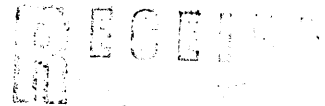


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



JAN 31 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Workers' Cottages

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various, see inventory N/A not for publication

city or town Racine N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Racine code 101 zip code 53402

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey W. Dean 1/24/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Beth Boland 3/16/94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
47	26	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
47	26	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Racine Workers' Cottages

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

wood

roof shingles

other wood

concrete

Narrative Description:

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation SheetNorthside Historic District of
Cream Brick Workers' Cottages
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The Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Workers' Cottages includes portions of eight blocks in a residential section of the city of Racine which is bounded (roughly) by Goold Street on the north, English Street on the south, Chatham Street on the east, and Erie Street on the west. It contains the greatest concentration of cream brick workers' cottages in the city, as well as a peppering of frame workers' cottages. Almost all of them were built between 1881 and 1913 for families who worked in Racine's burgeoning industries.

North of Yout Street, the district comprises most of the lots in Blocks 3, 4, and 5 in the plat of Utley's Lake View Addition to the city of Racine; south of Yout, it encompasses adjacent unplatted lands in the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Township 3 North, Range 23 East, and fractions of only a very few lots in Rowan's Addition on the west and English's Addition on the south. The district is only a section of a much larger, north side neighborhood which began to develop along Lake Michigan—just to the north of Racine's original city limit at St. Patrick Street—during the period of Racine's industrial expansion in the last half of the nineteenth century and the first few decades of the twentieth.

Utley's Lake View Addition was platted in 1878 with lots fifty feet wide along the street, having a depth of a bit more than a hundred feet and running to a public alley at the rear. Only a few lots within the district have been further divided. The parcels of land south of Yout Street were conveyed under metes and bounds descriptions in building plots of approximately the same width and depth, creating a relatively uniform grid pattern within the district, with lots oriented east and west and fronting on Chatham, North Main, North Wisconsin, and Erie Streets.

The cottages are almost entirely front-gabled and they create a fairly orderly, saw-toothed pattern of rooflines against the sky. They are nearly all one-and-a-half-story houses which are set back approximately the same distance from the public sidewalk, with a strip of lawn in the parkway between the sidewalk and the street and with a ribbon of lawn that is not much wider between the sidewalk and the front wall of each house. Only a few porches or stoops and one building protrude to break the regularity of the building line. Shrubs and evergreens often landscape the foundations, and a few tall trees—mostly pine—are interspersed among the buildings, while both young and mature deciduous trees grow within the parkways lining the streets.

The first cottages were built in the district early in the 1880s. They were almost invariably of cream brick to begin with: 44 brick cottages were built before 1900 and only 8 frame cottages were constructed among them to that time. From 1900 on, however, more frame cottages appeared: 10 were built in the district between 1900 and 1913, while only 5 brick cottages were constructed during those same years. After 1913 only six more houses were built, and those were constructed at fairly long intervals—in 1917, 1928, 1941, 1948, 1957, and 1964. There are, therefore, a total of 73 houses in the district. Of those built between 1881 and 1913, 49 are brick and 18 are frame; the remaining 6 (both brick and frame) were built after the historic period and do not conform to the cottage property types.

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Brick or frame, the cottages constructed between 1881 and 1913 were rectangular and front-gabled in form, often with gabled wings or additions on one side or the other which created either "L" or "T" plans. They were vernacular houses with architectural detail that was usually Italianate in style. Many of the frame cottages built in the district after 1900 display the influence of the Queen Anne Style. Two of the brick cottages built late in the period were obviously influenced by the conventions of the Colonial Revival. All of them have fully excavated basements and foundations of rubble stone, randomly coursed ashlar, or brick. Today, their roofs are clad in composition shingles, but originally most of them were shingled with shakes. Their windows were almost always double-hung with divided panes (usually 2/2, but other patterns were also used). In almost every elemental way the cottages in the district fit the general description of historic Racine workers' cottages set out in detail on the Multiple Property Documentation Form.

A number of them have front or side porches, many of which were added after initial construction in a variety of the domestic styles which became popular during the historic period. Some of the porches have had their posts, railings, and balusters replaced with newfangled wrought iron, and here or there a metal awning inappropriately obtrudes or modish window units have been retrofitted, but basic lineaments have survived, even on those cottages which do not otherwise contribute to the historic character of the district.

The only other structures in the district are a number of one- and two-car garages. North of Yout Street, they stand along the alleyways behind some of the cottages; south of Yout, they may be found at the rear of a few of the lots with driveways. Only a small number of them—usually the one-car types—were built early in this century. Most of them are modern. Because they are behind the cottages, for the most part, they do not encroach upon the streetscapes and have almost no historical impact. They have not been numbered among the resources and do not appear on the inventory list nor on the map of the district, due to their insignificant size and scale.

It is the cream brick cottages that dominate the district and generate its historical atmosphere—probably because most of them have changed relatively little since they were built. Brick is so much less mutable than frame. All but four of the frame cottages from the period have been sided with one or another of the exterior coverings that became popular after the 1930s—"slate" siding, like that on the houses at 1932 or 2003 Erie and 2032 or 2036 North Wisconsin, roll siding in fake brick, like that on 2024 North Main, and the varying horizontal widths of aluminum or vinyl siding which have enveloped almost all the other frame workers' cottages in the district. "Home improvement" contractors removed or covered over nearly every individual architectural difference or decorative variation, leaving only a recognizable silhouette—if that was not also obliterated almost entirely, as on the house at 2022 North Wisconsin. These denuded houses offer little distraction to the eye and provide a bland background against which the brick cottages stand out. They are all considered non-contributing.

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They differ among themselves in size and plan, and here or there, in the pattern of their brickwork. Almost all of them have brick set in common bond, but a few were built in stretcher bond. Such differences are minimal, but what does stand out on the cottages themselves is their principal architectural decoration—the arches and hood moldings over their windows and doorways on the streetfront and usually on either side as well. The older the cottage, as a rule, the higher the relief of the brickwork on its hood moldings. Near the end of the nineteenth century, the moldings generally became shallower—although they were still raised, they became more planar. By the turn of the century they disappeared entirely.

There are several common patterns of brickwork. One of the oldest can be seen at 1928 North Wisconsin, built in 1884: Soldier bricks radiate from the inside arc of each segmentally arched opening. Every other soldier is angled forward to meet a row of headers outset in a concentric line above them. Finally, another row of headers set one step farther out arcs in a thin drip molding above them. The same pattern can be seen at 2003 and 2015 North Wisconsin, which were built in 1885 and 1888. Variations of the pattern can be seen at 2009 North Wisconsin (1884) and 1919 Erie (1881). Canted soldier bricks are set as keystones, with headers defining the concentric arcs.

The pattern which is most characteristically associated with these cottages, however, is an arch comprised of a double row of rowlock bricks and a line of headers. It can be seen all over the district, but the oldest cottage in the district which displays the pattern stands at 2008 North Main (1882). Its segmental arches are constructed of an initial course of rowlocks set flush with the wall. The hood moldings are formed of outset rowlocks in a concentric course above them and of parallel lines of outset headers which meet the rowlocks and run partway down both sides of the opening to a simple corbel stop formed by two partial bricks, a larger one with a smaller one under it. A final row of headers, set out one further step and concentric with the line of the arch, forms a thin drip molding at the top. The pattern appears on eight later cottages in the district which were built between 1885 and 1892. A variation can be seen at 1933 Erie (1889). It is exactly the same pattern, except that the drip molding of headers has been omitted. This variation appears on four other cottages in the district built between 1890 and 1892.

A later, less complex, and shallower hood molding can be seen at 2037 North Wisconsin (1892). It is comprised of two concentric rows of rowlock bricks, all set out from the wall on the same plane and defining the curve of the segmental arch. At the springing line, the rowlocks are met by headers and stretchers which run down the sides of the opening for a few courses before they are stepped back to the wall. A similar pattern appears on seven other cottages in the district which were built between 1894 and 1899.

A variety of other patterns, which were not repeated on buildings in the district as often as those described, can be found on cottages built before 1900, but as already mentioned, the hood moldings disappear with the new century, but the cottages continued to be built until the brickyards finally closed for good in 1914.

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Integrity: Of the 73 houses in the district, five were built after the period of significance. The remaining 68 houses are comprised of 49 brick cottages and 19 frame ones. The overwhelming number of brick cottages—44 of them—are typical, one-and-a-half-story workers' cottages in the Italianate Style. Of the other five brick cottages, one is a two-story type, also Italianate; the remaining four are less conventional brick cottages that are from the period and were built for working families but vary somewhat from the typical form or style. Only five of the brick cottages have been altered so extensively as to render them non-contributing; the other 44 retain sufficient integrity—especially in the context of a district—to be readily associated with their period of historic significance and evoke its feeling. Unfortunately, almost all of the 19 frame workers' cottages from the historic period have had most of their exterior architectural detail either covered with modern siding or removed entirely. However, three of them retain sufficient architectural integrity to complement the brick cottages and add variety to the district.

Plan: All of the contributing cottages appear to have been built initially in a basic, rectangular plan that was conventional for Racine workers' cottages. Most of them were added to and evolved into "L" or "T" plans, which was the usual pattern during the historic period.

Massing and Elevation: All but a few are typical, one-and-a-half-story cottages with low foundations and gabled roofs oriented towards the street. Two windows and a doorway (or three windows) are evenly spaced along the first floor front. A single window (occasionally two or three of them) is centered within the attic gable. "L" and "T" plan cottages have a wing on one side, usually gabled, which normally has two windows on the first floor and a small window or vent centered above them under the peak of the gable.

Materials: Most of the cottages in the district were constructed of locally manufactured, cream colored brick. Some frame cottages are interspersed among them. Foundations are stone or brick, and roofs are usually covered with composition shingles or roll roofing. The materials are typical of the property type and of the historic period.

Siting: The cottages stand on the lots where they were originally built—in a residential, working-class neighborhood of Racine not too far north of the commercial center of the city.

Style: Most of the cottages exhibit the influence of the Italianate Style, as was traditional for the type. A few, however, display variations, and some show the influences of later architectural styles that were popular in Racine during the latter part of the historic period.

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
1	1932 Erie St.	Frank Zimke House teamster 1½ story frame cottage	1902 ¹	NC
2	1928 Erie St.	August Luedtke House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1898	C
3	1922 Erie St.	Neil J. O'Donnell House boilermaker 1½ story frame cottage	c.1893 ²	NC
4	1914 Erie St.	Robert Klepel House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1892	C
5	1913 Erie St.	Albert Bartz House lumber tallyman 1½ story cream brick cottage	1888	C
6	1919 Erie St.	William Riegelman House wagon maker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1881	C
7	1929 Erie St.	Charlotte Gall House widow 2 story cream brick cottage	1892	C
8	1931 Erie St.	William Staaden Butcher Shop boomtown front	c.1894 ³ c.1904	NC
9	1933 Erie St.	William Staaden House woodworker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1889	C
10	2003 Erie St.	Julius Meinel House watchman 1½ story frame cottage	1902	NC

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
11	2009 Erie St.	Herman Birkholz House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1899	C
12	2013 Erie St.	Herman Bellin House tanner 1½ story cream brick cottage	1902	C
13	2019 Erie St.	Henry Riegelmann House carpenter 2½ story cream brick cottage	1889	C
14	2025 Erie St.	Charles Rediske House brickmaker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1885	C
15	2029 Erie St.	Julius Gausche House woodworker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1885	C
16	2031 Erie St.	Herman Straube House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1891	C
17	2037 Erie St.	Charles Petzke House laborer 1½ story frame cottage	1884	NC
18	2041 Erie St.	Charles Kranzusch House teamster 1½ story cream brick cottage	1894	C
19	2045 Erie St.	Ludwig Jastrow House shoemaker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1894	C
20	2053 Erie St.	Ferdinand Marschke House teamster 1½ story cream brick cottage	1890	C
21	2057 Erie St.	Frank Born House teamster 1½ story cream brick cottage	1889	C

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
22	2063 Erie St.	Anthony Hettrich House driver 1½ story cream brick cottage	1904	C
23	515 Goold St.	Henry Hettrich House clerk 1½ story frame bungalow	1928 ⁴	NC
24	2048 N. Wisconsin St.	Herman Miller House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1892	C
25	2044 N. Wisconsin St.	Frank Desans House teamster 1½ story cream brick cottage	1892	C
26	2036 N. Wisconsin St.	Herman Haase House tanner 1½ story frame cottage	1897	NC
27	2032 N. Wisconsin St.	Henry Piepmeier House mason 1½ story frame cottage	1900	NC
28	2026 N. Wisconsin St.	John Streweler House teamster 1½ story cream brick cottage (windows substantially altered, first floor front)	1884	NC
29	2022 N. Wisconsin St.	Max Bonke House machinist 1½ story frame cottage	1900	NC
30	2018 N. Wisconsin St.	Albert Kornack House laborer 1½ story frame cottage	1897	NC
31	2012 N. Wisconsin St.	Herman Groenke House painter 1½ story cream brick cottage	1894	C

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
32	2008 N. Wisconsin St.	Charles Krause House machine hand 1½ story frame cottage	1900	NC
33	2002 N. Wisconsin St.	First Herman Rediske House carriage trimmer 1½ story frame cottage	1901	NC
34	510 Yout St.	Second Herman Rediske House foreman 1½ story frame cottage	1913 ⁵	C
35	1928 N. Wisconsin St.	Berthold Falk House dyer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1884	C
36	1926 N. Wisconsin St.	Frederick Engel House foreman 1½ story frame bungalow	1917	NC
37	1922 N. Wisconsin St.	Frederick Kort House laborer 1 story frame cottage	1881	C
38	1918 N. Wisconsin St.	August Gebhard House blacksmith 1½ story cream brick cottage (windows substantially altered, first floor front and south side)	1892	NC
39	1914 N. Wisconsin St.	Bernard Simon House woodworker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1892	C
40	1910 N. Wisconsin St.	William Gomoll House mason 1½ story cream brick cottage	1885	C
41	1923 N. Wisconsin St.	John Bahr House painter 1½ story cream brick cottage	1891	C

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
42	1925 N. Wisconsin St.	August Gatzke House mason 1½ story cream brick cottage (front windows substantially altered)	1893	NC
43	1935 N. Wisconsin St.	Frank Gatzke House trunkmaker (very probably, a 1½ story cream brick cottage remodeled beyond recognition)	1893 ⁶	NC
44	2003 N. Wisconsin St.	Herman Lemke House washer (woolen mills) 1½ story cream brick cottage	1885	C
45	2009 N. Wisconsin St.	Julius Schulz House mason 1½ story cream brick cottage	1884	C
46	2011 N. Wisconsin St.	Fred Groth House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1889	C
47	2015 N. Wisconsin St.	Ferdinand Falk House blacksmith's helper 1½ story cream brick cottage	1888	C
48	2023 N. Wisconsin St.	Herman Teske House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1885	C
49	2029 N. Wisconsin St.	Charles Minchow House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1885	C
50	2033 N. Wisconsin St.	Anton Johnson House fireman 1½ story frame cottage	1892	C
51	2037 N. Wisconsin St.	Charles Strelow House moulder 1½ story cream brick cottage	1892	C

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
52	2032 N. Main St.	Edward Kannenberg House engineer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1895	C
53	2028 N. Main St.	Anton Krapil House brickmaker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1894 ⁷	C
54	2024 N. Main St.	Peter Anderson House carpenter 1½ story frame cottage	1900	NC
55	2020 N. Main St.	Jesse Hayman House clerk 1½ story frame cottage	1903	NC
56	2008 N. Main St.	Michael Fischer House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1882 ⁸	C
57	1925 N. Main St.	Martin Albright House trunkmaker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1890	C
58	1929 N. Main St.	Maurice McCann House teacher 1½ story brick and frame house	1964 ⁹	NC
59	2003 N. Main St.	Second Wencel Wtipil House shoe cutter 1½ story red brick cottage	1911	C
60	2009 N. Main St.	Willis Fisher House electrician 1½ story, brick and frame, tri-level house	1957 ¹⁰	NC
61	2017 N. Main St.	Frank Wtipil House shoe cutter 1½ story cream brick cottage	1909	C
62	2019 N. Main St.	First Wencel Wtipil House shoemaker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1885	C

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<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
63	2023 N. Main St.	First Margaret Maresch House widow 2 story frame house	1899	NC
64	2027 N. Main St.	Second Margaret Maresch House widow 2 story frame house	c.1900 ¹¹	NC
65	2028 Chatham St.	John Lentz House punch press operator moved to this lot 1½ story frame cottage	c.1900 ¹² 1949	NC
66	2024 Chatham St.	John Protextor House brickmaker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1889	C
67	2014 Chatham St.	Herman Luedky House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1894	C
68	2010 Chatham St.	Reinold Uick House maintenance man 1½ story frame house	1941 ¹³	NC
69	2006 Chatham St.	August Stiewe House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1889	C
70	2002 Chatham St.	Anthony Johnson House sailor 1½ story frame cottage	1890	NC
71	1928 Chatham St.	Albert Carl House carpenter 1½ story cream brick cottage	1896	C
72	1924 Chatham St.	Herman Luedtke House boxmaker 1½ story cream brick cottage	1895	C
73	1931 Chatham St.	John Pinnow House laborer 1½ story cream brick cottage	1901	C

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Description of selected contributing buildings:

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
35	1928 N. Wisconsin St.	Berthold Falk House	1884
45	2009 N. Wisconsin St.	Julius Schulz House	1884

The Falk and the Schulz houses are the two oldest in the district to which side wings were never added. Both have frame additions running straight back, and the Falk house has an enclosed porch on its Yout Street side at the rear, but both have otherwise retained their original brick sections in the basic, rectangular, one-and-a-half-story configuration of a cream brick worker's cottage as it was built in Racine from the 1860s to 1914. Their hood moldings are similar, in a pattern of soldier bricks and headers as described above on page 7-3.

Each of these cottages (and one other at 2011 North Wisconsin) has had one of its side windows squared off and enlarged into a picture window. The alterations were obviously done after the historic period, but they do not affect the street front, which retains its historic profile and still contributes to the impact of the district. The Schulz house has been painted—a change which was occasionally made during the historic period—and so has the Herman Groenke house at 2012 North Wisconsin (No. 31). While paint veils the cream brick, it is a covering that is removable, and the building's historic configuration is manifest nonetheless.

21	2057 Erie St.	Frank Born House	1889
20	2053 Erie St.	Ferdinand Marschke House	1890
22	2063 Erie St.	Anthony Hettrich House	1904

Each of these three houses is a basic, rectangular, one-and-a-half-story, cream brick worker's cottage. The Born and Marschke houses have frame additions to the rear, but the Hettrich house has never been added onto, although it is the most recent. They stand in a row along the east side of Erie Street at the north end of the 2000 block. The Born cottage displays the hood molding most characteristic of the cream brick workers' cottages in Racine. The Marschke cottage bears the simplified pattern (both are described on page 7-3). The Hettrich cottage, built early in this century, has no hood moldings at all. Its arches are flush with the plane of the wall and are comprised simply of radials made up of a soldier brick and a half soldier set alternately at the inner and outer curves of the arch.

6	1919 Erie St.	William Riegelman House	1881
47	2015 N. Wisconsin St.	Ferdinand Falk House	1888

Both the Riegelman and the Falk houses are examples of basic cottages which were expanded into "L" plans, but retained their original front doorways while adding second entryways from porches along their sides. Each has a gabled wing of cream

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brick on the south side at the rear, with two windows on the first floor and a smaller one centered above them under the peak of the side gable. The Riegelman cottage, which is the oldest in the district, has a front porch with a narrow mansard roof, slender, turned posts, and a few turned balusters, which are the residue of a Queen Anne, spindlework porch. It may have been added with the side wing, because the small entry porch on the side is in the same style and has a matching, turned post and a spindlework frieze. The Falk house apparently never had a front porch, but it does have something like an original wooden stoop (with rather makeshift railings). However, it does have its original porch post and frieze in the Queen Anne Style on the small entry porch at the side, which leads to the doorway in the addition. Both houses have hood moldings which display the oldest of the patterns described on page 7-3.

44	2003 N. Wisconsin St.	Herman Lemke House	1885
39	1910 N. Wisconsin St.	William Gomoll House	1885
52	2032 N. Main St.	Edward Kannenberg House	1895

The Lemke, Gomoll, and Kannenberg houses are examples of basic cottages which were expanded into "L" plans, moved their formal entryways to the side, and converted their original front doorways into windows. Each of the cottages has a gabled ell on the south, with two windows on the first floor and a smaller window centered above. The original location of the doorway can usually be found by examining the brickwork under the sills of the front windows. The telltale lines of filled-in brick are almost always evident. (It is usually the south window.)

The Lemke cottage has a small round window with a quatrefoil sash in the attic gable of its addition. It also has a turn-of-the-century, Classical Revival porch on its south side, which faces Yout Street. Its new doorway was moved just around the corner to open onto the porch. A second doorway opens to the porch from the addition. The hood moldings on the Lemke house are like the oldest pattern described on page 7-3.

The Gomoll cottage sheltered its new front entry very nicely under a part of the roof of its gabled addition. The only porch post is probably original, but the balusters and railing appear to be replacements. The window arches and hoods are comprised of two rows of rowlock bricks—the second row having every other brick outset—with a course of headers set out one further step and describing the upper curve of the arch.

The Kannenberg house has the most conventional configuration which resulted when a basic, rectangular cottage was expanded to an "L" plan with an addition at the side and a new front doorway. A small entry porch, with its own little mansard roof, was added within the crook of the new ell. The porch has a large and handsome wooden bracket supporting its roof on the south. An earlier wooden porch was obviously replaced by a concrete stoop and a wrought iron railing, but most of the cottage's original architectural details are intact. The pattern of its hood moldings is similar to the most recent of those described on page 7-3.

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67	2014 Chatham St.	Herman Luedky House	1894
2	1928 Erie St.	August Luedtke House	1898

The Herman Luedky and August Luedtke houses are examples of basic, rectangular cottages which were expanded into "T" plans, possibly by more than one addition. Each of them has a wing on the south side with two windows along the first floor and a smaller window above centered under the attic gable, as well as an addition running straight back under an extension of the roofline of the original section of the house, thus creating the "T" plan. These additions were probably built separately. The side wing would have been built first, creating an "L" plan, a side porch, and another (or a new) entryway. When the rear extension was added, a rear entryway and a rear porch were also built.

Since it still has its original front doorway, the Herman Luedky cottage actually has three porches. The two facing the street have red brick piers and battered posts, with balusters and railings in the Craftsman Style. The rear porch simply has square wooden posts and conventional railings. The August Luedtke house has twin porches, front and rear, with what is probably their original Queen Anne spindlework.

7	1929 Erie St.	Charlotte Gall House	1892
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The Gall house is the only two-story, traditionally Italianate, cream brick cottage in the district, but it is a good example of the type. It is rectangular, with a gabled wing at the rear on the south side. It has a low basement and a front-gabled roof. There are, as usual, two windows and a doorway along the first floor front, with three windows ranked evenly above them at the second story. The hood moldings are of the simpler, but characteristic type for cream brick cottages as described on page 7-3. The front doorway is unprotected and has an open stoop leading up to it. The Gall house is an exemplar of its kind.

13	2019 Erie St.	Henry Riegelmann House	1889
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The Riegelmann house is a variant. It has two and a half stories, but no basement; half the first floor is below ground. It is front-gabled, with two separated, double-hung windows spaced evenly within the attic gable. All the windows have straight arches and no hood moldings. An enclosed entry hall built of cream brick and with a gabled roof has replaced its original front porch. (The outline of the porch roof can still be seen along the front wall of the house.) The Riegelmann house is a large cream brick cottage and its form is not traditional, but it is forward-looking and must have seemed modern indeed in Racine in 1889. It is, in fact, a precursor of a few of the workingmen's cottages to be built in the district after the turn of the century.

12	2013 Erie St.	Herman Bellin House	1902
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One of those houses was built right next door thirteen years later. It is a one-and-a-

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half-story, rectangular, cream brick cottage with a front-gabled roof and smaller, central gables on each side. It has a foundation of randomly coursed ashlar. Like the Riegelmann house next door, the Bellin house has flat arches above its door and window openings. It also has two separated windows evenly spaced within the attic gable at the front. The cottage has a central doorway at the front and once had a porch which was replaced with an open concrete stoop. It is clean lined and as non-traditional as the Riegelmann cottage.

61	2017 N. Main St	Frank Wtipil House	1909
59	2003 N. Main St.	Second Wencel Wtipil House	1911

These two houses in the same block along North Main also show the possible influence of the Riegelmann house, but they further show not just the abandonment of the Italianate tradition but the newer influence of the Colonial Revival. They are both one-and-a-half-story, rectangular cottages with brick foundations. Each has two windows and a doorway spaced evenly along the first floor front, and like the Bellin house, each has a centered front doorway; and like both the Riegelmann and the Bellin houses, each has two separated windows evenly spaced within the attic story at the front. But unlike any of the other brick cottages in the district, the Frank Wtipil and the Wencel Wtipil houses have cross-gabled, gambrel roofs. The Wencel Wtipil house has a front porch with classical pillars. Similar pillars were probably replaced at the Frank Wtipil house by the present white wrought ironwork. The Frank Wtipil house has flat arches and the Wencel Wtipil house has segmental arches, but neither have hood moldings. The one great difference between the two is that the Frank Wtipil house is built of cream brick and the Wencel Wtipil house is red brick. However, they are both variant forms of Racine workers' cottages and valuable resources in the district.

37	1922 N. Wisconsin St.	Frederick Kort House	1881
50	2033 N. Wisconsin St.	Anton Johnson House	1892
34	510 Yout St.	Second Herman Rediske House	1913

There are no one-story cream brick cottages in the district, but there is a one-story frame worker's cottage that is reasonably intact. The Kort house is a front-gabled cottage with a turn-of-the-century, Craftsman Style porch. It was built early in the district's historic period, the same year that the first cream brick cottage was built. While it is not in the best of repair, it is a largely intact example of its type and adds a contrasting but valuable resource to the inventory of the district.

The Johnson house, on the other hand, is in excellent condition and is a fine example of a one-and-a-half-story, frame worker's cottage from the period. It is front-gabled and has a brick foundation. There are two windows along the first floor front, but no doorway; it is along the side. The cottage is not traditionally Italianate, merely vernacular with applied details that hint at the Stick Style. On the south side, it has a small, Classical Revival porch. The Johnson house sits handsomely between its two cream-brick neighbors.

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The third frame cottage is also characteristic of the time. The Rediske house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled cottage, with a foundation of rock-faced concrete block. It has the conventional door and window placement of a Racine worker's cottage and a Craftsman Style front porch, with piers of the same concrete block as the foundation and battered wooden porch posts. The porch was undoubtedly built with the cottage.

These three frame workers' cottages from the early, middle, and late years of the district's period of historic significance are worthwhile resources for contrast or comparison with the cream brick workers' cottages in the district.

Notes to Section 7:

(1) The inventory sets out the map number, the street address, the historic name of each house, the occupation of the owner for whom it was built, a brief description of the house, the year of its construction (as nearly as it could be determined), and the classification of each building in the district as "contributing" (C) or "non-contributing" (NC). Each cottage is named for the owner of the land when the house was built. Unless otherwise noted, it became the residence of his or her family. The occupation listed is the one noted in the Racine city directory for the year closest to the time the house was built. The dates of construction were determined, principally, from deeds, tax rolls, city directories, and building permits. Unless otherwise noted, the year of construction for each building was determined by locating the last deed to the land for a consideration low enough to indicate that it was vacant land and by examining the tax rolls for the City of Racine thereafter for a significant increase in the property's assessed value. That indication was then checked as closely as possible with city directories to confirm that a building did exist at that time and at that location. No footnotes are therefore appended to the inventory to repeat the litany of that basic method. However, any other method for arriving at a date is specifically noted.

(2) The O'Donnell house stands on parts of three lots in Rowan's Addition, which was platted in 1893. The first assessed value for the lots in 1893 indicates that a house already stood there. It may have been built that year or a bit earlier.

(3) William Staaden's butcher shop was a cream brick cottage which was probably built in 1893 on land that Staaden had purchased in 1889 for his house next door. The cottage was adapted as a store and the boomtown front was probably constructed in 1904, when the assessed value of the land rises significantly.

(4) Building permit.

(5) Herman Rediske was apparently promoted to foreman at the carriage factory and built a second house for income purposes at the rear of his lot and facing Yout Street. He

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and his family did not live in the house. Its first tenant was Edward Jaffey, a "stationary engineer," according to the 1916 city directory. The assessed value of the lot more than doubled in 1913, twelve years after the house at 2002 North Wisconsin was built.

(6) The Frank Gatzke house has a first story of cream brick which has been painted, but has all the characteristics of a cream brick worker's cottage. A frame second story with a gambrel roof was added later and finally, sometime after the turn of the century, an enclosed porch in orange colored brick was wrapped around the front and one side. It ought to contribute to the district merely for its construction history.

(7) Anton Krapil owned the land when this house was built in 1894, but he and his family did not live here until 1906. The first tenant was William Schultz, a carpenter.

(8) The deed and the assessed value clearly indicate that a house was built on this lot in 1882, and the cottage is of that vintage. Michael Fischer then lived at 1950 North Main and his widow, Christina, lived on at that address past the turn of the century. Michael and Christina owned a number of lots in the neighborhood and this cottage was undoubtedly built to be rented, but I have not been able to discover the names of any tenants in the 1880s. (Buildings were not listed by street address in Racine city directories until 1897.)

(9) Building permit.

(10) Building permit.

(11) This house was owned by Margaret Maresch, who lived next door. The assessed value of the lot rises sharply in 1900, but the address is not listed in a Racine city directory until 1904 when its tenant is August Broza, a painter.

(12) This house is clearly a turn-of-the-century, Queen Anne Style house, but the address does not appear in a city directory until 1950, long after a house of this style would have been built in Racine. The tax roll shows an assessment for a building on the lot for the first time in 1949. I have surmised that the house was built around 1900 and moved to this address in 1949.

(13) Building permit.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1881 - 1913¹

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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Cream Brick Workers' Cottages
Racine, Racine County, WisconsinSection number 8 Page 1Introduction:

The Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Workers' Cottages is locally significant in the context of Racine Workers' Cottages under criterion A in the area of Social History because these cottages illustrate the solution to the problem of housing working people in the City of Racine during the years of its industrial growth and development—from 1880 to 1913. It is also significant under criterion C as a district of historic vernacular houses which were built during that period. It is further significant under criterion C as a very particular grouping of that vernacular type which was constructed of a building material which is itself locally historic—Racine cream brick. The period of significance for the district—1881 to 1913—includes the years from the time when the first cream brick worker's cottage was built in the district to the year when the last worker's cottage was built there. Six houses built later are non-contributing.

Historical Background:

Racine was founded in 1834 by Gilbert Knapp, a Coast Guard captain, who believed that the site was the finest potential harbor on the western shores of Lake Michigan. In its early years Racine did compete closely with Chicago and Milwaukee as a port, but eventually it could not counter Milwaukee's superior harbor and Chicago's strategic location. But Racine did develop a reputation as a city that made things. By 1860 it was the second largest manufacturing center in the State of Wisconsin—second only to Milwaukee. Racine made farm equipment at first, but later, wagons, boats, bicycles, automobiles, trunks, shoes, clothing, furniture, and much more. In 1913 the Racine Commercial Club made a survey to determine every item produced there. They listed 179 manufacturers and their products. It became a local boast that Racine made more things of more different kinds than any other comparable city in the world. Some of those products became familiar around the world: Case threshers and tractors, Johnson Wax, Horlick's Malted Milk, Gold Medal directors' chairs, Whitman books and games, Hamilton Beach appliances, Hartmann luggage, Walker mufflers, Modine heaters, Young radiators, Oster blenders, Dremel tools, Jacobsen lawn mowers. And Racine made bricks—out of local clay with an unusual chemical composition that produced a pale yellow color—cream brick. The brick was made in and around the City of Racine for 75 years, from 1839 to 1914. It was used in the construction of almost every important building in the early history of Racine, and it was also used in the building of workers' cottages in almost every section of the city. (2)

Social History

The development of Racine's industries brought with it the problem of housing workers. Because of the diversity of its manufactories, Racine never became a company town. There were only two attempts at company housing for workers and both were limited and never imitated. The working people of Racine found housing for themselves, for the most part, in modest cottages which dotted the grids of newly platted subdivisions as the city expanded. The houses were small, but soundly built in frame or brick; and since Racine did not grow into a metropolis, most of those cottages were not torn down

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and replaced by multistoried slums. Neither were they turned into tenements by crowding them on the same lots with additional dwellings. Many of them still line the streets of older sections of Racine, and the greatest concentration of them is to be found on the north side, along the streets from Lake Michigan west to Memorial Drive and from the Root River north to Goold Street. (3)

The Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Workers' Cottages comprises a small portion of that area, but it has the largest concentration of cream brick workers' cottages in the city. They were built for and owned by people who worked in Racine's industries, not for or by their employers or companies. They were built expressly for people like William Riegelman, a wagon maker at the Fish Brothers Wagon Company, who built the first cream brick cottage in the district at 1919 Erie in 1881. Wencel Wtipil, a shoemaker at the Joseph Miller Company, who built both 2019 North Main in 1885 and 2003 North Main in 1911; August Stiewe, who "worked" at the J. I. Case Flow Works and built 2006 Chatham in 1889. Charles Kranzusch, who was a teamster for the Klinkert Brewing Company and built 2041 Erie in 1894; or Anthony Hettrich, who was a delivery man for the Porter Furniture Company and built 2063 Erie in 1904. (4)

Not all the companies for whom people worked are listed in city directories. Any number of those who built houses in the district are listed merely as "laborer," an occupation which might not qualify for the social status of "homeowner" in many of America's industrial cities during this period. But there were other homeowners in the district who were teamsters, boilermakers, wagon makers, woodworkers, watchmen, tanners, masons, brickmakers, carpenters, shoemakers, clerks, machinists, painters, carriage trimmers, dyers, blacksmiths, trunkmakers, firemen, moulders, sailors, and boxmakers (as a skimming of the inventory of the district will reveal). The houses were lived in and owned by a diverse population of workers in Racine's equally diverse industries. These people may not have been historically significant individually, but they were essential as a group to the industrial development of Racine. Some of them possessed skills or performed jobs that are now only a part of American industrial history. This district comprised of their houses is significant in recalling them, their skills, and their neighborhood.

Architecture

The Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Workers' Cottages contains a concentration of examples of a particular type of locally historic, vernacular building which was constructed in Racine during a specific period in the industrial growth and development of the city—a Racine worker's cottage. Most of the contributing cottages in the district are also architecturally significant because they were built of an historic local building material—the cream colored brick which is indigenous to South-eastern Wisconsin and was manufactured in Racine from 1839 to 1914. In a district such as this, the vernacular building type and the historic building material are particularly distinctive and are more precisely evocative of their historic period, although some of the resources may lack individual distinction. The district also contains several

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cottages in frame, like 1922 and 2033 North Wisconsin (Nos. 37 and 50) and 510 Yout Street (No. 34), which are interspersed among the cream brick cottages and are architectural resources for comparison and contrast with them. Finally, the district is enriched by four brick cottages which are variant styles: 2013 and 2019 Erie (Nos. 12 and 13) and 2003 and 2017 North Main (Nos. 59 and 61). They are brick workers' cottages from the period which are architectural foils that physically and visually contrast with the traditional cream brick workers' cottages and thereby more sharply define them.

Preservation Activity

Some of the cottages in the district are owned by direct descendants of the original owners or by close relatives of the original owners. They are proud of their houses and take good care of them. In the past ten years more and more people have bought cottages because of their history, and they have become somewhat fashionable. The owners, in general, seem appreciative of them, respectful of their tradition, and careful in maintaining them.

Archeological Potential

No survey or study of the lands within the district has yet been made, and therefore the archeological potential is unknown at this time.

Notes to Section 8:

- (1) The Period of Significance begins in 1881, the year when the first workers' cottages were built in the district (1919 Erie Street and 1922 North Wisconsin Street), and ends in 1913, the year when the last worker's cottage was built there (510 Yout Street).
- (2) The facts presented in this thumbnail sketch of the history of Racine are generally drawn from the county histories listed as major bibliographic references. More precise documentation of them will be found on the Multiple Property Documentation Form for Racine Workers' Cottages.
- (3) See the Multiple Property Documentation Form for more precise detail and documentation.
- (4) The occupations of the owners and their places of employment come from Racine city directories.

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Major Bibliographical References

Burckel, Nicholas C., ed. Racine: Growth and Change in a Wisconsin County. Racine, WI: County Board of Supervisors, 1977.

City of Racine building permits.

City of Racine tax rolls.

The History of Racine and Kenosha Counties. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1879.

Karr, Susan E. Architectural and Historical Survey of the City of Racine. Racine, WI: Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1979.

Long, Robert D. Racine: A Guide to Architectural Styles, 1840-1940. Racine, WI: Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1982.

Racine City Directories.

Racine County land records.

Stone, Fanny S., ed. Racine: Belle City of the Lakes and Racine County, Wisconsin. 2 volumes. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1916.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	435600	4732800
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	16	435870	4732770
Zone	Easting	Northing	

3	16	435550	4732600
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	16	435870	4732630
Zone	Easting	Northing	

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Don Rintz, Consulting Historian

organization for Racine Landmarks Preservation Commission date September 14, 1992

street & number 1730 College Avenue telephone (414) 637-2413

city or town Racine state Wisconsin zip code 53403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Racine, Racine County, WisconsinSection number 10 Page 1Verbal Boundary Description

Begin at the southeast corner of Goold and Erie Streets; run south along the east curb line of Erie Street to the south curb line of Yout Street; run west along the south curb line of Yout Street to the west lot line of the house at 1932 Erie Street; run south along the west lot lines of that house and the houses at 1928, 1922, and 1914 Erie Street to the south lot line of that house; run east along that lot line and across Erie Street to the south lot line of the house at 1913 Erie Street; continue east along that lot line to the west lot line of the house at 1910 North Wisconsin Street; run south along that lot line to the south lot line of the same house; run east along that lot line to the west line of North Wisconsin Street; run north along the west curb line of North Wisconsin Street to the north lot line of the house at 1914 North Wisconsin Street; run east across North Wisconsin Street to the south lot line of the house at 1923 North Wisconsin Street; run east along that lot line to the east lot line of the same house; run north along that lot line and the east lot lines of the houses at 1925 and 1935 North Wisconsin Street to the south line of Yout Street; continue running north across Yout Street and along an alleyway to the south lot line of the house at 2008 North Main Street; run east along that lot line and across North Main Street to the south lot line of the house at 2017 North Main Street; run south along the east curb line of North Main Street to the south lot line of the house at 1925 North Main Street; run east along that lot line and the south lot line of the house at 1924 Chatham Street to the west line of Chatham Street; run north along the west curb line of Chatham Street to the north lot line of the same house; run across Chatham Street to the south lot line of the house at 1931 Chatham Street; run east along that lot line to the east lot line of the same house; run north along that lot line to the south line of Yout Street; run west along the south curb line of Yout Street to the west line of Chatham Street; run north across Yout Street and along the west curb line of Chatham Street to the alleyway on the south side of the Lakeview Community Center; run west along that alleyway and across North Main Street to the south lot line of the house at 2032 North Main Street; run north along the west curb line of North Main Street to the north lot line of the same house; run west along that lot line and across the alleyway to the east lot line of the house at 2037 North Wisconsin Street; run north along that lot line to the north lot line of the same house; run west along that lot line and across North Wisconsin Street to the east lot line of the house at 2044 North Wisconsin Street; run north along the west curb line of North Wisconsin Street to the north lot line of the house at 2048 North Wisconsin Street; run west along that lot line and across the alleyway to the east lot line of the house at 2053 Erie Street; run north along that lot line and the east lot lines of the houses at 2057 Erie Street and 515 Goold Street to the south line of Goold Street; run west along the south curb line of Goold Street to the place of beginning.

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Racine, Racine County, WisconsinSection number 10 Page 2Boundary Justification

The north boundary line at Goold Street is both historically and visually logical. For many years Goold Street was the northern limit to the City of Racine. As a result, residential development took place much later north of Goold Street and the houses are obviously of a later period. Some of them were not built until after World War II.

The east side of Erie Street is lined with cream brick cottages—with only a few frame houses interspersed—between Goold and English Streets, whereas the west side of the street is lined with frame houses and commercial buildings, except for two cream brick cottages. The west side of Erie Street thus forms a visual boundary and a rough western limit to the district.

The west side of Chatham Street between the grounds of the Lakeview Community Center and English Street has five cream brick cottages, whereas the east side of the street has only one. North of Yout that side of Chatham is lined with frame bungalows, different entirely in character from the brick and frame front-gabled cottages on the west side. South of Yout the houses are frame, with a cream brick cottage only on the southeast corner. The east side of Chatham Street thus forms a visual boundary and a rough eastern limit to the district.

English Street is the first street south of Yout. There are no cream brick cottages on either side from Chatham to Erie, and it provides a rough southern limit to the district. But in walking down each of the streets in the district running north and south—Chatham, North Main, North Wisconsin, and Erie—between Goold and English Streets, it was found that each block had its own character. In the 2000 block the east side of Erie is obviously made up of cream brick cottages and the west side isn't. But in the 1900 block, on both the east and west sides of the street, there are cream brick cottages in the north half of the block and frame cottages in the rest of the block. Each of the blocks was "studied" and the northerly and southerly buildings—when they were rows of frame houses or of commercial buildings—were left out of the district. Thus, the precise northerly and southerly boundary lines change with the character of each block.

The northerly buildings in the 2000 block of North Wisconsin were left out because they are aluminum sided frame houses and a tavern (on the southwest corner). The southerly houses in the 1900 block were left out because they are frame bungalows of a later period. The northerly houses in the 2000 block of North Main were eliminated because they are aluminum sided frame houses mostly of a later period. The southerly houses along North Main were left out for the same reason. That was also true of the southerly houses on both sides of Chatham Street.

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Boundary Justification (continued)

The house at the southeast corner of Chatham and Yout was included because it "feels" like a part of the district when you stand in front of it and look across the street. If you approach the corner of Chatham and Yout Streets from the south, as you get to 1924 Chatham the historic character of the grouping becomes apparent. The district is a combination of such historical groupings. Care was taken that wherever one walks within the boundaries of the district, there are one or two workers' cottages from the period within sight, and the difference between them and the buildings in the rest of the block is immediately apparent.

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Continuation SheetNorthside Historic District of
Cream Brick Workers' Cottages
Racine, Racine County, WisconsinSection number Photos Page 1 Photographic Documentation

Unless specifically noted, the following applies to all photographs:

Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Workers' Cottages
Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin
Photos by Don Rintz, April 1992
Negatives at The State Historical Society of Wisconsin

- Photo #1 of 31: Exterior. 1932, 1928, 1922, 1914 Erie Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #2 of 31: Exterior. 1914, 1922, 1928 Erie Street.
View looking northwest.
- Photo #3 of 31: Exterior. 1913, 1919, 1929 Erie Street.
View looking northeast.
- Photo #4 of 31: Exterior. 1933, 1931, 1919, 1913 Erie Street
View looking southeast.
- Photo #5 of 31: Exterior. 2003, 2009, 2013 Erie Street.
View looking northeast.
- Photo #6 of 31: Exterior. 2019, 2025, 2029, 2031, 2037 Erie Street.
View looking northeast.
- Photo #7 of 31: Exterior. 2031, 2037, 2041, 2045 Erie Street.
View looking northeast.
- Photo #8 of 31: Exterior. 2053, 2057, 2063 Erie Street.
View looking northeast.
- Photo #9 of 31: Exterior. 2063 Erie Street and 515 Goold Street.
View looking southeast (August 1992).
- Photo #10 of 31: Exterior. 2048, 2044 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #11 of 31: Exterior. 2036, 2032, 2026 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #12 of 31: Exterior. 2022, 2018, 2012 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #13 of 31: Exterior. 2012, 2008, 2002, 1928 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #14 of 31: Exterior. 510 Yout Street, 2002 and 2003 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking northeast (August 1992)

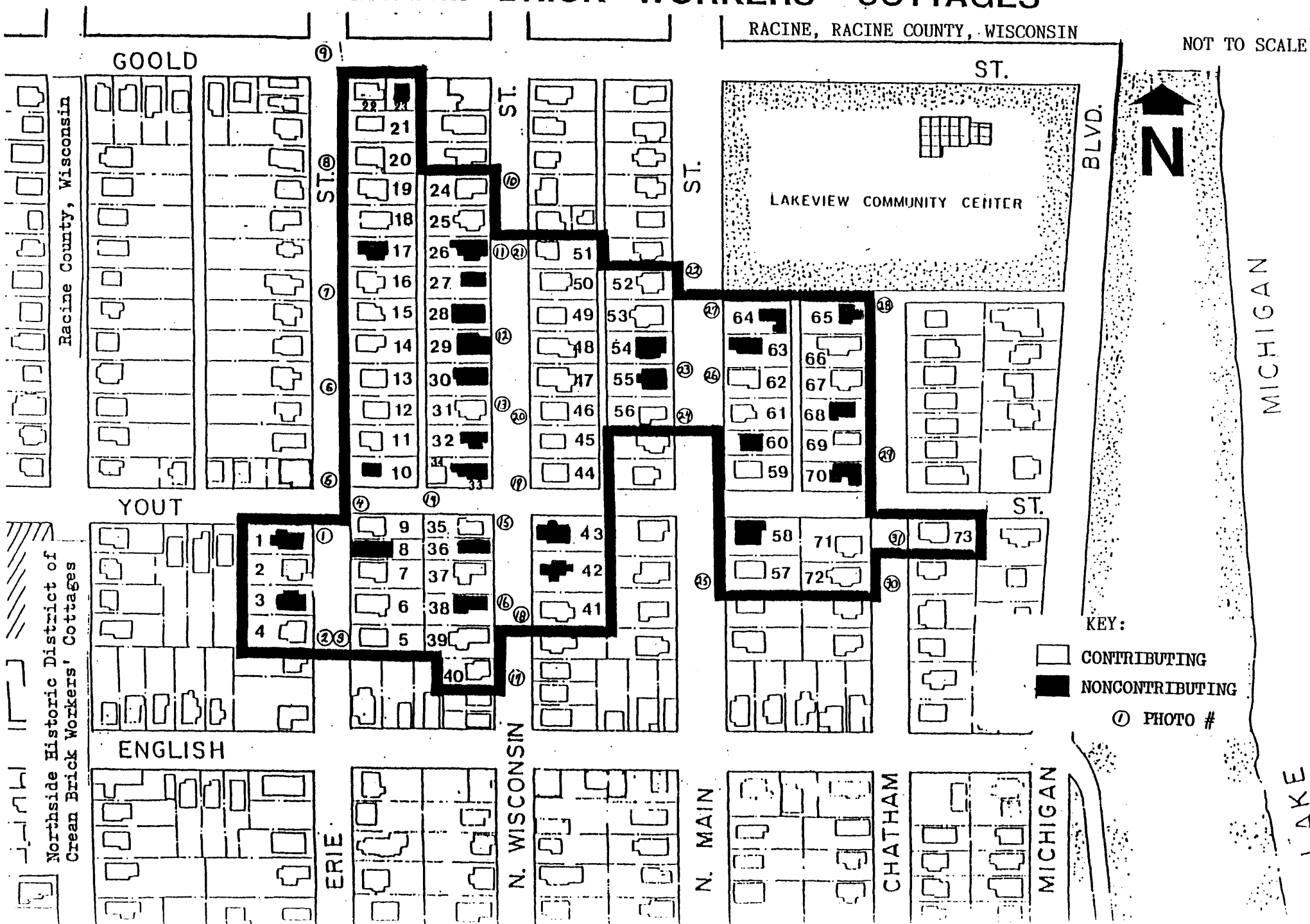
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Continuation SheetNorthside Historic District of
Cream Brick Workers' Cottages
Racine, Racine County, WisconsinSection number Photos Page 2Photographic Documentation (continued)

- Photo #15 of 31: Exterior. 1928, 1926, 1922 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #16 of 31: Exterior. 1918, 1914, 1910 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #17 of 31: Exterior. 1910, 1914, 1918 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking northwest.
- Photo #18 of 31: Exterior. 1923, 1925, 1935 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking northeast.
- Photo #19 of 31: Exterior. 2003, 2009, 2011, 2015 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking northeast.
- Photo #20 of 31: Exterior. 2011, 2015, 2023 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking northeast.
- Photo #21 of 31: Exterior. 2037, 2033, 2029 North Wisconsin Street.
View looking southeast.
- Photo #22 of 31: Exterior. 2032, 2028, 2020 North Main Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #23 of 31: Exterior. 2020, 2008 North Main Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #24 of 31: Exterior. 2008, 2020, 2024, 2032 North Main Street.
View looking northwest.
- Photo #25 of 31: Exterior. 1925, 1929 North Main Street.
View looking northeast (August 1992).
- Photo #26 of 31: Exterior. 2019, 2017, 2003 North Main Street.
View looking southeast.
- Photo #27 of 31: Exterior. 2023, 2027 North Main Street.
View looking southeast (August 1992).
- Photo #28 of 31: Exterior. 2028, 2024, 2014, 2010, 2006, 2002 Chatham Street.
View looking southwest.
- Photo #29 of 31: Exterior. 2006, 2010, 2014 Chatham Street.
View looking northwest.
- Photo #30 of 31: Exterior. 1924, 1928 Chatham Street.
View looking northwest.
- Photo #31 of 31: Exterior. 1931 Chatham Street.
View looking northeast.

NORTHSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT OF CREAM BRICK WORKERS' COTTAGES

RACINE, RACINE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

NOT TO SCALE



Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Workers' Cottages

Racine County, Wisconsin

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