Street	House	c.1900	Surveyed
421 W. 2nd Street	House	c.1910	Surveyed
235 E. 3rd Street	House	1901	Contributing ^A
215 N. 3rd Street	Chris K. Willa House	1892	Surveyed
351 N. 3rd Street	House	1905	Surveyed
337 W. 4th Street	House	1910	Surveyed
551 W. 4th Street	House	1903	Surveyed
352 E. 5th Street	P. Parden House	c.1900	Surveyed
224 W. 5th Street	House	1915	Surveyed
110 W. 6th Street	House	1908	Surveyed
315 S. Dakota Avenue	House	1905	Surveyed
354 S. Dakota Avenue	Henry Traiser House	1906	Surveyed
327 S. Green Avenue	House	1915	Surveyed
428 S. Green Avenue	House	1916	Surveyed
329 S. Montana Avenue	House	c.1900	Surveyed
323 S. Pierson Avenue	House	1905	Surveyed
227 S. Starr Avenue	A.W. Bosworth, Jr. House	c.1900	Contributing ^A
405 S. Washington Avenue	House	c.1900	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Eclectic / Period Revival Styles (1880-1940)

Unlike the free stylistic mixtures of the preceding Victorian era, the turn of the twentieth century saw a new movement of eclecticism come to dominance that stressed relatively pure copying of traditional architecture across the full spectrum of Western architectural history – particularly classical Greek and Roman as well as their Italian and French Renaissance interpretations, medieval English and French medieval, and architecture from the early British and Spanish colonies. While beginning quietly in the last decades of the nineteenth century with European-trained architects, the trend gained momentum with the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893 which stressed historically accurate architecture. This period of historicism was only briefly interrupted by the first wave of American modern architecture in the American Craftsman and Prairie styles. During this time, from about 1900 to 1920, Eclectic styles were still popular but often incorporated aspects of those early modern styles, prominently broad roof overhangs, exposed roof rafters, front porches, and grouped windows. However, popular taste shifted back to the traditional revival styles after World War I, undoubtedly due to the millions of American soldiers returning from the war in Europe where they became familiar with the authentic precedents of these historic styles. While some architects of the time designed creative interpretations of the style, photographs of historic architecture were widely available to designers and their clients through a large number of architectural journals and illustrated books which allowed for a high degree of historical accuracy. Additionally, by the early 1920s, the technology of cladding buildings with a thin brick or stone veneer was perfected which revolutionized the design of small homes with the new affordability of masonry exteriors. It had been previously difficult to closely copy European styles, which were most often built of solid masonry and decorated with stone or brickwork patterns. Although the Great Depression led to the simplification of houses with less architectural detail, the Period Revival styles remained the most dominant architectural styles until the end of World War II.⁴⁶

Neoclassical Revival

The Neoclassical Revival style was a revival of classical Greek and Roman architecture. It was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1935, largely as a result of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 which featured buildings of this style. The style especially became known as the architecture of monumental public, commercial, and institutional buildings. Examples of the Neoclassical style feature symmetrical façades with a central entry that is clearly defined by a full height porch with pediment supported by classical columns and pilasters and often constructed of smooth or polished stone masonry articulated with a rusticated base, middle, and top. Detailing is generally simple, limited often to dentils or modillions beneath boxed eaves, a wide frieze band, a roofline balustrade, and an elaborate entry door surround. Window openings are typically large; bay windows, paired windows, triple windows, and transom windows may be present. Arches and enriched moldings are rare. Columns in early examples are often fluted with Ionic or Corinthian capitals; examples built after 1925 often have more slender, unfluted, and often square columns without capitals. Later examples also more commonly feature Chinese Chippendale railing motifs.⁴⁷



Bank of New Richmond, 1917
 201 S. Knowles Avenue

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, one example of a Neoclassical style building was included in the survey. A representative example of a Neoclassical style building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
201 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1917	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Colonial Revival

After the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, the last two decades of the nineteenth century saw a resurgence of interest in the American colonial architecture of the Atlantic seaboard, generally the Georgian and Federal architectural styles as well as the secondary influence of post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial traditions. The restoration and recreation of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, during the early twentieth century renewed interest in the style. While the earliest examples of the Colonial Revival style tended to be free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents, the turn of the twentieth century saw tastes shift towards carefully researched copies with more correct proportions and details. The Colonial Revival style was popular from 1880 through the 1960s, largely but not exclusively as a residential style. Houses are generally rectangular in plan, typically two stories in height, and covered by a moderately pitched gabled roof. Examples characteristically feature a symmetrical façade with windows balanced on both sides of a central front door commonly with fanlight and sidelights and accentuated with either a decorative crown, pediment, or entry porch supported by simple pilasters or slender columns. Windows are generally double-hung sashes with multi-pane glazing in just the top or both sashes; windows are often in adjacent pairs. Other common elements include roof dormers, denticulated cornices, and shutters. Exterior cladding may include clapboards, brick, stone, or a combination of masonry on the first floor with clapboard siding above.⁴⁸

The inherent simplicity and regularity of the style lent itself well to standardization, which allowed for the style’s continued popularity through the changing building practices brought on by the Great Depression and World War II as well through the postwar changes in taste and

architectural fashion. Later examples are occasionally asymmetrical L-shaped forms, to accommodate a breezeway and semi-attached garage, or most often shallower pitched side-gabled forms with simplified door surrounds, cornices, and other details, if present, that merely suggest their colonial precedents rather than closely mirroring them. There has hardly been a gap in time when Colonial inspired buildings were not being built somewhere in the country since the inception of the style in the 1880s. A dramatic drop in popularity during the late 1950s and 1960s marked the beginning of a transition from these simplified interpretations of the style to a renewed interest in architectural accuracy and Colonial-inspired buildings of the subsequent “New Traditional” era that continues to this day.⁴⁹



*Dr. Ernest M. Drury Office, 1950
152 W. 2nd Street*



*House, 1945
152 N. Starr Avenue*

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, three examples of Colonial Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Colonial Revival style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
152 W. 2nd Street	Dr. Ernest M. Drury Office	1950	Surveyed
405 Park Avenue	House	1952	Surveyed
152 N. Starr Avenue	House	1945	Surveyed

Early Modern Styles / Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1950)

The first wave of American architecture that was not based on historic precedent occurred at the turn of the twentieth century and was led by Frank Lloyd Wright’s pioneering of the Prairie Style and the American Craftsman interpretation of the English Arts and Crafts movement. Early modern styles incorporated new concepts of free-flowing interior spaces, new spatial effects, and a new vocabulary of ornament that did not mimic historic forms. Eventually, more futuristic modern styles developed in the Art Deco and Art Moderne movements, still retaining some ornamentation.⁵⁰

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare style, popularized by mail-order catalogs and speculative builders, was a popular domestic architectural style in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1930. Part of a larger movement toward simplified and rectilinear residential architecture that was heavily influenced by the Prairie style, the style is primarily distinguished by its broad proportions, boxy massing, and lack of overt stylistic references. A typical house is two stories in height, with a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, and a central dormer. Brick, stone, stucco, concrete block, clapboards, and shingles are the most commonly used exterior surface materials, often in combination articulated by floor. The simple exterior reflects the straightforward interior plan of the Foursquare, typically featuring four large rooms on each floor and a corner entry hall and stairwell. A one-story porch across the front façade often features Tuscan columns and a filled-in or ballustraded railing. Examples are occasionally embellished by Period Revival, Craftsman, or Prairie style details.⁵¹



Friday House, 1907
224 W. 2nd Street



House, 1912
254 S. Arch Avenue



J. Wesley Smith House, c.1900
2055 County Road CC



Samuel Johns House, c.1910
150 N. Green Avenue



House, 1916
211 N. Starr Avenue



House, 1918
414 W. 5th Street

A common architectural style in New Richmond during its time, 11 examples of American Foursquare style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of American Foursquare style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
224 W. 2nd Street	Friday House	1907	Surveyed
533 E. 2nd Street	House	1921	Surveyed
414 W. 5th Street	House	1918	Surveyed
372 W. 8th Street	House	1923	Surveyed
153 N. Arch Avenue	House	1907	Surveyed
254 S. Arch Avenue	House	1912	Contributing ^A
2055 County Road CC	J. Wesley Smith House	c.1900	Surveyed
150 N. Green Avenue	Samuel Johns House	c.1910	Surveyed
218 N. Green Avenue	House	1906	Surveyed
211 N. Starr Avenue	House	1916	Surveyed
123 S. Washington Avenue	House	1914	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Arts and Crafts

The English Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society was established in 1888 by a group of British artists and architects. In opposition to what they perceived as the evil of industrial standardization, they were dedicated to a revival of the traditional craftsmanship, ethics, aesthetics, and cooperation of medieval guilds and the early nineteenth-century Gothic revival in England. The movement comprehensively encompassed the design of furniture, decorative and fine arts, and architecture. The English Arts and Crafts style was characteristically simple in form and rich in embellishment. The style was used in Wisconsin, however very rarely, from 1900 to 1920. In contrast to the contemporaneous American Craftsman and Bungalow styles, examples of the Arts and Crafts are simple in form with little decoration, often with expansive stucco surfaces interrupted by irregularly placed multi-paned windows. Even large examples are humble in character. Wood shingle roofs are common, occasionally with rolled edges mimicking thatch. Wood is extensively used for interior finishes.⁵²



House, c.1920
456 W. 2nd Street

A rare architectural style in New Richmond and Wisconsin during its time, one example of an Arts and Crafts style building was included in the survey. A representative example of an Arts and Crafts style building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
456 W. 2nd Street	House	c.1920	Surveyed

American Craftsman

The American Craftsman style, descending from the English Arts and Crafts movement in the nineteenth century, was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1920. Typically, American Craftsman style houses in Wisconsin are two and one-half stories in height and constructed of brick, stucco, or stone with contrasting wood bands. The style is characterized by quality construction and simple exterior and interior detailing such as low-pitched, broad gable or hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, large front dormers, decorative brackets, decorative (often false) beams, porches, prominent chimneys, and simple sashes. Porches are most often supported by the style’s distinctive tapered square columns and heavy piers that continue to the ground without breaking at the porch floor level. Glazed sun porches or open wood pergolas are common.⁵³



Martin and Irene Strand House, 1913
325 E. 2nd Street



House, 1915
524 E. 3rd Street

A less common architectural style in New Richmond during its time, two examples of Craftsman style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Craftsman style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
325 E. 2nd Street	Martin and Irene Strand House	1913	Contributing ^A
524 E. 3rd Street	House	1915	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Bungalow

Influenced by the small Craftsman style houses of California that were given extensive publicity in architectural plan books and lifestyle magazines, small Bungalow style houses became the most popular and fashionable modest houses in the United States during the early twentieth century. From 1910 to 1940, the Bungalow was a very popular residential style in Wisconsin. The style is primarily characterized by its plan rather than its aesthetics. While there are many variants, Bungalows are typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height with simple horizontal lines, wide projecting roofs, one or two large porches, and plain woodwork. The upper level in two stories examples is generally subdued visually to give the house a one-story look. Roofs can be gabled or hipped and commonly have decorative, exposed rafter tails. Other characteristic features include a dominant fireplace and chimney, exposed and exaggerated structural elements, and massive piers or porch supports. Buildings of this style are clad in natural materials such as wood clapboards or shingles, brick, stone, stucco, or a combination thereof. The exterior design is commonly adapted to many different stylistic interpretations and can be seen with Colonial, Craftsman, Tudor, Japanese, and Spanish influences.⁵⁴



House, 1921
226 E. 2nd Street



House, 1910
419 N. 2nd Street



House, 1916
215 N. Starr Avenue



McKeon House, 1902
348 E. 2nd Street

A common architectural style in New Richmond during its time, six examples of Bungalow style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Bungalow style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
226 E. 2nd Street	House	1921	Contributing ^A
251 E. 2nd Street	House	1929	Contributing ^A
348 E. 2nd Street	McKeon House	1902	Contributing ^A
419 N. 2nd Street	House	1910	Surveyed
215 N. Starr Avenue	House	1916	Surveyed
155 N. Green Avenue	T.N. Rowe House	c.1910	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Rustic

The Rustic style has its formal origins with turn of the twentieth century National Park Service buildings and their conscious effort to respond to the native and wild landscape of the United States. The style, closely related to the Arts and Crafts movement, paralleled and was influenced heavily by the development of the American Craftsman and Bungalow styles as well as WPA-era projects of the 1930s. The style became especially popular for private lake houses, cabins, hotels, resorts, and recreational camps during the 1930s and 1940s. Epitomized by log cabins, the style emphasizes the use of natural materials, especially stone and wood, and exposed structural systems. Generally informal, examples of the style feature both symmetrical and asymmetrical forms covered by gable or hipped roofs.⁵⁵



*New Richmond Golf Club Links, 1995
1226 George Norman Drive*

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, one example of a Rustic style building was included in the survey. A representative example of a Rustic style building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Club Links	1995	Surveyed

Art Moderne / Streamline Moderne

Related to the Art Deco, the Art Moderne was also a futuristic movement celebrating the advancement of technology and industrialism, however, more volumetric, streamlined, and totally devoid of historical references. The Art Moderne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1930 to 1950. The style is characterized by smooth wall finishes, round corners, and emphasized horizontality, for which it is often also referred to as Streamline Moderne. Examples are typically constructed of concrete and feature flat roofs, narrow bands of windows often continuing around corners, windows or entire walls of glass block, mirrored panels, horizontal banding, circular elements, and little to no surface decoration. What decoration did exist was focused at doorways and windows and consisted of metal or structural glass panels or trim. Aluminum and stainless steel were widely used materials in this style for doors, windows, railings, and balusters.⁵⁶



*Maple Island Farms Creamery, 1944
150 W. 1st Street*



*Bell Ford Motor Dealership and Garage, 1915
155 W. 3rd Street*

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, two examples of Art Moderne style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Art Moderne style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
150 W. 1st Street	Maple Island Farms Creamery	1944	Surveyed
155 W. 3rd Street	Bell Ford Motor Dealership and Garage	1915	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Bankers Modern Styles (1935-1975)

While residential architecture was dominated through the first decades of the twentieth century by the eclectic Period Revival styles, the economic necessity for small, affordable houses during the Great Depression and changing architectural fashions after World War II led a major shift toward modern residential styles. New Federal Housing Administration (FHA) policies after World War II that were aimed at helping every returning veteran own their own home exerted a monumental influence on the subsequent, vast construction of single-family suburban neighborhoods across the country. Averse to financing more dramatic modern architecture for houses, the banks providing FHA-insured loans preferred and promoted more conservative modern styles, primarily Minimal Traditional and Ranch. For this reason, these styles are now commonly referred to as “Bankers” Modern styles. Ranch style houses dominated residential architecture into the 1970s.⁵⁷

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style was the most successful response to the challenging conditions that affected home construction in the United States when the Great Depression largely shut down the home-building industry. The development of small houses was encouraged by the FHA, which was created in 1934 to ensure low-interest, long-term mortgage loans in an effort to stabilize the housing industry. To encourage that home ownership could remain attainable for the majority of Americans, the FHA limited the maximum home sale price it insured so that the average home size and cost remained affordable. The architecture and residential design professions, desperate for work after 1930, enthusiastically embraced the challenge of designing small houses, and the subject soon dominated professional publications and house pattern books. The most influential publications were the FHA’s Principles of Planning Small Houses bulletins, as builders knew that following their guidelines was the best way to ensure construction funds and insured mortgages for home buyers. The imminent threat of World War II and subsequent increased wartime production caused an unprecedented number of relocated workers to need small, affordable housing; this resulted in the construction of approximately 2.3 million residences across the country between 1940 and 1945. At the war’s end, a similar need arose to house the nation’s 10 million returning servicemen, resulting in an additional 5.1 million residences being constructed by 1949. The majority of homes constructed during this time were Minimal Traditional. Postwar prosperity led to the rise in the popularity of larger, Ranch style homes, which replaced the dominant Minimal Traditional style after 1950.⁵⁸

The Minimal Traditional style, popular from 1935 to 1950, utilized the traditional form of contemporaneous Period Revival styles, particularly Colonial and Tudor Revival. However, it was distinctly modern in its characteristic lack of ornament. The style is typified by its one or one-and-one-half-story height, simple L- and T-shaped plans, low or moderately pitched and most often gabled roofs with shallow eaves. The exterior is typically clad in a single material in an effort to make the house appear larger. Examples may feature a prominent entry with simple porch or platform steps, bay windows, shutters, or chimney.⁵⁹



*House, 1944
351 E. Hughes Street*



*House, 1942
520 E. 5th Street*

An uncommon architectural style in New Richmond during its time, four examples of Minimal Traditional style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Minimal Traditional style buildings in the survey include the following:

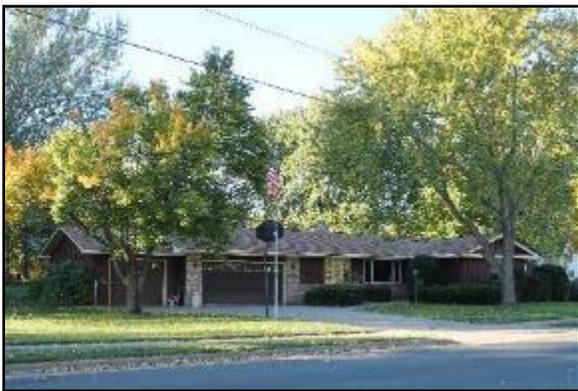
<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
439 E. 1st Street	House	1947	Surveyed
520 E. 5th Street	House	1942	Surveyed
615 E. 5th Street	House	1942	Surveyed
351 E. Hughes Street	House	1944	Surveyed

Ranch

The Ranch style originated in California during the mid-1930s, very loosely based on early Spanish Colonial pitched roof courtyard houses of the American Southwest and was spread across the country by California-based Sunset Magazine with its 1946 publication *Western Ranch Houses*. Other residential housing magazines soon joined the trend in promoting the style and the casual family-oriented lifestyle it well suited. They often described the style as “middle of the road modern” and “modern inside, traditional outside.” As the automobile became the principal means of transportation in the country after World War II, the standard narrow urban lot style of development was replaced by a form with wider sprawling lots, and the Ranch style became the dominant architectural style for single-family residences throughout the United States, particularly in large suburban tract developments.⁶⁰

Ranches, popular from 1935 to 1975, are typically broad, single-story houses with emphasized horizontality, built low to the ground, and generally rectangular, L-, or U-

shaped in plan with asymmetrical façades. Roofs are low-pitched and often hipped or gabled, commonly with moderate or wide overhanging eaves. A garage is attached to the main façade facing the street, side, or rear. Typically, the front entrance is located off-center, almost always sheltered under the main roof of the house, and often recessed. Single or paired entry doors are common and may range from a simple, plain flush door to having heavily decorative, curvilinear, or square panels with a single or matching sidelights or side panels. Entry or partial width porches, also almost always contained under the main roof of the house, can be found. When present, porch supports are most often simple wood posts or patterned wrought iron. As a remarkable range of pre-manufactured windows were available during the era, most Ranch houses feature a variety of different size and types of windows in either metal or wood with horizontal or multi-pane light patterns. One or more large picture windows are almost universally present, commonly with operable sections; however, in later examples, groups of tall fixed vertical panes were often used instead of a large single picture window. Very short windows are often grouped into ribbons placed high in the wall, often in bedrooms to allow light and ventilation without loss of privacy and to accommodate flexibility in furniture arrangement. Corner windows with a corner support, sliding glass doors, and jalousie windows are common. Exterior elaborations are common, including built-in planters, emphasized heavy chimneys, masonry screen walls, rear covered verandas, and rear patios often with built-in or free-standing masonry grills. Wooden or aluminum siding and brick are the most typical wall claddings, often used in combination, with the entry area differentiated from the main body of the house. Examples of the Ranch style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch era, more heavily styled Ranches are classified as “Styled Ranches” of the “New Traditional” era when built later.⁶¹



*House, 1970
410 E. 1st Street*



*House, 1949
556 E. 2nd Street*



*Irvin H. and Mary Sather House, 1955
204 E. River Drive*



*House, 1963
911 W. River Drive*



*House, 1978
305 E. 2nd Street*



*House, 1967
641 E. 5th Street*

A very popular residential architectural style in New Richmond during its time, 22 examples of Ranch style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Ranch style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
410 E. 1st Street	House	1970	Surveyed
305 E. 2nd Street	House	1978	Non-Contributing ^A
556 E. 2nd Street	House	1949	Eligible
434 E. 3rd Street	House	1958	Surveyed
660 N. 4th Street	House	1961	Surveyed
548 W. 4th Street	House	1954	Surveyed
632 E. 5th Street	House	1950	Surveyed
641 E. 5th Street	House	1967	Surveyed
508 W. 5th Street	House	1960	Surveyed
353 E. 6th Street	House	1952	Surveyed
632 E. 6th Street	House	1961	Surveyed
130 W. 6th Street	House	1950	Surveyed
455 S. Dakota Avenue	House	1957	Surveyed
718 S. Dakota Avenue	House	1954	Surveyed
231 Greaeton Road	House	1955	Surveyed
948 Jefferson Road	House	1956	Surveyed

615 W. Lincoln Road	House	1955	Surveyed
640 Park View Drive	House	1977	Surveyed
204 E. River Drive	Irvin H. and Mary Sather House	1955	Surveyed
400 E. River Drive	House	1954	Surveyed
911 W. River Drive	House	1963	Eligible
1415 Willow Avenue	House	1977	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Split-Level

Split-Level houses originated during the 1930s, but were especially popular between 1950 and 1975, and are a multi-story variation of the one-story Ranch. As such, Split-Levels retain the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves, and other characteristic elements of the Ranch style in a multi-story form. Split-Levels are generally comprised of three or more separate floor levels that are staggered and separated from each other by partial flights of stairs. Typically, each distinct level corresponds to one of three general functions: noisy living areas, quiet living areas, and sleeping areas. The lowest level generally houses the garage and a family room. The mid-level wing houses the quiet living areas, and the upper level contains the bedrooms. The middle level most often is the location for the main entry and may feature a one-and-one-half story foyer. The style can feature a wide variety of exterior wall materials, often multiple materials in combination. Examples of the style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles, particularly Colonial Revival. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch and Split-Level era, more heavily styled later period Split-Levels are classified as “Styld Ranches” of the “New Traditional” era.⁶²



*House, 1973
1237 Willow Avenue*



*House, 1973
1304 Willow Avenue*



House, 1966
855 Summit Road



House, 1972
1321 Bilmar Avenue

A common residential architectural style in New Richmond during its time, eight examples of Split-Level style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Split-Level style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1239 Bilmar Avenue	House	1972	Surveyed
1321 Bilmar Avenue	House	1972	Surveyed
266 Greaton Road	House	1976	Surveyed
1235 Jeanne Court	House	1976	Surveyed
661 Park View Drive	House	1978	Surveyed
855 Summit Road	House	1966	Surveyed
1237 Willow Avenue	House	1973	Surveyed
1304 Willow Avenue	House	1973	Surveyed

New Traditional Styles (1935-present)

While some Period Revival styles continued to be built into the 1960s, architecture during the period from 1950 to 1970 was dominated by modern forms and styles. However, some modern style houses were constructed with traditional detailing in the form of the Styled Ranch styles. By the late 1960s, a new period began reviving the popularity of traditional forms and detailing, especially for residential architecture. New Traditional styles and a renewed taste for traditional architectural details came to dominate residential architecture during the 1970s, nurtured by nostalgia inspired by the United States' Bicentennial anniversary in 1975 and the growing historic preservation movement. Early examples of these styles showed little attempt at closely copying historic precedents, rather applying historic details such as Tudor half-timbering, Georgian doorways, Second Empire mansard roofs, or Queen Anne spindle work onto one-story Ranch, Split-Level, or two-story contemporary forms. As the end of the twentieth century neared and home building boomed, preferences changed to more accurate interpretations of historic styles with simple roof forms and unified stylistic detailing. This era soon became the period with houses designed in the broadest range of architecture styles ever constructed at the same time, including revivals of almost every style found in American architectural history.⁶³

Mansard

At a time when residential architecture was dominated by the modern and more informal Ranch and Contemporary styles, the Mansard style was one of the sole traditional and formal residential styles still built as it could meet many zoning ordinances or deed restrictions that only allowed one-story houses or low roof heights in many new subdivisions from the 1940s through the 1970s, as a full story of living space could fit under its characteristic massive mansard roof. With the top floor's exterior clad in roofing material, the style was relatively inexpensive to build with the substantial saving on masonry wall veneer. As such, the style became popular for small-scale commercial buildings and apartments in addition to single-family homes. Popular from 1940 to 1985, the Mansard style is characterized by its namesake roof which is typically covered with shingles or decorative roofing materials and may feature flared eaves. Houses are most often one- or two-stories in height, with the mansard roof typically forming the walls of the second story and containing dormer windows on its steep lower slope. Exterior walls on the lower levels are most often clad with brick veneer. A segmental arch over the entry door, windows, or dormers is common. Other common elements include double doors with curvilinear or circular patterns, recessed entry door, masonry wall chimneys, and quoins. Later examples commonly feature round arches, projecting central or side wings, a projecting ledge at the top or bottom of mansard, and windows that interrupt the roof's cornice line.⁶⁴



*First Lutheran Church Annex, 1965
258 N 3rd Street*

A less common architectural style in New Richmond during its time, one example of a Mansard style building was included in the survey. Representative example of a Mansard style building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
258 N. 3rd Street	First Lutheran Church Annex	1965	Eligible

New Traditional Colonial

While the Colonial Revival style remained popular through the 1950s, later examples were more simply detailed and limited to a small number of forms. By the 1970s, a new revival began which has become known as the New Traditional Colonial style inspired by the full range of

English and Colonial precedents. While early examples of the New Traditional Colonial style were free adaptations of historic precedent and often oddly proportioned, better proportioned and often architect-designed houses began being built by the 1980s. Characteristic elements remain similar to the earlier Colonial Revival style.⁶⁵



House of Hair, 1979
324 N. Knowles Avenue

A rare architectural style in New Richmond, one example of a New Traditional Colonial style building was included in the survey. Representative examples of a New Traditional Colonial style building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
324 N. Knowles Avenue	House of Hair	1979	Surveyed

Modern Styles (1920-present)

As many of the most elite European architects fled Europe during World War II, their austere International Style swept the United States from the 1930s to 1950s, especially in its influence of commercial architecture. These early styles were the impetus to the development of numerous veins of modern architecture through the present day. Architectural historians and architects are now identifying names for many of these theories of architecture as buildings of these genres begin to reach sufficient age to be evaluated for significance per National Register of Historic Places criterion.⁶⁶

International Style

After World War I, during the dominant eclectic Period Revival era in the United States, European architects were developing a new style of dramatic modern buildings, most notably Le Corbusier in France, J.J.P. Oud and Gerrit Rietveld with the De Stijl movement in Holland, and Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe of the Bauhaus design school in Germany. Their intention was to create a new international architecture independent of specific materials, sites, or cultural tradition that did not imitate or recall past styles. The New York Museum of Modern Art first christened the movement the International Style at its influential ‘Modern Architecture: International Exhibition’ in 1932. The exhibition’s accompanying publication, *The International*

Style: Architecture Since 1922, by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Phillip Johnson identified three main principles of the style. The first is an emphasis on volume or space enclosed by thin planes instead of a suggestion of mass and solidity. Second was regularity, an underlying orderliness seen clearly before the outside surfaces are applied. The third principle was the avoidance of applied surface decoration instead depending on the intrinsic qualities of the materials, technical perfection, and proportions for aesthetic richness. While several European architects moved to the United States and practiced in the style as early as the 1920s, it wasn't until the elite Bauhaus architects came fleeing Hitler during World War II that their theories had a profound influence in this country. Their presence at some of the most prominent American architecture schools swiftly replaced the former Beaux-Arts curriculum and widely disseminated their new ideas across the country. Also, of great influence was Le Corbusier's view of the house as a "machine for living" which emphasized functionalism as prime importance and the discord of traditional residential elements that were merely decorative. These ideas proved very appealing in a time of rapidly advancing technology.⁶⁷

The International Style has remained popular from 1925 through the present day. The style is typified by buildings constructed with a lightweight structural skeleton that allows walls to serve solely as an enclosure of space and provide flexibility for fenestration to reflect interior needs. Hallmark characteristics include smooth and unornamented wall surfaces with a unifying cladding, asymmetrical façades composed of large and often linear window groupings and expanses of windowless wall surface, flat roofs without coping at the roofline, and a lack of decorative detailing at doors or windows. Windows tend to be grouped in vertical or horizontal bands, most often metal casements, commonly wrapping around corners. Cantilevered roofs, projections, or balconies are also common.⁶⁸

The earliest examples are most often small, cube-like houses typically covered with glazed tile, white painted stucco, brick, or concrete block. If present, detailing is most likely of an Art Moderne influence. By the late 1930s, smooth board and plywood or composition panels were also used, as was the addition of an accent brick or stone wall. Houses after 1945 often incorporated a courtyard or entry hall to separate public living areas from private sleeping areas; front, side, rear, and interior courtyards especially gained popularity during this time.⁶⁹

Glass as a primary exterior cladding material on residential and commercial buildings alike became a popular International Style component during the late 1940s; this "Miesian" use of glass curtain walls became especially popular for commercial buildings. Wall materials on later examples began to include poured-in-place or tilt-up pre-cast concrete. During the 1970s, a revival that continues to this day began based on the earliest white stucco clad houses, however with façades of a far greater percentage of glass.⁷⁰



*New Richmond Civic Center, 1965
156 E. 1st Street*



*Maple Manor Apartments, 1965
505 W. 8th Street*



*Maple Manor Extension, 1973
660 Monette Avenue*



*St. Mary's School, 1954
257 S. Washington Avenue*

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, five examples of International Style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of International Style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
136 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Post Office	1961	Surveyed
156 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Civic Center	1965	Surveyed
505 W. 8th Street	Maple Manor Apartments	1965	Surveyed
660 Monette Avenue	Maple Manor Extension	1973	Surveyed
257 S. Washington Avenue	St. Mary's School	1954	Surveyed

Wrightian

The Wrightian style, inspired by the work of architect Frank Lloyd Wright during his years at Taliesin (1914-1959), was popular in Wisconsin between 1930 and 1960. Related to his Prairie School and other Modernist designs, the Wrightian style is marked by a concern with pure and organic geometric forms. Plans are often imitated in the design of elevations and may conform to one of the varied modes favored by Wright – rectangular, polygonal (often hexagonal), or circular. Wrightian buildings are often predominately horizontal with unique forms. The roof is most often a character-giving feature, whether a flat, pitched, or complex form. Angled or battered walls, tapering piers and other structural elements, outward-inclining parapets,

contrasting textures, and natural materials, such as horizontal weathered wood boards, stone imitating natural stratification, brick, and smooth finished or plastered and painted concrete are frequently employed. When used in combination, materials are often strongly contrasted. The Wrightian style is most commonly found in residential architecture, though there are exceptions.⁷¹



*Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library, 1963
155 E. 1st Street*



*Doar and McNally Law Office Extension, 1977
103 N. Knowles Avenue*

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, two examples of Wrightian style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Wrightian style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 E. 1st Street	Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library	1963	Eligible
103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office Extension	1977	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Contemporary Style / Mid-Century Modern

The Contemporary style was the most popular architectural style among American architects from 1945 to 1965. The style was largely influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and his small, affordable Usonian houses that he began designing in the late 1930s which were constructed of natural materials, built low to the ground, had broad sheltering roof overhangs, and featured open plan interiors with significant spatial and visual connections between indoor and outdoor spaces. It took until the early 1950s for Wright’s ideas to enter and eventually sweep mainstream American architectural design. The Contemporary style is often also referred more generally as Mid-Century Modern. The style is characterized by its use of natural cladding materials, especially wood, stone, and brick, as well as low-pitched gabled roofs with widely overhanging eaves, commonly exposed roof beams, and windows generally present in the gable ends or just below the roof line on non-gabled façades. Flat, slant, and butterfly roofs are also common, as well as openings in the roof to allow natural light.⁷²

Contemporary style buildings may look completely different from one side to another. Front façades may reveal little about the building itself, with broad expanses of uninterrupted wall

surface typical as well as recessed or obscured entry doors. Rear and side façades are often window-walls composed of sections of large, mostly fixed, single panes of glass; this indoor-outdoor connection is further enhanced by floor and ceiling materials and roof beams that continue from the inside out, making the glass wall seem to disappear. Exposed timbers and beams, low broad chimneys, and carports are other common elements.⁷³ Residential examples of the style can often be more elaborately detailed than non-residential examples.



*McCabe's Shamrock Club, 1960
123 W. 3rd Street*



*New Richmond Clinic, 1966
821 W. 8th Street*



*New Richmond Golf Clubhouse, 1968
1226 George Norman Drive*



*Sunshine Courts Apartments, 1968
370 Odanah Avenue*



*Bank of New Richmond, 1975
355 S. Knowles Avenue*



*Bowlarena, 1958
320 S. Knowles Avenue*

A common architectural style in New Richmond during its time, 25 examples of Contemporary Style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Contemporary Style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
209 E. 2nd Street	United Methodist Church	1974	Surveyed
258 N. 3rd Street	First Lutheran Church	1952	Eligible
123 W. 3rd Street	McCabe's Shamrock Club	1960	Contributing ^A
144 W. 3rd Street	Krueger Super-Valu	1960	Surveyed
155 E. 4th Street	Knights of Columbus Hall	1982	Surveyed
453 W. 4th Street	House	1946	Surveyed
821 W. 8th Street	New Richmond Clinic	1966	Surveyed
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Clubhouse	1968	Contributing ^B
265 Greaton Road	House	1963	Surveyed
401 N. Green Avenue	Mary Park Pavilion	1955	Surveyed
1230 N. Knowles Avenue	Pete's Pizza	1979	Surveyed
130 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1900	Contributing ^A
133 S. Knowles Avenue	Heating Supply Store	1902	Contributing ^A
204 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Bank	1900	Contributing ^A
206 S. Knowles Avenue	Early and Murray Implements	1900	Non-Contributing ^A
207 S. Knowles Avenue	Hughes Hardware Store	1899	Contributing ^A
215 S. Knowles Avenue	Tully Block	1899	Non-Contributing ^A
240 S. Knowles Avenue	Hardware Store	1915	Non-Contributing ^A
244 S. Knowles Avenue	Lyngaas Jewelers	1915	Non-Contributing ^A
320 S. Knowles Avenue	Bowlarena	1958	Surveyed
355 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1975	Surveyed
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #1	1968	Contributing ^C
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #2	1968	Contributing ^C
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Garage	1968	Contributing ^C
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Office	1968	Contributing ^C

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

^B Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex.

^C Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex.

Brutalism

The Brutalist style grew during the 1950s from an aesthetic preference to expose the building materials, especially rough concrete and structural supports, to a monumental architectural style defined by utilizing materials in a direct and visible way. The style was named for the French term for raw concrete, “béton brut,” and remained popular through the 1970s. In opposition to the glass curtain wall of the International Style, Brutalism favors bulky and angular forms with few visible glass surfaces, or theoretically a low ratio of void to solid surface. Characteristic features include bulky angular exteriors, unornamented façades, recessed windows often in vertical slits, exposed ductwork, and exposed concrete, brick, stucco, and very rarely wood. A hallmark of the style is concrete formed with small ridges broken off in an effect closely resembling corduroy. The style was most often utilized for civic and institutional buildings.⁷⁴



Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, 1966
151 S. Washington Avenue



St. Croix Telephone Company, 1969
154 E. 2nd Street

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, three examples of Brutalist style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Brutalist style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
154 E. 2nd Street	St. Croix Telephone Company	1969	Surveyed
1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Mental Health Services	1977	Surveyed
151 S. Washington Avenue	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church	1966	Eligible

Shed

The Shed style, popular from 1965 to 1990, was an architectural movement to create dynamic interior spaces through the use of bold diagonals, counterpointed shapes, and multiple massing in reaction to the standard orthogonal forms of the International Style. The style also reflected a new interest in “architecture without architects” and a desire for useful and simply built houses inspired by vernacular buildings such as barns, mining structures, and folk houses. The Shed style is characterized as an asymmetrical composition of box-like forms capped with single sloped shed roofs facing a variety of directions and occasionally coupled with a gabled roof, all with smooth roof-wall junctures most commonly with little or no overhang. With little added detail, elaborations are primarily, asymmetrically placed simple windows, including ribbons of clerestory windows on high façades or above lower roof forms, vertical groupings of tall narrow upper windows over short lower panes, square box-bay “saddlebag” windows, and windows with boxed frames. Windows are typically fixed panes set flush with the exterior wall, the tops of which may be flat or sloped with the angle of the roof; there are typically few window openings on walls that face public areas. Exteriors are typically clad in vertical, diagonal, horizontal, or shingle wood siding, plywood that imitates wood siding, and occasionally brick veneer, sometimes in combination. When present, chimneys are most often unelaborated and clad in wood. Examples are typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height. The Shed style was also well suited for passive solar building methods of the emerging environmental movement of the 1970s.⁷⁵



Bradley Renspe House, 1987
535 Grand Avenue



House, 1978
681 Park View Drive

An uncommon architectural style in New Richmond during its time, three examples of Shed style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Shed style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
535 Grand Avenue	Bradley Renspe House	1987	Surveyed
732 E. North Shore Drive	House	1978	Surveyed
681 Park View Drive	House	1978	Surveyed

Late Modernism

Architects of the mid- and late twentieth century were thoroughly familiar with the monuments of early modernism through coffee table books and college art history courses, and many executed designs that continued to promote form over function but were much more complications than imitations of their precedents, which had fundamental simplicity. By the late 1950s, the International Style developed beyond its origins in rationality into veins of rhetorical experimentation with exaggeration, repetition, and paradox into a style of Late Modernism that continued through the end of the twentieth century. Unlike the earlier International Style, Late Modernism embraced the exaggeration of structure, repetition of a single architectural element insomuch that the individual part becomes indistinguishable from an overall pattern, and paradoxes such as a building clad in all glass that yet appears to have no windows. Whereas examples of the International Style indicate their scale by the arrangement and detailing of their openings, the scale of Late Modernist buildings may be highly ambiguous. This was largely due to the style's exploration of the potential of glass and its characteristic employment of curtain walls – particularly glass curtain walls that do not articulate the location of floor levels behind them. With the development of new curtain wall assembly technologies leading to the disappearance of mullions and transoms, exterior cladding took on the character of a flexible skin, thus, facilitating volumetric effects as opposed to effects of mass characteristic of the International Style.

Curved forms, which were used occasionally as elements of contrast in the International Style, may constitute major portions of the building or comprise its total form. Reflective glass and

glazed barrel vaults are common. Poured-in-place or tilt-up pre-cast concrete are other common wall materials. One building type particularly common to the style, large office buildings, presented design challenges that Late Modernist architects sought to resolve – alternative forms for the skyscraper to replace the “upended shoe box” forms utilized in Miesian style towers of the 1950s and 1960s as well as the treatment of the top of a tower. Resultant forms included towers with trapezoidal and other polygonal shapes, staggered silhouettes, beveled setbacks, and cantilevers. Gables, angled geometries, and shaped voids or cut-outs at the tops of buildings can all be found at the top of Late Modern style buildings. Late Modern style houses based on the white stucco clad International Style houses, however with more complex forms and façades with a far greater percentage of glass, became popular in the 1970s and continue to be built to this day.⁷⁶



*M & L Motor Supply Co., 1980
130 E 1st Street*

A rare architectural style in New Richmond during its time, one example of a Late Modernist style building was included in the survey. Representative example of a Late Modernist style building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
130 E. 1st Street	M & L Motor Supply Co.	1980	Surveyed

Postmodernism

The Postmodern style developed during the late 1960s as a reaction to Modern architecture unrelated to past precedent and remains popular to this day. Postmodernist design promotes incorporating or imitating traditional styles in new forms and materials to create a feeling of something both original and familiar. Examples commonly reference, combine, and juxtapose several different historic styles, periods, or regional elements within a single design, often in ironic ways. Traditional elements are often exaggerated, manipulated, or distorted.⁷⁷



A & W Family Restaurant, 1987
526 N. Knowles Avenue



First National Community Bank, 1964
138 S. Knowles Avenue

An uncommon architectural style in New Richmond, there are two examples of Postmodern style buildings included in the survey. Representative examples of Postmodern style buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
526 N. Knowles Avenue	A & W Family Restaurant	1987	Surveyed
138 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Community Bank	1964	Non-Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Vernacular Forms

Vernacular architecture is a term for buildings easily described as a “backdrop” to others that can be attributed to the previously described styles. These common buildings, whose distinguishing characteristic is their simplicity, are generally classified by their exterior massing, roof shape, and number of stories.⁷⁸

Front Gable

The front gable was a common form for houses, commercial buildings, halls, churches, schools, and other types of buildings in both rural and urban Wisconsin communities from 1840 to well into the twentieth century. Characterized by a rectangular plan and gabled roof, the form is named so as its major façade is placed on the gable end of the building. Front gable buildings are most commonly one-and-one-half stories in Wisconsin; however, one, two, and two-and-one-half story versions are found. Dormers can be found on half-story versions on one or both sides of the gabled roof. Proportions of earlier examples of the form are narrower in width than the later, generally broader examples regardless of the number of stories. Correspondingly, roofs of earlier examples tend to be steeper and later versions more gently sloped. While typically symmetrical, a central or offset entry door may be sheltered by a small porch, uncovered stoop, or full porch with shed or hipped roof. The front gable form typically has a clapboard-clad, or occasionally brick, exterior. Simply detailed sills and lintels turned porch posts, decorative shingles, and oversized parlor windows are commonly the only decorative embellishment associated with the form, a lack of which disassociates the form from recognized styles of the

same period in which the front gable form predominates. This front gable form should not be confused with mundane versions of other major styles.⁷⁹



*House, 1919
450 E. 1st Street*



*A.L. Lyman House, 1872
510 E. 1st Street*



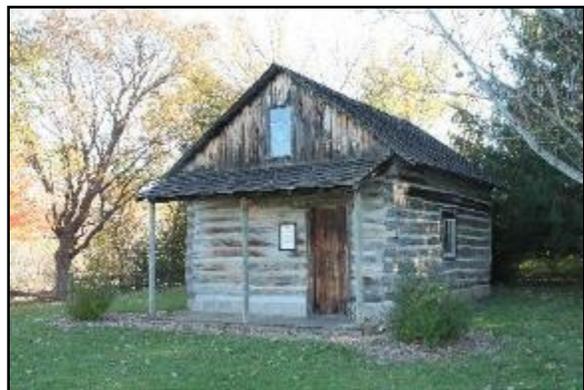
*F.P. Chapman House, c.1900
335 E. 2nd Street*



*House, 1888
351 E. 2nd Street*



*House, 1914
355 N. 2nd Street*



*Carl Gravermoen Cabin, 1887
1100 Heritage Drive*

A very common architectural form in New Richmond during its time, 15 examples of Front Gable buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Front Gable buildings

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
450 E. 1st Street	House	1919	Surveyed
510 E. 1st Street	A.L. Lyman House	1872	Eligible
335 E. 2nd Street	F.P. Chapman House	c.1900	Contributing ^A
351 E. 2nd Street	House	1888	Contributing ^A
355 N. 2nd Street	House	1914	Surveyed
705 E. 3rd Street	House	c.1930	Surveyed
1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Facilities Garage #1	c.1910	Surveyed
533 W. 4th Street	House	1920	Surveyed
167 N. Arch Avenue	House	1900	Surveyed
343 S. Dakota Avenue	House	c.1900	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Carl Gravermoen Cabin	1887	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Al and Ruth Route Store	1933	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Camp Nine School	1902	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	James Lee Log Barn	c.1875	Surveyed
243 S. Montana Avenue	House	1915	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Side Gable

The side gable form, while also used for commercial and public buildings, is predominately one of the earliest and most universal of all residential forms. It has been built around the world for centuries and during all periods of white settlement in Wisconsin with a variety of materials by various ethnic groups, especially between 1840 and 1940. The form is characterized by a rectangular plan and generally low-sloped gabled roof with its major façade on one of the long sides and its roof gables on the short ends. The side gable form is often adapted to half-story heights with or without dormers, from one to three stories; the one-and-one-half story version being most common in Wisconsin. While most commonly covered in clapboards, side gable buildings can also be commonly found constructed of fieldstone, cut stone, or brick. Many early examples are log or timber-framed structures. As with other vernacular forms, earlier examples also tend to be narrower, often only one room wide. Added wings are very common on the side gable form, often as a one-story with a shed roof along the rear wall or as perpendicular extensions that form a T- or L-shaped plan to the rear. Porches are very common, partially or entirely spanning the front façade, and may have the building's only decorative embellishment such as small brackets or turned posts. The porch roof is generally not an extension of the main roof but is a separate shed, flat, or hipped roof.⁸⁰



Asa Libby House, c.1890
 413 E. 1st Street



J.W. McCoy House, c.1900
 329 S. Washington Avenue

A very common architectural form in New Richmond during its time, five examples of Side Gable buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of vernacular Side Gable buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
413 E. 1st Street	Asa Libby House	c.1890	Surveyed
618 N. 2nd Street	House	1915	Surveyed
433 N. 3rd Street	House	c.1900	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Camp Nine Outhouse	c.1900	Surveyed
329 S. Washington Avenue	J.W. McCoy House	c.1900	Surveyed

Gabled Ell

The gabled ell form is one of the most ubiquitous vernacular building types built in Wisconsin from 1860 to 1910 and nearly always a residential form. The name is attributed to all buildings that are cruciform, L-, or T-shaped in plan. Gabled ells generally appear as two gabled wings perpendicular to each other, with the exception of the cruciform version which appears as a central front gable wing flanked by perpendicular wings on each side. Although it is uncertain with what frequency construction of the two wings of the gabled ell form was done as a whole unit, it is certain that the form commonly evolved from front or side gable buildings. Examples of the gabled ell form exhibit a variety of combinations of stories amongst its multiple wings; although a one-and-one-half story main block with a one-story side wing is most common. Constrained by generally narrow urban lot sizes, gabled ells appear more commonly in rural or small communities. Exterior surfaces are most often covered with clapboards; however, brick and stone are not uncommon. A porch with either a shed or hipped roof is almost always located at the ell created by the junction of the two wings and has often been enclosed. The main entry door, located on the porch, is commonly located on either or both walls. The only decorative elements of the gabled ell are generally bracketing, turned posts, and a balustrade on the porch, making it the most visually interesting element of the otherwise simple form. Early examples may exhibit modest references to the Greek Revival or Italianate styles.⁸¹



*Walter W. Beebe House, 1902
156 E 6th Street*



*C.W. Chastrach House, c.1900
546 S Arch Avenue*



*O.I. Greaton House, c.1880
206 S Green Avenue*



*August and Mary Anderson House, 1890
1100 Heritage Drive*

A very common architectural form in New Richmond during its time, eight examples of Gabled Ell buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Gabled Ell buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
156 E. 6th Street	Walter W. Beebe House	1902	Surveyed
425 W. 8th Street	G. McCartney House	c.1900	Surveyed
546 S. Arch Avenue	C.W. Chastrach House	c.1900	Surveyed
206 S. Green Avenue	O.I. Greaton House	c.1880	Contributing ^A
1100 Heritage Drive	August and Mary Anderson House	1890	Surveyed
316 High Street	J. Norton House	c.1900	Surveyed
446 Rounds Avenue	House	c.1900	Surveyed
235 S. Starr Avenue	P. Riley House	c.1900	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

One-Story Cube

The one-story cube was commonly built in Wisconsin from 1870 to 1930, most often as a residential form. It is characterized by its boxy and diminutive proportions. While many

examples actually have a square plan, those with rectangular plans convey the same sense of cubic dimensions with the distance from the ground to the rooftop approximating the width of their front façade. One-story cubes typically feature a low-sloped hipped roof, yet sometimes roofs may be steeply pitched and almost pyramidal. The form almost always features a full front porch, often recessed beneath the front roof and frequently enclosed to add more interior space. Porches may be adorned with brackets and turned posts in early examples. Most often clad in clapboards, brick and stucco examples are rare. Small dormers with either shed or hipped roofs often light and ventilate attic spaces. Plain windows may be found regularly or irregularly spaced; more elaborate windows or bay windows do appear on some examples. The front door is nearly always centrally placed. Decoration is even less common than on other vernacular forms. Minimalism and functionality make the one-story cube form one of the most utilitarian, reflecting its low cost and frequent occurrence as workers' housing.⁸²



H.W. Fink House, c.1890
 246 S. Arch Avenue

A rare architectural form in New Richmond during its time, one example of a One-Story Cube building was included in the survey. A representative example of a One-Story Cube building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
246 S. Arch Avenue	H.W. Fink House	c.1890	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Commercial Vernacular

Commercial Vernacular is a generalist style for nineteenth century and early twentieth century commercial buildings that do not quite fit into the high style categories described above. They may have elements of Italianate, Romanesque, or Queen Anne styles, but not enough to categorize them as that style. For instance, the first-floor storefront may be reminiscent of a particular period, but there is no evidence of that period throughout the rest of the facade. Second story openings may have hood moldings or be arched, and the parapet of the building may be adorned with a decorative corbelled cornice. Early Commercial Vernacular buildings were constructed of wood but were taken by fire over the years. The remaining buildings are made of brick or stone.⁸³



*Dr. Frank Wade Office, 1900
144 W. 2nd Street*



*Beebe Hotel, 1905
116 W. 3rd Street*



*Hotel Richmond, 1913
105 S. Knowles Avenue*



*Gem Theatre, 1913
116 S. Knowles Avenue*



*Johnson-Goodwin Pool Hall, 1900
134 S. Knowles Avenue*



*Scribner Block, 1900
155 S. Knowles Avenue*



Hagan Opera House, 1900
224 S. Knowles Avenue



Beebe Furniture Store, 1899
307 S. Knowles Avenue

A common architectural form in New Richmond during its time, 25 examples of Commercial Vernacular buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Commercial Vernacular buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
144 W. 2nd Street	Dr. Frank Wade Office	1900	Surveyed
116 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Hotel	1905	Contributing ^A
105 S. Knowles Avenue	Hotel Richmond	1913	Contributing ^A
116 S. Knowles Avenue	Gem Theatre	1913	Eligible ^B
120 S. Knowles Avenue	General Store	1910	Contributing ^A
121 S. Knowles Avenue	Nelson's Confectionary	1906	Contributing ^A
127 S. Knowles Avenue	Daylight Department Store	1918	Contributing ^A
134 S. Knowles Avenue	Johnson-Goodwin Pool Hall	1900	Contributing ^A
137 S. Knowles Avenue	Nelson's Bakery and Restaurant	1899	Contributing ^A
145 S. Knowles Avenue	Grocery and Crockery Store	1900	Contributing ^A
155 S. Knowles Avenue	Scribner Block	1900	Contributing ^A
157 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1900	Non-Contributing ^A
208 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1899	Contributing ^A
214 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1899	Contributing ^A
216 S. Knowles Avenue	Deneen General Store	1900	Contributing ^A
219 S. Knowles Avenue	Bell Block	1899	Contributing ^A
220 S. Knowles Avenue	Pool and Billiards	1900	Contributing ^A
223 S. Knowles Avenue	O.J. Williams Hardware	1899	Contributing ^A
224 S. Knowles Avenue	Hagan Opera House	1900	Contributing ^A
231 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1899	Non-Contributing ^A
248 S. Knowles Avenue	Starr Jewelers	1900	Contributing ^A
252 S. Knowles Avenue	Grinnell-Rounsavell Drug Company	1900	Contributing ^A
255 S. Knowles Avenue	Sherman-Catlin Drugstore	1912	Contributing ^A
258 S. Knowles Avenue	Epley Block	1900	Contributing ^A
307 S. Knowles Avenue	Beebe Furniture Store	1899	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

^B Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Twentieth Century Commercial

The term Twentieth Century Commercial is a generalist stylistic term for twentieth century commercial buildings that do not fully represent any of the high architectural style. These are simple, undecorated buildings with little architectural detailing. The only ornamentation that may appear in the building may come in the form of decorative brickwork at the parapet.⁸⁴



*Doar and McNally Law Office, 1901
103 N. Knowles Avenue*



*Beebe Hotel Addition, 1912
311 S. Knowles Avenue*

A common architectural form in New Richmond during its time, nine examples of Twentieth Century Commercial buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Twentieth Century Commercial buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Facilities Garage #2	c.1940	Surveyed
103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office	1901	Contributing ^A
115 S. Knowles Avenue	General Store	1918	Contributing ^A
245 S. Knowles Avenue	Bartlett and Freeman Furniture	1900	Non-Contributing ^A
251 S. Knowles Avenue	Williams Brothers Clothiers	1905	Contributing ^A
311 S. Knowles Avenue	Beebe Hotel Addition	1912	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Industrial Loft

The industrial loft building type is a multi-story building erected to house manufacturing operations, popular during the late eighteenth through early twentieth century. The term ‘loft’ came into use during the mid-nineteenth century to describe large, unpartitioned industrial buildings with low levels of finish. The term also commonly referred specifically to late nineteenth century multistory buildings erected in urban areas to house a single or multiple commercial or industrial tenants. These buildings were developed to provide two or more stories with open work space intruded upon as little as possible by vertical circulation and other service areas. The industrial loft building type and its program remained consistent despite variations over time due to height, size, and methods of construction.⁸⁵

From their late eighteenth century inception and through the late nineteenth century, these buildings were most often erected of stone or brick masonry exterior walls with an interior wood frame; however, they were also framed of wood and clad in wood board siding or shingles. Paper mills, especially, were constructed of masonry in order to sustain heavy vibrating loads and for fire protection, as the destruction of paper mills by fire was a frequent occurrence. By the early twentieth century, construction of most industrial lofts, including paper mills, transitioned to iron or steel frame or reinforced concrete construction with exterior masonry walls. By that time, as they were generally large structures housing highly technical uses, these buildings were most often designed by trained industrial engineers and architects.⁸⁶

The exterior of industrial lofts reflected the utilitarian nature of their functions and were often articulated predominately by a regular pattern of windows, for the functions of daylighting and ventilation. Windows commonly increased in area at the top story, skylights or roof monitors often provided additional lighting and ventilation. Other functional exterior features could include raised loading platforms, sometimes sheltered with awnings, loading bays with vehicular access doors, hoist ways, and occasionally exterior fire escapes, stair towers, power transmission belts, or utilities to keep floor areas unobstructed and limit the spread of fire. However, prominent architectural elements occasionally received architectural embellishments, such as decorative window detailing or ornamental stonework.⁸⁷

The size of industrial lofts were heavily defined by the need to provide daylight to the interiors, especially for light manufacturing and finishing operations. Average buildings were 30 to 40 feet in width; increasing to up to 60 feet wide if higher ceilings were provided for light penetration to the center. A loft building's length was further determined by the size of the operation it was to house, the limitations of mechanical power distribution at the time, and the extent of the area that could be effectively supervised. By the mid-nineteenth century, industrial lofts were commonly several hundred feet in length, gradually becoming even longer.⁸⁸

Industrial lofts were commonly covered by a flat or low-pitched roofs, often with enclosed or exposed rooftop water tanks and elevator bulkheads. As companies grew, their facilities often gained additions or consisted of numerous connected or adjacent industrial lofts. Mill complexes frequently featured tall smokestacks and hydro-electric or steam turbine powerhouses.⁸⁹

By the late nineteenth century, industrial loft layouts began to reflect a desire for a proximity of related operations for direct communication between departments, greater ease in materials handling, and more efficient production flow. This desire led to more open layouts housed in large examples of the single-story "production shed" building type, possible due to technological advances in electric drive, the powered crane, and the steel frame. This change to consolidate operations on one floor was prompted by the use of heavier machinery that operated at faster speeds. However, in wide-open and connected shop areas, separate rooms continued to be used for certain operations in order to contain dust and heat.⁹⁰



Friday Canning Co., 1916
 660 N. 2nd Street

A common industrial architectural form in New Richmond during its time, one example of an Industrial Loft building was included in the survey. A representative example of an Industrial Loft building in the survey includes the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
660 N. 2nd Street	Friday Canning Co.	1916	Surveyed

Astylistic Utilitarian

The term Astylistic utilitarian is used to describe buildings and other structures built for their utility alone and cannot be attributed to the previously described styles or forms. Generally service and outbuildings, these structures were typically constructed with minimal architectural detail and their form dictated by functional requirements.



Beebe Garage, 1905
 126 W. 3rd Street



New Richmond Water Tower, 1964
 106 S. Arch Avenue

Six examples of Astylistic Utilitarian buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Astylistic Utilitarian buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
126 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Garage	1905	Contributing ^A

1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Facilities Garage #3	c.1950	Surveyed
106 S. Arch Avenue	New Richmond Water Tower	1964	Surveyed
227 S. Arch Avenue	Ben Odgers Barn	1905	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Construction Materials and Methods

Wood

Because of its abundance in the area, wood has historically been the primary material for construction in western and northern Wisconsin. Wood has been used for residential construction in the form of studs, rafters, clapboards, shingles, logs, and shakes. Most of New Richmond's older historic buildings were originally sided with wood clapboard.



Martin and Irene Strand House, 1913
325 E. 2nd Street



House, 1914
355 N. 2nd Street



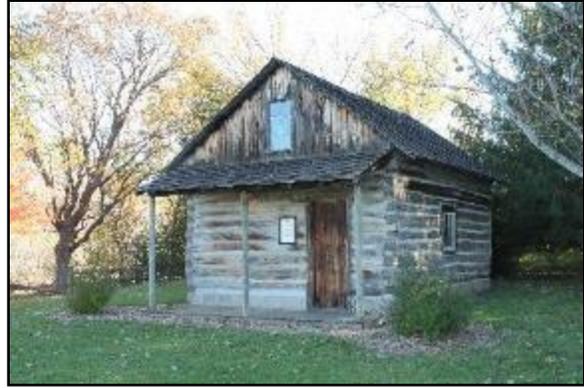
Friday House, 1907
224 W. 2nd Street



Walter W. Beebe House, 1902
156 E. 6th Street



*New Richmond Golf Clubhouse, 1968
1226 George Norman Drive*



*Carl Gravermoen Cabin, 1887
1100 Heritage Drive*



*German Evangelical Immanuel Church, 1891
1100 Heritage Drive*



*House, 1978
681 Park View Drive*



*House, 1963
911 W. River Drive*



*House, 1973
1237 Willow Avenue*

Representative examples of historic wood buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
410 E. 1st Street	House	1970	Surveyed
325 E. 2nd Street	Martin and Irene Strand House	1913	Contributing ^A
335 E. 2nd Street	F.P. Chapman House	c.1900	Contributing ^A
355 N. 2nd Street	House	1914	Surveyed

224 W. 2nd Street	Friday House	1907	Surveyed
156 E. 6th Street	Walter W. Beebe House	1902	Surveyed
254 S. Arch Avenue	House	1912	Contributing ^A
546 S. Arch Avenue	C.W. Chastrach House	c.1900	Surveyed
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Clubhouse	1968	Contributing ^B
535 Grand Avenue	Bradley Renspe House	1987	Surveyed
206 S. Green Avenue	O.I. Greaton House	c.1880	Contributing ^A
1100 Heritage Drive	Carl Gravermoen Cabin	1887	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	German Evangelical Immanuel Church	1891	Surveyed
681 Park View Drive	House	1978	Surveyed
911 W. River Drive	House	1963	Eligible
152 N. Starr Avenue	House	1945	Surveyed
1237 Willow Avenue	House	1973	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

^B Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex.

Stone

Stone was a popular construction material historically due to its fire resistive properties and aesthetic qualities. It was used in churches, schools, and high-end houses. A wide variety of masonry construction techniques and stone types were used throughout New Richmond, including uncoursed fieldstone, uncoursed ledge rock, uncoursed roughly square, coursed ashlar, and random coursed ashlar. While there are a few examples of more refined, smooth cut stone facades, the overwhelming majority of stone buildings in New Richmond have rusticated stone facades with rectangular or square building stones having a rough or rock face.

During the twentieth century, stone was popularly used as a veneer on many of New Richmond's public, religious, and institutional buildings as well as on the finest and even some more modest residences. However, overall, stone has been a rare building material in New Richmond.



*First Lutheran Church, 1952
258 N. 3rd Street*



*Hughes Hardware Store, 1899
207 S. Knowles Avenue*

Representative examples of historic stone buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
258 N. 3rd Street	First Lutheran Church	1952	Eligible
207 S. Knowles Avenue	Hughes Hardware Store	1899	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Brick

Historically, brick was a very popular building material in Wisconsin. Due to fear of fire, it became widely used in industrial buildings and in commercial buildings as a replacement for earlier wood framed buildings. This is especially true in the case of New Richmond’s downtown area in the wake of the 1899 tornado disaster. Its use was also prevalent for constructing churches, schools, and houses. During the early twentieth century, it became especially popular as a veneer on wood-framed houses. Typical bonding techniques found in New Richmond include common bond, herringbone, and basket weave patterns, and colors range from cream, tan, and red to brown.



*Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library, 1963
155 E. 1st Street*



*A.L. Lyman House, 1872
510 E. 1st Street*



*Dr. Frank Wade Office, 1900
144 W. 2nd Street*



*McCabe's Shamrock Club, 1960
123 W. 3rd Street*



*H.W. Fink House, c.1890
246 S. Arch Avenue*



*Gem Theatre, 1913
116 S. Knowles Avenue*



*Johnson-Goodwin Pool Hall, 1900
134 S. Knowles Avenue*



*First National Community Bank, 1964
138 S. Knowles Avenue*



*Sunshine Courts Apartments, 1968
370 Odanah Avenue*



*Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, 1966
151 S. Washington Avenue*

Representative examples of historic brick buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 E. 1st Street	Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library	1963	Eligible
156 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Civic Center	1965	Surveyed
510 E. 1st Street	A.L. Lyman House	1872	Eligible
144 W. 2nd Street	Dr. Frank Wade Office	1900	Surveyed

116 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Hotel	1905	Contributing ^A
123 W. 3rd Street	McCabe's Shamrock Club	1960	Contributing ^A
155 W. 3rd Street	Bell Ford Motor Dealership and Garage	1915	Contributing ^A
821 W. 8th Street	New Richmond Clinic	1966	Surveyed
246 S. Arch Avenue	H.W. Fink House	c.1890	Contributing ^B
105 S. Knowles Avenue	Hotel Richmond	1913	Contributing ^A
116 S. Knowles Avenue	Gem Theatre	1913	Eligible ^C
134 S. Knowles Avenue	Johnson-Goodwin Pool Hall	1900	Contributing ^A
138 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Community Bank	1964	Non-Contributing ^A
155 S. Knowles Avenue	Scribner Block	1900	Contributing ^A
201 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1917	Contributing ^A
307 S. Knowles Avenue	Beebe Furniture Store	1899	Contributing ^A
355 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1975	Surveyed
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments	1968	Contributing ^D
151 S. Washington Avenue	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church	1966	Eligible

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

^B Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

^C Individually eligible and Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

^D Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex.

Concrete

An experimental building material during the first decades of the twentieth century, historically, concrete was rarely used as an exterior finish material in Wisconsin. However, it eventually became a popular material characteristic of several modern architectural styles.



*House, 1944
351 E. Hughes Street*



*Doar and McNally Law Office, 1901
103 N. Knowles Avenue*

Representative examples of historic concrete buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
660 N. 2nd Street	Friday Canning Co.	1916	Surveyed
351 E. Hughes Street	House	1944	Surveyed
103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office	1901	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Stucco

Stucco was commonly used as an alternative exterior finish to brick veneer, clapboard, or wood shingles on many vernacular, Bungalow, Period Revival, and International Style residences and commonly coupled with half-timber on Craftsman and Tudor Revival style buildings.



House, 1910
419 N. 2nd Street



House, 1946
453 W. 4th Street

Representative examples of historic stucco buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
419 N. 2nd Street	House	1910	Surveyed
456 W. 2nd Street	House	c.1920	Surveyed
453 W. 4th Street	House	1946	Surveyed
215 N. Starr Avenue	House	1916	Surveyed

Aluminum

While aluminum siding is typically considered as a replacement siding which has an adverse effect on a building's architectural integrity, this is not always the case. After World War II, aluminum became popular to both builders and homeowners as a low-maintenance alternative to wood siding. Aluminum rapidly became the standard siding material for new construction, especially on small, cost-efficient Ranch and simplified Colonial Revival style residences built in from the 1940s onward.



*Irvin H. and Mary Sather House, 1955
204 E. River Drive*

Representative examples of buildings featuring historic aluminum siding in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
204 E River Drive	Irvin H. and Mary Sather House	1955	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

Architects and Designers

George E. Clayton and Associates

Little is known at the present time about the career of George E. Clayton and Associates except for the following buildings included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #1	1968	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #2	1968	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Garage	1968	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Office	1968	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex.

Hirsch & Stevens

Hirsch and Stevens Architects, located in Hudson, Wisconsin worked on a number of regional projects in Wisconsin and Minnesota during the 1950s and 1960s. Little else is known at the present time about the career of the Hirsch & Stevens Architects except for the following buildings included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
156 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Civic Center	1965	Surveyed

Michael McGuire

Michael McGuire was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1928. He attended the University of Chicago and then the University of Minnesota School of Architecture before serving in the United States Army for two years. McGuire began practicing architecture in Minnesota in 1960 with his office located in Stillwater. McGuire has primarily designed homes in the St. Croix River Valley in both Wisconsin and Minnesota and often utilizes a contemporary style featuring wood frame construction and wood finishes. Besides being responsible for the design of the New Richmond Golf Clubhouse and the Doar and McNally Law Office Extension in New Richmond, McGuire has also notably designed the park buildings at Wild River State Park, the Dock Café in Stillwater, and the St. Croix Watershed Research Station, all in Minnesota.⁹¹ Buildings associated with Michael McGuire in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Clubhouse	1968	Contributing ^A
103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office Extension	1977	Contributing ^B

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex.

^B Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Joseph A. Shannon

Joseph Shannon was born in Edina, Missouri in 1859 and worked in the building trades from a young age, never receiving a formal architectural education. In 1883, Shannon moved to Jamestown in the Dakota Territory. He moved again to Devil's Lake, North Dakota and worked as an architect and builder. In the early 1910s, Shannon partnered with Henry Scherer and kept an office in both Jamestown and Devil's Lake. Besides the design of the Gem Theatre building in New Richmond, Joseph Shannon was also responsible for the notable designs of the Old Main building of the North Dakota School of Forestry, the Voorhees Chapel at Jamestown College, and the Alfred Dickey Library in Jamestown, North Dakota. Many of Shannon's design, located primarily in North Dakota and northern Minnesota, embrace either Prairie or the Romanesque Revival style.⁹² Buildings associated with Joseph A. Shannon in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
116 S. Knowles Avenue	Gem Theatre	1913	Eligible ^A

^AIndividually eligible and contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

John W. Steinmann

John Steinmann was born in Monticello, Wisconsin in 1914 and graduated from the University of Illinois School of Architecture in 1935. He married Irene Steil in 1940, who later died in 1969. He then remarried Patricia Stovall in 1972. Steinmann served in the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II and established an architectural practice in Monticello after the end of the war. He worked in Monticello for 31 years before moving to Seattle, Washington and continuing to work for another eight years. He then retired to Monroe, Wisconsin in 1983. Citing the work of Frank Lloyd Wright as an influence, Steinmann often designed in a

Contemporary or Wrightian style. In addition to the design of the Friday Memorial Library in New Richmond, Steinmann was also responsible for the notable designs of the St. John's Lutheran Church in Evansville, the Karakahl Inn in Mount Horeb, the 1964 New York World's Fair Wisconsin pavilion, the Clarence Gonstead Chiropractic Building in Mount Horeb, and the Maxine Bennett House in Madison, Wisconsin. John Steinmann's father and his son were also architects. John Steinmann died in Madison in 1987.⁹³ Buildings associated with John W. Steinmann Architects in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 E. 1st Street	Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library	1963	Eligible

Contractors and Masons

Bor-Son Construction Company

The Bor-Son Construction Company was established in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1957. The planning and general contracting firm subsequently moved to Bloomington, Minnesota and recently closed. Little else is known at the present time about the Bor-Son Construction Company except for the following buildings included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #1	1968	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #2	1968	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Garage	1968	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Office	1968	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex.

Derrick Construction Company

The Derrick Construction Company was established in 1967 by Bill and Mary Ann Derrick as a small remodeling and carpentry company. Within three years the company had expanded to be a developer and homebuilder in and around New Richmond. Responsible for the Southview Addition, Pine Bluff Development, Willow Valley Development, and Richmond Prairie Development among others, Derrick Construction built over half the homes in New Richmond since the late 1960s. Over 1,200 suburban homes, ranging from Ranch to Contemporary style, have been constructed by Derrick in New Richmond. The company worked on other notable projects in the City of New Richmond in addition to the large number of homes they construction regionally including the Bank of New Richmond, the Friday Memorial Library addition, the National Guard Armory, the First National Bank, New Richmond Golf Club buildings, the Knights of Columbus Hall, the Cox Motor additions, Friday Canning Company additions, the St. Croix Telephone building, remodeling the Maple Island Farms Creamery building, and several local schools and churches. The headquarter offices of the company, constructed in 1975, are located just south of the City of New Richmond along State Highway 65. The company became a full-service firm offering design, engineering, construction, and management service during the 1980s and has since expanded across western Wisconsin and much of Minnesota. In 1990, ownership of the company was transferred to sons Ron, Bill Jr., and Tom Derrick along with

Mike Stevens, and the company continued to expand regionally.⁹⁴ Buildings associated with the Derrick Construction Company in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 E. 1st Street	Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library - Addition	1989	Eligible
209 E. 2nd Street	United Methodist Church	1974	Surveyed
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Clubhouse	1968	Contributing ^A
535 Grand Avenue	Bradley Renspe House	1987	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex.

Droessler Construction Company

Little is known at the present time about the Droessler Construction Company except for the following buildings included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 E. 1st Street	Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library	1963	Eligible

Keller Construction Company

The Keller Construction Company, located in Winona, Minnesota was established in the 1950s. The company, now known as the Keller Brothers General Contractors, has been a multi-generational building business specializing in concrete and masonry construction. Little else is known at the present time about the Keller Construction Company except for the following buildings included in the survey:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
156 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Civic Center	1965	Surveyed

Traiser and Barrett

The partnership of Traiser and Barrett was one of the largest construction firms in the City of New Richmond during the first two decades of the twentieth century. In addition to being responsible for many of the Foursquare and vernacular wood frame houses constructed after the tornado, Traiser and Barrett also constructed notable institutional buildings including New Richmond first non-extant high school, the St. Croix Telephone Company building, and the New Richmond News Building, already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Henry Traiser served as the Mayor of New Richmond from 1912 to 1916 and was reportedly responsible for the design and carpentry side of the business, while Barrett was responsible for site work and the construction of outbuildings, garages, and barns.⁹⁵ Buildings associated with Traiser and Barrett in the survey include the following:

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
154 E. 2nd Street	St. Croix Telephone Company	1914	Surveyed
145 W. 2nd Street	New Richmond News Building	1913	Listed
354 S. Dakota Avenue	Henry Traiser House	1906	Surveyed
123 S. Washington Avenue	House	1914	Surveyed

This page intentionally left blank.

Education

Public Education

The first schoolhouse constructed in New Richmond was a small non-extant building erected near the present intersection of South Knowles Avenue and Fourth Street in 1857. A second non-extant school building was constructed near the corner of Fourth Street and South Montana Avenue in 1862. The first non-extant high school building was completed in 1884, and a large addition was built for the school in 1889. A fire completely destroyed the high school in 1905, and it was rebuilt on the same site on the east side of New Richmond at four stories high with an adjacent middle school building. The non-extant schools had a gymnasium addition completed in 1916 along with a new non-extant elementary school on the same site.⁹⁶

In 1926, the high school burned again and was completely destroyed. A new non-extant high school was constructed the same year along with new elementary schools, one on the east side and one on the west side. In 1949, and again in 1953, large additions were made to the elementary schools. The middle school building was replaced with a new contemporary school building, located at 920 Riley Avenue, in 1958. Starr Elementary School, located at 967 South Starr Avenue, was completed in 1971, and East Elementary School, adjacent to the old non-extant high school, was completed in 1972. Paperjack Elementary School, located at 1011 East Eleventh Street, was completed in 1992, and the old elementary schools were demolished.⁹⁷

In 2004, the old high school was converted into a middle school. A number of the schools changed functions and levels at this time. In 2007, the largest school referendum in Wisconsin state history passed in New Richmond for 93 million dollars' worth of school improvements, renovations, and new construction. The Hillside Elementary School, located at 635 East Richmond Way, was completed in 2009, and a new large high school, with a capacity of twelve hundred students and located at 650 East Richmond Way, was completed and opened in 2010. Nearly all of New Richmond's schools are located in the southeast side of the city. Most of the school buildings that would reflect New Richmond's rich educational history are no longer extant.⁹⁸

Private Education

St. Mary's Catholic School

The St. Mary's Catholic School was established in 1890, and a non-extant school building was constructed in 1892. The first parochial school in New Richmond, St. Mary's was a school for all ages, located in a two-story stone building with an attached small chapel. The old brick school building was demolished in 1953 and replaced with a new building the following year.

The International style St. Mary's School, located at 257 South Washington Avenue, has eight classrooms, a small gymnasium, a stage, dining facilities, a kitchen, offices, a library, community rooms, and a chapel. The 203 by 100-foot building cost \$325,000 to build in 1954. The second floor was remodeled in 1970, and the school was renovated and expanded in 2002. The windows facing South Washington Avenue were removed and replaced in 2013. St. Mary's Catholic School is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.



*St. Mary's Catholic School, 1954
257 S. Washington Avenue*

The school is affiliated with the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church located north of the school site. For more information on the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church refer to Religion Chapter. A non-extant convent was located in between the school and church and the Catholic cemetery is located behind the two to the west.⁹⁹

Libraries

Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library

The New Richmond Library Association was established in 1883 in the home of Anna Hoyt Epley, who led the fledgling organization on East Third Street. For more information on Anna Hoyt Epley, refer to the Notable People chapter. A library room was located in a series of second-floor offices along South Knowles Avenue until it found a home in the Masonic Lodge, on the second floor of the building located at 138 South Knowles Avenue, which also contained the First National Bank and the City Hall. In 1910, funds were secured to construct a Carnegie Library in New Richmond; however, the city failed to find a suitable site for the project. The library was then associated with the location of the New Richmond City Hall for several decades to the 1960s.¹⁰⁰



*Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library, 1963
155 E. 1st Street*

The Friday Foundation, established by Bess Friday in honor of her husband Carlton Friday, who operated the New Richmond Roller Mills/Doughboy Company, supported a number of construction and improvement projects in New Richmond during the 1950s and 1960s. The foundation donated funds for the construction of a public library. In 1961, the new library was

planned and located in Glover Park in the center of the city. The building included four wings in a cross-plan: an adult reading room, an exhibit wing, storage, and a periodicals section in the building's wings. The Wrightian style Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library, located at 155 East First Street, was completed in 1963. The library was designed by the architect John W. Steinmann and constructed by the Droessler Construction Company. For more information on both John W. Steinmann and the Droessler Construction Company, refer to the Architecture Chapter. The Friday Memorial Library is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for its architectural significance and integrity. An addition, for use as a children's section of the library, was constructed in 1989 and was built by the Derrick Construction Company. For more information on the Derrick Construction Company, refer to the Architecture Chapter.¹⁰¹

Museums

New Richmond Heritage Center

In 1982, the large Italianate farmhouse of the former Marcus Sears and Kathryn Bell farm was slated for demolition. In response, the New Richmond Preservation Society was formed and worked to move the house 150 yards to adjacent property, surrounded by other nineteenth century farm buildings in order to preserve it. The society found success and continued to work to improve the buildings and site, establish a historic museum, and collect historic documents and artifacts related to the history of New Richmond. The following year the New Richmond Preservation Society supported an Intensive Survey of the city which was followed with the nomination of the West Side Historic District and an assortment of thirty local resources to the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁰²



August and Mary Anderson House – Heritage Center, 1890, 1100 Heritage Drive

A flea market was established in the barn of the Bell Farmstead in 1984 and has operated continuously since. Irv and Mary Sather, in particular, were pivotal leaders in the creation of the Heritage Center and have served in leadership roles and written histories of the community. Irv served as the president of the board for the Heritage Center beginning in 1985, while Mary served as the museum curator and wrote a series of publications and a weekly history column from the late 1960s to the present. The society proceeded to acquire more adjacent land through donations and added other threatened historic buildings, moved from elsewhere in the city and the surrounded region, to the site. In 1989, the New Richmond Preservation Society, that operates the Heritage Center, agreed to lease and maintain 16.3 acres of city property and improve it with nature trails and plantings as the Paperjack Greenway. For more information on

the Paperjack Greenway, refer to the Planning & Landscape Architecture Chapter. The Heritage Center presently consists of twelve historic buildings, extensive collections of historic artifacts and records, and a number of interpretive nature trails on the grounds. The affiliated New Richmond Preservation Society has also worked to publish a series on various aspects of New Richmond's history.¹⁰³

The New Richmond Heritage Center, essentially an open-air historic museum and a collection of various historic buildings from across western Wisconsin, is a relatively rare resource type in the state. There are approximate equivalents in places like Old World Wisconsin, Pendarvis in Mineral Point, and Heritage in Hill in Allouez. Most of these other examples have existed for a longer period of time, are arranged to serve an ethnographic purpose, or preserve historic buildings on their original site. Revisiting the Heritage Center as an historic resource in the future is advised. Presently, the New Richmond Heritage Center, and all of its individual resources, were included in the survey, but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places since the site began to aggregate buildings in 1982, within the last fifty years, and most of the resources are not located in their historic sites.¹⁰⁴

The resources on the Heritage Center grounds include the Marcus Sears and Kathrine Bell Farm House, constructed in 1884 and already listed in the National Register of Historic Places along with the adjacent Bell Farm barn, granary, and silo; the Sears Farm Windmill, constructed on site in 1916; the August and Mary Anderson House, a gabled ell constructed on the north side of New Richmond in 1890, with additions built in 1894, and moved to the Heritage Center in 1998; the Carl Gravermoen Cabin, a log cabin built in 1887 by Norwegian immigrants, moved in 1972 and restored and then moved again to the Heritage Center in 1995; the Al and Ruth Route Store, constructed in the small settlement of Ubet in 1933 and moved to the Heritage Center in 1998; the James Lee Log Barn, a log barn constructed in the Town of Stanton northeast of New Richmond in circa 1875 and moved to the Heritage Center in the 1990s; the German Evangelical Immanuel Church, a Gothic Revival church constructed in Superior in 1891, moved in 1898 by its congregation, and moved again to the Heritage Center during the 1990s; the Camp Nine School House, constructed in 1902 and moved from Glenwood City in 2000; the adjacent Camp Nine Outhouse, reconstructed on site in 2000; the Heritage Center Bandstand, constructed on site in 2004; the Agricultural Pavilion, built on site to resemble an agricultural machine shed and constructed around 2010; the Heritage Center History Shed, completed on site in 2011 and designed to resemble an agricultural shed building.¹⁰⁵



German Evangelical Immanuel Church – Heritage Center, 1891, 1100 Heritage Drive

Historic Resources Associated with Education Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 E. 1st Street	Friday Memorial Library	1963	Wrightian	Eligible
1100 Heritage Drive	Agricultural Pavilion	c.2010	American Vernacular	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Al and Ruth Route Store	1933	Front Gabled	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	August & Mary Anderson House	1890	Gabled Ell	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Camp Nine Outhouse	c.1900	Side Gabled	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Camp Nine Schoolhouse	1902	Front Gabled	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Carl Gravermoen Cabin	1887	Front Gabled	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	German Evangelical Immanuel Church	1891	Gothic Revival	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Heritage Center Bandstand	2004	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Heritage Center History Shed	2011	American Vernacular	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	James Lee Log Barn	c.1875	Front Gabled	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Marcus Sears Bell Farm House	1884	Italianate	Listed
1100 Heritage Drive	Marcus Sears Bell Farm Barn	1916	Astylistic Utilitarian	Listed
1100 Heritage Drive	Marcus Sears Bell Farm Granary	1884	Astylistic Utilitarian	Listed
1100 Heritage Drive	Marcus Sears Bell Farm Silo	1916	Astylistic Utilitarian	Listed
1100 Heritage Drive	Marcus Sears Bell Windmill	1916	Astylistic Utilitarian	Surveyed
1100 Heritage Drive	Heritage Center Shed	c.1990	Front Gabled	Surveyed
257 S. Washington Avenue	St. Mary's Catholic School	1954	International	Surveyed

This page intentionally left blank.

Social & Political Movements

Fraternal Organizations

Knights of Columbus Hall

The Knights of Columbus, a fraternal organization for Catholic men, chartered Council 2845 of the organization in New Richmond in 1941 in association with the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. For more information on the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, refer to the Religion Chapter. In 1942, the non-extant International Order of Odd Fellows Hall at the northeast corner of Fourth Street and South Knowles Avenue was purchased for a church hall by the Knights of Columbus and was renamed Father O'Mahoney Hall. This building was sold in 1978 and eventually demolished, while the Knights of Columbus purchased the lot at the corner of East Fourth Street and Arch Avenue.



Knights of Columbus Hall, 1982
155 E. 4th Street

In 1982, the Knights of Columbus Hall, located at 155 East Fourth Street, was completed in the contemporary style. The Knights of Columbus Hall is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it was constructed within the last fifty years.¹⁰⁶

Health Services

New Richmond Clinic

In 1948, fundraising in support of a hospital for New Richmond began, and a small building was completed for this purpose in 1950 on the previous St. Croix County Fair Grounds on the west side. The hospital complex was not included in the survey as it lacks architectural integrity due to the nearly constant accumulation of additions and alterations from the 1960s to the present. A series of doctor's offices and clinics



New Richmond Clinic, 1966
821 W. 8th Street

occupied office space along South Knowles Avenue during the 1950s as well. In 1966, a collaboration of doctors, Louis Weisbrod, Dr. James Craig, and Joshua Armstrong, constructed a new clinic building just outside the western city limits near the new hospital. The contemporary style New Richmond Clinic, located at 821 West Eighth Street, successfully encouraged other local doctors to join. In 1983, a large 4,500 square foot addition was completed at the rear of the building. The New Richmond Clinic building is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. The New Richmond Clinic moved to an expansion of the nearby Holy Family Hospital in 2000, and the clinic was sold and became the office of Associated Eye Care. The Clinic building was renovated again in 2013.¹⁰⁷

Maple Manor

Maple Manor, located at 505 West Eighth Street on the west side of New Richmond, was constructed in the International style in 1965. The nursing home, officially operated as the New Richmond Nursing Home Company, was privately operated and began with 63 bedrooms for the elderly and others in need of assisted living arrangements. In 1973, a large two-story addition, located at 600 Monette Avenue, was extended to the rear of the building, which added another 17 bedrooms. The nursing home was purchased by Presbyterian Homes and Services in 2009 in conjunction with developments at the hospital site further west. Maple Manor is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity. The building was donated to the Salvation Army in 2011 and renovated for use as Grace Place, a service for homeless families.¹⁰⁸



*Maple Manor, 1965
505 W. 8th Street*

Historic Resources Associated with Social & Political Movements Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 E. 4th Street	Knights of Columbus Hall	1982	Contemporary	Surveyed
505 W. 8th Street	Maple Manor	1965	International	Surveyed
821 W. 8th Street	New Richmond Clinic	1966	Contemporary	Surveyed
660 Monette Avenue	Maple Manor Extension	1973	International	Surveyed

Religion

Baptist

First Baptist Church

A Baptist congregation was organized in New Richmond as early as 1859, and a pastor commissioned. Meetings were held in homes until 1869, when the Congregational church invited them to share their space. In 1876, the first non-extant Baptist church was constructed at the corner of West Fourth Street and South Washington Avenue. The church was enlarged in 1887 and destroyed by the tornado in 1899. A new building was erected in 1900 at the corner of South Dakota Avenue and West Fourth Street. This church was destroyed by fire 1903. The church was then rebuilt in 1904. The First Baptist Church, located at 405 South Dakota Avenue, was remodeled in 1954 and was not included in the survey because of a lack of architectural integrity. The entrance was remodeled, and a parsonage was constructed for the small congregation during the 1960s. In 1973, the First Baptist Church constructed a new building, located at 34 North Shore Drive on the north side of New Richmond. The new church building was not included in the survey.¹⁰⁹

Catholic

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church

Irish immigrants to New Richmond from the mid-nineteenth century on established the first incorporated congregation of the LaCrosse Diocese in Wisconsin. Catholic service began in the city on a regular basis beginning in 1872 and met in non-extant halls along what is now South Knowles Avenue. In 1880, plans began to construct a Catholic church for New Richmond. The first attempt was destroyed by fire during construction and begun again in 1884. This non-extant church, completed in 1889 on the west side of the city, was also destroyed by fire in 1892. An exact non-extant facsimile of the church was completely rebuilt.¹¹⁰



*Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, 1966
151 S Washington Avenue*

The Catholic cemetery located behind the church and school to the west was established in the 1880s. It is the only historic cemetery on the west side of New Richmond. St. Mary's Catholic

School was established in 1890 on a site to the south of where the future Catholic church would be constructed. For more information on St. Mary's School, refer to the Education Chapter. A non-extant convent, located between the church and school, was completed in the early twentieth century. In 1953, St. Mary's School was demolished and replaced with a new building. The cemetery was expanded in 1957, requiring the demolition of a number of adjacent houses. The old non-extant church, which could only seat 500 parishioners, proved too small and was demolished in 1965. While the new church was under construction on the same site, services were held at the adjacent school. The new Brutalist style Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, located at 151 South Washington Avenue, was completed in 1966. The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for its architectural significance and integrity. In 1970, the church constructed a rectory at 140 Pershing Avenue, which was not included in the survey. The church building was renovated in 1990 including a small brick office addition in the rear.¹¹¹

Congregational

New Richmond Congregational Church

A congregationalist congregation was established in 1863 in New Richmond and met in homes and school buildings. A non-extant church was constructed in 1867, and a large addition was completed in 1892. A parsonage was constructed at the corner of West Second Street and South Dakota Avenue in 1910, and the church building was remodeled and expanded again in 1919. The parish remained small and federated with the Methodist congregation in 1930 to share resources. The church building was sold in 1945 to St. Luke's Lutheran Church. The building was sold again in 1969 to the New Richmond School District and remodeled. The non-extant Congregational Church, located at the southwest corner of East Fourth Street and South Arch Avenue, was demolished in 2015.¹¹²

Evangelical Church and Church of the United Brethren of Christ

Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church

A denomination of the Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church was established in 1901. Church services were held in German at first. A church building was constructed in 1904, remodeled in 1928, and repaired in 1939 after a fire. The non-extant church, which was located 210 North Arch Street, was demolished in 1973 to make room for the Methodist parsonage.¹¹³

Lutheran

First Lutheran Church

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was established in 1884 on the north side of New Richmond. In 1889, the congregation was incorporated and constructed a non-extant church. The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church merged with the mostly Swedish English Lutheran Church in 1945 to establish the First Lutheran Church. The combined congregation occupied a non-extant church located at 212 East Third Street.¹¹⁴

In 1952, the First Lutheran Church constructed a contemporary style building at 258 North Third Street on the north side of New Richmond. A large annex to the church, which contained a school and office space, was completed to the east and connected in 1965. The First Lutheran Church building and annex is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for its architectural significance and integrity. The church and annex were renovated in 1990. In 2013, the First Lutheran Church constructed a large church at 218 County Road K on the west side of the city. The new church was not included in the survey, and the original church building at 258 North Third Street is now used by the Solid Rock Church.¹¹⁵



*First Lutheran Church, 1952
258 N 3rd Street*

St. Luke's Lutheran Church

St. Luke's Lutheran Church was established in 1938, and services were held in the houses of congregation members in New Richmond. In 1945, St. Luke's purchased the non-extant New Richmond Congregational Church on the east side of the city. A new church was constructed on the west side of New Richmond near the hospital in 1986. St. Luke's Lutheran Church was not included in the survey.¹¹⁶

First English Lutheran Church

The First English Lutheran Church, located at 354 North Third Street and constructed in 1906, is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance. The church was closely associated with the Scandinavian community that lived on the north side of the Willow River and worked in the lumber mills. The name of the church indicated that services were held in English, rather than Swedish or Norwegian. Two Scandinavian Lutheran church congregations merged in 1914. In 1946, the church building was sold to the St. Thomas & St. John Episcopal Church.¹¹⁷

Methodist

United Methodist Church

The first Methodist church in New Richmond was established in 1855 by the settler B.C.B. Foster. The first church society was organized in 1857, and services were held regularly in parishioner's homes. The first non-extant church building was completed in 1869, approximately located at the corner of North Knowles Avenue and High Street on the north side of the river. This building was moved across the river in 1885 to the present location of the Methodist church on the east side of New Richmond. A new non-extant parsonage and large

church addition were completed the same year. In 1894, Dr. F.W. Epley donated an extant large 2,330-pound church bell the Methodist Church. The building was destroyed by the tornado in 1899 and rebuilt in the same location. The local Congregationalist denomination joined the Methodists in 1930. The old church building was dismantled in 1974, and the bell retained for a new tower. The new United Methodist Church, located 209 East Second Street, was completed the same year. The Contemporary style church was constructed by the Derrick Construction Company. For more information on the Derrick Construction Company, refer to the Architecture Chapter.¹¹⁸



*United Methodist Church, 1974
209 E. 2nd Street*

The same year, a new parsonage was constructed at 210 North Arch Street, replacing the non-extant Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church. The stained-glass windows were installed in 1980, and a large addition to the east and extensive renovations were completed in 2005. The United Methodist Church is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.¹¹⁹

Historic Resources Associated with Religion Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
209 E. 2nd Street	United Methodist Church	1974	Contemporary	Surveyed
258 N. 3rd Street	First Lutheran Church	1952	Contemporary	Eligible
258 N. 3rd Street	First Lutheran Church Annex	1965	Mansard	Eligible
354 N 3rd Street	First English Lutheran Church	1906	Gothic Revival	Listed
151 S. Washington Avenue	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church	1966	Brutalist	Eligible
257 S. Washington Avenue	St. Mary's Catholic School	1954	International	Surveyed

Commerce

Downtown New Richmond, stretching out along four blocks of South Knowles Avenue and formerly known as Main Street, has been the commercial heart of the city for much of its history. While commercial development north of the river, extending along North Knowles Avenue and adjacent to the location of the former railway line, has also been significant, the northern businesses have changed hands and been built and re-built numerous times leading to a lack of architectural and historic integrity. Similarly, the businesses that continue to stretch south along the commercial corridor of Knowles Avenue have largely been developed during the last forty years and are thus outside the scope of this survey. The following list of surveyed commercial properties is mostly, though not entirely, limited to the business district along South Knowles Avenue, which was largely rebuilt during the decade following the destruction caused by the tornado of 1899. Besides the ones discussed, there are many others in this part of the city that likewise date from the early twentieth century, including buildings with historic names such as Nelson's Confectionary, the Sherman-Catlin Drugstore, the St. Croix Telephone Company Building, the Deneen General Store, O.J. Williams Hardware Store, The M & L Motor Supply Company, Dr. Frank Wade's Office, Dr. Ernest M. Drury's Office, Nelson's Bakery and Restaurant, the Hughes Hardware Store, the Bell Commercial Block, Starr Jewelers, Williams Brothers Clothiers, the Grinnell-Rounsavell Drug Company, and a number of other businesses and saloons.¹²⁰

Goods and Services

Restaurants

A & W Family Restaurant

The first non-extant A & W Root Beer stand in the City of New Richmond was located along West Second Street off of South Knowles Avenue during the 1950s. In 1959, a non-extant drive-in location was opened along North Knowles Avenue. In 1987, Arlan and Melanie Hanson, who owned a series of franchises across Wisconsin, opened a new sit-down A & W Restaurant to replace the drive-in version. Located at 526 North Knowles Avenue, the new restaurant featured an atrium and extensive indoor seating for 93 customers. The building



*A & W Family Restaurant, 1987
526 N. Knowles Avenue*

was designed as a prototype and was the fourth of its kind in the state when it was completed. There are identical buildings in Verona, Appleton, and Eau Claire. The restaurant changed hands in 1992 and ceased to be an A & W Restaurant and has undergone a number of renovations since its construction. The A & W Family Restaurant building is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it was constructed within the last fifty years and lacks architectural integrity.¹²¹

Pete's Pizza

Floyd's Pete-Za, a pizza restaurant owned by Floyd and Karen Peterson, was located at the northeast corner of East Third Street and South Knowles Avenue during the 1970s. In 1979, the couple moved their business to 1230 North Knowles Avenue and opened a restaurant with seating for 60 customers called Pete's Pizza. Ownership of the business was transferred to Steve and Terri Montpetit, the Peterson's daughter and son-in-law, in 1990. Pete's Pizza introduced local deliveries and wholesale frozen pizza production during the 1990s. The building was expanded in 1993. The interior of the restaurant displays integrity to its period of late 1970s and early 1980s service interiors. Pete's Pizza is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it was constructed within the last fifty years.¹²²

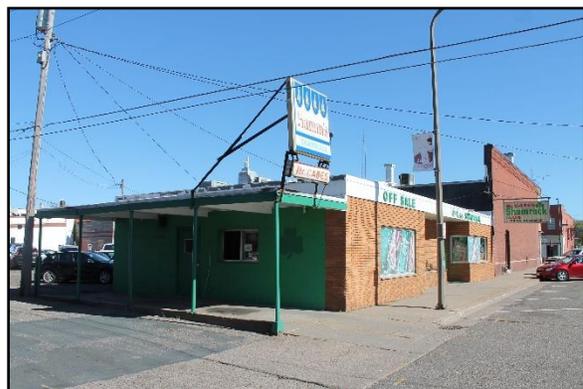


Pete's Pizza, 1979
1230 N. Knowles Avenue

Taverns

McCabe's Shamrock Club

In 1945, Chris and Ruth McCabe purchased a non-extant bowling alley with four lanes along South Knowles Avenue and renamed it Shamrock Recreation. The couple operated the bowling alley until 1958, when the new Bowlarena was opened. For information on Bowlarena, refer to the Recreation and Entertainment Chapter. The McCabe's then opened a tavern, McCabe's Shamrock Club, which was completed in 1960. The Contemporary style bar, located at 123 West Third Street, was built on the site of three non-extant smaller commercial storefronts. McCabe's Shamrock Club is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a



McCabe's Shamrock Club, 1960
123 W 3rd Street

contributing resource in the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District. The tavern has long been associated with the Irish heritage of many of New Richmond's citizens, and Ruth McCabe inspired the introduction of the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in 1974, which has been a popular event since.¹²³

Retail Businesses

Krueger Super-Valu

Robert and Marie Krueger operated a non-extant Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company grocery store at 251 South Knowles Avenue from 1927 to 1947. The store, the largest in New Richmond at the time, joined the Super Valu conglomerate in 1947 at the same location. A new Super Valu grocery store, owned by the Krueger family, was constructed at 144 West Third Street in 1960. In 1965, the couple's son, Robert W. Krueger took over management of the business. The Contemporary style store was remodeled with a bakery addition in 1973. The Krueger Super-Valu is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.¹²⁴



*Krueger Super-Valu, 1960
144 W. 3rd Street*

Tully Block

In 1899, a brick tavern and general store building, owned by L.C. Tully, was reconstructed at 215 South Knowles Avenue following the tornado. The Boston Store department store chain opened its first location in New Richmond in 1907 and moved to the 215 South Knowles location in 1911. The building was damaged by a fire in 1924 and remodeled. The department store reopened as Epsteins in 1932. The property burned again in 1939 and was remodeled further. After World War II, the store was known as Olson's Department Store and was Kunkles Department Store from the 1960s to the 1980s. In the early 1980s, the storefront was significantly remodeled with a new façade. Because of its lack of architectural integrity, the Tully Block is a non-contributing resource in the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹²⁵



*Tully Block, 1899
215 S. Knowles Avenue*

Scribner Block

E.P. Scriber and Son, a prominent dry goods store, was established in New Richmond in 1866 and occupied a non-extant storefront along what is now South Knowles Avenue. E.P. Scriber died in 1896, and his son took over the business, which was destroyed by the tornado in 1899. The Commercial Vernacular style Scribner Block building was rebuilt the following year at 155 South Knowles Avenue and has served as a variety of retail uses since. The Scribner Block is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹²⁶



Scribner Block, 1900
155 S. Knowles Avenue

Early and Murray Implements

The Early and Murray Implements store, located at 206 South Knowles Avenue, was constructed in 1900 in the wake of the tornado. The second floor briefly hosted an Odd Fellows Hall, and a large addition was constructed at the rear, facing Second Street, in 1910. During the 1920s, the property was occupied by the Candy Kitchen soda fountain and for much of the twentieth century it was the site of a Ben Franklin five and dime store. Due to its lack of architectural integrity, the Early and Murray Implements building is a non-contributing resource to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹²⁷

Lyngaas Jewelers

Charles A. Todd established a jewelry store, located at 244 South Knowles Avenue, and constructed in 1915. The Commercial Vernacular style building was sold to John Lyngaas, a Norwegian immigrant, in 1917 and continued to operate as a jewelry store. Eben Greaton, who began working for Lyngaas in 1939, took over the jewelry business, renaming it in 1950. Due to its lack of architectural integrity, the Lyngaas Jewelers building is a non-contributing resource to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹²⁸

Bartlett & Freeman Furniture

The Bartlett and Freeman Furniture and Undertaking business was established in New Richmond in 1868. The non-extant two-story location of the business was destroyed during the tornado and rebuilt at 245 South Knowles Avenue the following year. The Twentieth Century Commercial style building was occupied by J. C. Penney's in 1929 and remained a small department store until the late twentieth century. The building was remodeled in 2013. Due to its lack of architectural integrity, the Bartlett & Freeman Furniture building is a non-contributing resource to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹²⁹

Daylight Department Store

C.S. Arnquist established the Arnquist Mercantile business in 1910. Arnquist bought out his business partners in 1916 and renamed the dry goods and grocery business the Daylight Store. In 1918, the Commercial Vernacular style Daylight Store was constructed at 127 South Knowles Avenue. The store was significantly remodeled in 1935, and the Daylight Department Store remained in business at this location until 1981. The Daylight Department Store is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹³⁰



*Daylight Department Store, 1918
127 S. Knowles Avenue*

Service Businesses

Bell Ford Motor Dealership

The Bell Ford Motor Dealership and garage were constructed by Ernie Bell in 1915. The Art Moderne style facility, located at 155 West Third Street, had an addition constructed in 1926. The building was sold to Lawrence and Esther Cox in 1934, who operated a repair garage and cement company from the location. The Cox's also operated a motor company and repair garage at 302 and 310 South Knowles Avenue. The Bell Ford Motor Dealership is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District. In 1942, Doughboy Industries purchased the property and used it to assemble packaged rations for the United States Army during the war years.¹³¹



*Bell Ford Motor Dealership and Garage, 1915
155 W. 3rd Street*

The plastics division of Doughboy took over the space after the end of World War II. For more information on Doughboy Industries, refer to the Industry Chapter. The building was damaged by fire in 1950 and repaired and remodeled. The building was remodeled again in 1980 and continued to serve as offices and manufacturing facilities for Doughboy until 2010, when it closed.¹³²

Doar and McNally Law Office

In 1883, William F. McNally and Frank Fuller established a law firm in New Richmond. McNally worked alone from 1886 and moved his office to a new building, located at 103 North Knowles Avenue, constructed as office space for the New Richmond Roller Mills business. For more information on the New Richmond Roller Mills, later known as Doughboy Industries, refer to the Industry Chapter. In 1908, William T. Doar joined McNally, and the office was renamed Doar and McNally. McNally died in 1923, leaving the firm to Doar. The New Richmond Roller Mills constructed a small addition on the rear of the concrete building in 1923. The milling company, renamed Doughboy in 1935, left the space in 1943.¹³³



*Doar and McNally Law Office, 1901, 1977
103 N. Knowles Avenue*

Warren P. Knowles joined the office in 1933, W.T. Doar, Jr. joined in 1947, and John Doar joined in 1950, all of them as partners. John Doar left in 1960, and Knowles left in 1964, both to pursue political careers. James Drill joined in 1966. For more information on the Doar, McNally, and Knowles families, refer to the Notable People Chapter. The law firm expanded in 1977 with a large extension to the north and leased office space to other tenants. The Wrightian style law office extension was designed by architect Michael McGuire. For more information on Michael McGuire, refer to the Architecture Chapter. The building is still partly occupied by the Doar, Drill, and Skow law firm, a direct descendant of the original law office. The Doar and McNally Law Office building and extension is potentially eligible for listing in the proposed National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹³⁴

Hotels

Beebe Hotel

Sylvester S. Beebe settled in New Richmond in 1891. In 1905, Beebe established a large hotel at the southwest corner of East Third Street and South Knowles Avenue. The hotel building, located at 116 West Third Street and 307 South Knowles Avenue, had 40 rooms on the upper floors and contained a furniture store, mortuary, and drug store on the first floor. Sylvester Beebe's brother, Walter W. Beebe, operated the mortuary and furniture business, while Sylvester managed the hotel and drug store. A small



*Beebe Hotel, 1905
307 S. Knowles Avenue*

carriage house, later a garage, was also constructed the same year at 126 West Third Street. The Beebe garage was sold in 1915.¹³⁵

An addition was completed in 1907 to the hotel and another, much larger one was completed to the south at 311 South Knowles Avenue in 1912. The Beebe Hotel is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the New Richmond Downtown Historic District. The entire facility was sold, divided, and remodeled in 1942. The hotel, furniture, and drug store became the Lowry Hotel with other businesses along the first floor.¹³⁶

Hotel Richmond

In the nineteenth century, a series of large non-extant boarding houses occupied the site at the southwest corner West First Street and South Knowles Avenue in the center of the city. The last one was destroyed by the tornado, and the space sat empty for a number of years. In 1913, Colonel Edward O'Malley constructed a large three-story hotel. The Hotel Richmond, located at 105 South Knowles Avenue, contained 36 rooms, a lobby, writing rooms, parlors, a dining room, and kitchen. The New Richmond Post Office was located on the first floor of the Hotel from 1921 to 1961. For information on the New Richmond Post Office, refer to Chapter 4 Government.



*Hotel Richmond, 1913
105 S. Knowles Avenue*

The Hotel Richmond is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the New Richmond Downtown Historic District. The hotel building was later known as the New Richmond Apartments as a rental property.¹³⁷

Banks

Bank of New Richmond

The Bank of New Richmond was established in 1878 in a non-extant building along what is now South Knowles Avenue. The bank building was destroyed in the tornado of 1899 and promptly rebuilt the same year at 231 South Knowles Avenue. In 1920, the bank consolidated with Manufacturer's Bank, which had been established earlier in 1887. Following consolidation, the bank occupied the previous Manufacturer's Bank location at 201 South Knowles Avenue. This



*Bank of New Richmond, 1917
201 S. Knowles Avenue*

Neoclassical style building was constructed in 1917. The Bank of New Richmond is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹³⁸

The bank remained at this location until 1975, when the bank, renamed the New Richmond Bank, constructed a new building further south along South Knowles Avenue. The Contemporary style New Richmond Bank, located at 355 South Knowles Avenue, had 5,560 square feet and cost \$500,000 to construct. The bank transitioned to a credit union in 2000, and the building expanded with a drive-through and renovations in 2002.¹³⁹

First National Bank

The First National Bank was established in 1919 and located on the first floor of the existing Masonic lodge building, located at 138 South Knowles Avenue, which had previously been constructed in 1900. In 1924, the bank moved across the street to the building on the southeast corner of South Knowles Avenue and East Second Street. Located at 204 South Knowles Avenue, the bank was remodeled in the 1930s and again in the 1950s and also contained the offices of the St. Croix Leader newspaper.¹⁴⁰



*First National Community Bank, 1964, 1988
138 S. Knowles Avenue*

In 1964, the bank returned to the location at the corner of South Knowles Avenue and East Second Street, where the Masonic Lodge was still located, and the New Richmond City Hall had recently vacated. For more information on the New Richmond City Hall, refer to the Government Chapter. The bank building was significantly remodeled in 1964. Due to its lack of architectural integrity, the First National Bank is a non-contributing resource to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District. In 1988, the bank building was extensively remodeled with large additions at a cost of 1.35 million dollars and renamed the First National Community Bank.¹⁴¹

Information Services

Publishing

New Richmond News

Abe Van Meter, who arrived in New Richmond in 1869, established the St. Croix Republican newspaper. He operated the paper, in a non-extant storefront along what is now South Knowles Avenue, until his death in 1899. The paper merged with the New Richmond Voice following the tornado. Franc A. R. Van Meter, Abe's son, took over his father's business and worked as the

editor, renaming the paper the Republican Voice. The paper was published in a non-extant printing plant near the northwest corner of West First Street and North Knowles Street. In 1907, the New Richmond News and Republican Voice merged as the single newspaper in New Richmond operated by the Van Meter-Welch Printing Company. In 1913, a fire destroyed the printing plants and offices, and a new building was constructed along West Second Street. The New Richmond News Building, constructed in 1913 and located at 145 West Second Street, is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the significant source of printed news in New Richmond from 1913 to 1937.¹⁴²

Franc Van Meter operated the newspaper until his death in 1942. The paper was then operated by his son, John A. Van Meter as editor, and renamed the New Richmond News. John Van Meter served as Mayor of New Richmond three times, in 1948-1950, 1952-1954, and 1962-1968, while editor. He retired in 1968, and the newspaper has continued in operation to the present. The Van Meter family operated the primary newspaper in New Richmond continuously from 1869 to 1968, maintaining an award-winning standard of editing, and a politically conservative and Republican alignment.¹⁴³

Historic Resources Associated with Commerce Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
145 W. 2nd Street	New Richmond News Building	1913	Commercial Vernacular	Listed
116 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Hotel	1905	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing ^A
123 W. 3rd Street	McCabe's Shamrock Club	1960	Contemporary	Contributing ^A
126 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Garage	1905	Astylistic Utilitarian	Contributing ^A
144 W. 3rd Street	Krueger Super Valu	1960	Contemporary	Surveyed
155 W. 3rd Street	Bell Ford Motor Dealership	1915	Art Moderne	Contributing ^A
103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office	1901	20th Century Comm.	Contributing ^A
526 N. Knowles Avenue	A & W Family Restaurant	1987	Post Modern	Surveyed
1230 N. Knowles Avenue	Pete's Pizza	1979	Contemporary	Surveyed
105 S. Knowles Avenue	Hotel Richmond	1913	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing ^A
127 S. Knowles Avenue	Daylight Department Store	1918	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing ^A
134 S. Knowles Avenue	Johnson-Goodwin Pool Hall	1900	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing ^A
138 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Community Bank	1964	Post Modern	Non-Contributing ^A
155 S. Knowles Avenue	Scribner Block	1900	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing ^A
201 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1917	Neoclassical Revival	Contributing ^A
204 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Bank	1900	Contemporary	Contributing ^A
206 S. Knowles Avenue	Early and Murray Implements	1900	Contemporary	Non-Contributing ^A
215 S. Knowles Avenue	L.C. Tully Building	1899	Contemporary	Non-Contributing ^A
231 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1899	Commercial Vernacular	Non-Contributing ^A
244 S. Knowles Avenue	Lyngaas Jewelers	1915	Contemporary	Non-Contributing ^A
245 S. Knowles Avenue	Bartlett and Freeman Furniture	1900	20th Century Comm.	Non-Contributing ^A
307 S. Knowles Avenue	Beebe Furniture	1899	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing ^A
311 S. Knowles Avenue	Hotel Beebe Addition	1912	20th Century Comm.	Contributing ^A
355 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1975	Contemporary	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

This page intentionally left blank.

Planning & Landscape Architecture

Patterns of Community Development

Sunshine Courts

The Housing Authority of the City of New Richmond, a public agency affiliated with the City of New Richmond, was charged with providing local affordable housing during the 1960s. In 1967, the housing authority planned a small apartment complex, located at 370 Odanah Avenue on the west side, funded through HUD federal grants. The Contemporary style apartment complex was completed in 1968 at a cost of \$672,000 and consisted of four single-story buildings containing rental properties. The complex includes a courtyard design, community rooms, an office building, and 21 small one-bedroom units, four two-bedroom units, and 15 large one-bedroom units.¹⁴⁴



Sunshine Courts Apartments, 1968
370 Odanah Avenue

Resident priority was initially given to New Richmond residents over the age of 62 who desired low-cost housing. Despite a long waiting list for residency, funding for an expansion subsided in the 1970s. All of the elements of Sunshine Courts are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Sunshine Courts Historic Complex. Renovated in 2011, the apartment complex was originally designed by the architect George E. Clayton and Associates and constructed by the Bor-Son Construction Company. For more information on both Clayton and Associates and Bor-Son Construction, refer to the Architecture Chapter.¹⁴⁵

Urban Parks and Planning

There are at least twenty-five city parks and green spaces within the City of New Richmond that vary widely in size and use. None of the New Richmond parks are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they lack architectural integrity or were developed with the last fifty years.

Cherokee Park

Cherokee Park is located along Summit Road and River Drive and covers 1.75 acres of open green space on the west side of New Richmond. The park was developed in the early 1950s as a part of the Country Club Park Residential Development.¹⁴⁶

Citizens Field

Citizens Field is located along East Third Street and covers 4.7 acres of athletic fields and facilities on the east side of New Richmond. The field area was first developed for recreational use in 1937 with federal funding assistance through the Works Progress Administration. In 1948, the location was officially named the Athletic Fields, and an Army National Guard Armory building was constructed adjacent to the fields in 1951. The armory building was not included in the survey as it lacks architectural integrity. In 1978, the armory was remodeled and repurposed as a local sports center. The field presently contains the converted armory sports center, baseball fields, an outdoor skating rink, and concession stands and bleachers for school and community sporting events and was renovated from 2007 through 2010.¹⁴⁷

Glover Park

Glover Park is located along South Knowles Avenue and East First Street in the center of New Richmond and covers 1.5 acres of open green space. Benjamin Foster, the first settler in New Richmond, constructed his non-extant house and mill at the site of the park. The land for the city was donated by John E. Glover, for recreational use, upon his death in 1913. A non-extant large bandstand, built by Gus Ryburg, was constructed in the park in 1925 and was demolished in the 1960s. Glover Park is also home to the Friday Memorial Library, which was constructed in Glover Park in 1963. For more information on the Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library, refer to the Education Chapter.¹⁴⁸

Hemenway Park

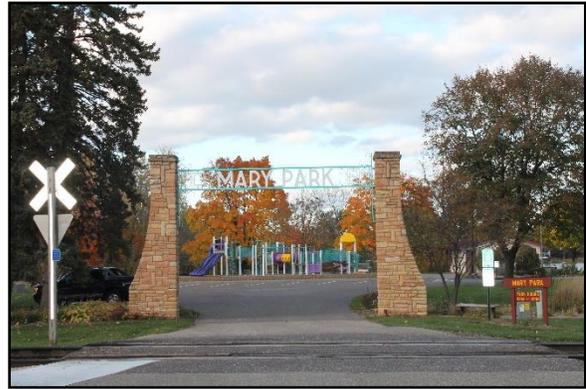
Hemenway Park is located along Park Avenue and East First Street and covers 1.25 acres of open green space on the east side of New Richmond. The park, facing a backwater pond of the Willow River, was donated by Mrs. Oscar Hemenway to the city in 1916.¹⁴⁹

MaRita Park

MaRita Park is located along South Minnesota Avenue at West Third Street and covers .5 acres of open green space along the former C & W railway line immediately west of downtown New Richmond. The park land was donated by Mrs. Stella McNally in 1930 as a beautification project opposite the non-extant Omaha Railway Depot.¹⁵⁰

Mary Park

Mary Park is located at the north end of Green Avenue along the widespread section of the Willow River and covers 9 acres of woods and open green space on the east side of New Richmond north of the railway tracks. The park land was donated to the City of New Richmond by Mrs. Stella McNally in 1930. McNally also commissioned the development of a comprehensive park plan and landscaping for New Richmond at the same time. The Mary Park project earned sixth place in an “A More Beautiful America” magazine competition leading to the city adopting the slogan “The City Beautiful.”¹⁵¹



*Mary Park Entry Piers, 1930
401 N. Green Avenue*

The park had amenities such as a swimming hole, open spaces, and entry piers built by Gus Ryburg during the 1930s. The swimming hole was replaced with the donated non-extant Carleton A. Friday outdoor swimming pool, constructed in 1955 along with additional pavilions and playground equipment. In 1993, the pool was closed and demolished. New play equipment and shelters for the park were installed in a renovation that lasted from 1997 to 2000. The park, still New Richmond’s most popular, now contains playgrounds, trails, shelters, tennis courts, a fishing pier, and boat launch.¹⁵²

Paperjack Park and Greenway

Paperjack Park and the adjacent Paperjack Greenway are located along Paperjack Creek parallel to East Eleventh Street and covers 6.4 acres of wooded land, the creek, and open green spaces on the south side of New Richmond. The park was developed as a part of the South View Addition in 1978 by the Derrick Construction Company. In 1989, the New Richmond Preservation Society leased land along Paperjack Creek to develop and maintain as the 16.3-acre Paperjack Greenway, adjacent and contiguous with Paperjack Park. Nature trails were planned and constructed in the Greenway by 1991. Additional pathways were constructed, an educational pond was dredged in 2003, and new playground equipment, bathrooms, and shelters were constructed in the park in 2005.¹⁵³



*Ruin on Levi Oakes Farm, c.1860
Bilmar Avenue at Paperjack Creek*

The area of Paperjack Park and the Greenway was once the property of brothers Timothy and Levi Oakes, two of the first white settlers in the New Richmond area who built farms in the mid-

1850s along Paperjack Creek. Timothy owned the land at the western end of Paperjack Creek, and Levi owned the land at the eastern end along with a stone quarry north of the creek. The playground in Paperjack Park sits approximately where Levi Oakes home and farm once stood, and the ruins of one of Levi Oakes farm buildings still exists nearby. These ruins, near Bilmar Avenue, were not included in the survey as they lack architectural integrity.¹⁵⁴

Victoria Park

Victoria Park is located along West Fourth Street and covers 3.9 acres of open green space on the west side of New Richmond. The park was planned as a part of the County Club Park Development in the early 1950s and contains the VFW Veteran’s Memorial, constructed and dedicated in 2003.¹⁵⁵

Historic Resources Associated with Planning & Landscape Architecture Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
155 E. 1st Street	Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library	1963	Wrightian	Eligible
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #1	1968	Contemporary	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #2	1968	Contemporary	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Garage	1968	Contemporary	Contributing ^A
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Office	1968	Contemporary	Contributing ^A
401 N. Green Avenue	Mary Park Entry Piers	1930	N/A	Surveyed
401 N. Green Avenue	Mary Park Pavilion	1955	Contemporary	Surveyed
401 N. Green Avenue	Mary Park Picnic Shelter	1997	Rustic	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex.

Recreation & Entertainment

Athletics

Bowlarena

Bowlarena Bowling Alley, located at 320 South Knowles Avenue, was constructed in 1958. Owned and managed by Joe and Mary Grubich, the Contemporary style bowling alley featured ten lanes and a cocktail lounge. The bowling alley originally included a restaurant and bar, though these were replaced during the late 1960s with a recreation room and additional lanes as business became a popular place for young people to congregate. A large neon sign, original to the construction of the building, was also removed. The Bowlarena building is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.¹⁵⁶



Bowlarena, 1958
320 S. Knowles Avenue

New Richmond Golf Club

The New Richmond Golf Course, located at 1226 George Norman Drive, began as the New Richmond Golf and Country Club in 1921. The club was first organized by Richard Schmuck, who owned a resort at the southern end of Bass Lake south of the City of New Richmond. The site of the course moved closer to the city in 1923 when the Soo Line railway leased 45 acres to the club west of the city and north of the river. The grand opening, featuring 58 charter members, all from New Richmond, was completed in the spring of 1924, and W. J. Grover was named Club President. The golf course became immediately popular in the 1920s and 1930s. An access road was constructed to the south. The golf club purchased land from the railway in 1929 and restricted membership in the club to residents of New Richmond. Albert Campbell, the groundskeeper of the course from 1928 to late 1960s, constructed a non-extant house on the course, and the location of greens and holes have been rearranged a number of times since the 1920s.¹⁵⁷

In 1945, Doughboy Industries, which operated the major mill in New Richmond, provided funding to improve the course, and ownership of the golf course land was transferred to the City of New Richmond. For more information on Doughboy Industries, refer to the Industry Chapter. In 1947, the course was expanded as the club purchased adjacent farmland and doubled its size

with new parking and outbuildings. Funds were raised to complete a new 9-hole course design with most of the expense covered by Doughboy Industries. The entry road was moved to its present location aligned with 180th Street the same year. The non-extant clubhouse was completed in 1948 and remodeled in 1955, doubling its size. The old clubhouse burned down in 1967, and a new Contemporary style one was constructed the following year, designed by architect Michael McGuire and constructed by the Derrick Construction Company. For more information on both McGuire and Derrick Construction, refer to the Architecture Chapter. The new clubhouse featured a restaurant, bar, club rooms, and storage and cost \$100,000 to build.¹⁵⁸



*New Richmond Golf Course, 1923
1226 George Norman Drive*

All of the elements of the golf course are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources to the New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex. Following an extensive planting program in the 1970s, the golf course expanded to 18 holes in 1982 as additional land to the northwest and southeast was purchased and donated to the club. The clubhouse was expanded with a pro-shop and bar lower-level addition and patio in 1989. In 1995, the golf course added the links, a smaller 9-hole design, to the west including a Rustic style clubhouse building for the links. The 173-acre golf course was renovated in 2002, and a driving range and the Swanda Learning Center, a practice golf facility, were completed in 2007.¹⁵⁹

Performing Arts and Motion Pictures

Gem Theatre

W.S. Shannon opened the first movie theater in New Richmond in 1910. Three years later he closed the non-extant theater and constructed the new Gem Electric Theatre, located at 116 S. Knowles Avenue. The theater building had 350 to 400 seats and included a lobby and rear dressing rooms. The Commercial Vernacular style building cost \$4,500 to construct and was designed by architect Joseph A. Shannon. For more information on J. A. Shannon, refer to the Architecture Chapter. The theater was sold to A. H. Lynch, a traveling salesman, in 1915 and promoted silent films with piano accompaniment. William Jennings Bryan gave a speech in the



*Gem Theatre, 1913
116 S. Knowles Avenue*

theater during the early 1920s.¹⁶⁰ The national Heywood Amusement Company bought the theater and managed it from 1927 on, introducing sound the same year and remodeling both the interior and exterior of the building. The Gem Theatre was remodeled again in 1935 and was the first theater in St. Croix County to introduce Stereophonic sound in 1957. John F. Kennedy spoke in the theater one week before the Democratic Wisconsin Primary in 1960. The Gem Theatre is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its significance in the area of entertainment history and as a contributing resource to the New Richmond Downtown Historic District. The Gem Theatre closed in 1988, was remodeled the following year, and reopened briefly. In 1990, the building was purchased by John and Judy Hackbarth as the Stagedoor Players Dramatic Arts Center for use as a live theater.¹⁶¹

Hagan's Opera House

John Hagan, an early settler in New Richmond, constructed and operated a non-extant skating rink along South Knowles Avenue in 1884 and operated entertainment venues, stages, and dances in the city during the late nineteenth century. His properties were destroyed in the tornado of 1899. Hagan constructed a large Opera House, located at 224 South Knowles Avenue, in 1900 for use as a theater, dance hall, and concert hall. The brick Commercial Vernacular style building was partly replaced by the Gem Theatre as a venue during the 1920s, and the building was subsequently used as a motor sales office and garage and as a drug store during the twentieth century.



*Hagan's Opera House, 1900
224 S. Knowles Avenue*

Hagan's Opera House is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the New Richmond Downtown Historic District.¹⁶²

Historic Resources Associated with Recreation & Entertainment Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Old Course	1923	N/A	Contributing ^A
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Clubhouse	1968	Contemporary	Contributing ^A
1143 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Club Links	1995	Rustic	Surveyed
1143 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Links Course	1998	N/A	Surveyed
116 S. Knowles Avenue	Gem Theatre	1913	Commercial Vernacular	Eligible ^B
224 S. Knowles Avenue	Hagan's Opera House	1900	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing ^C
320 S. Knowles Avenue	Bowlarena	1958	Contemporary	Surveyed

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex.

^B Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

^C Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

This page intentionally left blank.

Notable People

Introduction

The list of “notable people” includes people who have helped to shape the City of New Richmond. These people range from entrepreneurs, industrialists, politicians, craftsmen, and professionals. Most of these people can be connected with a historic event or building. Any historic resources associated with these persons are listed after their short biographies. More research may unearth additional resources.

Marcus Bell

Marcus Bell was born in Newhall, New York in 1844 and settled in St. Croix County in 1860. In 1869, Marcus married Katherine and the couple moved to New Richmond, inviting their families to join them. Marcus and Katherine Bell owned a successful 320-acre farm south of New Richmond in the late nineteenth century. The Marcus S. & Kathrine Bell Farm House, located at 1100 Heritage Drive and constructed in 1884, is already listed in the national register of historic places. The farmhouse serves as the central piece of the New Richmond Heritage Center and the building’s preservation inspired the local historic preservation movement in New Richmond. The Bell family had one son, Ernie, who would continue as a successful and influential figure in New Richmond business and politics in the twentieth century. Ernie Bell inherited the Bell farm in 1896 after he was married, and Marcus and Katherine Bell moved into town. Both the Marcus S. Bell House, located at 350 West First Street and constructed in 1897, and the Katherine Johnston Bell House, located at 425 West First Street and constructed in 1908, are already listed in the national register of historic places. Marcus Bell died in 1904.¹⁶³

Edwin J. Cashman

Edwin Cashman was born in Owatonna, Minnesota in 1905. He worked for the Hormel company until the late 1920s, when he married Mary McNally of New Richmond and moved to the city, where he worked for the Roller Mills Company as a salesman. Cashman was elected Vice President and sales manager of the New Richmond Roller Mills Company in 1935. The following year he became the company’s president; a position he held for thirty-one years. During his time with the Roller Mills Company, which was renamed Doughboy during his time there, the company thrived, and he is often credited with its prominence, modernization, and the diversification of its products in the mid-twentieth century. During the 1940s and 1950s, Edwin Cashman supported the creation of the New Richmond hospital, golf course, and park system through Doughboy Industries and personally was supportive of the Catholic Church. Edwin Cashman retired in 1966 and moved to New Mexico, where he died in 1970.¹⁶⁴

John Doar

John Doar was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1921. During the 1920s, his parents, William Thomas Sr. and Mary Doar moved to New Richmond, where William Doar Sr. practiced law. The Doar family lived in a house at 510 West First Street which was constructed in 1929 and is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. John Doar graduated from Princeton and later from the University of California at Berkeley Law School. He returned to New Richmond in 1950 to practice law with his father, older brother, and his cousin Warren Knowles.¹⁶⁵



Doar and McNally Law Office, 1901, 1977
103 N. Knowles Avenue

The Doar and McNally Law Office is located at 103 North Knowles Avenue. For more information on the Doar and McNally Law Office refer to the Commerce chapter. The Doar and McNally Law Office is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the New Richmond Downtown Historic District. In 1960, Doar moved to Washington D.C. to work in the civil rights division of the United States Justice Department, where he worked as a prominent figure in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. For seven years, Jon Doar prosecuted several high-profile cases in the Justice Department. John Doar returned to New Richmond and continued practicing law in the 1970s. He died in 2014.¹⁶⁶

Dr. Frank W. Epley

Frank Epley was born in Springwater, New York in 1851 and moved to Wisconsin with his family as a child. He worked in a drug store in Fond Du Lac and then in Hudson from the late 1860s to the mid-1870s. He attended Rush Medical School in Chicago in 1874 and moved to New Richmond in 1877. The same year, Frank Epley married Anna Hoyt of New Richmond and the couple had five children. Anna Hoyt Epley was born in St. Croix Falls in 1851, the daughter of a physician, and was a civic leader in New Richmond during the late nineteenth century as well. Following the disaster of the tornado in 1899, Anna Epley wrote the book *A Modern Herculeum* to publicize the event. Mrs. Epley also directed the first public lending library in the city. O. Hoyt Epley, the son of Frank and Anna, became a prominent physician in New Richmond during the first half of the twentieth century. Dr. Frank Epley constructed an office building, located at 137 East Third Street, in 1883. The Epley office building is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The non-extant Epley residence, located at the northeast corner of South Arch Avenue and East Third Street, was demolished in the 1970s. Epley served as a surgeon for both the Soo Line railway and the Omaha (Chicago and Northwestern) Railway during the 1880s. During the 1890s, Dr. Epley administered the first appendectomy, the first blood transfusion, and the first diphtheria shots in St. Croix County. He also served as the president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society from 1895 to 1896. Epley

established the Phoenix Telephone Company, the first in the region, in 1899 following the tornado. Elected mayor of New Richmond in 1902, he stressed public health and improvement, and began the process of grading, paving, and improving the city's streets in addition to working to pursue aid and assistance following the tornado. Dr. Frank Epley died in 1908.¹⁶⁷

Benjamin C. B. Foster

Benjamin Foster was born in Wellsville, Maine in 1815. In 1842, he married Charlotte Gillman and the couple had two children. In 1854, he traveled to Hudson, Wisconsin and in 1855 he settled along the south side of the Willow River at the location of New Richmond. He constructed a small non-extant log cabin, a dam, and a sawmill at the present location of Glover Park the same year and is credited as the foundation of the settlement that would become New Richmond. As others came and settled in the following years the town was first named Foster's Crossing. In 1858, Foster constructed a non-extant frame house in the same location, that also served as the settlement's school, church, inn, and meeting place. All remnants of his settlement were destroyed by the tornado of 1899. Benjamin Foster died in 1899, before the tornado.¹⁶⁸

John E. Glover

John Glover was born in Windsor County, Vermont in 1841. His family moved to Ohio and then to St. Croix County, Wisconsin in 1856. Glover served in the Union Army during the Civil War and then attended law school at the University of Michigan. He married Ellen Ensign in 1865 and the couple had four children. He practiced law in Hudson, Wisconsin until 1881, when he established the Willow River Lumber Company, with its main facilities located in New Richmond. He also owned extensive land for logging in northern and western Wisconsin. In 1887, Glover established the Manufacturer's Bank in New Richmond. In 1900, Glover gave the lumber company to his four children, though he still served as the president of the company. The Glover family moved to New Richmond from Hudson in 1903. While in New Richmond, John Glover and his family lived in the house of Frank Bartlett, located at 251 West Second Street and constructed in 1873, which is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A large fire destroyed much of the lumber company in New Richmond in 1909. The business was rebuilt; however, another fire again destroyed the company in 1913 and it did not reopen, triggering a decline in New Richmond's economy that would last decades. During the early twentieth century, John Glover was New Richmond's largest taxpayer and employer. John Glover died in 1917. Upon his death, much of his property was donated to the City of New Richmond as park land.¹⁶⁹

Warren P. Knowles

Warren Knowles was born in River Falls, Wisconsin in 1908. His father was a prominent local lawyer and judge. Warren attended Carleton College and then the University of Wisconsin Law School, graduating in 1933. Warren Knowles then joined the law firm of Doar and McNally in New Richmond. From 1935 to 1964 the firm was known as Doar and Knowles. The Doar and McNally Law Office is located at 103 North Knowles Avenue. For more information on the Doar and McNally Law Office refer to the Commerce Chapter. In 1935, Knowles served on the St. Croix County Board of Supervisors. Warren Knowles was elected to the Wisconsin State

Senate in 1941 and became the majority leader of the chamber two years later. He married Dorothy Guidry in 1943. The Knowles family lived in the Frank Bartlett House, constructed in 1873 and located at 251 West Second Street, which is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. During World War II he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. He left the state senate, which he was elected to in 1951, to become the Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin in 1955, a position he was elected to for two successive terms. Warren Knowles was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1964 as the Republican candidate. He served three two-year terms until 1971. His tenure was marked as a time of upheaval and unrest; however, he was also known as a proponent of environmental conservation. Knowles became the chairman of the Heritage Wisconsin Corporation after leaving his position as Governor. Warren and Dorothy were divorced in 1968. Warren's brother, Robert (Bob) Knowles, served as a Wisconsin State Senator from 1955 to 1976. Main Street was renamed Knowles Avenue in honor of Warren Knowles in 1970. Warren Knowles died in 1993.¹⁷⁰

John "Johnny Blood" McNally

John McNally was born in New Richmond in 1903 and grew up in an affluent family on the west side of New Richmond and developed a reputation of eccentricity from a young age. McNally's father, William McNally, was the manager of the New Richmond Roller Mills and local lawyer. The William and Stella McNally House, located at 112 South Dakota Avenue and constructed in 1912, it is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. His family were prominent lawyers and entrepreneurs in New Richmond, closely tied to the Catholic Church, Democratic Party politics, and their Irish ancestry. McNally graduated from high school at the age of fourteen and never played organized sports when he was young. McNally attended St. John's University in Collegeville, Minnesota and transferred to Notre Dame in 1926 after developing an interest in playing football; however, he left the university to pursue a career playing semi-professional football before graduating. John McNally took on the moniker "Johnny Blood" after seeing a movie marquee featuring the film *Blood and Sand* in 1922. McNally played for a series of professional teams from 1926 to 1929 when he settled with the Green Bay Packers. He played for the Packers for four seasons, then the Pittsburgh Pirates (presently the Steelers), then the Packers again. McNally played fourteen seasons with five different teams in all. He played the position of halfback, carrying and catching the ball, and was known for his versatility and spontaneity.¹⁷¹

John McNally married Marguerite Streater in 1942, the couple divorced a few years later. During World War II, McNally enlisted in the United States Army Air Corp and served as a cryptographer in India. He returned to St. John's University and earned a degree in 1946. He briefly coached football at St. Johns during this period. He then attended the University of Minnesota and earned a master's degree in economics and returned to New Richmond to establish an employment agency. A reportedly fascinating character and always broke, McNally rode the rails, recited Keats and Shakespeare, knew calculus, and worked as a bartender in addition to his football career. In 1958, McNally ran unsuccessfully as a candidate for St. Croix County Sheriff on a platform of "honest gambling and wrestling." John McNally was inducted into the Professional Football Hall of Fame as a player in 1963. McNally remarried Catherine Kopp in 1966 and had no children. When the Green Bay Packers Hall of Fame was established

in 1970, McNally was among the first inductees. John McNally died in Palm Springs, California in 1985.¹⁷²

Orville W. Mosher

Orville Mosher was born near Waupun, Wisconsin in 1853. He graduated from Ripon College and moved to New Richmond to serve as the settlement's first school principal in 1879. Mosher led the school, promoted the idea of a centralized High School for the community, and taught. In 1880, he married Delia Tobie, another local teacher, and the couple had four children. He served on the New Richmond School Board for over thirty years and was the president of the board for nine years. In 1883, after leaving teaching, Mosher began a grain business. The Orville Mosher House, located at 111 South Dakota Avenue and constructed in 1887, and is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. By 1890, he had organized the Northern Grain Company, a chain of local elevators. A few years later he became a partner in the New Richmond Roller Mills and became president of the company in 1899. Mosher was the leading trustee of the St. Croix County Asylum for the Chronic Insane, which was established in 1896. For more information on the St. Croix County Asylum, or the St. Croix County Facilities, refer to the Government Chapter. He also served two terms in the State Assembly for St. Croix County beginning in 1898, and then another as a state senator, focusing on obtaining aid to rebuild New Richmond in the wake of the tornado of 1899. Orville Mosher managed the New Richmond Roller Mills during the 1910s when the plant burned and was rebuilt. Mosher was also responsible for the establishment of the New Richmond Power Company in the early twentieth century. Mosher remained president of the Roller Mills Company until his death in 1933.¹⁷³

Martin Strand

Martin Strand was born in Norway in 1863 and immigrated to the United States in 1882 following his family who had settled in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He attended the University of Minnesota in 1887 and later worked as a draftsman, engineer, and surveyor for the Soo Line railway. Martin married fellow Norwegian immigrant Irene Tetterud and the couple had five children. Strand began making skis in his spare time and was producing 80 skis a year by 1898 while still working for the railway. His product was widely popular because American skis were crude at the time compared to their Scandinavian counterparts.¹⁷⁴



*Martin and Irene Strand House, 1913
325 E. 2nd Street*

He began a ski manufacturing business in Minneapolis in 1911 and soon moved it to a small factory in New Richmond the following year. The Strand family lived in a Craftsman style house located at 325 East Second Street and constructed in 1913. The Martin and Irene Strand House is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a

contributing resource to the New Richmond East Side Historic District. The non-extant Strand ski factory was located along North Pierce Avenue on the north side of New Richmond. The building was expanded in 1917. The company produced over 130,000 wood skis annually during the 1920s. Martin Strand personally traveled across the country selling his product. He retired in 1940 and during the following two decades wood skis fell out of favor and were replaced by metal and downhill varieties. The company was sold, and the building later demolished in the 1950s.¹⁷⁵

Ward S. Williams

Ward Williams was born in Somerset County, Maine in 1841. He taught school in Maine at the North Anson Academy and later moved to California in 1862, where he also taught school, became a state assemblyman, and was a successful wheat merchant in Yolo County. Ward married Estelle McFarland in 1870 and the couple had two sons. Ward moved to New Richmond in the early 1880s and became a partner with the Bixby Brothers, operating a non-extant store along what is now South Knowles Avenue. Ward Williams and his family lived in a house, located at 228 West First Street and constructed in 1883, that is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. He was elected the first mayor of New Richmond after it was incorporated as a city and bought out his business partners in 1888. He also became the first director of the Bank of New Richmond in 1888. His wife Estelle died in 1890 and he remarried Carrie Houston. The couple had two sons. The company was renamed the Ward Williams Company General Merchandise in 1896 and focused on shipping farm products across St. Croix County and beyond. The tornado of 1899 destroyed the business and its stock. Williams then organized the Williams and Olson Company, a retail chain, also located in Shell Lake and Spooner, Wisconsin, Ada, Minnesota, and Postville, Iowa. Ward Williams died in 1904.¹⁷⁶

Historic Resources Associated with Notable People Included in the Survey

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
339 W. 1st Street	Ward S. Williams House	1883	Queen Anne	Listed
350 W. 1st Street	Marcus S. Bell House	1897	Queen Anne	Listed
425 W. 1st Street	Katherine Johnston Bell House	1908	Front Gabled	Listed
510 W. 1st Street	William T. Doar Sr. House	1929	Colonial Revival	Listed
325 E. 2nd Street	Martin and Irene Strand House	1913	Craftsman	Contributing ^A
251 W. 2nd Street	Frank W. Bartlett House	1873	Italianate	Listed
137 E. 3rd Street	Dr. Frank W. Epley Office	1883	Cross Gabled	Listed
111 S. Dakota Avenue	Orville W. Mosher Home	1887	Queen Anne	Listed
112 S. Dakota Avenue	Stella & William F. McNally Ho.	1912	American Foursquare	Listed
1100 Heritage Drive	Marcus S. & Kathrine Bell House	1884	Italianate	Listed
103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office	1901	20th Century Comm.	Contributing ^B

^A Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District.

^B Contributing or Non-Contributing to the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Bibliography

- “50th Anniversary.” *New Richmond News*, May 12, 1977.
- “Amusement Co. Makes of New Richmond a Talkie Town.” *New Richmond News*, May 11, 1929.
- “Benefits of Local Historic Preservation Ordinances.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.
- “Bishop Hammes to Dedicate Immaculate Conception Church Sunday Afternoon.” *New Richmond News*, June 8, 1967.
- Blanck, Thomas. *Building Preservation Guidelines, Historic Preservation Commission, City of New Richmond*. New Richmond, WI: 2000.
- Blanck, Thomas and Charles Locks. *The New Richmond Walking Tour*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Preservation Commission, 1995.
- Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 1981.
- Boehm, A.G. *History of the New Richmond Cyclone, June 12, 1899*. St. Paul, MN: Dispatch Job Printing Co., 1900.
- “Bowlarena owners started business back in 1958.” *New Richmond News*, August 28, 1975.
- Buenker, John D. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume IV: The Progressive Era, 1893-1914*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1998.
- “Building Support for Local Historic Preservation.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.
- “Certified Local Government Historic Preservation Program in Wisconsin.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.
- “Church History,” First Lutheran website. <firstdaynr.org/content.cfm?id=3135> Accessed November 21, 2018.
- City of New Richmond Park System Plan*. City of New Richmond Park Board, June 2014, updated September 2015.
- “City to have new Library.” *New Richmond News*, December 14, 1961.
- Conversation between Jim Reppe and Jim Heebink, August 24, 2018.
- “Creating a Preservation Ethic in Your Community.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.

“Credit Union expands in New Richmond.” *New Richmond News*, August 8, 2002.

Current, Richard N. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume II: The Civil War Era, 1848-1873*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976.

“Daylight Store stressed service, people.” *New Richmond News*, Date Unknown.

“Derrick Construction 25 years.” *The News – Spring Home Edition*, March 26, 1992.

“Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in Wisconsin.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.

Epley, Anna P. *The New Richmond Tornado of 1899: A Modern Herculaneum*. Milwaukee, WI: Michael Corenthal, 1989.

“Ernest Bell sold his agency to Lawrence Cox in 1934.” *New Richmond News*, January 3, 1991.

“Farmhouse is core of Heritage Center.” *Eau Claire Leader Telegram*, December 13, 1986.

“Federal Housing Administration (FHA).” U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Website. <portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/fhahistory> Accessed June 16, 2016.

“First Baptist Church to celebrate 125th anniversary.” *New Richmond News*, October 25, 1984.

“First Baptist to lay cornerstone Palm Sunday.” *New Richmond News*, April 4, 1974.

“FNB to Hold Formal Opening.” *New Richmond News*, June 18, 1964.

“Former Bank.” *New Richmond News*, February 10, 1977.

“Fourth Year in Business – Derrick.” *New Richmond News*, April 8, 1971.

“Friday Canning Corporation,” *New Richmond News*, July 21, 2005.

“From our past.” *New Richmond News*, October 21, 1982.

Glad, Paul W. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume V: War, a New Era, and Depression, 1914-1940*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976.

“Glass Company sets up shop on East First Street.” *New Richmond News*, October 17, 1991.

“Great Root Beer returns to New Richmond.” *New Richmond News*, February 18, 1988.

“Groundbreaking for new school held in fall of 1958.” *New Richmond News*, March 22, 2007.

“Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects.” *Wisconsin Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1997.

Gullickson, Denis J. *Vagabond Halfback: The Life and Times of Johnny Blood McNally*. Madison, WI: Big Earth Publishing, 2006.

“Heritage Days features Ubet grand opening.” *New Richmond News*, September 17, 1998.

“Historic Preservation Ordinances and Commissions in Wisconsin.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.

“Historic Preservation Tax Incentives for Income-Producing Historic Buildings.” *Wisconsin Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1998.

History of the First Lutheran Church, New Richmond, WI. A pamphlet collection. 2000.

“History of the Lowrey Hotel – Sharing Memories.” *New Richmond News*, July 5, 2007.

“How to Gain Commission Credibility.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.

Hunter Bradley, Betsy. *The Works, the Industrial Architecture of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Immaculate Conception Church, 1883-1983: Celebrating a Century of Faith. Pamphlet, 1983.

Incentives for Historic Preservation.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.

Johnson, Augusta J. *Everybody Knew Your Name: New Richmond, The City Beautiful, 1935-1941*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Preservation Society, 1990.

“Kunkle’s Department Store.” *New Richmond News*, October 16, 1980.

Life in New Richmond offers a choice... New Richmond, WI: St. Croix Press, c.1990.

“Making Room.” *New Richmond News*, November 12, 1987.

McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014.

Methodist Mosaic: History of the New Richmond United Methodist Church, 1855-1984. New Richmond, WI: United Methodist Church, 1985.

“MFCU to celebrate grand opening.” *New Richmond News*, October 20, 1988.

Nesbit, Robert C. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume III: Urbanization and Industrialization, 1873-1893*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985.

Nesbit, Robert C. *Wisconsin, A History*, Second Ed. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1989.

“New elementary school building is rising on schedule.” *New Richmond News*, January 23, 1992.

New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957. New Richmond, WI: Centennial Book Committee, 1957.

New Richmond Heritage Center general files and records.

New Richmond Heritage Center Newsletter. 1986-2014.

“New Richmond Schools.” *New Richmond News*, August 26, 2004.

New Richmond Telephone Directory, St Croix Telephone Company: 1916, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, and 1980. On record at the New Richmond Friday Memorial Library.

“Open House at Sunshine Courts Sunday.” *New Richmond News*, May 30, 1968.

“Open House set at Bank of NR.” *New Richmond News*, December 11, 1975.

“Our Story,” St. Luke’s Lutheran Church website. <www.stlukesnr.org/story> Accessed November 21, 2018.

“Pete’s Pizza changes hands.” *New Richmond News*, April 5, 1990.

“Pictures from the Past.” *New Richmond News*, May 23, 1974.

“Picture from the Past.” *New Richmond News*, September 6, 1990.

- “Planning a Local Historic Preservation Program.” *Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society.
- Ranch Style Architecture of the Twentieth Century*. Antique Home website. <www.antiquehome.org>
- Regency Architecture*. Britain Express website. <www.britainexpress.com>
- Report on New Richmond, Wisconsin*. New Richmond C.E.D. Committee, 1957.
- Reppe, Don and Jim Reppe. *The History of the New Richmond Golf Club, 1921-2012*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2012.
- Reppe, James D. *History of Doughboy Industries, 1856-2008*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2008.
- Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York, NY: New American Library, 1980.
- Roberts, Norene A. *The Historic Resources of New Richmond, Partial Inventory*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988.
- Roberts, Norene A. and Claudette Stager. *New Richmond West Side Historic District*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988.
- “S & C Bank traces community roots...” *New Richmond News*, June 26, 2003.
- St. Croix County Plat Maps: 1876, 1897, 1914, 1928, 1961, and 1981. On record at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library and Archives.
- St. Mary’s School Centennial, 1891-1991*. New Richmond, WI: 1991.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, New Richmond: 1887, 1892, 1900, 1912, and 1927. On record at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library and Archives.
- Sather, Mary A. *An Internal History of New Richmond*. Master of Art History Thesis, University of Wisconsin – River Falls, 1977.
- Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Down on the South Side*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2008.
- Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2009.
- Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Moving West – The First Suburb*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2005.
- Sather, Mary A., Beverly Stoner Hooser, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the East Side*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2007.
- Sather, Mary A., Bill Driscoll, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the Old West Side*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2011.
- Sather, Mary A ed. *Sesquicentennial Tales: 150 New Richmondites, 1857-2007*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2007.

- Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *There was Always Someone Who Cared: A History of a Community's Health Caretakers*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2014.
- Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice: A History of New Richmond, Wisconsin*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Preservation Society, 1998.
- Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Up on the Northside*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2006.
- "School – and construction – get underway at St. Mary's." *New Richmond News*, August 29, 2002.
- Shepard, Alfred. *The Episcopal Church in New Richmond*. Self-published, 1986.
- Smith, Alice E. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume I: From Exploration to Statehood*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973.
- Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond, Wisconsin, June 1983*. New Richmond Preservation Society, 1983.
- Stith, D.J., R.P. Meyer, & J.M. Dean. *Design in Wisconsin Housing: A Guide to Styles*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Extension, 1989.
- "Sunshine Court: Low cost housing a boon to people on fixed income." *New Richmond News*, March 22, 1973.
- Thompson, William F. *The History of Wisconsin, Volume VI: Continuity and Change*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1988.
- "Tornado Kills and Maims Hundreds of Wisconsin People." *Milwaukee Journal*, June 18, 1899.
- Tweed, William C., Laura Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. *Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*. S.I.: National Park Service Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977.
- "Video movie popularity kills Gem." *New Richmond News*, October 20, 1988.
- Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Revised Edition*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1992.
- "Wisconsin Historic Preservation Tax Credits." *Wisconsin Preservation Information*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1992.
- Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, A Manual for Historic Properties*. Madison, WI: Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

This page intentionally left blank.

Survey Results

Introduction

The survey conducted on the historical aspects of the City of New Richmond shows a genuine abundance of valuable historic properties within the survey boundary. Several of the properties surveyed were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or were included in the proposed district and complexes. The examples found in the survey area suggest a community rich with history and some respect for the history of the resources that are available to them. However, an intensive survey is a snapshot in time capturing the readily available information of the moment, and further information can and will come to light.

The principal investigators surveyed 211 resources of architectural or historical interest. Of these, seven are individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for architectural and/or historical significance (See Chapter 2, Survey Methodology, for an in-depth list of National Register criteria). There were also two potential historic complexes and two potential historic districts identified. Of the districts proposed, one is primarily single-family residential, and the other is a downtown commercial area. One of the complexes is a golf course and the other is an affordable housing development.

This chapter contains the following results of the survey: a list of individual properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a list of properties individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, information on the proposed historic districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a listing of all properties surveyed in the City of New Richmond, and maps of the portions of the survey area where historic resources were identified.

District summaries include a list of all resources included within the boundaries and if the resources are contributing or not contributing to the district.

In addition to the contents of this chapter, several other types of information were gathered and organized through the course of the survey. From this information, the following documents were created: updated entries to the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), photos of every surveyed building, and this report. This architectural and historical intensive survey report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison. A copy of the report is kept at the Burlington Civic Center and the Friday Memorial Library.

Resources *Currently* Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
210 E. 2nd Street	William J. Bernd Bungalow	1927
415 E. 2nd Street	Ezra Glover Jr. House	1907
145 W. 2nd Street	New Richmond News Building	1913-1937
326 W. 2nd Street	Joseph Mielke House	1912
350 W. 2nd Street	Erick J. Thompson House	1894
137 E. 3rd Street	Dr. Frank W. Epley Office	1883-1908
354 N. 3rd Street	First English Lutheran Church	1906-1946
143 N. Arch Avenue	William J. Bernd House	1907
215 S. Green Avenue	William H. Kell House	1875
1100 Heritage Drive	Marcus Sears Bell Farm	1884-1910
120 High Street	Soo Line Depot	1915-1938

Historic Districts *Currently* Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>General Boundaries</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
Willow River to the north, Minnesota to the east, West 2nd Street to the south, and South Washington Avenue to the west; 18 resources in all	New Richmond West Side Historic District	1870-1930

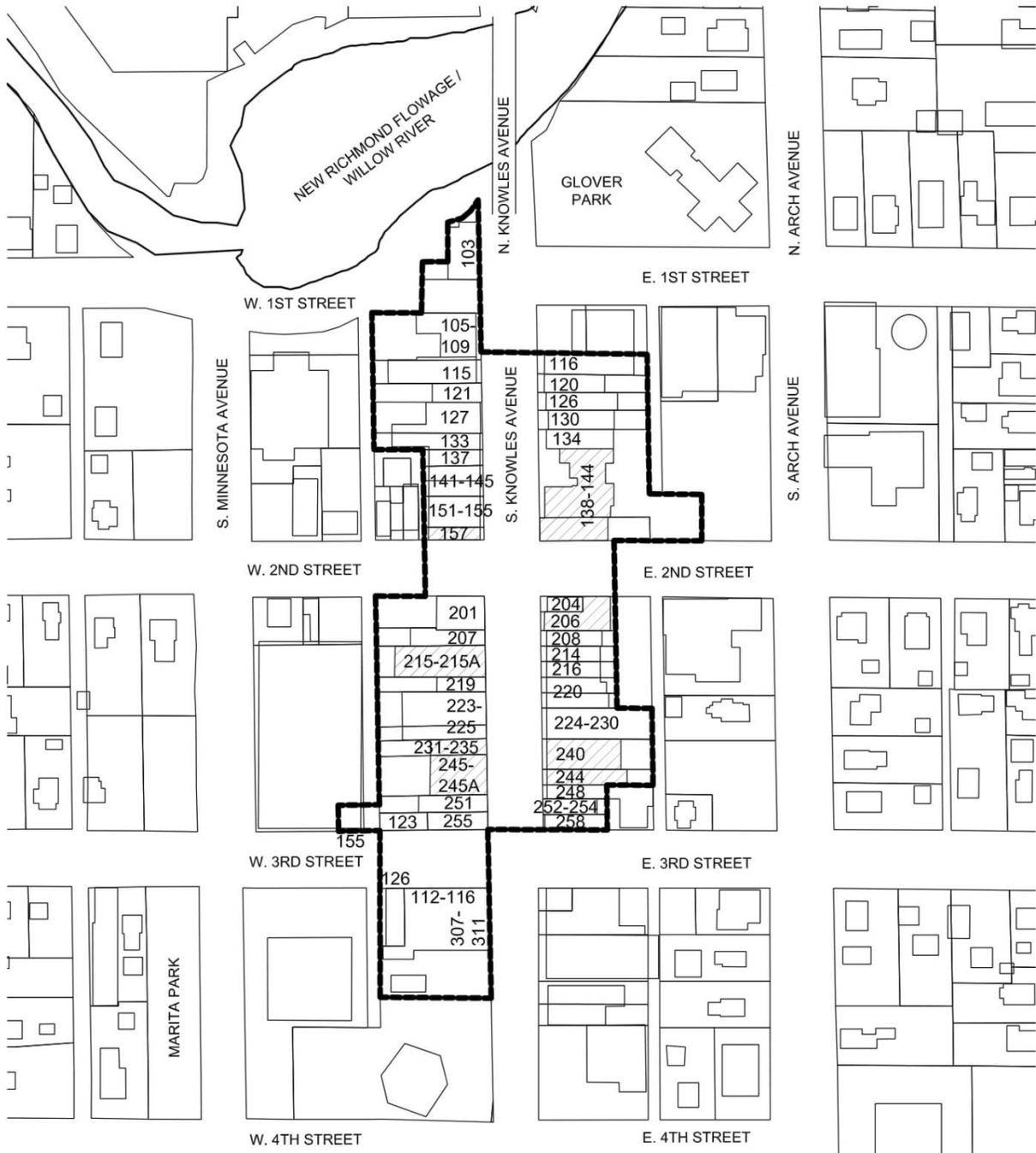
Resources Individually *Eligible* for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
155 E. 1st Street	Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library	1963
510 E. 1st Street	A.L. Lyman House	1872
556 E. 2nd Street	House	1949
258 N. 3rd Street	First Lutheran Church and Annex	1952-1965
116 S. Knowles Avenue	Gem Theatre	1913-1957
911 W. River Drive	House	1963
151 S. Washington Avenue	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church	1966

Proposed Historic Complexes and Districts *Eligible* for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>General Boundaries</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
Between the Willow River and 4th Street, and Minnesota Avenue and Arch Avenue	New Richmond Downtown Historic District	1899-1977
Between First Street and Third Street, and Arch Avenue and a few properties beyond Starr Avenue	New Richmond East Side Historic District	c.1880-1929
Bounded by STH 64, the Willow River, West Fourth Street, and 120th Street	New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex	1923-1968
The property of 370 Odanah Road	Sunshine Courts Historic Complex	1968

Proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District Map



DISTRICT MAP



LEGEND	
	Boundary
	Address
	Non-Contributing

Proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 44 buildings situated at the center of the City of New Richmond and has boundaries roughly delineated along South Knowles Avenue between the Willow River and Fourth Street, bounded by Minnesota Avenue and Arch Avenue. The area of commercial buildings began in 1899 and was developed and filled in over the next seven decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Commercial Vernacular, Twentieth Century Commercial, and Contemporary style buildings are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District was identified for its concentration of commercial buildings constructed between 1899 and 1977, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Commerce. The district is comprised of 36 contributing resources and 8 non-contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1899 and ending in 1977, constitute the proposed period of significance for both Criteria A and C. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several commercial architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the district represents an intact example of a twentieth-century downtown commercial core with a shared history of recovery following a natural disaster. For more information on the history of New Richmond and the disaster of the 1899 tornado, refer to the Historical Overview Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description:

Beginning on the west curb line of South Knowles Avenue that corresponds with the southeast corner of the lot associated with 307-311 South Knowles Avenue, continue west along the property line to the southwest corner of the same lot, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 126 West Third Street, continue across West Third Street to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 123 West Third Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the north curb line of West Third Street to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 155 West Third Street, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 155 West Third Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 251 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 201 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the south curb line of West Second Street to a point aligned with the western property line of 157 South Knowles Avenue to the north, turn 90 degrees and continue north across West Second Street along the property line to the northwest corner of the

property associated with 137 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line to the southwest corner of the property associated with 133 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 105-109 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degree and continue east along the south curb line of West First Street to the a point aligned with the western property line of 103 North Knowles Avenue to the north, turn 90 degrees and continue north across West First Street along the property line to the northwest corner of the property associated with 103 North Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue east to the northeast corner of the property associated with 103 North Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the west curb line of Knowles Avenue to the southeast corner of the property associated with 105-109 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue east across South Knowles Avenue along the property line to the northeast corner of the property associated with 116 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the property line to southeast corner of the lot associated with 138-144 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the north curb line of East Second Street to a point aligned with the eastern property line of 204-206 South Knowles Avenue to the south, turn 90 degrees and continue south across East Second Street along the property line to the southeast corner of the property associated with 220 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the property line to the northeast corner of the property associated with 224-230 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the property line to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 244 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 248 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the property line to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 258 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the north curb line of East Third Street across the street to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 255 South Knowles Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue south across West Third Street to the beginning.

The boundaries of the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 6.77 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed New Richmond Downtown Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north, the boundary was drawn to exclude properties beyond the natural edge of the Willow River. To both the east and west the boundary was drawn to exclude neighboring residential and institutional areas unrelated to the history of New Richmond's historic downtown. To the south along South Knowles Avenue the boundary was drawn to exclude a series of commercial and residential properties that do not maintain the historic integrity of the properties within the district boundaries. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), or non-contributing (NC) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
116 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Hotel	1905	Commercial Vernacular	C
123 W. 3rd Street	McCabe's Shamrock Club	1960	Contemporary	C
126 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Garage	1905	Astylistic Utilitarian	C
155 W. 3rd Street	Bell Ford Motor Dealership	1915	Art Moderne	C
103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office	1901	20th Cent. Commercial	C
103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office Ext.	1977	Wrightian	C
105 S. Knowles Avenue	Hotel Richmond	1913	Commercial Vernacular	C
115 S. Knowles Avenue	General Store	1918	20th Cent. Commercial	C
116 S. Knowles Avenue	Gem Theatre	1913	Commercial Vernacular	C
120 S. Knowles Avenue	General Store	1910	Commercial Vernacular	C
121 S. Knowles Avenue	Nelson's Confectionary	1906	Commercial Vernacular	C
126 S. Knowles Avenue	Jewelry Store & Bakery	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
127 S. Knowles Avenue	Daylight Department Store	1918	Commercial Vernacular	C
130 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1900	Contemporary	C
133 S. Knowles Avenue	Heating Supply Store	1902	Contemporary	C
134 S. Knowles Avenue	Johnson-Goodwin Pool Hall	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
137 S. Knowles Avenue	Nelson's Bakery and Restaurant	1899	Commercial Vernacular	C
138 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Community Bank	1964	Post Modern	NC
145 S. Knowles Avenue	Grocery and Crockery Store	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
155 S. Knowles Avenue	Scribner Block	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
157 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1900	Commercial Vernacular	NC
201 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1917	Neoclassical Revival	C
204 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Bank	1900	Contemporary	C
206 S. Knowles Avenue	Early and Murray Implements	1900	Contemporary	NC
207 S. Knowles Avenue	Hughes Hardware Store	1899	Contemporary	C
208 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1899	Commercial Vernacular	C
214 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1899	Commercial Vernacular	C
215 S. Knowles Avenue	Tully Block	1899	Contemporary	NC
216 S. Knowles Avenue	Deneen General Store	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
219 S. Knowles Avenue	Bell Block	1899	Commercial Vernacular	C
220 S. Knowles Avenue	Pool and Billiards	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
223 S. Knowles Avenue	O.J. Williams Hardware	1899	Commercial Vernacular	C
224 S. Knowles Avenue	Hagan Opera House	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
231 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1899	Commercial Vernacular	NC
240 S. Knowles Avenue	Hardware Store	1915	Contemporary	NC
244 S. Knowles Avenue	Lyngaas Jewelers	1915	Contemporary	NC
245 S. Knowles Avenue	Bartlett and Freeman Furniture	1900	20th Cent. Commercial	NC
248 S. Knowles Avenue	Starr Jewelers	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
251 S. Knowles Avenue	Williams Brothers Clothiers	1905	20th Cent. Commercial	C
252 S. Knowles Avenue	Grinnell-Rounsavell Drug Co.	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
255 S. Knowles Avenue	Sherman-Catlin Drugstore	1912	Commercial Vernacular	C
258 S. Knowles Avenue	Epley Block	1900	Commercial Vernacular	C
307 S. Knowles Avenue	Beebe Furniture Store	1899	Commercial Vernacular	C
311 S. Knowles Avenue	Beebe Hotel Addition	1912	20th Cent. Commercial	C

Proposed New Richmond East Side Map



DISTRICT MAP



LEGEND

---	Boundary
100	Address
*	NRHP Individually Listed
▨	Non-Contributing

Proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 24 buildings situated on the near east side of the City of New Richmond and has boundaries roughly delineated along East Second Street, from South Arch Avenue to just beyond South Starr Avenue, and between East First Street and East Third Street. The area of large homes began in the 1880s and was developed and filled in over the next four decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Front Gabled, Queen Anne, American Foursquare, and Bungalow style residences are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District was identified for its concentration of single-family dwellings constructed between circa 1880 and 1929, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. The district is comprised of 18 contributing resources, 3 non-contributing resources, and 3 resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in circa 1880 and ending in 1929, constitute the proposed period of significance for the district. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the districts represent an intact example of a turn-of-the-century, upper-middle class, single-family residential neighborhood.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description:

Beginning on the south curb line of East Second Street that corresponds to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 210 East Second Street, continue east along the south curb line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 238 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue north across East Second Street along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 235 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue along the property line to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 235 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 251 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue along the property line across South Green Avenue to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 325 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 335 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the property line to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 335 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 351 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue along the property line across South Starr Street to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 415 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the property line across East Second Street to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 436

East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the south curb line of East Second Street to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 450 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the property line to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 450 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 436 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the property line to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 414 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line across South Starr Avenue to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 368 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the property line to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 348 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue east along the property line to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 227 South Starr Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the west curb line of South Starr Avenue to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 227 South Starr Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 227 South Starr Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the property line to the northwest corner of the lot associated with 227 South Starr Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 348 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the property line to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 332 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 332 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the property line to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 206-208 South Green Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line across South Green Avenue to the west curb line of South Green Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue south along the curb line to the southeast corner of the lot associated with 215 East Second Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the property line to the northeast corner of the lot associated with 235 East Third Street, turn 90 degrees and continue along the property line to the southeast corner of the property associated with 235 East Third Street, turn 90 degrees and continue west along the north curb line of East Third Street to the southwest corner of the lot associated with 254 South Arch Avenue, turn 90 degrees and continue north along the east curb line of South Arch Avenue to the beginning.

The boundaries of the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 9.68 acres.

Boundary Justification

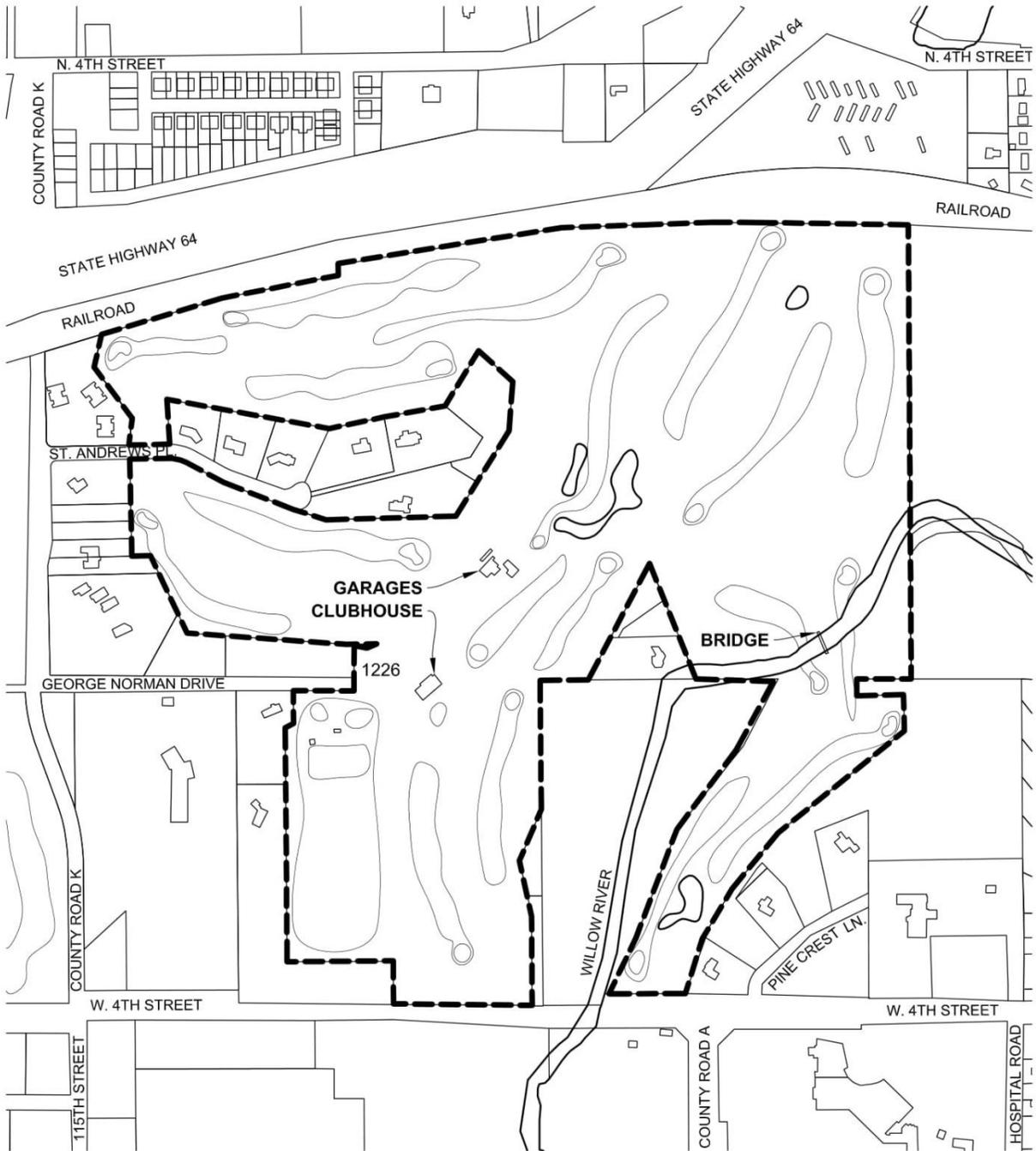
The boundaries of the proposed New Richmond East Side Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north, south, and east, the boundaries were drawn to exclude adjacent areas that, while residential in nature, lack the historic integrity or the period of significance of the residences contained within the district boundaries. To the west, the boundaries are drawn to exclude the adjacent commercial downtown New Richmond area that does not conform to the residential nature of the district. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), or previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
210 E. 2nd Street	William J. Bernd Bungalow	1922	Bungalow	NRHP
226 E. 2nd Street	House	1921	Bungalow	C
235 E. 2nd Street	House	c.1900	American Foursquare	C
238 E. 2nd Street	O.F. Brown House	c.1890	Queen Anne	C
251 E. 2nd Street	House	1929	Bungalow	C
305 E. 2nd Street	House	1978	Ranch	NC
325 E. 2nd Street	Martin and Irene Strand House	1913	Craftsman	C
332 E. 2nd Street	House	1902	Queen Anne	NC
335 E. 2nd Street	F.P. Chapman House	c.1900	Front Gabled	C
348 E. 2nd Street	McKeon House	1902	Bungalow	C
351 E. 2nd Street	House	1888	Front Gabled	C
368 E. 2nd Street	A.W. Bosworth Jr. House	c.1900	Second Empire	C
375 E. 2nd Street	E.T. Bannister House	1893	Queen Anne	C
414 E. 2nd Street	House	1900	Italianate	C
415 E. 2nd Street	Ezra Glover Jr. House	1907	Colonial Revival	NRHP
436 E. 2nd Street	House	1880	Gabled Ell	C
450 E. 2nd Street	Charles Donohue House	c.1900	Queen Anne	C
235 E. 3rd Street	House	1901	Queen Anne	C
232 S. Arch Avenue	House	1937	Colonial Revival	NC
246 S. Arch Avenue	H.W. Fink House	c.1890	One Story Cube	C
254 S. Arch Avenue	House	1912	American Foursquare	C
206 S. Green Avenue	O.I. Greaton House	c.1880	Gabled Ell	C
215 S. Green Avenue	William H. Kell House	1875	Italianate	NRHP
227 S. Starr Avenue	A.W. Bosworth Jr. House	c.1900	Queen Anne	C

Proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex Map



DISTRICT MAP

0 150 300 600 FT

LEGEND	
	Boundary
	Address
	Non-Contributing

Proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of a clubhouse, numerous outbuildings, and a golf course site situated on the far west side of the City of New Richmond and has boundaries roughly delineated by State Highway 64, the Willow River, West Fourth Street, and 120th Street. The golf course began in 1923 and was developed and grew steadily over the next five decades, serving the city of New Richmond.

Statement of Significance

The proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex was identified for its local recreational significance and architecture constructed and developed between 1923 and 1968, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Recreation. The complex is comprised of two known contributing resources, though there are likely more in the form of numerous outbuildings, bridges, sheds, and garages on the property. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1923 and ending in 1968, constitute the proposed period of significance for both Criteria A and C. Individually, the contributing resources include a fine representative example of an architectural style popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance in the Contemporary style clubhouse. As a whole, the districts represent an intact example of a twentieth-century regional golf course. For more information on the history of the New Richmond Golf Club, refer to the Recreation and Entertainment Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description:

The entirety of the single property associated with 1226 George Norman Drive, which encompasses the New Richmond Golf Course.

The boundaries of the proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 164 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed New Richmond Golf Course Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north, the boundaries were drawn to exclude unassociated properties beyond State Highway 64 and the Soo Line railway tracks. To the east, the boundaries were drawn along the natural edge of the Willow River. To the south, the boundaries were drawn along the edge of the golf course along West Fourth Street. To the west, the boundaries were drawn along the edge of the historic golf course along 120th Street, intentionally excluding the expanded New Richmond Golf Club Links course, developed

in the 1990s and outside the period of significance. The result is a cohesive complex with no non-contributing properties.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), or non-contributing (NC) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Course	1923	N/A	C
1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Clubhouse	1968	Contemporary	C

This page intentionally left blank.

Proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex Map



DISTRICT MAP



LEGEND	
---	Boundary
100	Address
	Non-Contributing

Proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of four buildings situated along West Fourth Street on the west side of the City of New Richmond and has boundaries roughly delineated along West Fourth Street, from South Pierson Avenue to Odanah Avenue. The development of affordable housing, funded by the Housing Authority of the City of New Richmond through HUD grants, was constructed in 1968 for city residents. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Sunshine Courts is designed in a Contemporary style.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex was identified as a single purpose-built affordable housing development constructed in 1968, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture and Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning. The complex is comprised of four contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources in 1968, constitute the proposed period of significance for both Criteria A and C. As a whole, the complex represents an intact example of a mid-twentieth-century small scale affordable housing project. For more information on the history of Sunshine Courts, refer to the Planning and Landscape Architecture Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcel associated with the contributing resources within the complex and may be defined by this general description:

The entirety of the single property associated with 370 Odanah Avenue, which encompasses the Sunshine Court Apartments.

The boundaries of the proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 2.89 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Sunshine Courts Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources on the single property located at 370 Odanah Avenue. To the north, the boundary was drawn to exclude the wooded slope down to the Willow River. To the east, the boundary was drawn to exclude the neighboring single-family homes facing South Pierson Avenue. To the south, the boundary corresponds with West Fourth Street, and the west, the boundary corresponds with Odanah Avenue. The result is a cohesive complex with no non-contributing properties.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed district and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction; and the resource's contributing (C), or non-contributing (NC) class.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Class</i>
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #1	1968	Contemporary	C
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #2	1968	Contemporary	C
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Garage	1968	Contemporary	C
370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Office	1968	Contemporary	C

Resources Included in this Survey

<i>AHI #</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
237481	130 E. 1st Street	M & L Motor Supply Co.	1980	Late Modern
237482	155 E. 1st Street	Carlton A. Friday Memorial Library	1963	Wrightian
237483	136 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Post Office	1961	International
237484	156 E. 1st Street	New Richmond Civic Center	1965	International
237485	410 E. 1st Street	House	1970	Ranch
47771	413 E. 1st Street	Asa Libby House	c.1890	Side Gabled
237486	439 E. 1st Street	House	1947	Min. Traditional
47774	450 E. 1st Street	House	1919	Front Gabled
47777	510 E. 1st Street	A.L. Lyman House	1872	Front Gabled
237487	272 N. 1st Street	North Side Pump House	c.1940	Astylistic Util.
47799	150 W. 1st Street	Maple Island Farms Creamery	1944	Art Moderne
47862	154 E. 2nd Street	St. Croix Telephone Company	1914	Brutalist
237488	209 E. 2nd Street	United Methodist Church	1974	Contemporary
47865	226 E. 2nd Street	House	1921	Bungalow
47866	235 E. 2nd Street	House	c.1900	Foursquare
47867	238 E. 2nd Street	O.F. Brown House	c.1890	Queen Anne
47870	251 E. 2nd Street	House	1929	Bungalow
237489	305 E. 2nd Street	House	1978	Ranch
47871	325 E. 2nd Street	Martin and Irene Strand House	1913	Craftsman
47872	332 E. 2nd Street	House	1902	Queen Anne
47873	335 E. 2nd Street	F.P. Chapman House	c.1900	Front Gabled
47874	348 E. 2nd Street	McKeon House	1902	Bungalow
47875	351 E. 2nd Street	House	1888	Front Gabled
47876	368 E. 2nd Street	A.W. Bosworth Jr. House	c.1900	Second Empire
47877	375 E. 2nd Street	E.T. Bannister House	1893	Queen Anne
47878	414 E. 2nd Street	House	1900	Italianate
47881	436 E. 2nd Street	House	1880	Gabled Ell
47885	450 E. 2nd Street	Charles Donohue House	c.1900	Queen Anne
47888	525 E. 2nd Street	House	1906	Queen Anne
47889	533 E. 2nd Street	House	1921	Foursquare
237490	556 E. 2nd Street	House	1949	Ranch
47891	615 E. 2nd Street	M. Deneen House	c.1900	Queen Anne
47894	645 E. 2nd Street	O. Hemenway House	c.1880	Queen Anne
47916	355 N. 2nd Street	House	1914	Front Gabled
47917	419 N. 2nd Street	House	1910	Bungalow
47935	618 N. 2nd Street	House	1915	Side Gabled
47936	660 N. 2nd Street	Friday Canning Co.	1916	Industrial Loft
47937	144 W. 2nd Street	Dr. Frank Wade Office	1900	Comm. Vernacular
237491	152 W. 2nd Street	Dr. Ernest M. Drury Office	1950	Colonial Revival
47945	224 W. 2nd Street	Friday House	1907	Foursquare
47970	410 W. 2nd Street	House	c.1900	Queen Anne
47972	421 W. 2nd Street	House	c.1910	Queen Anne
47978	456 W. 2nd Street	House	c.1920	Arts & Crafts
47992	235 E. 3rd Street	House	1901	Queen Anne
237492	434 E. 3rd Street	House	1958	Ranch
48005	524 E. 3rd Street	House	1915	Craftsman
48009	705 E. 3rd Street	House	c.1930	Front Gabled
48011	215 N. 3rd Street	Chris K. Willa House	1892	Queen Anne
237493	258 N. 3rd Street	First Lutheran Church	1952	Contemporary
237494	258 N. 3rd Street	First Lutheran Church Annex	1965	Mansard

48031	351 N. 3rd Street	House	1905	Queen Anne
48036	433 N. 3rd Street	House	c.1900	Side Gabled
48040	116 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Hotel	1905	Comm. Vernacular
237495	123 W. 3rd Street	McCabe's Shamrock Club	1960	Contemporary
48041	126 W. 3rd Street	Beebe Garage	1905	Astylistic Util.
237496	144 W. 3rd Street	Krueger Super-Valu	1960	Contemporary
48042	155 W. 3rd Street	Bell Ford Motor Dealership and Garage	1915	Art Moderne
237497	155 E. 4th Street	Knights of Columbus Hall	1982	Contemporary
237498	660 N. 4th Street	House	1961	Ranch
237499	1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Facilities Garage #1	c.1910	Front Gabled
237500	1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Facilities Garage #2	c.1940	20th Cent. Comm.
237501	1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Facilities Garage #3	c.1950	Astylistic Util.
237502	1445 N. 4th Street	St. Croix County Mental Health Services	1977	Brutalist
48214	337 W. 4th Street	House	1910	Queen Anne
48219	453 W. 4th Street	House	1946	Contemporary
237503	533 W. 4th Street	House	1920	Front Gabled
237504	548 W. 4th Street	House	1954	Ranch
237505	551 W. 4th Street	House	1903	Queen Anne
50270	352 E. 5th Street	P. Parden House	c.1900	Queen Anne
237506	520 E. 5th Street	House	1942	Min. Traditional
237507	615 E. 5th Street	House	1942	Min. Traditional
237508	632 E. 5th Street	House	1950	Ranch
237509	641 E. 5th Street	House	1967	Ranch
50307	224 W. 5th Street	House	1915	Queen Anne
50335	414 W. 5th Street	House	1918	Foursquare
237510	508 W. 5th Street	House	1960	Ranch
50339	114 E. 6th Street	Sylvester S. Beebe House	1891	Second Empire
48108	156 E. 6th Street	Walter W. Beebe House	1902	Gabled Ell
237511	353 E. 6th Street	House	1952	Ranch
237512	632 E. 6th Street	House	1961	Ranch
48131	110 W. 6th Street	House	1908	Queen Anne
237513	130 W. 6th Street	House	1950	Ranch
48146	372 W. 8th Street	House	1923	Foursquare
48147	425 W. 8th Street	G. McCartney House	c.1900	Gabled Ell
237514	505 W. 8th Street	Maple Manor Apartments	1965	International
237515	821 W. 8th Street	New Richmond Clinic	1966	Contemporary
47058	153 N. Arch Avenue	House	1907	Foursquare
47103	167 N. Arch Avenue	House	1900	Front Gabled
237516	106 S. Arch Avenue	New Richmond Water Tower	1964	Astylistic Util.
47133	227 S. Arch Avenue	Ben Odgers Barn	1905	Astylistic Util.
237597	232 S. Arch Avenue	House	1937	Colonial Revival
47143	246 S. Arch Avenue	H.W. Fink House	c.1890	One Story Cube
47144	254 S. Arch Avenue	House	1912	Foursquare
47163	546 S. Arch Avenue	C.W. Chastrach House	c.1900	Gabled Ell
237517	1239 Bilmar Avenue	House	1972	Split Level
237518	1321 Bilmar Avenue	House	1972	Split Level
237519	2055 County Road CC	J. Wesley Smith House	c.1900	Foursquare
47175	315 S. Dakota Avenue	House	1905	Queen Anne
47188	343 S. Dakota Avenue	House	c.1900	Front Gabled
47189	354 S. Dakota Avenue	Henry Traiser House	1906	Queen Anne
237520	455 S. Dakota Avenue	House	1957	Ranch
237521	718 S. Dakota Avenue	House	1954	Ranch
237524	1143 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Club Links	1995	Rustic
237623	1143 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Links Course	1998	N/A

237522	1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Clubhouse	1968	Contemporary
237523	1226 George Norman Drive	New Richmond Golf Course	1923	N/A
237525	535 Grand Avenue	Bradley Renspe House	1987	Shed
237526	231 Greateon Road	House	1955	Ranch
237527	265 Greateon Road	House	1963	Contemporary
237528	266 Greateon Road	House	1976	Split Level
47210	150 N. Green Avenue	Samuel Johns House	c.1910	Foursquare
47211	155 N. Green Avenue	T.N. Rowe House	c.1910	Bungalow
47231	218 N. Green Avenue	House	1906	Foursquare
237529	401 N. Green Avenue	Mary Park Picnic Shelter	1997	Rustic
237530	401 N. Green Avenue	Mary Park Pavilion	1955	Contemporary
237531	401 N. Green Avenue	Mary Park Entry Piers	1930	N/A
47258	206 S. Green Avenue	O.I. Greateon House	c.1880	Gabled Ell
47288	327 S. Green Avenue	House	1915	Queen Anne
47301	428 S. Green Avenue	House	1916	Queen Anne
237532	1100 Heritage Drive	Agricultural Pavilion	c.2010	American Vern.
237533	1100 Heritage Drive	Heritage Center History Shed	2011	American Vern.
237534	1100 Heritage Drive	Al and Ruth Route Store	1933	Front Gabled
237535	1100 Heritage Drive	Camp Nine School	1902	Front Gabled
237436	1100 Heritage Drive	Carl Gravermoen Cabin	1887	Front Gabled
237437	1100 Heritage Drive	James Lee Log Barn	c.1875	Front Gabled
237438	1100 Heritage Drive	August and Mary Anderson House	1890	Gabled Ell
237439	1100 Heritage Drive	German Evangelical Immanuel Church	1891	Gothic Revival
237440	1100 Heritage Drive	Marcus Sears Bell Windmill	1916	N/A
237441	1100 Heritage Drive	Heritage Center Bandstand	2004	N/A
237442	1100 Heritage Drive	Camp Nine Outhouse	c.1900	Side Gabled
237624	1100 Heritage Drive	Heritage Center Shed	c.1990	Front Gabled
47366	316 High Street	J. Norton House	c.1900	Gabled Ell
237543	351 E. Hughes Street	House	1944	Min. Traditional
237544	1235 Jeanne Court	House	1976	Split Level
237545	948 Jefferson Road	House	1956	Ranch
47370	103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office	1901	20th Cent. Comm.
47370	103 N. Knowles Avenue	Doar and McNally Law Office Extension	1977	Wrightian
237546	324 N. Knowles Avenue	House of Hair	1979	New Trad. Colonial
237547	526 N. Knowles Avenue	A & W Family Restaurant	1987	Postmodern
237548	1230 N. Knowles Avenue	Pete's Pizza	1979	Contemporary
51380	105 S. Knowles Avenue	Hotel Richmond	1913	Comm. Vernacular
51379	115 S. Knowles Avenue	General Store	1918	20th Cent. Comm.
47441	116 S. Knowles Avenue	Gem Theatre	1913	Comm. Vernacular
47442	120 S. Knowles Avenue	General Store	1910	Comm. Vernacular
47443	121 S. Knowles Avenue	Nelson's Confectionary	1906	Comm. Vernacular
47461	127 S. Knowles Avenue	Daylight Department Store	1918	Comm. Vernacular
47464	130 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1900	Contemporary
47469	133 S. Knowles Avenue	Heating Supply Store	1902	Contemporary
47473	134 S. Knowles Avenue	Johnson-Goodwin Pool Hall	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47474	137 S. Knowles Avenue	Nelson's Bakery and Restaurant	1899	Comm. Vernacular
47475	138 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Community Bank	1964	Postmodern
47479	145 S. Knowles Avenue	Grocery and Crockery Store	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47480	155 S. Knowles Avenue	Scribner Block	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47485	157 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47528	201 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1917	Neoclassical Rev.
47533	204 S. Knowles Avenue	First National Bank	1900	Contemporary
47538	206 S. Knowles Avenue	Early and Murray Implements	1900	Contemporary
47541	207 S. Knowles Avenue	Hughes Hardware Store	1899	Contemporary

47542	208 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1899	Comm. Vernacular
237549	214 S. Knowles Avenue	Saloon	1899	Comm. Vernacular
47543	215 S. Knowles Avenue	Tully Block	1899	Contemporary
47550	216 S. Knowles Avenue	Deneen General Store	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47551	219 S. Knowles Avenue	Bell Block	1899	Comm. Vernacular
47552	220 S. Knowles Avenue	Pool and Billiards	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47554	223 S. Knowles Avenue	O.J. Williams Hardware	1899	Comm. Vernacular
47553	224 S. Knowles Avenue	Hagan Opera House	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47559	231 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1899	Comm. Vernacular
47560	240 S. Knowles Avenue	Hardware Store	1915	Contemporary
47561	244 S. Knowles Avenue	Lyngaas Jewelers	1915	Contemporary
47571	245 S. Knowles Avenue	Bartlett and Freeman Furniture	1900	20th Cent. Comm.
237550	248 S. Knowles Avenue	Starr Jewelers	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47574	251 S. Knowles Avenue	Williams Brothers Clothiers	1905	20th Cent. Comm.
47575	252 S. Knowles Avenue	Grinnell-Rounsavell Drug Company	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47577	255 S. Knowles Avenue	Sherman-Catlin Drugstore	1912	Comm. Vernacular
47579	258 S. Knowles Avenue	Epley Block	1900	Comm. Vernacular
47581	307 S. Knowles Avenue	Beebe Furniture Store	1899	Comm. Vernacular
237552	311 S. Knowles Avenue	Beebe Hotel Addition	1912	20th Cent. Comm.
237553	320 S. Knowles Avenue	Bowlarena	1958	Contemporary
237554	355 S. Knowles Avenue	Bank of New Richmond	1975	Contemporary
237555	615 W. Lincoln Road	House	1955	Ranch
237556	660 Monette Avenue	Maple Manor Extension	1973	International
47651	243 S. Montana Avenue	House	1915	Front Gabled
47664	329 S. Montana Avenue	House	c.1900	Queen Anne
237557	732 E. North Shore Drive	House	1978	Shed
237558	370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #1	1968	Contemporary
237559	370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Apartments #2	1968	Contemporary
237560	370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Garage	1968	Contemporary
237561	370 Odanah Avenue	Sunshine Courts Office	1968	Contemporary
237562	405 Park Avenue	House	1952	Colonial Revival
237563	640 Park View Drive	House	1977	Ranch
237564	661 Park View Drive	House	1978	Split Level
237565	681 Park View Drive	House	1978	Shed
47689	323 S. Pierson Avenue	House	1905	Queen Anne
237566	204 E. River Drive	Irvin H. and Mary Sather House	1955	Ranch
237567	400 E. River Drive	House	1954	Ranch
237568	911 W. River Drive	House	1963	Ranch
47695	446 Rounds Avenue	House	c.1900	Gabled Ell
237569	152 N. Starr Avenue	House	1945	Colonial Revival
47730	211 N. Starr Avenue	House	1916	Foursquare
47733	215 N. Starr Avenue	House	1916	Bungalow
47734	227 S. Starr Avenue	A.W. Bosworth Jr. House	c.1900	Queen Anne
47737	235 S. Starr Avenue	P. Riley House	c.1900	Gabled Ell
237570	855 Summit Road	House	1966	Split Level
47702	123 S Washington Avenue	House	1914	Foursquare
237571	151 S Washington Avenue	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church	1966	Brutalist
237572	257 S Washington Avenue	St. Mary's School	1954	International
47709	329 S Washington Avenue	J.W. McCoy House	c.1900	Side Gabled
47712	405 S Washington Avenue	House	c.1900	Queen Anne
237573	1237 Willow Avenue	House	1973	Split Level
237574	1304 Willow Avenue	House	1973	Split Level
237575	1415 Willow Avenue	House	1977	Ranch

This page intentionally left blank.

Recommendations

Introduction

The survey should serve to enhance the overall historic preservation ethic in the City of New Richmond. It gives a brief history of the city, identifies historic resources; and can serve as a basis for decision-making activities regarding those resources. This report can be used to create interest and awareness and promote historic resources and preservation issues in the City of New Richmond. This chapter outlines the many benefits of and economic incentives for historic preservation and provides preliminary recommendations for future preservation actions in the city.

Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

A historic preservation program can be one of the most effective forms of economic development that a municipality can support. Preservation stimulates both public and private investment in the community and supports major components of the local economy: tourism, construction, and real estate. Historic buildings attract customers and are often sought after, desirable pieces of real estate.

There are many benefits of historic preservation:

1. Enjoyment and protection of the community's heritage
2. Greater civic pride and an increased sense of belonging
3. Stabilized and improved property values
4. Stabilized and increased property tax revenues
5. Investment in and revitalization of older, historic neighborhoods and properties
6. Limited protection from state or federally funded projects that threaten historic properties or neighborhoods, such as highway expansions
7. Greater flexibility in meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in historic buildings
8. More flexibility in meeting state building codes for local historic properties
9. Increased attractiveness to new businesses
10. Increased tourism
11. Decreased crime and vandalism in historic areas
12. Increased conservation of materials and natural resources
13. Improved overall quality of life

In order to achieve these benefits, many incentives for historic preservation have been developed. There are several different types of tax incentives. Property owners who undertake a

certified historic restoration or rehabilitation of their property are eligible for income tax credits. Certain historic buildings are also exempt from property taxes, and tax deductions can be utilized for historic façade easements. Additionally, there are several building code incentives. Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or buildings that are eligible for listing qualify for the International Existing Building Code's Historic Buildings Chapter which is slightly more lenient than the standard building code. There is also greater flexibility in meeting the building requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Further information regarding these incentives has been included in the Chapter 19 Appendix.

Recommendation for the Registration & Protection of Resources

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Before any of the above-mentioned benefits of preservation can continue in the City of New Richmond, it is imperative that a formal city-wide historic preservation program is established. In 1994, an act of the Wisconsin Statutes was passed that required all municipalities, like the City of New Richmond, which have buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places to “enact an ordinance to regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics.” Ordinances serve to protect extant historic resources and officially establish a Historic Preservation Commission. Such an ordinance has already been enacted by the City of New Richmond. This was a great step forward in protecting the city's historic structures.

Historic Preservation Commission

The City of New Richmond Historic Preservation Commission should be commended for their ongoing efforts. They hold regular public meetings in order to tackle the tasks that lie ahead. It is their duty to establish planning policies, educate the community, track and promote benefits, and carry out the program. These tasks are imperative given the threats and losses that the community has faced, such as the demolition of the New Richmond Roller Mills Company buildings, previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places and representative of New Richmond's industrial and economic history. If or when the budget permits, some consideration may be given to hiring a staff preservation consultant to keep the commission organized, set policies, and carry out the day-to-day operations of the program.

The commission should continue to:

1. Give consideration during commission appointments to ensure commission members possess knowledge, experience, and interest in the areas of local history, historic preservation, historic architecture, real estate, and law.
2. Remain accountable to the legal requirements of the city's preservation ordinance, including specified procedures when meeting to decide upon proposed designations. If unsure of the procedures, the commission should consult with the city attorney.

3. Maintain familiarity with preservation laws, ordinances, and programs and their benefits including state statutes, the certified local government program, and the national and state register of historic places, historic preservation tax incentives, and community block grants.
4. Hold regular public meetings preceded by public notice.
5. Adopt bylaws and standard meeting procedures to regulate the commission's affairs and ensure their actions do not appear arbitrary.
6. Adhere to consistent standards and be systematic in enforcing local ordinances.
7. Maintain accurate records, including minutes of all meetings and hearings, files containing significant information on all designated landmarks and historic districts, files on all applications for designations and certificates of appropriateness, and written reports documenting final decisions regarding proposed designations.
8. Cultivate annual funding through budget appropriations.
9. Show results and successfully complete projects to maintain a professional reputation and community acceptance and support.
10. Develop good relationships with other local municipal bodies such as planning boards, community development offices, city councils, local zoning administrators, and building inspection departments.
11. Be proactive rather than reactive, as it is often too late saving a building once a demolition permit has been issued or actions that adversely affect a historic property have been taken.
12. Use a positive approach when a project is not approved, explaining why a project is unacceptable, and offer constructive advice to improve projects, and indicate a willingness to work with the applicant to revise the project.
13. Publish preservation plans and design guidelines and work to see that such plans are integrated into the city's overall planning process. Solicit public opinion when developing preservation plans.

More information on all of the above can be found in the Historic Preservation Commission Training module on the Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org.

Certified Local Government

This survey was funded by a grant through the Wisconsin Historical Society. In the future, that same grant money could be used to prepare National Register Nominations, educational activities, the development of a municipal preservation plan, or the administration of historic preservation programs. The Commission should continue their efforts as a Certified Local Government so that it may receive future subgrant monies.

Local Landmarking of Historic Resources

It is hoped that this report will enliven the efforts of the City of New Richmond Historic Preservation Commission to continue to identify and landmark historic resources in the city.

National Register Nominations

Listing of a property or historic district in the National Register of Historic Places offers official recognition, owner prestige, and access to state and federal historic tax credits to aid in funding

of restoration, rehabilitation, and maintenance projects at listed historic properties. See the Chapter 19 Appendix for more information on the historic tax credit programs currently available in Wisconsin or visit the Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org for more information on both the National Register and historic tax credit programs. This report has outlined 211 individual resources, two historic complexes, and two historic districts that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An effort should be made to follow through with National Register nominations for these individual resources and districts. The Historic Preservation Commission should continue to apply for grants through the Wisconsin Historical Society to fund such nominations, prioritizing municipally-owned properties as local examples, then sympathetic owners, and finally irreplaceable resources. The information contained in this survey report will act as a springboard for further research for these nominations.

Threats to Resources

Changes in modern conveniences and increasing public expectations have brought a great deal of pressure on older homes and buildings. This has resulted in the demolition or relocation of a number of buildings, including the demolition of the Lynch House at 150 E. 3rd Street, the Congregational Church at 152 E 4th Street, the New Richmond High School at 450 S Arch Avenue, as well as the individually National Register-listed 1916 and 1946 New Richmond Roller Mills Company buildings. In addition, unsympathetic additions and the replacement of original windows and siding with more modern materials which obscure unique historic details has occurred on hundreds of buildings throughout the city. These trends are expected to continue into the future. The Historic Preservation Commission should keep abreast of upcoming projects at historic properties.

The following is a list of demolished historic buildings in the City of New Richmond since the Wisconsin Historical Society began maintaining the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI). There is also an extensive list of resources that have previously been recorded or surveyed in the City of New Richmond with records in the AHI, that were excluded from this survey due to a lack of architectural integrity.

Resources that have been *Demolished*

<i>AHI #</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
47793	443 N. 1st Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
47796	508 N. 1st Street	-	-	Front Gabled
47798	540 N. 1st Street	-	-	Side Gabled
47922	572 N. 2nd Street	-	-	Other Vernacular
47943	209 W. 2nd Street	-	-	Front Gabled
47986	136 E. 3rd Street	-	-	Two Story Cube
47990	150 E. 3rd Street	M. Lynch House	1902	Other Vernacular
48014	232 N. 3rd Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
48060	585 W. 3rd Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
48061	125 E. 4th Street	-	-	Dutch Col. Rev.
48062	152 E. 4th Street	Congregational Church	1867	Other Vernacular
48096	858 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Side Gabled

48216	356 W. 4th Street	-	-	Front Gabled
48217	426 W. 4th Street	-	c.1870	Gabled Ell
50273	355 E. 5th Street	-	-	Front Gabled
50276	405 E. 5th Street	-	-	Other Vernacular
50282	435 E. 5th Street	-	-	Queen Anne
50300	205 W. 5th Street	-	-	Other Vernacular
48148	647 W. 8th Street	-	1979	Front Gabled
47101	166 N. Arch Avenue	-	-	Bungalow
47153	450 S. Arch Avenue	New Richmond High School	1926	Collegiate Gothic
47162	515 S. Arch Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47168	609 N. Dakota Avenue	-	-	Other Vernacular
47197	611 S. Dakota Avenue	-	-	Front Gabled
47196	633 S. Dakota Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47287	312 S. Green Avenue	Scribner House	-	Two Story Cube
47300	417 S. Green Avenue	-	1916	Neoclassical
47304	450 S. Green Avenue	-	-	Cross Gabled
47374	201 N. Knowles Avenue	New Richmond Roller Mills Co.	1916	Astylistic Util.
47375	263 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Other Vernacular
47381	303 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47382	308 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47385	315 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Front Gabled
47404	432 N. Knowles Avenue	Kellaheer Building	-	Other Vernacular
47405	450 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47407	508 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Front Gabled
47408	513 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Astylistic Util.
47409	516 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Front Gabled
47410	526 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1987	Front Gabled
47431	539 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Astylistic Util.
47433	748 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47434	760 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Other Vernacular
47435	832 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47436	906 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47438	910 N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47440	N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	N/A
26705	N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Foursquare
26706	N. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47586	356 S. Knowles Avenue	-	c.1920	Other Vernacular
47589	466 S. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47595	551 S. Knowles Avenue	-	-	Two Story Cube
47602	S. Knowles Avenue	-	c.1870	Other Vernacular
47637	415 S. Minnesota Avenue	-	-	Other Vernacular
47639	431 S. Minnesota Avenue	-	-	Front Gabled
47678	710 Park Avenue	-	c.1940	Other Vernacular
47684	125 Pershing Road	-	-	Side Gabled
47694	431 N. Pierson Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47690	326 S. Pierson Avenue	-	-	Front Gabled
47740	421 S. Starr Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47703	151 S. Washington Avenue	-	-	Foursquare

Resources *excluded* from the Survey due to a lack of Integrity

<i>AHI #</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
47753	205 E. 1st Street	-	1900	Queen Anne
47754	217 E. 1st Street	-	1910	Bungalow
47755	231 E. 1st Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
47756	232 E. 1st Street	-	1910	Queen Anne
47757	239 E. 1st Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47762	256 E. 1st Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47763	309 E. 1st Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
47764	330 E. 1st Street	-	1911	Foursquare
47769	335 E. 1st Street	-	1919	Foursquare
47772	429 E. 1st Street	-	1926	Bungalow
47775	505 E. 1st Street	-	1900	Side Gabled
47779	523 E. 1st Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
47781	530 E. 1st Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47782	810 E. 1st Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
47783	207 N. 1st Street	-	1920	Colonial Revival
47784	220 N. 1st Street	-	1940	Dutch Col. Rev.
47785	269 N. 1st Street	-	1900	Two Story Cube
47786	306 N. 1st Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47787	316 N. 1st Street	-	1920	Gabled Ell
47788	329 N. 1st Street	-	1893	Two Story Cube
47789	341 N. 1st Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47790	355 N. 1st Street	-	1890	Front Gabled
47791	407 N. 1st Street	-	1949	Min. Traditional
47792	419 N. 1st Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47795	455 N. 1st Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47802	229 W. 1st Street	-	1917	Foursquare
47853	537 W. 1st Street	-	1913	Bungalow
47881	436 E. 2nd Street	-	1880	Gabled Ell
47884	449 E. 2nd Street	-	1927	Bungalow
47886	505 E. 2nd Street	-	1900	Queen Anne
47890	614 E. 2nd Street	-	1920	Queen Anne
47892	632 E. 2nd Street	-	1869	Second Empire
47895	652 E. 2nd Street	-	1913	Queen Anne
47896	704 E. 2nd Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
47898	712 E. 2nd Street	-	1915	Front Gabled
47899	726 E. 2nd Street	-	1918	Bungalow
47901	203 N. 2nd Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
47902	210 N. 2nd Street	-	1911	Colonial Revival
47903	217 N. 2nd Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47904	229 N. 2nd Street	-	1918	Bungalow
47906	232 N. 2nd Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
47907	238 N. 2nd Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
47909	248 N. 2nd Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
47912	253 N. 2nd Street	-	1901	Front Gabled
47913	317 N. 2nd Street	-	1898	Queen Anne
47914	331 N. 2nd Street	Peter M. Olson House	1915	Front Gabled
47919	429 N. 2nd Street	-	1920	Front Gabled
47920	455 N. 2nd Street	-	1920	Gabled Ell
47933	606 N. 2nd Street	-	1920	Front Gabled
47944	210 W. 2nd Street	-	1908	Foursquare

47946	225 W. 2nd Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47947	236 W. 2nd Street	-	1900	Queen Anne
47948	250 W. 2nd Street	-	1877	Gabled Ell
47964	310 W. 2nd Street	-	1903	Queen Anne
47971	411 W. 2nd Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47973	430 W. 2nd Street	-	1900	Side Gabled
47974	436 W. 2nd Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
47976	450 W. 2nd Street	-	1900	Side Gabled
47977	455 W. 2nd Street	-	1900	Italianate
47991	212 E. 3rd Street	-	1920	Queen Anne
47993	236 E. 3rd Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
47995	249 E. 3rd Street	Mary Kane House	c.1870	Front Gabled
47997	341 E. 3rd Street	-	1910	Foursquare
47999	353 E. 3rd Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
48000	371 E. 3rd Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48001	416 E. 3rd Street	-	-	Front Gabled
48002	445 E. 3rd Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
48004	506 E. 3rd Street	-	1915	Front Gabled
48006	614 E. 3rd Street	-	1901	Front Gabled
48007	615 E. 3rd Street	-	1920	Gabled Ell
48008	640 E. 3rd Street	-	1920	Foursquare
48010	208 N. 3rd Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48012	220 N. 3rd Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48013	229 N. 3rd Street	A. Lee House	1900	Gabled Ell
48015	243 N. 3rd Street	-	1900	Cross Gabled
48022	309 N. 3rd Street	-	1920	Italianate
48025	317 N. 3rd Street	-	1915	Front Gabled
48027	317 N. 3rd Street	-	-	Queen Anne
48029	343 N. 3rd Street	-	1936	Bungalow
48043	223 W. 3rd Street	Barrett House	1915	Foursquare
48044	226 W. 3rd Street	Duer Machine Shop	1900	20th Cent. Comm
48046	235 W. 3rd Street	-	1905	Foursquare
48047	249 W. 3rd Street	-	1905	Front Gabled
48048	254 W. 3rd Street	-	1905	Colonial Revival
48051	350 W. 3rd Street	-	1935	Bungalow
48053	432 W. 3rd Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48056	452 W. 3rd Street	-	1900	Craftsman
48058	534 W. 3rd Street	-	c.1900	Gabled Ell
48063	706 E. 4th Street	-	1895	Queen Anne
48064	746 E. 4th Street	-	1917	Front Gabled
48066	153 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48067	163 N. 4th Street	-	1920	Bungalow
48068	175 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48069	220 N. 4th Street	-	1920	Gabled Ell
48070	227 N. 4th Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
48071	241 N. 4th Street	-	1930	Side Gabled
48203	242 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48204	253 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48205	256 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48206	265 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48072	309 N. 4th Street	-	1920	Front Gabled
48083	332 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Side Gabled
50264	342 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48088	405 N. 4th Street	-	1890	Queen Anne

48207	408 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Side Gabled
48208	420 N. 4th Street	-	1920	Gabled Ell
50266	454 N. 4th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48090	715 N. 4th Street	Thomas Hatfield House	c.1900	Queen Anne
48095	735 N. 4th Street	-	c.1890	Gabled Ell
48209	210 W. 4th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48210	223 W. 4th Street	-	1900	Bungalow
48211	224 W. 4th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48212	236 W. 4th Street	-	1900	Queen Anne
48213	250 W. 4th Street	-	1900	Bungalow
48098	309 W. 4th Street	-	1900	Queen Anne
48215	338 W. 4th Street	-	1899	Gabled Ell
48218	436 W. 4th Street	-	1920	Dutch Col. Rev.
50267	332 E. 5th Street	-	1918	Cross Gabled
50269	337 E. 5th Street	W.H. Fuassell House	1900	Gabled Ell
50278	406 E. 5th Street	-	1920	Bungalow
50283	440 E. 5th Street	-	1920	Dutch Col. Rev.
50290	451 E. 5th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
50279	452 E. 5th Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
50292	465 E. 5th Street	-	1967	Front Gabled
50294	512 E. 5th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
50295	551 E. 5th Street	-	1900	Queen Anne
50297	607 E. 5th Street	-	1901	Front Gabled
50298	136 W. 5th Street	-	-	Front Gabled
50301	212 W. 5th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
50305	213 W. 5th Street	-	1912	Front Gabled
50308	225 W. 5th Street	-	1912	Front Gabled
50326	236 W. 5th Street	-	1916	Foursquare
50328	254 W. 5th Street	-	1899	Gabled Ell
50329	308 W. 5th Street	-	1920	Front Gabled
50331	332 W. 5th Street	-	1926	Colonial Revival
50332	351 W. 5th Street	-	1904	Queen Anne
50333	352 W. 5th Street	-	1920	Front Gabled
50334	405 W. 5th Street	-	1915	Foursquare
50336	425 W. 5th Street	-	1910	Colonial Revival
50337	441 W. 5th Street	-	1927	Foursquare
50338	466 W. 5th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48107	144 E. 6th Street	-	1898	Gabled Ell
48110	208 E. 6th Street	-	-	Front Gabled
48111	250 E. 6th Street	-	1915	Front Gabled
48112	310 E. 6th Street	-	1911	Front Gabled
48113	316 E. 6th Street	-	1920	Dutch Col. Rev.
48114	330 E. 6th Street	-	1920	Dutch Col. Rev.
48115	335 E. 6th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48116	356 E. 6th Street	-	1910	Gabled Ell
48117	407 E. 6th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
48118	426 E. 6th Street	-	1920	Bungalow
48119	427 E. 6th Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
48124	444 E. 6th Street	-	1945	Bungalow
48125	550 E. 6th Street	-	1900	One Story Cube
48126	607 E. 6th Street	-	1914	Front Gabled
48130	625 E. 6th Street	-	1920	Bungalow
48133	137 W. 6th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48134	142 W. 6th Street	-	1920	Front Gabled

48135	150 W. 6th Street	-	1920	Front Gabled
48136	153 W. 6th Street	-	1910	Bungalow
48137	168 W. 6th Street	-	1900	Front Gabled
48138	220 W. 6th Street	-	1910	Front Gabled
48139	235 W. 6th Street	-	1920	Front Gabled
48140	247 W. 6th Street	-	1923	Bungalow
48141	254 W. 6th Street	-	1900	Side Gabled
48143	255 W. 6th Street	-	1930	Bungalow
48144	416 E. 7th Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47166	733 E. 11th Street	-	-	Gabled Ell
47054	142 N. Arch Avenue	-	1904	Queen Anne
47094	156 N. Arch Avenue	-	1920	Queen Anne
47109	210 N. Arch Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47119	223 N. Arch Avenue	-	1900	Queen Anne
47122	230 N. Arch Avenue	Severin Olson House	1904	Front Gabled
47124	233 N. Arch Avenue	-	1918	Front Gabled
47127	236 N. Arch Avenue	-	1914	Queen Anne
47128	241 N. Arch Avenue	-	1913	Colonial Revival
47130	253 N. Arch Avenue	-	1910	Bungalow
47147	319 S. Arch Avenue	-	1906	Two Story Cube
47149	327 S. Arch Avenue	-	1905	Two Story Cube
47151	338 S. Arch Avenue	-	1914	Foursquare
47152	427 S. Arch Avenue	-	1915	Colonial Revival
47160	455 S. Arch Avenue	-	1889	Front Gabled
47165	449 Chapman Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47169	649 N. Dakota Avenue	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47170	751 N. Dakota Avenue	-	1900	Two Story Cube
47173	227 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1920	Cross Gabled
47174	305 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1900	Craftsman
47177	327 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1900	Side Gabled
47185	330 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1925	Foursquare
47186	340 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1925	Foursquare
47191	405 S. Dakota Avenue	First Baptist Church	1920	Gothic Revival
47194	452 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47195	524 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1901	Side Gabled
47198	636 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1925	Bungalow
47201	670 S. Dakota Avenue	-	1950	Gabled Ell
47206	115 N. Green Avenue	-	1899	Foursquare
47208	135 N. Green Avenue	-	1899	Queen Anne
47209	144 N. Green Avenue	-	1912	Foursquare
47212	167 N. Green Avenue	-	1899	Queen Anne
47227	168 N. Green Avenue	-	1900	Queen Anne
47230	212 N. Green Avenue	-	1906	Two Story Cube
47232	225 N. Green Avenue	-	1900	Queen Anne
47234	234 N. Green Avenue	-	1900	Queen Anne
47235	244 N. Green Avenue	-	1899	Queen Anne
47236	255 N. Green Avenue	-	1899	Queen Anne
47237	256 N. Green Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47241	311 N. Green Avenue	-	1916	Foursquare
47242	343 N. Green Avenue	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47243	110 S. Green Avenue	-	1900	Two Story Cube
47244	115 S. Green Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47246	127 S. Green Avenue	-	1920	Foursquare
47247	130 S. Green Avenue	-	1910	Front Gabled

47253	143 S. Green Avenue	-	1920	Front Gabled
47273	222 S. Green Avenue	-	1900	Colonial Revival
47277	227 S. Green Avenue	-	1914	Gabled Ell
47282	230 S. Green Avenue	-	1882	Front Gabled
47283	244 S. Green Avenue	-	1916	Foursquare
47286	308 S. Green Avenue	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47290	328 S. Green Avenue	-	1914	Queen Anne
47292	339 S. Green Avenue	-	1902	Colonial Revival
47294	344 S. Green Avenue	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47296	366 S. Green Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47298	404 S. Green Avenue	-	1910	Bungalow
47306	544 S. Green Avenue	-	1930	Front Gabled
47308	553 S. Green Avenue	-	1900	Italianate
47309	554 S. Green Avenue	-	1930	Front Gabled
47317	600 Hagen Avenue	-	1920	Front Gabled
47363	213 High Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47364	231 High Street	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47365	256 High Street	-	1872	Gabled Ell
47367	307 E. Hughes Street	-	1910	Foursquare
47386	325 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1910	Front Gabled
47390	334 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1935	Bungalow
47392	335 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1910	Front Gabled
47394	345 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1910	Front Gabled
47400	348 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47401	358 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1920	Front Gabled
47402	362 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1900	Italianate
47403	404 N. Knowles Avenue	-	1920	Comm. Vernacular
47587	460 S. Knowles Avenue	-	1910	Queen Anne
47591	505 S. Knowles Avenue	-	1901	Front Gabled
47593	515 S. Knowles Avenue	-	1901	Gabled Ell
47594	527 S. Knowles Avenue	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47597	558 S. Knowles Avenue	-	1900	Queen Anne
47600	715 S. Knowles Avenue	-	1920	Front Gabled
47641	531 S. Minnesota Avenue	-	1920	Gabled Ell
47642	609 N. Montana Avenue	-	1920	Front Gabled
47643	655 N. Montana Avenue	-	1920	Gabled Ell
47647	131 S. Montana Avenue	-	1900	Queen Anne
47650	223 S. Montana Avenue	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47663	305 S. Montana Avenue	-	1900	Craftsman
47665	332 S. Montana Avenue	-	1946	Colonial Revival
47667	339 S. Montana Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47669	429 S. Montana Avenue	-	1915	Side Gabled
47670	430 S. Montana Avenue	-	1922	Bungalow
47672	335 Oak Avenue	-	1914	Foursquare
47673	440 Oak Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47674	310 Park Avenue	-	1910	Queen Anne
47676	726 Park Avenue	-	-	Gabled Ell
47680	745 Park Avenue	-	1943	Front Gabled
47683	616 N. Pierce Avenue	-	1900	Gabled Ell
47685	630 N. Pierce Avenue	-	1920	Side Gabled
47686	636 N. Pierce Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47687	757 N. Pierce Avenue	-	1920	Front Gabled
47688	265 S. Pierson Avenue	-	1905	Colonial Revival
47693	368 S. Pierson Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled

47728	155 N. Starr Avenue	-	-	Colonial Revival
47736	132 S. Starr Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47735	230 S. Starr Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47738	244 S. Starr Avenue	-	1900	Two Story Cube
47739	260 S. Starr Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47741	637 S. Starr Avenue	-	1920	Front Gabled
47696	501 N. Washington Avenue	-	1934	Front Gabled
47697	507 N. Washington Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47699	642 N. Washington Avenue	-	1920	Gabled Ell
47700	747 N. Washington Avenue	-	1900	Dutch Col. Rev.
47705	222 S. Washington Avenue	-	1920	Side Gabled
47706	246 S. Washington Avenue	-	1900	Front Gabled
47707	305 S. Washington Avenue	-	1920	Bungalow
47708	328 S. Washington Avenue	-	1900	Craftsman
47710	355 S. Washington Avenue	-	1920	Bungalow
47711	371 S. Washington Avenue	-	1911	Colonial Revival
47713	428 S Washington Avenue	-	1900	Bungalow
47714	445 S Washington Avenue	-	1900	Queen Anne
47716	138 Williams Avenue	-	1904	Front Gabled
47717	146 Williams Avenue	Mary Stephens House	1900	Front Gabled
47718	158 Williams Avenue	-	1900	Gabled Ell

Public Education

In order to gain public support for preservation activities, it is important that the public be educated about the issues. It is also important to remind the community of the buildings that have already been lost as a means to protect historic buildings in the future. Public education efforts should be on-going. Content should highlight the goals of preservation, benefits to the community and to individual property owners, and reminders of the common-sense values inherent in historic preservation, such as recycling, cost-savings, visual attractiveness, and quality environment. It is often necessary to address misconceptions and misinformation regarding preservation. Public education initiatives can take many forms:

1. Media, such as local television, radio, newspapers, and brochures, can spread the word to many. Having a series of articles on local historic properties run in the local newspaper can be effective.
2. Displays in public buildings, such as a public library or historical society, can also bring awareness to the community. An example of such a display might include a local architecture and preservation resource shelf at a local library, including information about local historic designations, landmarks, and National Register of Historic Places listed properties and districts.
3. Publish brochures and newsletters about historic properties and historic preservation in the community; tourism publications can educate visitors about the city's history.
4. Sponsor events, such as self-guided or guided walking tours or tours of historic homes, which are often popular and can showcase the community's historic buildings to both community members and interested visitors.
5. Work with local schools and institutions to integrate historic preservation into their curriculums. Sponsor contests, such as poster contests in which local school children create posters depicting local landmarks.

6. Lectures, workshops, and special award presentations on preservation issues can also be useful. Historically appropriate maintenance, window replacement, residing, painting, and porch replacement should be promoted at these types of events.

A set of design guidelines for historic preservation can be developed and distributed to local architects, building owners, contractors, and others in the community. The City of Milwaukee's series of guides: *As Good as New: A Guide for Rehabilitating the Exterior of Your Old Milwaukee Home*; *Good for Business: A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings*; and *Living with History: A Guide to the Preservation Standards for Historically Designated Homes in Milwaukee* are excellent resources for any community and any preservation project.

Future Survey & Research Needs

This is not a complete history of the City of New Richmond. It is hoped that this survey will be periodically updated and expanded upon and this report is subject to change. Additional research and clarifications should be incorporated and added to this report in the future. This is a living document and the beginning of an ongoing historic preservation effort that will continue for years to come in this community. A great deal of work has already been completed on the subject of the city's history by the local New Richmond Heritage Center and its members. It is hoped that the center will continue their research and historical stewardship in the community along with the active support of the New Richmond Historic Preservation Commission.

Notes

¹ Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond, Wisconsin, June 1983*. New Richmond Preservation Society, 1983; & Sather, Mary A. *An Internal History of New Richmond*. Master of Art History Thesis, University of Wisconsin – River Falls, 1977.

² Ibid.

³ Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice: A History of New Richmond, Wisconsin*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Preservation Society, 1998; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Down on the South Side*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2008.

⁴ Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Down on the South Side*.

⁵ Roberts, Norene A. *The Historic Resources of New Richmond, Partial Inventory*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Roberts, Norene A. *The Historic Resources of New Richmond, Partial Inventory*; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Up on the Northside*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2006.

⁸ Roberts, Norene A. and Claudette Stager. *New Richmond West Side Historic District*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988; & Roberts, Norene A. *The Historic Resources of New Richmond, Partial Inventory*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.

⁹ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2009; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Up on the Northside*.

¹⁰ Roberts, Norene A. and Claudette Stager. *New Richmond West Side Historic District*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Sather, Mary A. *An Internal History of New Richmond*; & Sather, Mary A., Beverly Stoner Hooser, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the East Side*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2007; & Sather, Mary A., Bill Driscoll, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the Old West Side*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2011.

¹¹ “Tornado Kills and Mains Hundreds of Wisconsin People.” *Milwaukee Journal*, June 18, 1899.

¹² Boehm, A.G. *History of the New Richmond Cyclone, June 12, 1899*. St. Paul, MN: Dispatch Job Printing Co., 1900; & Epley, Anna P. *The New Richmond Tornado of 1899: A Modern Herculeum*. Milwaukee, WI: Michael Corenthal, 1989.

¹³ *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*. New Richmond, WI: Centennial Book Committee, 1957; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Sather, Mary A. *An Internal History of New Richmond*; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.

¹⁴ *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.

¹⁵ *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*; & Johnson, Augusta J. *Everybody Knew Your Name: New Richmond, The City Beautiful, 1935-1941*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Preservation Society, 1990; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Up on the Northside*; & Sather, Mary A., Beverly Stoner Hooser, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the East Side*; & Sather, Mary A., Bill Driscoll, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the Old West Side*.

¹⁶ *Report on New Richmond, Wisconsin*. New Richmond C.E.D. Committee, 1957; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Moving West – The First Suburb*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2005.

¹⁷ *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.

¹⁸ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Moving West – The First Suburb*; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Down on the South Side*.

-
- ¹⁹ *Life in New Richmond offers a choice...* New Richmond, WI: St. Croix Press, c.1990; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Down on the South Side*.
- ²⁰ “The Federal Housing Administration (FHA).” U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Web. <portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/fhahistory> Accessed June 16, 2016.
- ²¹ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014.
- ²² Sather, Mary A., Beverly Stoner Hooser, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the East Side*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.
- ²³ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Up on the Northside*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & “St. Croix County Insane Asylum,” St. Croix County History website. <www.stcroixcountyhistory.org/2016/12/14/st-croix-county-insane-asylum/> Accessed December 3, 2018.
- ²⁴ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Up on the Northside*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & “St. Croix County Insane Asylum,” St. Croix County History website.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Sather, Mary A., Beverly Stoner Hooser, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the East Side*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ²⁹ Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*.
- ³⁰ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, A Manual for Historic Properties*. Madison, WI: Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.
- ³¹ Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*.
- ³² Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ³³ Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*.
- ³⁴ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ³⁵ Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*.
- ³⁶ Sather, Mary A., Bill Driscoll, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the Old West Side*; & Johnson, Augusta J. *Everybody Knew Your Name: New Richmond, The City Beautiful, 1935-1941*; & *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*; & “From our past,” *New Richmond News*. October 21, 1982.
- ³⁷ “Friday Canning Corporation,” *New Richmond News*. July 21, 2005; & *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*.
- ³⁸ Reppe, James D. *History of Doughboy Industries, 1856-2008*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2008; & Roberts, Norene A. *The Historic Resources of New Richmond, Partial Inventory*; & *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*.
- ³⁹ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Up on the Northside*; & *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*.
- ⁴⁰ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
- ⁴¹ Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 1981; & McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁴² McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
- ⁴³ Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture*; & McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
- ⁴⁶ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁴⁷ Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture*; & McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁴⁸ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁴⁹ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
- ⁵⁰ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
- ⁵¹ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁵² Ibid.
- ⁵³ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁵⁴ Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture*; & McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.

-
- ⁵⁵ Tweed, William C., Laura Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. *Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*. S.I.: National Park Service Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977.
- ⁵⁶ Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture*; & McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Revised Edition*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1992; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁵⁷ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
- ⁵⁸ Ibid.
- ⁵⁹ Ibid.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid.
- ⁶¹ Ibid.
- ⁶² Ibid.
- ⁶³ Ibid.
- ⁶⁴ Ibid.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶⁶ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁶⁷ Ibid.
- ⁶⁸ Blumenson, John J. G. *Identifying American Architecture*; & McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid.
- ⁷¹ Stith, D.J., R.P. Meyer, & J.M. Dean. *Design in Wisconsin Housing: A Guide to Styles*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Extension, 1989; & Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780*.
- ⁷² McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
- ⁷³ Ibid.
- ⁷⁴ Ibid.
- ⁷⁵ Ibid.
- ⁷⁶ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*; & Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780*.
- ⁷⁷ McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
- ⁷⁸ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁷⁹ Ibid.
- ⁸⁰ Ibid.
- ⁸¹ Ibid.
- ⁸² Ibid.
- ⁸³ Ibid.
- ⁸⁴ Ibid.
- ⁸⁵ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. *The Works, the Industrial Architecture of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁸⁶ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. *The Works, the Industrial Architecture of the United States*.
- ⁸⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸⁸ Ibid.
- ⁸⁹ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. *The Works, the Industrial Architecture of the United States*; & Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2*.
- ⁹⁰ Hunter Bradley, Betsy. *The Works, the Industrial Architecture of the United States*.
- ⁹¹ Reppe, Don and Jim Reppe. *The History of the New Richmond Golf Club, 1921-2012*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2012; & “St. Croix Valley Architect Mike McGuire Revealed as a Painter in Disguise,” *St. Croix 360*, September 24, 2015.
- ⁹² Steely, James W. *Old Main, North Dakota School of Forestry, National Register of History Places Registration Form*. 2006; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*.
- ⁹³ Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*; & “John W. Steinmann,” Monticello Historical Society website. www.monticellohistoricalsociety.org/obituaries/Steinmann,%20John%20W.pdf Accessed December 14, 2018.
- ⁹⁴ “Fourth Year in Business – Derrick,” *New Richmond News*. April 8, 1971; & “Derrick Construction 25 years,” *The News – Spring Home Edition*. March 26, 1992.

-
- ⁹⁵ Blanck, Thomas and Charles Locks. *The New Richmond Walking Tour*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Preservation Commission, 1995; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*.
- ⁹⁶ “Picture from the Past,” *New Richmond News*. September 6, 1990; & “New Richmond Schools,” *New Richmond News*. August 26, 2004; & “Groundbreaking for new school held in fall of 1958,” *New Richmond News*. March 22, 2007; & “New elementary school building is rising on schedule,” *New Richmond News*. January 23, 1992; & “New Richmond Schools.”
- ⁹⁷ Ibid.
- ⁹⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹⁹ “School – and construction – get underway at St. Mary’s,” *New Richmond News*. August 29, 2002; & *St. Mary’s School Centennial, 1891-1991*. New Richmond, WI: 1991; & *Immaculate Conception Church, 1883-1983: Celebrating a Century of Faith*. Pamphlet, 1983.
- ¹⁰⁰ Sather, Mary A., Beverly Stoner Hooser, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the East Side*; & “City to have new Library,” *New Richmond News*. December 14, 1961.
- ¹⁰¹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰² New Richmond Heritage Center general files and records; & New Richmond Heritage Center Newsletter. 1986-2014; & “Farmhouse is core of Heritage Center,” *Eau Claire Leader Telegram*. December 13, 1986; & “Heritage Days features Ubet grand opening,” *New Richmond News*. September 17, 1998; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Down on the South Side*.
- ¹⁰³ Ibid.
- ¹⁰⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁰⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁰⁶ *Immaculate Conception Church, 1883-1983*.
- ¹⁰⁷ Sather, Mary and James D. Reppe. *There was Always Someone Who Cared: A History of a Community’s Health Caretakers*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2014; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Moving West – The First Suburb*.
- ¹⁰⁸ Sather, Mary and James D. Reppe. *There was Always Someone Who Cared*.
- ¹⁰⁹ “First Baptist Church to celebrate 125th anniversary,” *New Richmond News*. October 25, 1984; & “First Baptist to lay cornerstone Palm Sunday,” *New Richmond News*. April 4, 1974.
- ¹¹⁰ *Immaculate Conception Church, 1883-1983*; & “Bishop Hammes to Dedicate Immaculate Conception Church Sunday Afternoon,” *New Richmond News*. June 8, 1967; & *St. Mary’s School Centennial, 1891-1991*; & “School – and construction – get underway at St. Mary’s.”
- ¹¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹¹² *The Methodist Mosaic: History of the New Richmond United Methodist Church, 1855-1984*. New Richmond, WI: United Methodist Church, 1985.
- ¹¹³ Ibid.
- ¹¹⁴ “Church History,” First Lutheran website. <firstdaynr.org/content.cfm?id=3135> Accessed November 21, 2018; & *History of the First Lutheran Church, New Richmond, WI*. A pamphlet collection. 2000.
- ¹¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹¹⁶ “Our Story,” St. Luke’s Lutheran Church website. <www.stlukesnr.org/story> Accessed November 21, 2018.
- ¹¹⁷ Shepard, Alfred. *The Episcopal Church in New Richmond*. Self-published, 1986; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Up on the Northside*.
- ¹¹⁸ *The Methodist Mosaic: History of the New Richmond United Methodist Church, 1855-1984*; & *New Richmond Centennial, 1857-1957*.
- ¹¹⁹ Ibid.
- ¹²⁰ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.
- ¹²¹ “Great Root Beer returns to New Richmond,” *New Richmond News*. February 18, 1988.
- ¹²² “Pete’s Pizza changes hands,” *New Richmond News*. April 5, 1990.
- ¹²³ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.
- ¹²⁴ “50th Anniversary,” *New Richmond News*. May 12, 1977.
- ¹²⁵ “Kunkle’s Department Store,” *New Richmond News*. October 16, 1980.
- ¹²⁶ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.
- ¹²⁷ Ibid.
- ¹²⁸ Ibid.
- ¹²⁹ Ibid.
- ¹³⁰ “Daylight Store stressed service, people,” *New Richmond News*. Date Unknown.
- ¹³¹ “Ernest Bell sold his agency to Lawrence Cox in 1934,” *New Richmond News*. January 3, 1991.

-
- ¹³² Ibid.
- ¹³³ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.
- ¹³⁴ Ibid.
- ¹³⁵ Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*; & “History of the Lowrey Hotel – Sharing Memories,” *New Richmond News*. July 5, 2007.
- ¹³⁶ Ibid.
- ¹³⁷ “Pictures from the Past,” *New Richmond News*. May 23, 1974; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.
- ¹³⁸ “Former Bank,” *New Richmond News*. February 10, 1977; & “Open House set at Bank of NR,” *New Richmond News*. December 11, 1975; & “S & C Bank traces community roots...” *New Richmond News*. June 26, 2003.
- ¹³⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁴⁰ “Making Room,” *New Richmond News*. November 12, 1987; & “MFCU to celebrate grand opening,” *New Richmond News*. October 20, 1988; & “Credit Union expands in New Richmond,” *New Richmond News*. August 8, 2002; & “FNB to Hold Formal Opening,” *New Richmond News*. June 18, 1964.
- ¹⁴¹ Ibid.
- ¹⁴² Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.
- ¹⁴³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴⁴ “Sunshine Court: Low cost housing a boon to people on fixed income,” *New Richmond News*. March 22, 1973; & “Open House at Sunshine Courts Sunday,” *New Richmond News*. May 30, 1968; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.
- ¹⁴⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁴⁶ *City of New Richmond Park System Plan*. City of New Richmond Park Board, June 2014, updated September 2015.
- ¹⁴⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁴⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁴⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁵⁰ Ibid.
- ¹⁵¹ *City of New Richmond Park System Plan*. City of New Richmond Park Board; & Sather, Mary A., Beverly Stoner Hooser, and James D. Reppe. *Over on the East Side*.
- ¹⁵² Ibid.
- ¹⁵³ *City of New Richmond Park System Plan*. City of New Richmond Park Board; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.
- ¹⁵⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵⁵ *City of New Richmond Park System Plan*. City of New Richmond Park Board.
- ¹⁵⁶ “Bowlarena owners started business back in 1958,” *New Richmond News*. August 28, 1975.
- ¹⁵⁷ Reppe, Don and Jim Reppe. *The History of the New Richmond Golf Club, 1921-2012*; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Moving West – The First Suburb*.
- ¹⁵⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁵⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁶⁰ “Video movie popularity kills Gem,” *New Richmond News*. October 20, 1988; & “Amusement Co. Makes of New Richmond a Talkie Town.” *New Richmond News*, May 11, 1929; & Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.
- ¹⁶¹ Ibid.
- ¹⁶² Sather, Mary A. and James D. Reppe. *Historic New Richmond Downtown, 1899-2009*.
- ¹⁶³ Sather, Mary A ed. *Sesquicentennial Tales: 150 New Richmondites, 1857-2007*. New Richmond, WI: New Richmond Heritage Center, 2007; & Stager, Claudette. *Intensive Survey Report, New Richmond*.
- ¹⁶⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁶⁵ Sather, Mary A ed. *Sesquicentennial Tales: 150 New Richmondites, 1857-2007*; & Blanck, Thomas and Charles Locks. *The New Richmond Walking Tour*.
- ¹⁶⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁶⁷ Sather, Mary A ed. *Sesquicentennial Tales: 150 New Richmondites, 1857-2007*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.
- ¹⁶⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁶⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ Sather, Mary A ed. *Sesquicentennial Tales: 150 New Richmondites, 1857-2007*; & Gullickson, Denis J. *Vagabond Halfback: The Life and Times of Johnny Blood McNally*. Madison, WI: Big Earth Publishing, 2006.

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Sather, Mary A ed. *Sesquicentennial Tales: 150 New Richmondites, 1857-2007*; & Blanck, Thomas and Charles Locks. *The New Richmond Walking Tour*.

¹⁷⁴ Sather, Mary A ed. *Sesquicentennial Tales: 150 New Richmondites, 1857-2007*; & Sather, Mary A. *They Built Their City Twice*.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ Sather, Mary A ed. *Sesquicentennial Tales: 150 New Richmondites, 1857-2007*; & Blanck, Thomas and Charles Locks. *The New Richmond Walking Tour*.



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
architecture

529 Ontario Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
(920) 783-6303
www.legacy-architecture.com

SURVEY MAPS FOR:
**ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
INTENSIVE SURVEY
OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER 16.064
DRAWN BY B. SHORT
CHECKED BY J. LEHRKE
DATE 1/25/19
SHEET TITLE
SHEET NUMBER D5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

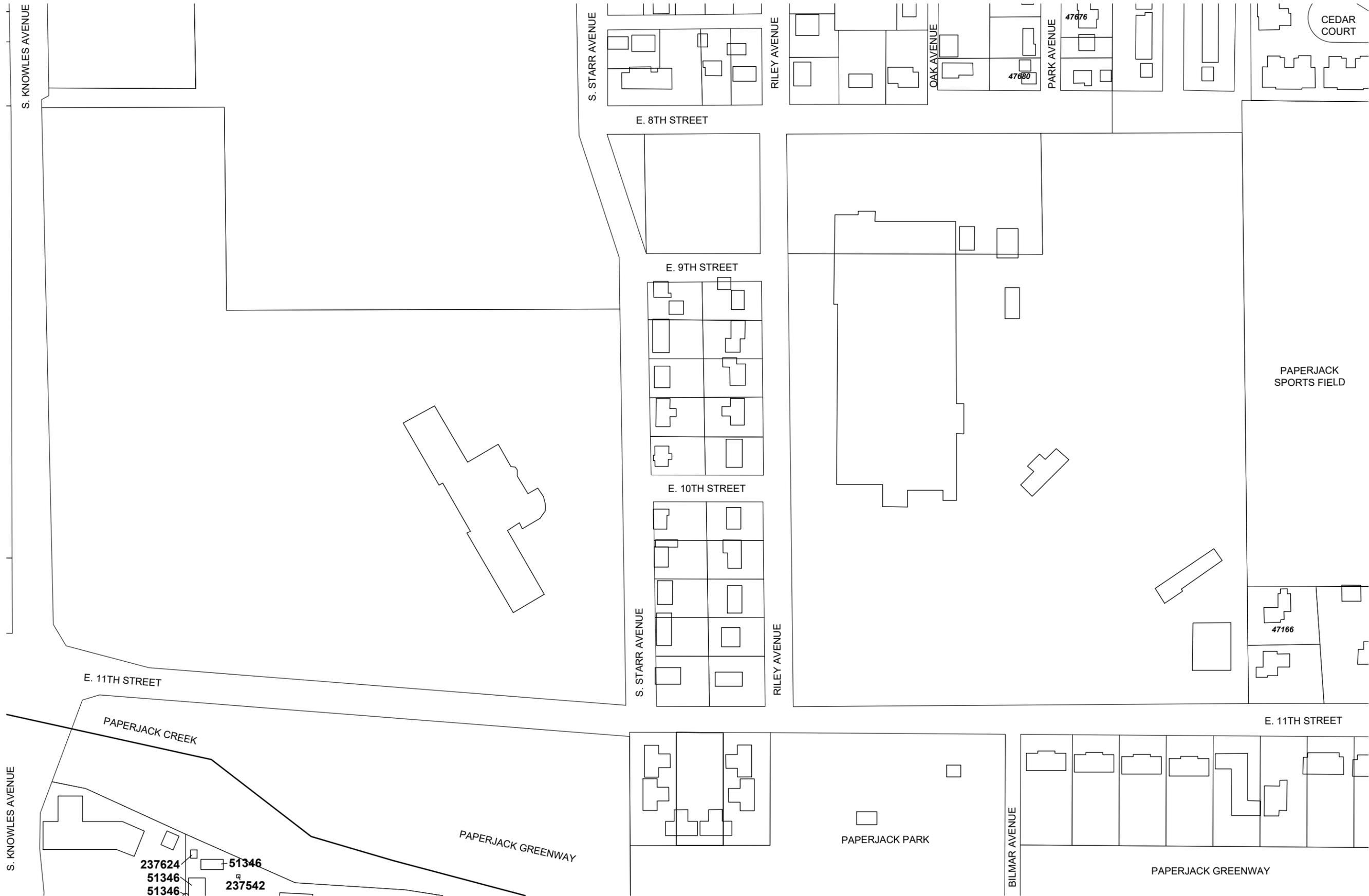
NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
architecture

529 Ontario Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
(920) 783-6303
www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
INTENSIVE SURVEY
OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER	16.064
DRAWN BY	E4
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	1/25/19
SHEET TITLE	
SHEET NUMBER	E4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

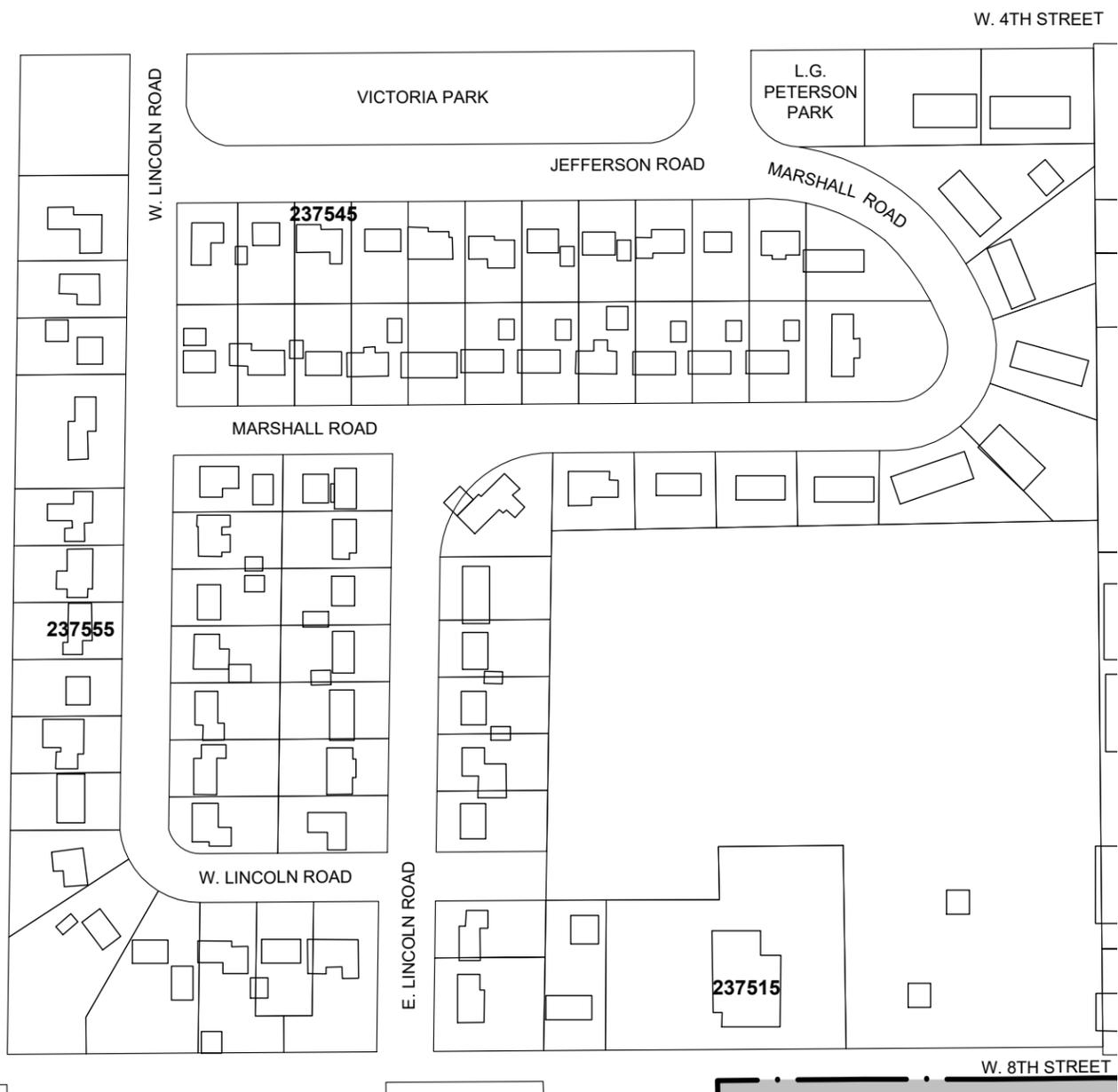
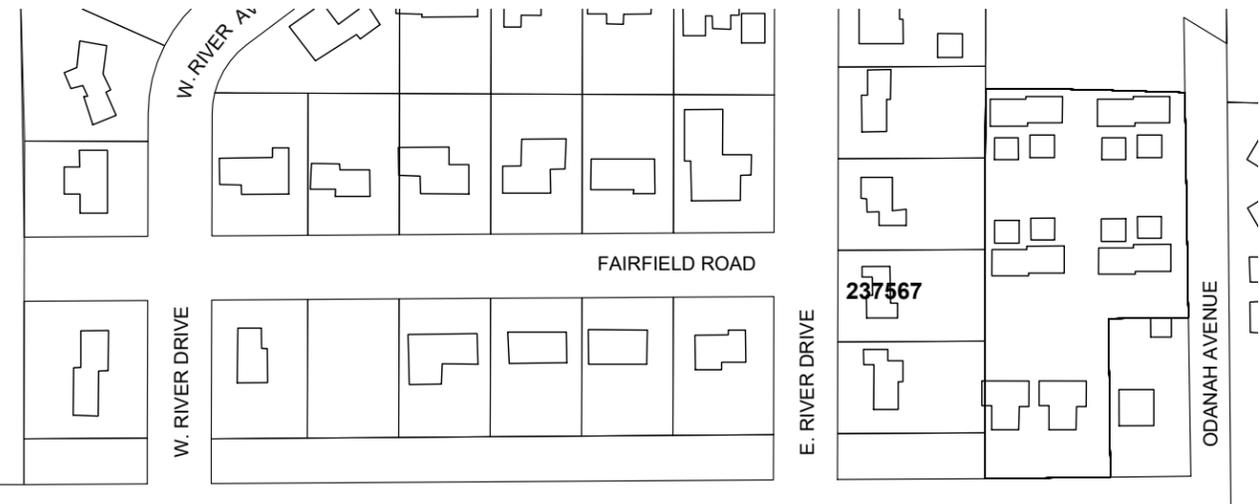
NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
architecture

529 Ontario Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
(920) 765-6303
www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
INTENSIVE SURVEY
OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER	16.064
DRAWN BY	E4
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	1/25/19
SHEET TITLE	
SHEET NUMBER	E5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 783-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com

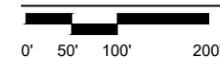


SURVEY MAPS FOR:
**ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER	16.064
DRAWN BY	B. SHORT
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	1/25/19
SHEET TITLE	
SHEET NUMBER	F3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



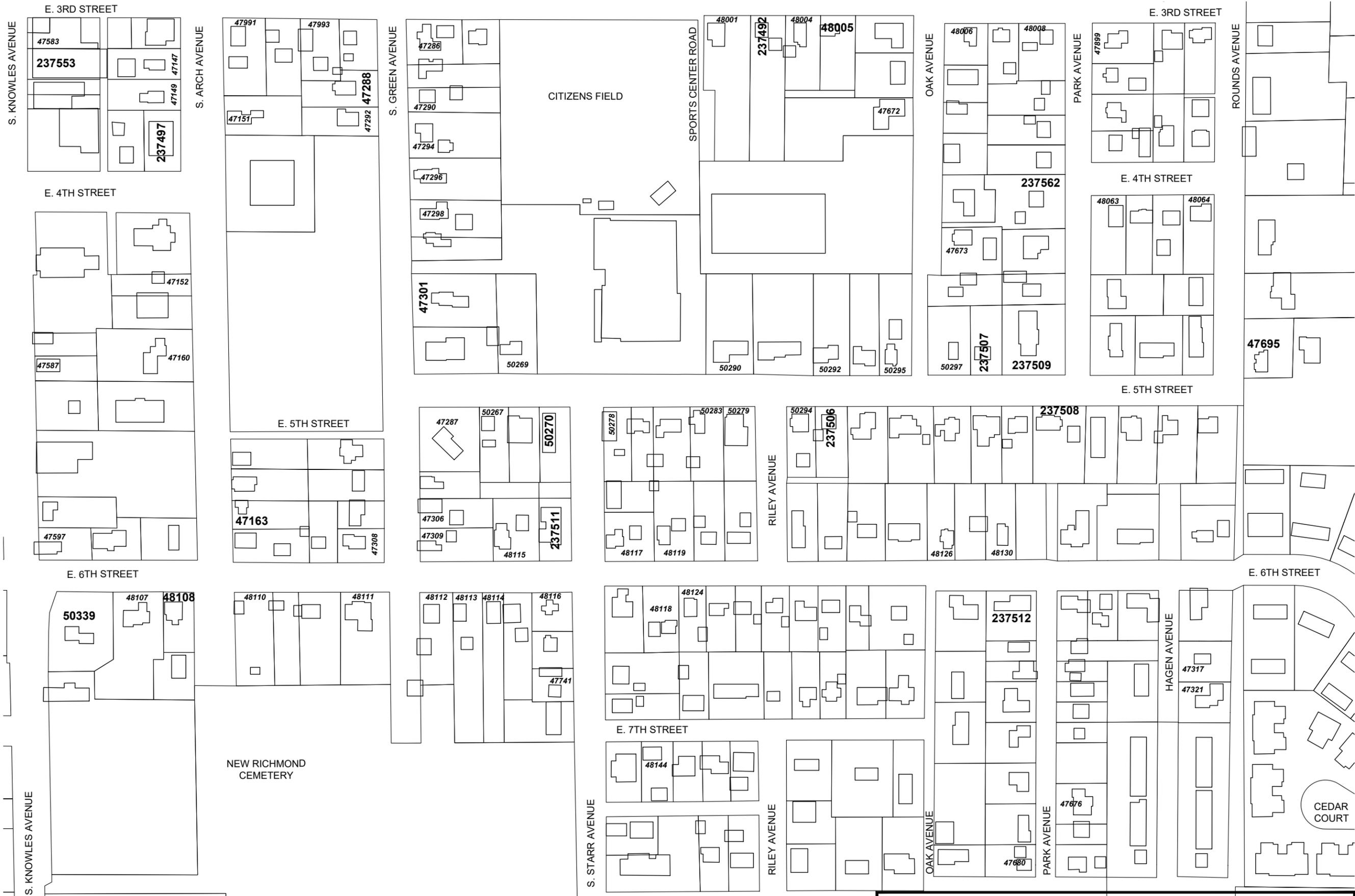
LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 783-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER	16.064
DRAWN BY	B. SHORT
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	1/25/19
SHEET TITLE	
SHEET NUMBER	F4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

LEGEND

- 100000 AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
- 100000 AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . - City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 785-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER 16.064
DRAWN BY B. SHORT
CHECKED BY J. LEHRKE
DATE 1/25/19
SHEET TITLE
SHEET NUMBER F5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 783-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com



**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER
16.064

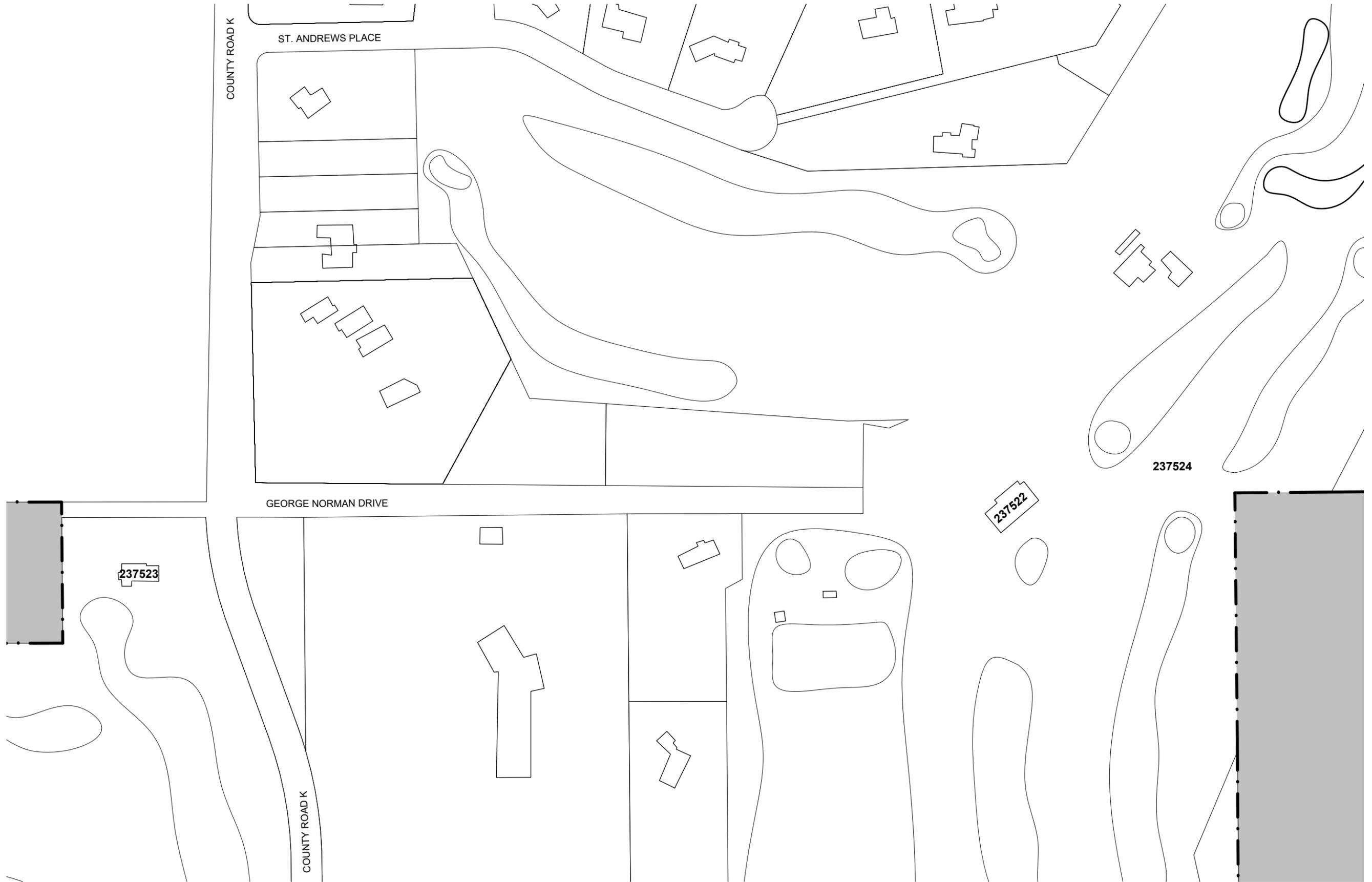
DRAWN BY
B. SHORT

CHECKED BY
J. LEHRKE

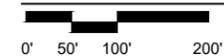
DATE
1/25/19

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
F6



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



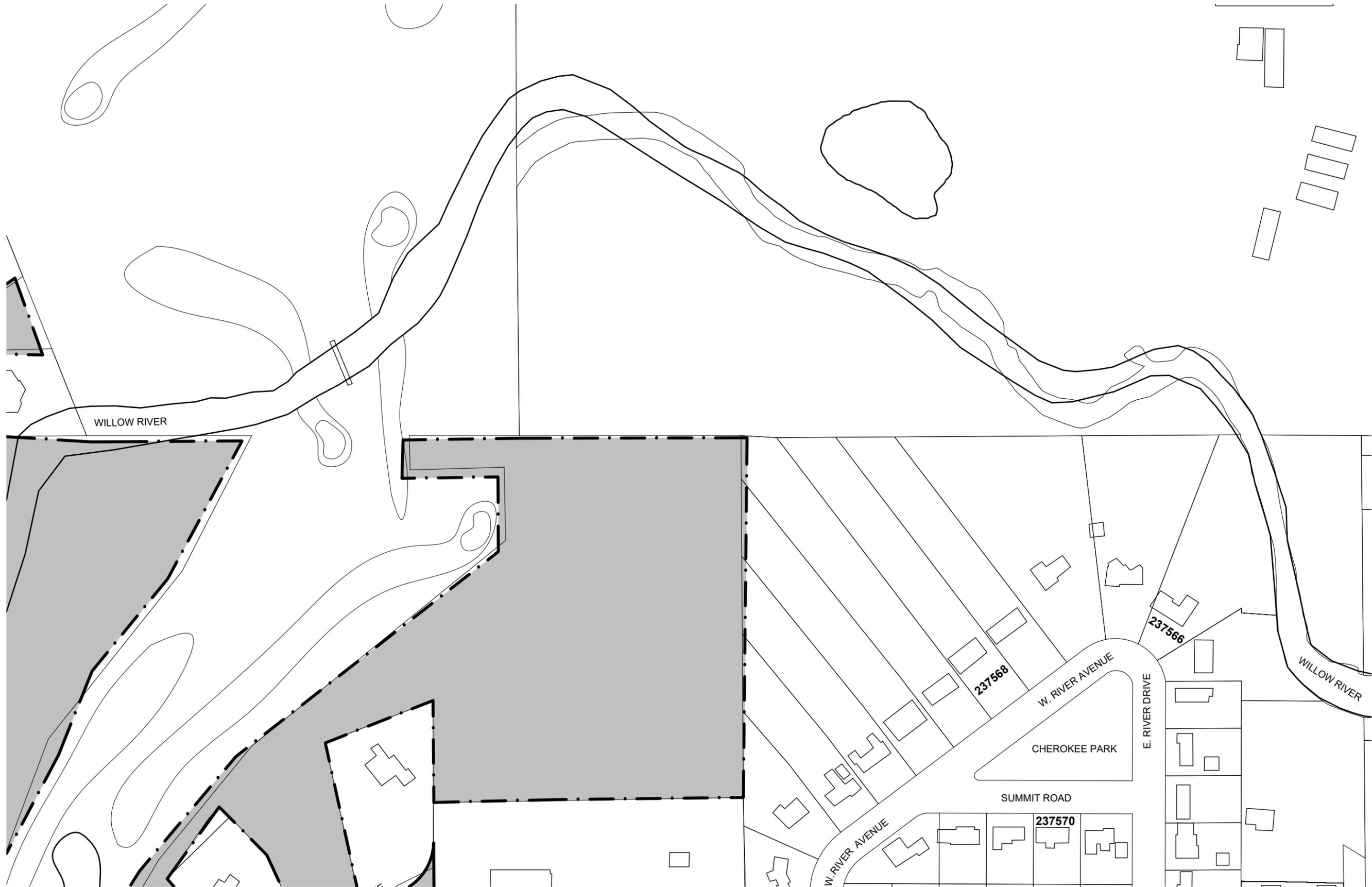
LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 783-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER 16.064
DRAWN BY B. SHORT
CHECKED BY J. LEHRKE
DATE 1/25/19
SHEET TITLE
SHEET NUMBER G2



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 783-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER
 16.064

DRAWN BY
 B. SHORT

CHECKED BY
 J. LEHRKE

DATE
 1/25/19

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
G3



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 765-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER	16.064
DRAWN BY	B. SHORT
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	1/25/19
SHEET TITLE	
SHEET NUMBER	G4



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0' 50' 100' 200'

LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 783-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com



**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER
16.064

DRAWN BY
B. SHORT

CHECKED BY
J. LEHRKE

DATE
1/25/19

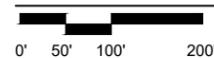
SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER

G5



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 785-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com

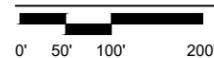


**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER	16.064
DRAWN BY	B. SHORT
CHECKED BY	J. LEHRKE
DATE	1/25/19
SHEET TITLE	
SHEET NUMBER	G6



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



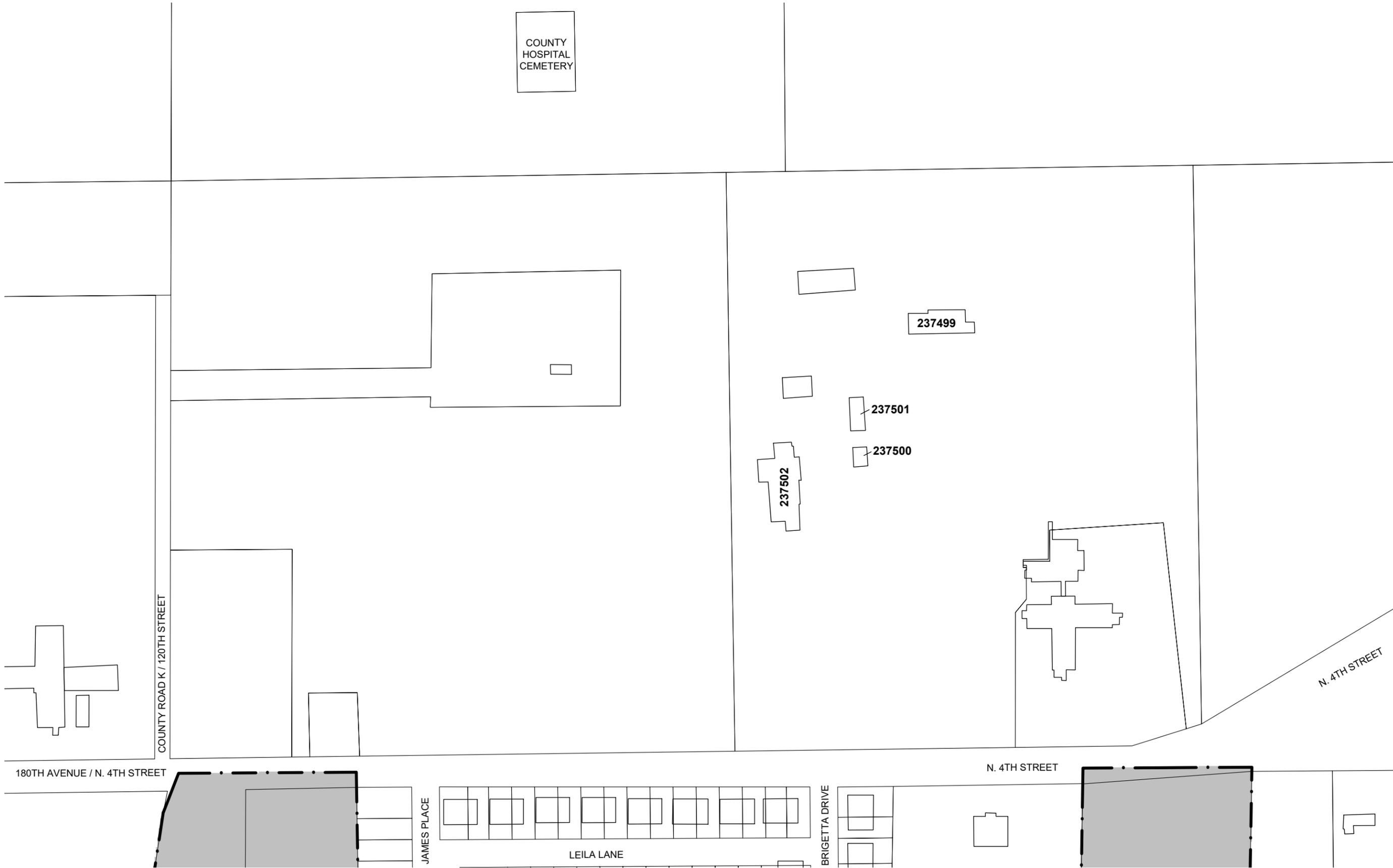
LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
architecture
529 Ontario Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
(920) 765-6303
www.legacy-architecture.com

SURVEY MAPS FOR:
**ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER 16.064
DRAWN BY B. SHORT
CHECKED BY J. LEHRKE
DATE 1/25/19
SHEET TITLE
SHEET NUMBER H5



COUNTY
HOSPITAL
CEMETERY

COUNTY ROAD K / 120TH STREET

180TH AVENUE / N. 4TH STREET

JAMES PLACE

LEILA LANE

BRIGETTA DRIVE

N. 4TH STREET

N. 4TH STREET

237499

237501

237500

237502



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
architecture
529 Ontario Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
(920) 785-6303
www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
INTENSIVE SURVEY
OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER
16.064

DRAWN BY
B. SHORT

CHECKED BY
J. LEHRKE

DATE
1/25/19

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
12



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
 architecture
 529 Ontario Avenue
 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
 (920) 783-6303
 www.legacy-architecture.com



**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
 ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
 INTENSIVE SURVEY
 OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER
16.064

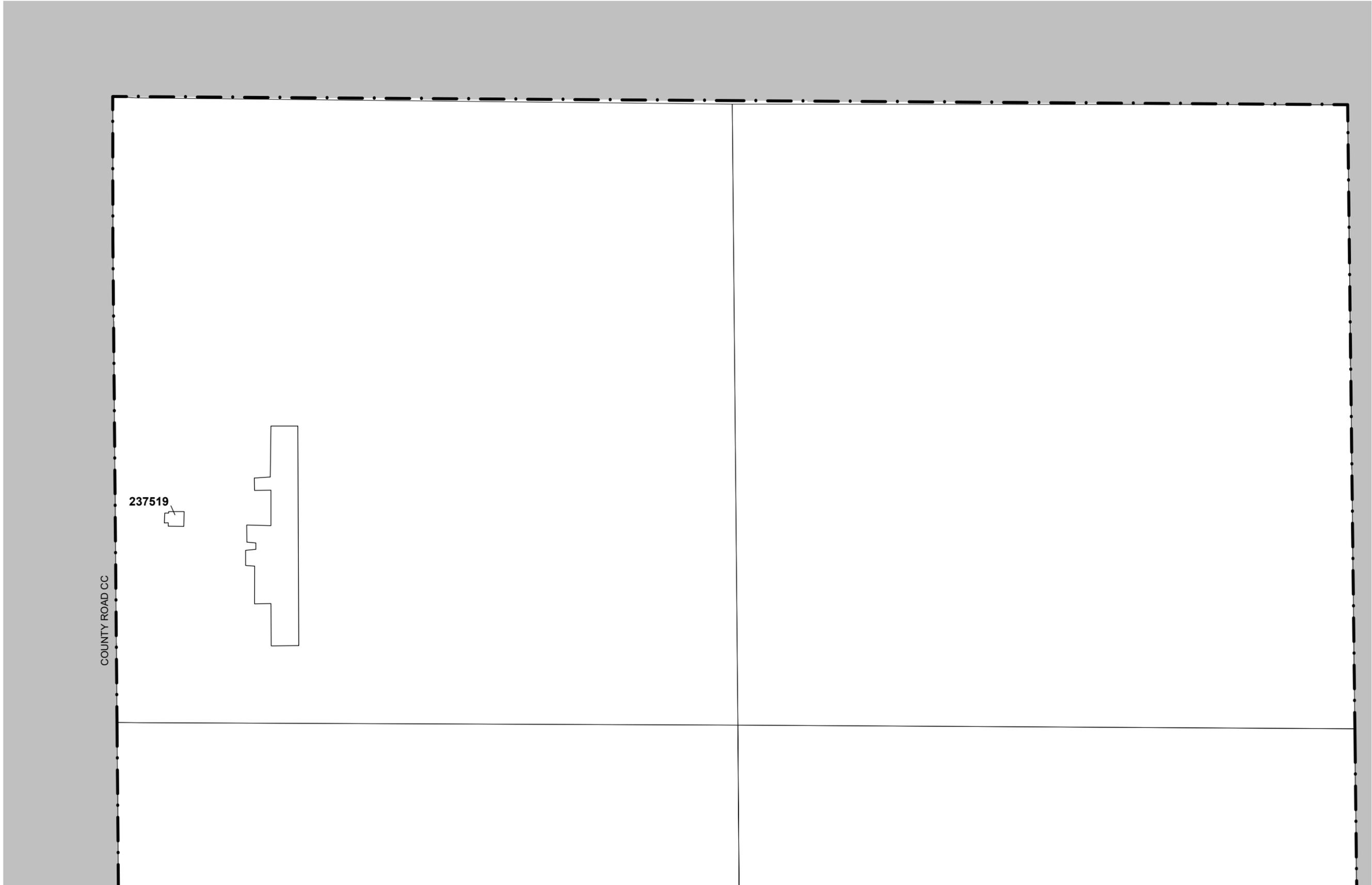
DRAWN BY
B. SHORT

CHECKED BY
J. LEHRKE

DATE
1/25/19

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
15



PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND	
100000	AHI Number (newly & previously surveyed, retains historic integrity)
100000	AHI Number (previously surveyed, does not retain historic integrity)
- . -	City Limits / Survey Boundary

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

LEGACY
architecture
529 Ontario Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
(920) 783-6303
www.legacy-architecture.com

**SURVEY MAPS FOR:
ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL
INTENSIVE SURVEY
OF THE CITY OF NEW RICHMOND, WISCONSIN**

PROJECT NUMBER
16.064

DRAWN BY
B. SHORT

CHECKED BY
J. LEHRKE

DATE
1/25/19

SHEET TITLE

SHEET NUMBER
04

Appendix



WHAT IS THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT PROGRAM?

Commercial property owners who invest in the preservation of their buildings may be eligible for state and federal tax credits. Approved costs of 20% for state tax credits and another 20% for federal tax credits may be available for up to a total of 40% eligible tax credits.

ANNUAL STATE-WIDE AVERAGE

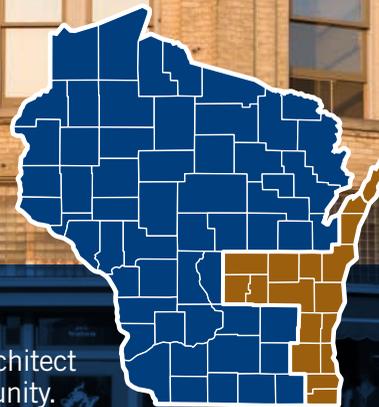
\$283.7M ▶ IN TOTAL PROJECT COSTS

\$56.7M ▶ IN STATE TAX CREDITS

\$56.7M ▶ IN FEDERAL TAX CREDIT



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



Contact the preservation architect for your community.

WESTERN DISTRICT

JEN DAVEL
608-264-6490
jen.davel@wisconsinhistory.org

EASTERN DISTRICT

MARK BUECHEL
608-264-6491
mark.buechel@wisconsinhistory.org

INVEST IN YOUR COMMERCIAL BUILDING USING
TAX CREDITS

wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits

DOES MY PROPERTY QUALIFY?

- 1 Property must be a “certified historic structure”
- 2 Listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places
- 3 Project must meet a minimum investment
- 4 Work must be approved in advance and meet historic preservation standards

What should I do first?

Prior to submitting your application contact the preservation architect assigned to your county to discuss your project and answer your questions.

Have a question about how to care for a commercial building?

Visit our website at wisconsinhistory.org/preserve-your-building to browse over 100 articles.



Additional information can be found online at wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits



WHY SHOULD I PRESERVE MY PROPERTY?

Historic Preservation is intrinsically important for its ability to enhance community pride and to create a sense of rootedness and belonging. Through a connection with history, preservation can improve the quality of life and livability of communities. It also stimulates reinvestment and contributes to our economy, creating jobs in construction, architecture, interior design, engineering, real estate, accounting, tourism and more.

WHAT QUALIFIES FOR TAX CREDITS?

WHAT COSTS ARE ELIGIBLE?

All work inside and outside the building except movable equipment

WHAT COSTS ARE INELIGIBLE?

- Landscaping
- Paving
- New additions



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

wisconsinhistory.org



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects in Wisconsin INCOME-PRODUCING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION



State and federal programs require that all tax-credit related work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (or, simply, the Standards). This pamphlet is designed to provide you with guidance about how the Standards are interpreted for various types of preservation work; however, because

there are a wide variety of historic properties, it is impossible to provide a complete set of guidelines to address every situation. This pamphlet is directed to the most common preservation projects. If after reviewing this document you have additional questions about the proposed project, please feel free to contact one of the WHS preservation architects listed below: (by region)

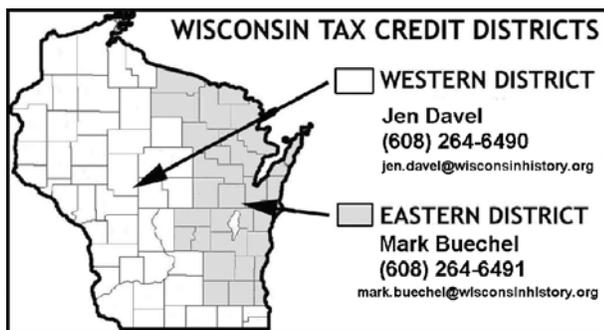
SITE WORK

Most types of site work are allowable, as long as: the work does not destroy significant archeological remains or landscape features; does not encroach on any historic buildings; and does not introduce incompatible new features to the site.

Regrading should be limited to areas away from the historic property or at the rear of the historic building. You should avoid changes in the ground level near the historic building. New plantings and sidewalks are usually not a problem as long as the character of the site is not changed. Parking areas should be located at the rear of a site and in most cases should not abut the historic building.



Archeological remains refers to any prehistoric or historic archeological deposits or features that may exist. Significant archeological resources affected by a project must be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures must be undertaken. If human remains are discovered, cease work at that location and contact Sherman Banker at the Wisconsin Historical Society at 608-264-6507.



BUILDING EXTERIOR

A primary facade is one that is visible from public rights-of-way and, in most cases, has significant architectural detailing. A secondary facade is one that is generally visible from public view, but may not contain as many distinguishing architectural features. A rear facade is one that is usually not seen by the public and contains little architectural detailing. As a rule, primary facades should be left intact, while rear facades may sometimes be altered more substantially.



REPAIR OF ORIGINAL FEATURES

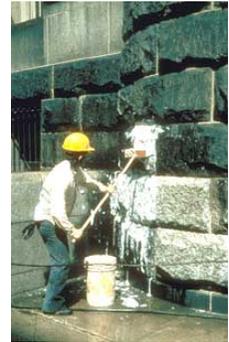
Repair, rather than replacement, of any feature, such as railings, storefronts, column capitols, a dormer or a parapet, is always strongly encouraged. If replacement is necessary, documentation of the deteriorated condition of the feature should be submitted. Only those portions of any feature that are deteriorated should be replaced.



EXTERIOR BUILDING CLEANING

Removal of dirt or paint from exterior brick or stone is appropriate as long as it does not harm the building materials. (Because every method of exterior cleaning carries with it some risk of damage to masonry materials, you should consider carefully whether to clean the building at all.) In most cases, removal of dirt or paint is unnecessary in order to preserve a building.

The Standards specifically prohibit sandblasting in any form (except to clean cast iron, as discussed below). Other forms of blasting are equally damaging and therefore also prohibited such as soda blasting, corn cob blasting and nut shell blasting. High pressure water blasting is equally damaging. Water pressures above 1000 psi can damage most building materials. Water pressure can be used safely at 1,000 psi with the spray wand a minimum of 12" away from the surface.



Building materials vary widely in composition. Chemicals that may be applied safely to one building can result in severe damage to another. NPS requires that a cleaning test panel be applied to an inconspicuous part of the building prior to cleaning the entire building. The owner and/or architect should inspect the test panel for possible damage to the building materials, including mortar joints in masonry walls. The approved test area should be used as a standard by which the rest of the cleaning is evaluated.

Before cleaning metal elements, you need to determine if the metals are ferric or non-ferric. If exterior metal elements are ferric (iron-based) you need to determine if those elements are cast iron or coated metal. Generally, cast iron is used in storefront columns and trim; otherwise, metal trim is likely to be terne or zinc coated steel. Cast iron may be sandblasted to remove dirt or paint but coated steel should be hand-scraped. Sandblasting coated steel will remove the protective coating and will ultimately lead to severe rusting. We recommend that non-ferric metals simply be repainted.

TUCKPOINTING

Tuckpointing (also referred to as "repointing") refers to the replacement of deteriorated mortar in brick and stone walls. Only deteriorated mortar joints should be repointed. If done properly, the repointed joints will closely match the existing joints and should last for 30 years.



Hand chiseling is the method least likely to cause damage to the brick or stone.

Removing mortar with saws, grinders,

or power chisels must be done carefully and by an experienced mason. For example, if the mason is not experienced using a circular saw, it is quite easy to cut into the brick/stone at the head joint. Damaging the brick/stone during the repointing is not acceptable.

The composition of the new mortar must match the existing mortar. New mortar should contain enough hydrated lime to make it softer than the brick/stone. Unless examination reveals that the original mortar is unusually hard, the building should be repointed using mortar that is no harder than ASTM Type N, which consists of 1 part Portland cement, 1 part hydrated lime and 6 parts sand. ASTM Type O, is a slightly softer mortar consisting of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts hydrated lime and 9 parts sand.

The appearance of the new joints should match those of the rest of the building. Mismatched



mortar joints can result in the building taking on a "patchwork quilt" appearance. (Above is an example of unacceptable repointing.) The primary concerns are the color of the replacement mortar and the tooling. White Portland cement can be used along with appropriate coloring agents to match existing mortar color. Using standard, gray Portland cement usually results in joints that do not match the original color. In addition, if the tooling of the new mortar joints does not match the original, they may appear to be wider than the rest.

We recommend that the mason complete a test panel (a sample area of repointed joints). Once the test panel is inspected to determine that the masonry has not been damaged and the mortar matches the appearance of the existing; the remainder of the building can be repointed.

REMOVAL OF BUILDING ADDITIONS

Demolition of existing buildings on/or adjacent to, the site of a historic building may be demolished if they do not contribute to the significance of the historic building or its context. On the other hand, just because a building or addition is not original to a property does not always mean that it can be demolished; it may be historically significant.

Evidence of whether a building is considered to be significant is often found in the National Register or State Register nomination for the property or district. Contact Joe DeRose, staff historian, at joe.derose@wisconsinhistory.org or 608/264-6512 for a determination of significance on any building proposed for demolition.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ADDITIONS

Building additions should be designed so that the character-defining features of the historic building are not changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed. The appropriateness of a new addition to a historic building is determined largely by its size and location. An addition should be constructed on the least visible side, such that the historic building remains the most prominent element from the public view.

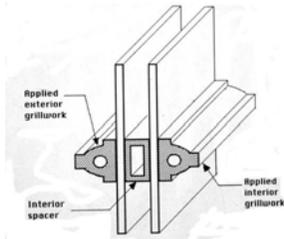
New design should always be clearly differentiated, so that the addition does not appear to match the historic building. Existing materials and detailing may inspire the new design but the addition should also stand as a contemporary design.

The physical connection between the historic building and the addition should be made as small and least physically disruptive as possible. The original massing of the historic building should be retained; meaning any addition should be offset at the corner. Both the link and offsetting the addition makes the process reversible. If, at some point, a future owner wanted to remove the addition, it would allow them to do so with minimal damage to the historic building.

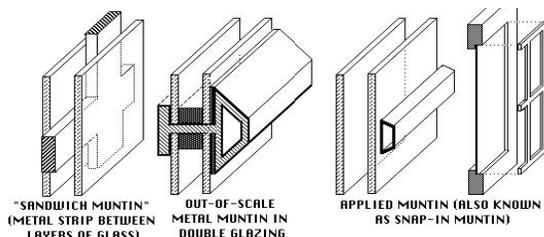
WINDOW REPLACEMENT

Historic features, such as windows, must be repaired before replaced whenever possible. If you desire replacement windows, you must demonstrate that the existing windows have deteriorated beyond repair. This means photographing all windows of a small commercial building or a representative grouping for each building elevation of a large commercial building. Both the interior and exterior conditions must be photographed. These photos should then be keyed to building elevation drawings.

If windows are in fact deteriorated beyond repair, their replacements must duplicate the appearance of the original windows, including the muntins (dividing bars), the proportions of the original windows, the thickness of the sash elements, the window material and finishes.



ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT MUNTIN



UNACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT MUNTIN

Accurately recreating the muntins (window dividers) is an important detail of replacement windows. Muntins that are sandwiched between the glass, placed on just one side or the other, or that don't match the historic profile are unacceptable. Muntins must be permanently attached to the exterior, the interior and also have a spacer bar between the 2 panes of glass. In doing so, the depth of the original shadow lines is recreated.

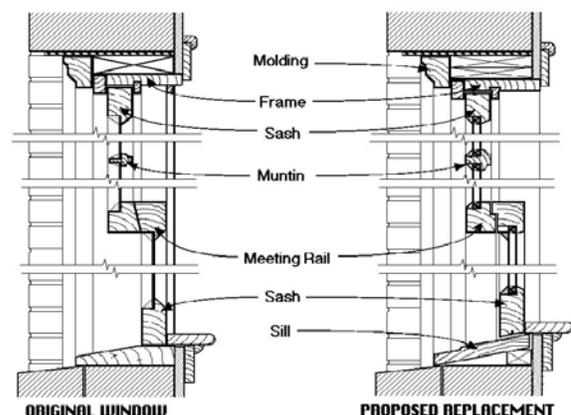
The use of tinted and reflective glass is not allowed. Low-E glass is allowable as long as the Visual Light Transmittance or VLT is 72 or higher.

Generally speaking, buildings 3-stories and less in height, wood windows are required to be replaced with wood windows. Buildings taller than 3-stories that have windows deteriorated beyond repair can replace the wood windows with wood or aluminum. It is acceptable to have wood replacement windows with metal clad at the exterior as long as the metal conforms in shape to the existing window moldings. The metal clad or aluminum cannot have an anodized finish but rather must have a powder-coated paint or baked on finish.

When aluminum windows are used as substitutes for wooden windows, the glass must be set back from the faces of the frames by approximately the same distance as in wooden windows which, typically, would have a putty line. To illustrate this concept, the glazing in wooden windows is held in place with either putty or wooden stops which set the glass approximately 1/2" back from the face of the window frame. On the other hand, the glazing in many aluminum windows is held in place by a metal flange. The result is that the glass is set back from the frame by only about 1/8" which causes the window sashes to look "flat" and out-of-character with most historic buildings.

To change window materials, you must be able to demonstrate that using the historic material would be technically or financially infeasible.

To demonstrate that the new windows match the old, you must submit comparative window section drawings, showing the head, sill, jamb, and muntin sections of the old and the new windows.



COMPARATIVE WINDOW SECTIONS

STORM WINDOWS

To improve the energy efficiency of the historic windows, you may wish to install interior or exterior storm windows. New storm windows can be either wood or aluminum. Aluminum combination windows are acceptable as long as the window tracks are mounted flush with the face of window openings and the proportions of the storm windows match those of the original windows. Aluminum storm windows must also have a painted or baked-on finish, rather than an anodized finish.

CHANGES TO WINDOWS

Original window patterns should not be changed on primary facades. On secondary facades, minor changes may be made, but these must be in keeping with the overall window patterns of those sides of the building. On rear facades with limited public visibility, more significant changes can usually be made; however, they must be in character with the rest of the building.



On masonry buildings, when original windows are closed-in, the infill material should match that of the wall and should be inset from the face of the wall at least two inches. Non-original windows can usually be closed flush to the wall surfaces with

materials to match the adjacent wall.

For new windows, the application should contain drawings similar to those specified in the window replacement section.

ROOF REPLACEMENT

Generally flat roofs that are not visible from the street can be replaced with modern roofing materials.

MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL & PLUMBING SYSTEMS

In most cases, mechanical, electrical and plumbing work will have no effect on the historic qualities of a rehabilitated building; however, these items must be addressed in the application. Installation of new mechanical systems should be described in the most detail, since it is likely to affect significant spaces.

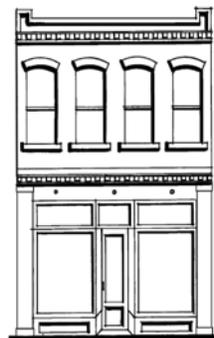
STOREFRONT RESTORATION

Rehabilitation of storefronts, either historic storefronts or those that have been altered requires careful consideration. The first step is to uncover features of the storefront that still exist. Often times when storefronts were altered, original features were simply covered rather than removed.



In doing so, you may find enough of the original storefront design to continue its restoration. If, after selective demolition, little or no original features exist, the next step is to locate any historic photos of the building.

Historic photos similar to the one above can be very helpful in recreating a lost storefront. If historic photos do not exist of the building, a new design will be needed. While considering the age and style of the building is important, there are common elements found on many commercial buildings such as sign boards, transom windows, and recessed entries. Storefront designs that vary from this traditional storefront design should be avoided unless you have historical documentation that supports the design.



INTERIOR TRIM ALTERATIONS

The Standards consider both highly decorated features (such as grand staircases) and characteristic features (such as original window trim) to be significant and these should remain intact. If original features have to be removed during construction, they should be reinstalled (or, if this is impossible, reproduced) in their original locations. Avoid moving original decorative elements to new locations as this can create an interior that looks to be original, but is actually a collection of original building artifacts applied in non-original locations over new construction. Likewise, interior trim for new walls should be generally of the same type and proportion as the original trim, but should not duplicate it exactly.

INTERIOR WALL ALTERATIONS

Significant interior spaces must be preserved. The Standards do not allow total gutting of a building, unless the interior has been completely altered in the past and possesses no significant features or spaces. Significant interior spaces include both those that are highly decorated and original (such as hotel lobbies) and those that are characteristic of the buildings in which they are contained (such as school auditoriums and corridors).

In evaluating which spaces can be changed on an interior, you should determine which spaces are primary and which are secondary. Primary spaces are those that are important to the character of a building and should always be preserved. Because there are a wide variety of historic buildings, each with its own type of significance, there are no absolute rules for identifying primary spaces.

In general, public spaces are primary spaces and should be preserved largely intact whereas non-public spaces may be more altered. For example, the public spaces in a school building would include the



corridors, entrance lobbies, stairwells, and auditoriums. These should be left intact. On the other hand, the non-public spaces, such as

classrooms and offices, can be altered, provided that there are no highly significant features present. In office buildings, the public spaces would include the hallways, lobbies, and any decorative stairways. Public spaces in churches would include most of the interior features. On the other hand, there may be few or no public spaces in many warehouses and factories.

When interior walls are proposed to be changed, you will be required to submit both an existing and proposed floor plan. The existing floor plan should also illustrate what walls are planned to be removed as part of the project.

CHANGES IN ROOM FINISHES

Covering over of original finishes (such as stenciling), the removal of plaster or wooden elements (such as cornices or



wainscoting), or the application of textured wall paints on original plaster is not appropriate and should be avoided. Similarly, the removal of plaster to expose brick or stone is not appropriate. Historically, brick would be left exposed only in utilitarian structures such as mills, factories, or warehouses. Typical commercial buildings and residences would have had finished walls; usually plaster.

Avoid removing or permanently damaging decorative flooring; such as tile, marble or wood.

Lowering ceilings, particularly those in public spaces should be avoided. If you propose to lower ceilings, they should not be dropped below the level of the tops of the windows unless they are revealed upward at the windows for a distance of at least five feet from the outside walls. Installing plywood panels, spandrel panels, or opaque glazing in the upper portions of windows to hide suspended ceilings is not allowed. In spaces where the ceilings are to be lowered or repaired, and the original ceiling was plastered, you should install suspended gypsum drywall (or plaster) in lieu of suspended acoustical tile.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional information regarding common historic building projects can be found within the Preservation Briefs published by the National Park Service. Copies of the both the Standards and Preservation Briefs are available on request from the Division of Historic Preservation.

The Standards are available on-line at: <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>

The Preservation Briefs are available on-line at: <http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>