



III. Architectural Styles

Red Wing's architecture reflects its early settlement and subsequent prosperity through the early twentieth century. Its streets have several outstanding—and relatively rare for Minnesota—examples of Greek Revival homes. By the turn of the century, flour milling, shipping, lumber, plus important local industries such as the stone quarries, helped to support a moderately wealthy upper class. They built fine homes, especially along East Avenue and South Park Streets. By the early 1900s, lots were sold up Central Street. Then, in the 1920s and 1930s, the hilltop lots became popular on Summit and Boxrud Streets, dotted with Craftsman-influenced homes.

The South End neighborhood is primarily a residential area. Of the 354 surveyed structures within the district, virtually all were built as single-family homes. Of these, 138 were built before 1900, 59 date from 1900 to 1909, 51 from 1910 to 1919, 56 from 1920 to 1929, and 19 from the 1930s. An overwhelming majority (almost 95%) of these structures are historic (buildings built on or before 1950).

The survey area contains a wide range of buildings designed in 19th- and 20th century architectural styles. Of the 354 buildings in the survey area, 183 (52%) can be classified as highstyle buildings. There are many excellent examples of 19th-century homes in the district designed in high styles such as Greek Revival (5), Italianate (14), and Queen Anne (28). Early-20th-century high styles are also well represented in the area, primarily Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Dutch Gambrel, and Craftsman examples.

Much more typical were the many simple homestead-style houses, typically two-stories in height with a gable-and-ell plan. These homes, now more than one hundred years old, constituted nearly half of the properties recorded on survey forms. They have been also been most subject to change — additions, new siding, replacement windows, and substantial alterations to the porch.

Nineteenth-century vernacular buildings were usually built by an owner or builder who relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and floor layout. Availability and locale determined the types of structural systems, materials, and millwork found in vernacular buildings. Because of this, vernacular buildings are most easily classified by their general shape, roof style, or floor plan, such as Gable Front. Although these types were first built in the 19th century, there continued to be examples built into the early 20th century. The survey area contains 123 examples of late 19th-century and early 20th-century vernacular buildings, roughly 35% of the total residential inventory. These include Gable Front (46), Gabled Ell (38), Cross Gable (35), and I-House or side gabled (4). The district also contains two examples of 19th-century commercial type at 520 and 528 Plum Street.

Beginning in the early 20th century, plans for popular house types were widely published and made available in books and catalogs. The earliest of these 20th-century popular house types was the American Foursquare, which some art historians suggest was influenced by the horizontality of the Prairie School. The American Foursquare (19 in survey area), with broad eaves and a hipped roof, was particularly popular between 1900 and 1910. Bungalows (12) of various sorts were built throughout the country until 1930. After 1930, during the modern period, popular house types included the Ranch and the Split Level.



519 7th Street W.
Charles Booth House

Greek Revival

In the mid-19th century, many Americans believed that ancient Greece represented the spirit of democracy, influencing European-trained architects to design in the popular Grecian style. and the fashion spread via carpenter’s guides and pattern books, such as Asher Benjamin’s *The Practical House Carpenter*. With its classic clapboard exterior and bold, simple lines, Greek Revival architecture became the most predominant housing style in the United States. During the second half of the 19th century, the front gable design—a trademark of the Greek Revival style—continued to influence the shape of American houses well into the 20th century. In Red Wing, Greek Revival buildings have simple rectilinear forms, as well as molded cornices and window lintels, but few other ornamental motifs inspired by Classical architecture. Visual keys include:

- a low-pitched gable (either front or side),
- symmetrical shape
- a heavy cornice line
- entry porch with columns
- sidelights and transom around the front entry

Examples:

409	6th St. W	Michael Kappel House	1868
519	7th St. W	Charles Booth House	1857
712	Bush St.		1858
1150	East Ave.		1890
1204	Park St. S	Rezin Spates House	1859



808 Bush Street
Orton and Lydia Ward House

Italianate

The Italianate style was popular in the Midwest at approximately the same time as the Greek and Gothic Revivals, from 1860 to 1880. The style was loosely based on the Italian country villa. Italianate houses are generally two full stories topped by low-pitched roofs. They have deep overhanging eaves supported by ornamental brackets frequently found in pairs. Tall, narrow windows with decorative lintels are common. Most Italianate homes have broad front porches that sometimes wrap around the corner.

Architectural elements include:

- emphasis on verticality
- broadly projected roofs with ornamental brackets
- angular bays
- heavy articulation of headers over windows and doors
- towers with low-pitched hipped roofs
- round, segmented, rectangular or arched windows.

Examples:

459	6th St. W		1880
320	7th St. W	Heglund House	1880
450	7th St. W		1880
457	7th St. W	E. W. Brooks-Sheldon House	1867
411	8th St. W		1880
445	8th St. W	John Eisenbrand House	1878
423	9th St.	Samuel and Julia Haynes House	1895
458	9th St.		1880
808	Bush St.	Orton and Lydia Ward House	1870
617	East Ave.		1880
618	East Ave.	J. S. Wing House	1870
712	East Ave.		1880
901	East Ave.	Edward and Kate Johnson House	1890
622	West Ave.		1880
628	West Ave.		1880

1022 East Avenue
 Alfred Carlson House



Queen Anne

Queen Anne style is marked by richly ornamented, asymmetrical composition based on the irregular plan and massing with shifting patterns. Features include steep pitched roofs, towers with conical roofs, pedimented dormers, projecting gables with recessed surfaces, and patterned shingles. The style is found throughout the survey area, often only suggested by the complex hip and gable roof line, and often modified through remodeling. Visual keys include:

- irregular plans, elevations, and roof silhouettes
- surfaces covered with patterns in clapboard or shingles
- extensive wraparound porches
- corner towers with conical, concave, or other roof shapes
- leaded stained glass, especially on stair landings

Examples:

469	11th St.	Clive House	1890
454	12th St.		1906
463	6th St. W		1880
328	7th St. W	Adolph Berg House	1906
442	7th St. W	Susan Peterson House	1891
454	7th St. W	Linne House	1885
425	8th St. W	C. A. Rasmussen House	1894
424	9th St.		1885
466	9th St.	Rehder House	1895
552	9th St.		1880
713	Central Ave.	Ostlund House	1890
831	Central Ave.		1890
611	East Ave.	G. L. Grondahl House (1)	1880
809	East Ave.		1890
912	East Ave.	Neill House	1890
920	East Ave.	Westendorf House	1890

926	East Ave.	Charles and Lida Dana House	1870
927	East Ave.	Josephson House	1891
1022	East Ave.	Alfred Carlson House	1891
1025	East Ave.		1890
1112	East Ave.	Albert Johnson House	1885
1125	East Ave.	William and Nellie Putnam House	1890
1132	East Ave.	Anders and Carolina Skoglund House	1890
1203	East Ave.	Joseph Beau House	1910
1218	East Ave.		1900
1328	East Ave.		1880
902	Park St. S		1880
1030	Park St. S		1895

1017 East Avenue
 August and Signe Nygren House
 Front Gable



Vernacular

Vernacular residential dwellings are not always suited to classification by architectural style. The floor plan and massing were more important to the builder. Most vernacular houses are simple in form and plan, with little or no ornamentation. With the coming of the railroads, abundant lumber and balloon framing led to an expansion of unstyled folk houses. Some grew in stages as two-story, front-gabled wings were added to simple hall-and-parlor and I-house plans. More than any type, these homes have been subject to loss of integrity. Prevalent types are the rectangular, wood-frame, two-story, fronted gabled dwelling and ell shaped wood frame, one story, gabled roof dwelling. Vernacular dwellings are heavily scattered throughout the study area.

GABLED FRONT

The Gable Front house is a vernacular house type from the late 19th and early 20th centuries characterized by roof shape. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In a Gable Front house the gable end faces the street and forms the front of the house. These were built as working-class homes, usually frame, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front facade, and the front entry on the open end of the gable. Often a porch extends the full width of the front of the house. The Gable Front house is commonly found in Midwest towns because it was a simple type for local builders to construct and could fit on narrow lots.

527	10th St.		1915
451	6th St. W		1880
312	7th St. W		1870
316	7th St. W	Martin Olson House	1900
402	7th St. W		1880
410	7th St. W	Jacob Wohlers House	1880
464	7th St. W	Guptill House	1894
525	7th St. W		1880
419	8th St. W	Grannis House	1880

456	8th St. W	Carl Eckberg House	1890
460	8th St. W		1885
463	8th St. W	Palmer Drum House	1880
464	8th St. W		1885
468	8th St. W		1885
454	9th St.		1873
467	9th St.		1870
586	Boxrud St..		1905
608	Bush St.	Hankins House	1910
613	Bush St.		1880
811	Bush St.	Henry Schroers House	1910
825	Bush St.		
908	Bush St.		1890
912	Bush St.		1881
916	Bush St.		1890
920	Bush St.		1890
709	Central Ave.	Fred and Grace Tubbesing House	1912
1021	Central Ave.		1885
1116	Central Ave.		1909
821	East Ave.	Ahlers House	1880
1017	East Ave.	August and Signe Nygren House	1890
1138	East Ave.		1870
1209	East Ave.		1870
1212	East Ave.		1918
1221	East Ave.	Ekholm House	1890
1224	East Ave.	Stieffens House	1870
1315	East Ave.		1870
1409	East Ave.		1900
1417	East Ave.		1920
1425	East Ave.		1900
1014	Park St. S		1927
1015	Park St. S		1870
1020	Park St. S		1927
503	Summit Ave.		1917
512	Webster St.		
517	Webster St.		1875
518	Webster St.		1909
523	Webster St.		1890

GABLED ELL

The Gabled Ell is a late 19th-century vernacular type characterized by a prominent front gable on an L- or T-shaped house. The side wing or wings are not separate, but rather an integral part of the building core. There are almost always two entries, one on the front façade and one in the “ell,” that is, the interior corner of the L or T shape. These frame houses are simple in design, 1 ½ or two stories tall, with an intersecting gable roof at the same height as the main roof. They sometimes have applied ornament around doors and windows. The Gabled Ell type provided

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more light and cross-ventilation than other house types of the time. Gabled Ell houses and cottages were commonly built from about 1870 through 1905. Subtle differences can be detected that help date them throughout this period.

454	10th St.		1900
455	10th St.		1880
517	10th St.		1905
523	10th St.		1880
543	10th St.		1900
531	10th St.		1900
455	11th St.		1900
458	11th St.		1880
318	6th St. W		1900
520	7th St. W		1890
418	8th St. W		1880
469	8th St. W		1880
473	8th St. W		1880
455	9th St.	Bender House	1870
540	9th St.		1880
558	9th St.	Michael and Mary Malloy House	1897
614	Bush St.		1910
709	Bush St.	Hart and Ella Cook House	1900
721	Bush St.	Fred and Anna Otto House	1865
904	Bush St.		1880
719	Central Ave.		1880
1128	Central Ave.		1900
621	East Ave.	Swedish Methodist Church Parsonage	1875
803	East Ave.		1890
827	East Ave.	Meland House	1890
828	East Ave.	Andrew Ellingson House	1865



1010 East Avenue
Benidt House
Gable and Ell

1010	East Ave.	Benidt House	1895
1115	East Ave.	Eke House	1890
1230	East Ave.		1890
1302	East Ave.		1905
1309	East Ave.	Martin Kuhlstad House	1890
1329	East Ave.		1875
1521	East Ave.		1900
603	Park St. S		1890
913	Park St. S		1890
920	Park St. S		1887
1008	Park St. S		1890
1104	Park St. S		1870
1108	Park St. S		1880

CROSS GABLED

426	10th St.		1914
463	10th St.		1903
464	10th St.		1914
308	7th St. W		1880
511	7th St. W	David R. Jones House	1912
412	8th St. W		1916
452	8th St. W		1916
418	9th St.		1908
430	9th St.		1880
434	9th St.		1905
436	9th St.		1900
444	9th St.		1912
448	9th St.		1912
523	9th St.		1911
524	9th St.		1905
529	9th St.		1910
580	Boxrud St.		1912
604	Bush St.		1916
723	Central Ave.	John and Anna Kappel House	1890
729	Central Ave.	Eric and Carolina Anderson House	1890
804	Central Ave.	Stafford House	1910
808	Central Ave.	Harry Lillyblad House	1911
817	Central Ave.		1900
830	Central Ave.	Gustafson House	1910
902	Central Ave.		1898
1133	Central Ave.		1905
1134	Central Ave.		1900
1144	East Ave.		1900
1215	East Ave.	August and Christina Olson House	1880
1321	East Ave.		1895
1334	East Ave.	Herman Hanisch House	1875

1609	East Ave.		1890
914	Park St. S		1917
926	Park St. S		1906
1002	Park St. S		1900
1132	Park St. S		1916

GABLED SIDE

The I-House began as a traditional British folk form that was common in the pre-railroad Tidewater South and became popular all along the eastern half of the United States with the coming of the railroad in the mid-1800s. Although not as common in the Midwest as other 19th-century vernacular forms, they do appear, most often in rural settings. The I-House is a simple two-story structure (typically frame), two rooms wide and one room deep, with a side-gabled roofline. Most I-Houses have a full front porch.

Examples:

534	10th St.		1880
465	11th St.	Verisold and Corrine Kegund	1900
445	9th St.		1870
1318	East Ave.	John and Livinia Larson House	1900



704 Bush Street
Gerlach House

Neoclassical

In the surveyed area, there are several outstanding examples of the neoclassical style, and a few principles influenced the look of homes other than those built in the first decade of the twentieth century. More than anything, the term, as applied in this survey, applies to homes that do not have the eclectic exuberance of the Queen Anne home but are not as starkly boxy as the Foursquare home. The Neoclassical style was based, loosely, on forms of eighteenth and nineteenth century English and French architecture. Typical architectural features include balanced proportions, a low-pitched roof, and a centrally located door with semi-elliptical or fanlight door transoms. Visual keys include:

- symmetrical facade
- decorative brackets
- square or rectangular plan

Examples:

528	10th St.	Nels Nordholm House	1900
419	7th St. W	Henry and Florence Cross House	1902
460	7th St. W	Kalfahs House	1912
468	7th St. W	Gardon House	1900
451	8th St. W	Gilbert and Livinia Grondahl House	1912
704	Bush St.	Bernard Gerlach House	1905
715	Bush St.	Nordly House	1898
722	Central Ave.	Thompson House	1906
811	Central Ave.	Schacht House	1903
626	East Ave.	C. E. Friedrich House	1901
904	East Ave.	Tufvesson House	1890
919	East Ave.	Kempe House	1900
1009	East Ave.	Christ and Henrietta Boxrud House	1880
1029	East Ave.		1895
1034	East Ave.		1912
1141	East Ave.		1910



814 Central Avenue
Nels Lien House

American Foursquare

American Foursquare houses are simple, usually symmetrical houses that began to appear at the turn of the century. The house is typically square or nearly square in plan with four equal-sized rooms (an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen) in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes. The Foursquare is usually two to 2½ stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, dormers, a full-width front porch with classical or squared-off columns, and piers and overhanging eaves. The entrance, either centered or off-center, is a conspicuous focal point of the façade. Visual keys include:

- low-pitched roof, usually hipped with dormers
- single story, full width porches
- square or rectangular plan
- symmetrical facade

Examples:

458	10th St.		1916
431	8th St. W	Athur and Josephine Johnson House	1915
533	9th St.		1915
557	Boxrud St.	Maurice and Freda McGrew House	1920
810	Bush St.	Martin Hamm House	1910
924	Bush St.		1915
716	Central Ave.	Bryan House	1908
728	Central Ave.	George Bach House	1907
803	Central Ave.		1933
814	Central Ave.	Nels Lien House	1905
1003	Central Ave.		1912
1009	Central Ave.		1910
1103	Central Ave.		1905
1115	Central Ave.		1895
722	East Ave.	Charles and Katherine Sargent House	1908
732	East Ave.	William and Frances Grow House	1902



Bungalow, 410 9th Street

Craftsman / Bungalow

The Arts and Crafts style is a general term for several related styles, including the craftsmen, and bungalow. These are typically a one-story house with gently pitched broad gables. All emphasize low, horizontal massing; opened interior floor plans. Characteristic features include low-pitched roofs, wide eaves at, exposed rafters; horizontally grouped windows; front porches with massive supports; and ornamentation such as planters. The bungalow style is usually considered to be a subset of the Arts & Crafts style. Typically, a bungalow is a one-and-a-half story home with a sloping roof line that incorporates a deep porch supported by heavy piers. Visual keys include:

- exposure of rafter ends and projecting beam ends
- screened porches, sun porches, and sleeping porches
- side gabled roof with projecting eaves
- long shed dormers
- heavy piers supporting the porch
- brackets and exposed rafter ends

Bungalow Examples:

416	10th St.	R. Carpenter House	1924
410	9th St.		1923
564	9th St.		1920
565	9th St.	Sten Kaldem House	1922
551	Boxrud St.	John and Minda Olson House	1929
816	Bush St.		1914
710	Central Ave.		1910
726	East Ave.	Myron and Grace Gardiner Smith House	1907
1310	East Ave.	Otto and Mary Vetter House	1905
1324	East Ave.		1900
1515	East Ave.		1905

Craftsman Examples:

420	10th St.		1916
468	10th St.		1919
520	10th St.		1928
462	11th St.	Rehter House	1925
520	11th St.		1890
413	6th St. W		1925
322	7th St. W		1920
478	7th St. W		1920
417	9th St.		1914
425	9th St.		1920
520	9th St.		1924
561	Boxrud St.		1925
567	Boxrud St.		1920
726	Bush St.		1917
815	Bush St.		1920
828	Bush St.		1926
901	Central Ave.	Hans and Emma Allen House	1916
918	Central Ave.		1920
1015	Central Ave.		1900
1109	Central Ave.		1921
1110	Central Ave.		1920
706	East Ave.	Christ Episcopal Church Rectory	1886
810	East Ave.	Robert and Winifred Putnam House	1913
907	East Ave.		1880
1026	East Ave.		1935
1147	East Ave.	John and Alice Prior House	1915
1303	East Ave.		1911
1340	East Ave.		1925
1404	East Ave.		1920
1502	East Ave.		1927
1510	East Ave.		1920
1524	East Ave.		1920
1528	East Ave.		1920
1529	East Ave.		1926
1534	East Ave.		1920
514	Grace St.		1925
611	Park St. S		1925
917	Park St. S		1922
1016	Pleasant View Ave.		1920
1021	Pleasant View Ave.		1920
1029	Pleasant View Ave.		1922
511	Summit Ave.		1925
515	Summit Ave.		1921
521	Summit Ave.		1929
527	Summit Ave.		1916



*Jesse and Helen Sweasy House
721 East Avenue*

20th Century Revivals

Revivals were inspired by architectural traditions of previous eras. They were in part a reaction against the wild exuberances of the Queen Anne style. Revival buildings were mostly architect-designed landmarks. Following the World War I, the styles became popular for both modest and large residences. The survey area contains relatively few examples of these revival styles, suggesting that the neighborhood did not have much construction during this period. Revival buildings suggest the historic original to the use of a few stereotype details. Visual keys include:

- Colonial Revival: Columns surrounding entrance with broken pediment.
- Tudor Revival: Decorative half-timbering, stucco
- Dutch Colonial: Gambrel roof
- Mission Revival: Red tiled roof surface with stucco or plaster finish

The Colonial Revival style dates from the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia until the mid-1950s and became the most popular historical revival style throughout the country between World Wars I and II. Many people chose Colonial Revival architecture because of its basic simplicity and its patriotic associations with early American 18th century homes. Whether derived from stately red brick Georgian examples or more modest clapboard structures, most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan. Some have wings attached to the sides. Detailing is derived from classical sources, partly due to the influence of classicism that dominated the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Many front facades have classical – temple-like – entrances with projecting porticos topped by a pediment. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multi-pane double-hung windows with shutters.

The Dutch Colonial Revival is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style, marked by a gambrel roof with a double slope on each side of the building. Generally faced in wood clapboard or shingles, the style is derived from early Dutch houses built in the northeastern United States during the 1700s. Like Colonial Revival homes, Dutch Colonial Revival houses were built over a long period—from the 1880s through the 1950s. Most have a symmetrical front façade and a classical entry portico.

Those with gambrel roofs facing the street tend to be earlier, dating from the late 19th and

early 20th centuries, while those with side-facing gambrels and a broad front dormer were very popular during the 1920s.

Examples:

Dutch Colonial

530	9th St.		1920
820	Central Ave.	Lidberg House	1905
824	Central Ave.		1905
930	Central Ave.		1909
1127	Central Ave.		1920
1401	East Ave.		1927
1416	East Ave.		1926

Tudor Revival

466	12th St.		1933
320	6th St. W		1930
421	6th St. W		1937
526	7th St. W	Raymond Johnson House	1935
819	Bush St.		1935
919	Central Ave.		1933
925	Central Ave.	Edward Edquist House	1930
721	East Ave.	Sweasy House	1932
1121	East Ave.		1938

Colonial Revival

466	11th St.		1920
915	Central Ave.		1923
929	Central Ave.		1917
705	East Ave.	George H. Boxrud House	1925
815	East Ave.	Joseph and Florence Holliday House	1926
1016	East Ave.		1939
1102	East Ave.		1900
1109	East Ave.		1905
1122	East Ave.		1908
1225	East Ave.	Arthur and Mabel Heinlein House	1925
1000	Pleasant View Ave.		1936